



HISTORY

Chapter - 1 : Advent of Europeans to India



TOPIC-1

The Trade and Commerce Relationship of India with the Europeans

Quick Review

- Trade and commerce relationship between India and Europe existed since ancient times.
- Indian spices such as pepper, cardamom, ginger and various others were in great demand in Europe.
- Constantinople of Eastern Roman (Byzantium) Empire was the centre of international business and considered as the 'Gate of European Trade'.
- In 1453, the Ottoman Turks captured the city of Constantinople and therefore all the trade routes which connected the city of Constantinople came under the control of the Turks.
- Spain and Portugal were making efforts to break the monopoly of the Italian traders, so they started encouraging courageous sailors to find a sea route to India.
- The invention of Compass, Astrolabes and Gunpowder provided further momentum to this.
- The Portuguese sailor Vasco da Gama left Lisbon and reached Kappadu near Calicut on the East coast of India in 1498.
- By this, he became successful in discovering the new sea route to India.

Know the Terms

- **Commerce:** The activity of buying and selling.
- **Merchandise:** Goods for sale.
- **Monopoly:** The right solely possessed by an individual or organization to buy or sell at a place.
- **Compass:** An instrument containing a pointer which shows the direction of magnetic North.
- **Astrolabes:** Instruments formerly used in navigation and for measuring the altitude of the stars.
- **Gunpowder:** An explosive consisting of a powdered mixture of saltpetre, sulphur and charcoal.
- **Impetus:** The force that makes something happen.



TOPIC-2

The Arrival of Europeans to India for Trade

Quick Review

- With the success of the Portuguese many Dutch, French and English arrived in India for trade.
- Portuguese were the first to arrive in India for trade and were also the last to leave India on the sea route.
- After Vasco da Gama, Francisco de Almeida arrived in India as the Viceroy of India.
- He implemented the 'Blue Water Policy' to establish supremacy over the sea.
- Alfonso de Albuquerque is considered to be the real founder of Portuguese Empire in India.
- Alfonso waged a battle against the Sultan of Bijapur in 1510, won Goa, and Goa became the administrative centre of Portuguese administration in India.
- Dutch are from Holland or Netherlands. They established United East India Company in 1602 to do business with eastern countries and entered countries such as India, Java, Sumatra, Indonesia and spice rich islands.
- The Dutch broke the monopoly of the Portuguese by establishing warehouses in Surat, Broach, Kambe, Kochin, Nagapatanam, Masulipatanam, Chinsor and at other places in India.
- On 31st December 1600, Queen Elizabeth issued a royal charter authorizing the East India Company to trade with the eastern countries for 15 years.

- The East India Company started the business formally in the year 1613.
- The Mughal Emperor Jahangir issued a royal permission to the English to establish their first warehouse of factory at Surat.
- In 1617, Sir Thomas Roe arrived at Jahangir's court as the royal ambassador from the court of James I and sought permission to establish factories in other places of the Mughal Empire.
- English established factories at Agra, Ahmedabad and Broach.
- In 1639, English took Madras from the King of Chandragiri and established the St. George Fort.
- In 1668, Charles II, the Prince of England gave Bombay at an annual rent of ten pounds a year to the East India Company.
- In 1690, the English purchased three villages, namely- Sutanauti, Kalikata and Govindapura on the banks of Hugli River and built Fort William.
- By 17th century, the English had established Bombay, Madras and Calcutta as the centres of their Presidencies.
- By the later part of the 18th century, the English made Calcutta as their capital city.
- The French East India Company started as a government owned company in 1664 and started its first factory in Surat in 1668.
- Later, they established their factories in Machalipatanam, Chandranagara, Mahe, Karaikallu, Cossimbazar and Balasur.
- In 1674, the French took Valikandapuram from a local Muslim official and developed it as a major trade center named Puducheri or Pondicherry.
- Dupleix, who arrived in India as the Governor General of the French was ambitious of establishing French as the major power in South India and his ambition led to Carnatic wars with the English.

Know the Terms

- **Warehouses:** Large buildings to store raw materials or manufactured goods (merchandise).
- **Charter:** An official document stating that a ruler or government allows an institution to exist and setting out its rights.
- **Ambassador:** A person sent by a state as its permanent representative in a foreign country.
- **Presidencies:** The offices of the President and various associated administrative and policy-making agencies.

Know the Dates

- **1510:** Alfonso de Albuquerque waged a war against the Sultan of Bijapur and won Goa.
- **1600:** The East India Company was established.
- **1602:** The United East India Company was established by the Dutch.
- **1613:** The East India Company started the business formerly.
- **1617:** Sir Thomas Roe arrived at the court of Jahangir as the royal ambassador from the court of James I.
- **1639:** English took Madras from the King of Chandragiri and established a strong fort named St. George Fort.
- **1664:** The French East India Company started as a government owned company.
- **1668:** Charles II, the Prince of England gave Bombay at an annual rent of ten Pounds to the East India Company; French East India Company started its first factory in Surat.
- **1674:** The French took Valikandapuram from a local Muslim official and developed it as a major trade center named Puducheri or Pondicherry.
- **1690:** English purchased three villages, namely- Sutanauti, Kalikata and Govindapura on the banks of Hugli River and built Fort William.



TOPIC-3

The Carnatic Wars in the backdrop of European Political Developments

Quick Review

- The Portuguese and Dutch had withdrawn from India by the 18th century, as they were unable to face competition from French and English.
- French and English now resorted to show strength in order to establish their respective dominance in India.
- Political volatility which emerged in the Hyderabad and Carnatic (Eastern part of Tamil Nadu) regions led to three Carnatic wars.

- First Carnatic War was fought from 1746 to 1748. This was ended with the “Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle” in Europe between France and England.
- Second Carnatic War was fought from 1749 to 1754 ended with the Treaty of Pondicherry. The French recalled Dupleix.
- The Second Carnatic War brought laurels to English while French suffered a political setback.
- Third Carnatic War was fought from 1756 to 1763. Sir Eyre Coote of the English Army defeated the French in this war.
- With all these developments, the French lost their importance in India.

Know the Terms

- **Volatility:** Liability to change rapidly and unpredictably, especially for the worse.
- **Exploit:** Make full use and derive benefit from a resource.
- **Treaty:** A formally concluded and ratified agreement between states.
- **Laurels:** Honours and awards.
- **Besiege:** Surround a place so that no one can come or go.
- **Surrender:** Stop resisting to an enemy or opponent and submit to their authority.
- **Unconditionally:** Not subject to any conditions.
- **Consolidating:** Make something physically stronger or more solid.

Know the Dates

- **1724:** Hyderabad Kingdom was established by Asaf Jha.
- **1742:** Dupleix was named the Governor General of French regions in India.
- **1746-48:** First Carnatic War.
- **1748:** The Nizam of Hyderabad, Asaf Jha, died.
- **1749:** The combined forces of French, Chandasaheb and Mujaffar Jung defeated Anwaruddin and killed him in Ambur battle.
- **1749-54:** Second Carnatic War.
- **1760:** Comte de Lally of French attempted to besiege Wandiwash.
- **1756-63:** Third Carnatic War.
- **1763:** Treaty of Paris.



TOPIC-4

The Battle of Plassey, Battle of Buxar and Dual-Government System

Quick Review

- After gaining political control upon Southern India, the British made efforts to gain control of the rich Bengal province in the later 18th century.
- The East India Company was obtaining rich profits from Bengal province which had achieved significant growth in the spheres of agriculture, commerce and industry.
- The dastakaths (licence) issued by the Mughal ruler Farrukh Siyar was the main reason for this.
- These Dastakaths were misused by the company’s individual officials which resulted into huge loss to the Bengal Government.
- So, all the Nawabs from Murashid Ali Khan to Alwardi Khan opposed such misuses. This led to confrontation between the Nawabs and the company and resulted into two major wars, namely- Battle of Plassey and Battle of Buxar.
- Battle of Plassey took place between Siraj-ud-Daula and the British in 1757.
- Misuse of Dastakaths, mending of the fort by the British without permission and Black Room Tragedy in which 123 English men who were imprisoned by Siraj-ud-Daula had died were the major reasons for the Battle of Plassey.
- **Outcome of the Battle of Plassey:**
 - (i) This war exposed the lack of unity among the Indians and the greed of Indian businessmen.
 - (ii) Mir Jaffar became the Nawab of Bengal.
 - (iii) The company obtained exclusive rights to trade in Bengal.
 - (iv) Mir Jaffar paid rupees seventeen crores and seventy lakh as relief amount.

- The Battle of Buxar was fought between the combined forces of Mir Qasim and the British Army led by Hector Munro at Buxar in 1764.
- In this battle, Mir Qasim was defeated and he ran away from the battlefield and Shah Alam II surrendered.
- **Outcome of the Battle of Buxar:**
 - (i) Shah Alam II accorded the Diwani rights of Bengal to the British.
 - (ii) Shah Alam II gave away all the rights of Bengal to the British for an annual fee of 26 lakh rupees.
 - (iii) The Nawab of Awadh paid a fine of 50 lakh rupees for waging war against the British.
 - (iv) After the death of Mir Jaffar, his son was given pension and the company obtained complete administration of Bengal.
- The Battle of Buxar provided complete power to the British in Bihar, Bengal, Odisha and Awadh.
- In 1765, Robert Clive introduced the concept of 'Dual Government'. According to this, the British had the right to collect taxes and the Nawab had power over administrative issues such as justice, etc.
- In this way, the British obtained political control upon India to protect their business self interest.

Know the Terms

- **Province:** A main administrative division of a country or empire.
- **Dastakath:** A license that provides the right to anyone to import and export without paying any tax and transport goods anywhere.
- **Tragedy:** A very sad event or situation.
- **Treasury:** The funds or revenue of a state, institution or society.
- **Bankrupt:** Officially declared not to have money to pay off debts.
- **Loyal:** Firm and faithful to a person or organization.
- **Dethroned:** To remove a ruler from power.
- **Dewani Rights:** The right to collect taxes.

Know the Dates

- 1756: Aliwardi Khan, the Nawab of Bengal, died.
- 1757: Battle of Plassey was fought between Siraj-ud-Daula and the British.
- 1764: Battle of Buxar fought between the combined forces of Mir Qasim and the British Army.
- 1765: Robert Clive introduced the concept of Dual-government.



Chapter - 2 : The Extension of the British Rule



TOPIC-1

Anglo Maratha Wars and Subsidiary Alliance

Quick Review

- The Marathas and Mysore states were dominant in the southern and western parts of India. Therefore the hold of British was restricted to Bengal and Bombay regions only.
- The British waged continuous wars from the mid of 18th century to mid of 19th century to extend their empire in India.
- First Anglo-Maratha War took place from 1775 to 1782 between the Marathas and the British.
- The Maratha federation was unable to sustain in the war and the British entered 'Salbai Agreement' and ended the war. Madhav Rao II was named as the Peshwa.
- Lord Wellesley, the Governor General of India, introduced the Policy of Subsidiary Alliance in 1798 to bring Indian states under control.
- Hyderabad was the first state to enter the subsidiary alliance, followed by Mysore, Awadh, Tanjavore, Maratha, Poona, Birar, Gwalior and other states.
- The differences between the Maratha chieftains led to the Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803-1805). Lord Wellesley defeated the Marathas in the war.
- Although Lord Wellesley won the Second Anglo-Maratha War, yet his battle thirstiness increased financial burden on the Company and being criticized for his policies, he was forced to resign and return to London. Due to this, peace prevailed in the region.

- Third Anglo-Maratha War was fought between 1817 and 1818. The British suppressed various Maratha rulers cruelly and abolished the post of Peshwa, granting pension to Baji Rao II.
- The British installed Pratapa Simha as the ruler of Satara and named him as the traditional leader of the Marathas and suppressed the Maratha resistance.

Know the Terms

- **Impediments:** Hindrances or obstructions in doing something.
- **Formidable opponent:** A rival inspiring fear or respect through being impressively large, powerful, intense, or capable.
- **Federation:** The action of forming states or organizations into a single group with centralized control.
- **Subsidiary Alliance:** Subsidiary Alliance is a system of ruling a nation that is under the rule of king. An Indian ruler entering into a subsidiary alliance with the British had to accept British forces in his territory and also agreed to pay for their maintenance.

Know the Dates

- **1775-1782 :** First Anglo-Maratha War.
- **1782 :** Lord Wellesley introduced the policy of subsidiary alliance.
- **1798-1805 :** Lord Wellesley remained the Governor General of India.



TOPIC-2

The Consolidation of British Power (1818-1857): Anglo-Sikh Wars and the Doctrine of Lapse

Quick Review

- The British completed their plan of ruling across the entire India from 1818 to 1857.
- A political turmoil aroused in Punjab after the death of Ranjit Singh in 1839 and the British attempted to invade Punjab by violating the Continuous Friendship Pact which they had performed with the erstwhile king.
- In December 1845, a war took place between the British and Punjab. Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims joined hands together to confront the British.
- They were defeated due to the treachery committed by a few leaders and were forced to sign a humiliating Lahore Agreement. With this, the British Resident became the actual ruler of Punjab.
- As Punjab became the dependent state of East India Company, the Sikhs opposed the attempts of the British to directly rule upon Punjab.
- This opposition was led by Chattar Singh Attariwala in Lahore and Moolraj in Multan.
- This time again, the people of Punjab were defeated and Lord Dalhousie merged the Punjab state with the British Empire.
- Dalhousie arrived in India as the Governor General in 1848.
- He attempted to integrate Indian princely states with the British Empire by adopting the Doctrine of Lapse.
- Satara, Nagpur, Sambalpur, Udaipur, Jhansi, Jaipur came under the Policy of Doctrine of Lapse.
- Severe implementation of this policy resulted into arousal of rebellion among the common people which finally transformed into the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857.

Know the Terms

- **Agenda:** Plan, scheme.
- **Anarchy:** A state of disorder due to absence or non-recognition of authority or other controlling systems.
- **Pact:** A formal agreement between individuals or parties.
- **Humiliating:** Making someone feel ashamed and foolish by injuring their dignity and pride.
- **Doctrine of Lapse:** The 'doctrine of lapse' was an annexation policy applied by the British East India Company in India before 1858. The policy is most commonly associated with Lord Dalhousie, who was the Governor General of the East India Company in India between 1848 and 1856.
- **Loyalty:** A strong feeling of support or allegiance.

Know the Dates

- **1780:** Ranjit Singh was born.
- **1818-1857:** The British consolidated their power in India.
- **1839:** King Ranjit Singh of Punjab died.
- **1845:** A war broke out between the British and Punjab.
- **1848:** Lord Dalhousie arrived in India as the Governor General.

Chapter - 3 : The Impact of British Rule in India



TOPIC-1

Administrative and Judicial System- Civil Services, Judicial System, Police System, Military System

Quick Review

- Lord Cornwallis introduced the administration of Civil Services.
- The East India Company granted permission for private workers to trade by which its employees made money and became corrupt. To control this, the Government of England implemented Regulating Act in India.
- In 1800, Lord Cornwallis opened Fort William College in Calcutta for the aspirants of the Civil Services.
- Lord Cornwallis believed that all the natives of India were completely corrupt. So, only lower grade jobs were given to the Indians.
- After the Battle of Buxar, Mughal Emperor Shah Alam handed over the Diwani Rights to the British. With this, Dual Administration, also called Dual Governance, became effective in Bengal region.
- Under the Dual Administration System, the authority to collect land taxes, civil and judiciary were given to the Indian officials, while the British retained the authority of managing the revenue collected.
- By implementing new judicial system in India, the British overtook the authority of Mughals and established their supremacy in India.
- Warren Hastings who became the Governor in 1772 advised that a Dewani Adalat as a civil court and a Faujdari Adalat as a criminal court needed to be established in each district.
- Civil courts were under the control of European officers and the criminal courts were under the control of the Qajis, who functioned under the supervision of European officers.
- Lord Cornwallis implemented the Police System in India and created the post of Superintendent Police (SP). He divided every district into many 'Stations' and each station was put under a Kotwal. Every village was put under a Chowkidar.
- The Police Law was implemented in 1861.
- The British appointed the Indians for the military and an Indian could reach the rank of Subedar.
- The Military system was redesigned on the recommendations of Peel in 1857.

Know the Terms

- **Divide and Rule Policy:** The strategy of Divide and Rule was employed by most imperial powers in Indian subcontinent. The British and French backed various Indian states in conflicts between each other, both as a means of undermining each other's influence and consolidating their authority.
- **Civil Services:** The permanent professional branches of a state's administration, excluding military and judicial branches and elected politicians.
- **Judicial System:** The Judicial System (or court system) is the system of courts that interprets and applies the law in the name of the state.
- **Dual Administration/Dual Governance:** This granted the authority to collect land taxes, civil and judiciary to the Indian officials, while the British retained the authority of managing the revenue collected.
- **Dewani Adalat:** Civil court.
- **Faujdari Adalat:** Criminal court.
- **Subedar:** The highest rank granted to Indians in the Military System introduced by the British.

Know the Dates

- **1770:** A severe drought occurred in India.
- **1772:** Warren Hastings took over the administration as Governor.
- **1773:** The government of England implemented the Regulating Act in India.
- **1781:** The system of appointing British Magistrates was started.
- **1800:** Lord Cornwallis opened Fort William College at Calcutta for aspirants of the Civil Services.
- **1857:** The British government accepted the recommendations of Peel.
- **1861:** B Police Law was implemented in India.
- **1902:** The Police Commission Law allowed the appointment of Indians on the basis of suitable qualification for the post of police officers.



TOPIC-2

Land Tax Policies- Permanent Zamindar System, Mahalwari System, Ryotwari System

Quick Review

- The East India Company had to pay four lakh Pounds to the British Government for its control upon the Bengal province. To fulfill this commitment, the Company had to strengthen its financial position in a secure way. Therefore, it implemented various new land policies.
- Lord Cornwallis implemented a new land tax policy called the Permanent Zamindari System in Bengal and Bihar regions during 1793 to generate steady revenue for the company every year.
- R. M. Bird and James Thomson implemented the Mahalwari System (Mahal means 'taluk'), under which the Company entered into an agreement at the level of 'Mahals' in context to payment of land tax in Uttar Pradesh, in many parts of Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Delhi.
- In 1792, Alexander Reed implemented the Ryotwari System, firstly in Baramahal region.
- The Ryotwari System was later implemented in Madras and Mysore region by Thomas Monroe in 1801.
- Impact of British Land Tax System:
- A new class of Zamindars was created and it exploited the farmers.
- The farmers became landless gradually due to this exploitation.
- Land became a commodity and loans could be raised against its mortgage.
- Many zamindars were also forced to mortgage their land to pay land taxes.
- The agricultural sector became commercialized and crops were grown to fulfill the requirement of raw materials needed by the industries situated in England.
- The money lenders attained a strong position.

Know the Terms

- **Revenue:** A state's annual income from which public expenses are met.
- **Zamindar:** A landowner, especially one who leases his land to tenant farmers.
- **Mahal (Taluk):** An administrative district for taxation purposes, typically comprising a number of villages.
- **Tiller:** A person who works in the fields.

Know the Dates

- **1792:** Ryotwari System first implemented in Baramahal region by Alexander Reed.
- **1793:** Permanent Zamindari System introduced by Lord Cornwallis.
- **1801:** Ryotwari System further implemented in Madras and Mysore region by Thomas Monroe.



TOPIC-3

The Modern Education System: Lord Macaulay, Wood's Commission (1854)

Quick Review

- New changes took place in the Indian educational system during the British rule in the 18th century.
- Warren Hastings facilitated the expansion of modern education in India. But it was Charles Grant who emphasized for the universalization of British education in India.
- After William Benedict was appointed the Governor General of India, British education in India expanded significantly.
- Macaulay was appointed as the member of Governor General's Executive Committee and also as the Chairperson of the Committee on Education.
- The report on education submitted by him became the basis of the modern education in India.
- Governor General Lord Dalhousie established universities in various Indian cities on the recommendation of Charles Wood's Commission.
- **Impact of British Education in India:**
- The Indians were able to develop modernity, secularism, democratic attitudes and rationality.
- Local literature and languages received impetus.
- Periodicals were available now. These checked the policies of the government and helped the Indians develop a critical attitude.
- New social and religious reform movements started.
- The thoughts of scholars such as Rousseau and Montesquieu brought renewed thinking among the Indian educated youth.
- The freedom struggles taking place across the world influenced the Indians also.
- Indians were able to understand and appreciate their rich and glorious tradition.

Know the Terms

- **Secularism:** The principle of separation of the state from religious institutions.
- **Rationality:** The quality of being based on or in accordance with reason or logic.
- **Impetus:** The force or energy with which a body moves.
- **Periodicals:** Magazines or newspapers published at regular intervals.
- **Perception:** The ability to see, hear, or become aware of something through the senses.

Know the Dates

- **1781:** Warren Hastings started 'Calcutta Madarasa'.
- **1792:** A British individual named Jonathan Duncan started Sanskrit College in Banaras.
- **1828:** William Benedict was appointed as the Governor General of India.
- **1854:** Charles Wood's Commission submitted its recommendations.



TOPIC-4

Laws during British Rule- Regulating Law, Pitts India Law, Charter Laws

Quick Review

- The British made efforts to create and implement different rules in the form of laws.
- Corruption emerged after the implementation of Dewani Rights in 1765.
- Edmond Burk, a member of the British Parliament, termed the tax payment received by the British Government from the East India Company as 'Criminal Tax'. The Regulating Act was implemented in such circumstances in 1773.

- Pitts India Act was implemented to rectify several inconsistencies in the Regulating Act of 1773 and to clearly outline the powers of the East India Company and the British Government.
- The Board of Controllers which was constituted had the powers to direct and control the issues associated with land taxes, military and civil areas.
- Major objective of the Charter Acts was to renew the license of the East India Company.
- The Charter Act of 1813 licensed the East India Company to stay for further twenty years in India.
- The Charter Act of 1833 aimed at improving the Indian situation and this act also licensed the East India Company to remain in India to another twenty years.
- The Sepoy Mutiny took place in 1857 due to maladministration of the East India Company and anti-Indian acts. As a result, the administration of India fell into the hands of the British crown. During this period, various Indian Government Acts were implemented.
- The Indian Government Act of 1858 brought India under the direct administration of the Queen.
- Along with the implementation of Indian Councils Act of 1861, the Indians were allowed to participate in the process of creating laws.
- Indian Councils Act of 1892 further extended the participation of Indians in the legislative bodies.
- Indian Councils Act of 1909, also known as 'Minto-Morley Reformation Act', was used to divide and rule India.
- Indian Councils Act of 1919, also known as 'Montague-Chelmsford Reformative Act', was formulated by accepting the report of Lord Chelmsford and Lord Montague.
- Indian Government Act of 1935 acted as a base for the formation of the Indian Constitution.
- Though, the acts formed by the British served the purpose of their interest, yet they also included the aspirations of the Indians for self-governance.

Know the Terms

- **Alleviate:** Make suffering, deficiency or problem less severe.
- **Reformations:** The action or process of reforming a process or an institution.
- **Evolution:** The gradual development of something.
- **Corruption:** Dishonest or fraudulent conduct by those in power.
- **Criminal Tax:** The tax payment received by the British Government from the East India Company.
- **Inconsistencies:** Lacking the harmony in different parts or elements.
- **Rectify:** Put right, correct.
- **License:** Permit (someone) to do something.
- **Missionaries:** people sent on a religious mission, especially one sent to promote Christianity in a foreign country.
- **Diplomatic:** Dealing with others in a sensible and tactful way.
- **Viceroy:** Viceroy was the name of the changed post of Governor General.
- **Ordinances:** Authoritative orders.
- **Legislative:** Having the powers to make laws.
- **Electorate:** All the people in a country or area who are authorized to vote in election.
- **Bicameral:** (Of a legislative body) having two chambers.
- **Diarchy:** Government by two independent authorities (especially in India).
- **Constitution:** A set of rules that govern the country.
- **Federal:** Having or relating to a system of government in which several states form a unity but remain independent in internal affairs.
- **Principalities:** States ruled by respective princes.
- **Autonomy:** The right or condition of self-government.
- **Aspirations:** Ambition of achieving something.

Know the Dates

- **1765:** Implementation of Diwani Rights in India.
- **1773:** Implementation of The Regulating Act.
- **1793, 1813, 1833, 1853:** Various Charter Acts were formed and implemented in India.
- **1857:** Sepoy Mutiny took place in India.
- **1858, 1861, 1892, 1909, 1919, 1935:** Various Indian Government Acts were implemented.

Chapter - 4 : Opposition to British Rule in Karnataka



TOPIC-1

Hyder Ali and First and Second Anglo-Mysore War

Quick Review

- The 18th century in Indian History is considered as “The century of political problems”.
- Many political challenges were created in Mysore state due to the death of Chikkadevaraj Wodeyar in 1704.
- Hyder Ali joined Mysore Army as an ordinary soldier and won the hearts of soldiers with his shrewd political moves and became famous as Nawab Hyder Ali.
- Hyder Ali weakened the power of Dalawayee with his swift actions and sidelined the King Krishnaraja Wodeyar and established the control over the administration.
- The British saw Hyder Ali as impedance for the expansionist ideas so they started devising cunning plans to defeat him.
- **The First Anglo – Mysore War** was started in 1767 and it was fought between Hyder Ali and the alliance of the King of Arcot with the British.
- **The First Anglo – Mysore War** ended in 1769 by signing the ‘Madras Treaty’.
- The British went against the ‘Madras Treaty’ by capturing Mahe which was a French colony under Hyder Ali and this became the reason for the Second Anglo – Mysore War.
- **The Second Anglo – Mysore War** was started in 1780 when Hyder Ali captured Arcot.
- Hyder Ali was defeated and killed in a battle held in Port Novae by the British.
- **The Second Anglo – Mysore War** ended in 1784 with the ‘Treaty of Mangalore’.

Know the Terms

- **Shrewd:** Having or showing sharp powers of judgment; astute
- **Swift:** Happening quickly or promptly
- **Sidelined:** Removed from the centre of activity or attention
- **Impedance:** The effective resistance of something
- **Anglo:** White, English-speaking people of British or northern European origin
- **Alliance:** A union or association formed for mutual benefit
- **Treaty:** A formally concluded and ratified agreement between states.

Know the Dates

- **1704 :** Chikkadevaraj Wodeyar died
- **1707 :** Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb died
- **1767 :** The First Anglo – Mysore War started
- **1769 :** The First Anglo – Mysore War ended and ‘Madras Treaty’ was signed
- **1780 :** The Second Anglo – Mysore War started
- **1784 :** The Second Anglo – Mysore War ended and ‘Treaty of Mangalore’ was signed



TOPIC-2

Tippu Sultan and Third and Fourth Anglo-Mysore War

Quick Review

- Tippu Sultan became the ruler of Mysore after the death of Hyder Ali.
- Tippu Sultan tried to drive out the British seriously as he felt that they are the major obstacle for his policy of expansion.
- Throughout his 17 years of rule, Tippu Sultan waged war against the British.
- Tippu Sultan tried to break the monopoly of the British over the trade with India as he knew that hurting their business interest would weaken their political strength.

- British went against the Mangalore Treaty and helped the king of Travancore build a fort in Kochi and captured Aayakota and Kanganoor forts from the Dutch and all this led to the Third Anglo – Mysore War.
- Lord Wellesley became the Governor General of India in 1798.
- The Fourth Anglo: Mysore War started in 1799 and it was fought between Tippu sultan and the British.
- The Fourth Anglo: Mysore War ended with the death of Tippu sultan.

Know the Terms

- **Expansion:** The action of becoming larger or more extensive
- **Waged:** Carried on a battle or war

Know the Dates

- **1792 :** End of the Second Anglo-Mysore War with the Treaty of Srirangapatnam
- **1799 :** End of the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War; Tippu Sultan died



TOPIC-3

Dondiya Wagh

Quick Review

- After the death of Tippu Sultan many rebellions took place against the British and the rebellion led by Dondiya Wagh is a major rebellion among them.
- Dondiya was born in a Maratha family in Chennagiri. He was called Wagh (the tiger) due to his bravery.
- Dondiya built his own Army and fought along with Tippu Sultan but he was imprisoned due to differences with Tippu.
- After being released by British, Dondiya organized an Army with the unhappy soldiers of Tippu's Army and the feudatory rulers who had lost their powers.
- Dondiya captured Bidanoor and Shivamogga forts but his attempt to capture Chitradurga fort was unsuccessful.
- Lord Wellesley organized an attack on Shivamogga, Honali, Harihara and other places under the control of Dondiya in order to check his rebellion.
- When Dondiya left Raichur, he was caught in between the Maratha Army and Nizam's Army. The British attacked him near Yelaparavi and killed him at Konagal.

Know the Terms

- **Rebellion :** An act of armed resistance against an established government or leader
- **Feudatory :** Owing feudal allegiance to another
- **Check :** Stop or slow the progress of something undesirable

Know the Date

- **1800 :** Dondiya Wagh rebellion took place



TOPIC-4

Rebellion of Kittur-Queen Chennamma and Sangoli Rayanna

Quick Review

- Queen Chennamma was the queen of Kittur. She led a rebellion against the law denying the right of adopted children over the throne.
- Shivalingarudrasarja took over reign of the Kittur after the death of Mallasarja. Shivalingarudrasarja was the elder son of Queen Chennamma.
- Chennamma adopted a boy named Shivalingappa after the death of Shivalingarudrasarja and started ruling Kittur as a queen regent.

- Thackeray was the collector and political agent of the British in Dharwad. He sent a report to the Governor of Bombay and attempted to take over the kingdom of Kittur under the Doctrine of Lapse Policy.
- This led to a war between Queen Chennamma and the British. Thackeray was shot dead in this war and many British were taken as the prisoners of war.
- Under the leadership of Colonel Deak, the British attacked Kittur again. Queen Chennamma was captured in this war and she was imprisoned at Bylahongala Fort. She passed away in the prison.
- Sangoli Rayanna was a brave soldier in Chennamma's Army. He fought with Rani Chennamma and was imprisoned along with her. But later he was released by the British.
- Sangoli Rayanna developed a sense of nationalism and went on organizing an army. He aimed at looting Taluk offices and the treasury of the British.
- The British shifted Chennamma to Kusugal prison from Bylahongala as they thought that Rayanna was being instigated by her.
- The British cunningly captured Rayanna and declared him as an offender and he was hanged till death.

Know the Terms

- **Reign:** The period of rule of a monarch
- **Regent:** A person appointed to administer a state because The monarch is a minor or is absent or incapacitated
- **Nationalism:** Patriotic feelings, principles, or efforts
- **Offender:** A person who commits an illegal act

Know the Dates

- **1824:** Rebellion of Kittur under the leadership of Queen Chennamma
- **1829-30:** Rebellion of Sangoli Rayanna



TOPIC-5

Rebellion of Amara Sulya, Puttabasappa

Quick Review

- This rebellion was basically a farmers' rebellion which needs to be understood in the backdrops of political situations prevalent in costal Karnataka and Kodagu regions during 1835-37.
- In 1834, the British dethroned the ruler Chikkaveerarajendra of Haleri Dynasty and transferred him to Vellor through Bangalore and later to Kashi.
- Swami Aparampura, Kalyanaswami and Puttabasappa organized a rebellion against the political instability created by the British in Kodagu.
- Swami Aparampura was captured in 1834 and shifted to Bangalore. Similarly Kalyanaswami was captured in 1837 and placed in Mysore prison.
- Amara Sulya constituted Bellare, Puttur, Sulya and the major places of Canara region.
- A farmer named Puttabasappa as Kalyanswami. The same Puttabasappa later presented himself as Swami Aparampura.
- Puttabasappa led the rebellion and performed several acts of courage.
- The British captured Puttabasappa and he was hanged until death along with his companions.

Know the Terms

- **Dethroned:** Removed a monarch from power
- **Chieftains:** The leaders of people or clans
- **Brutality:** Savage physical violence; great cruelty
- **Treasury:** The funds or revenue of a state, government or institution

Know the Dates

- **1834:** The British dethrone the ruler of Kodagu, Chikkaveerarajendra of Haleri dynasty
- **1834:** Swami Aparampura captured and shifted to Bangalore
- **1837:** Kalyanaswami captured and placed in Mysore prison



TOPIC-6

Rebellion of Surapura and Koppal and Rebellion of Bedas of Hulagali

Quick Review

- Surapura is situated at a distance of fifty kilometers from the present day Yadgir. This was an important place since the rule of the Mughals.
- Surapura became a vassal state during the reign of Nizam of Hyderabad and Marathas.
- Surapura raised a rebellion against the British during the reign of Venkatappa. Venkatappa Nayaka was born in 1834 and came to throne after the death of his father Krishna Nayaka.
- Venkatappa's ascendance to throne was opposed by his father's brother Peddanayaka. This resulted in internal struggles.
- The British appointed Medes Taylor as their political agent and gained proxy power over Surapura in 1853.
- Medes developed Surapura in a princely state and appointed Peddanayaka as the Dewan of the state.
- The British appointed an officer named Campbell to report the various activities of the King of Surapura as it came in the notice of government that some of the representatives of Nana Saheb were present in Surapura.
- Campbell submitted a report that the King is involved in misadministration to the resident of Hyderabad.
- The British army captured Surapura in 1858 but there are confusions regarding Venkatappa's death.
- The rebellion of Koppal is an important armed rebellion against the British. The region of Koppal was ruled by the Nizam of Hyderabad.
- Veerappa was a zamindar who rebelled against the British and occupied Koppal and other forts in the vicinity.
- The British captured back the fort of Koppal and Veerappa died fighting the British army.
- Hulagali is a small village of Belgaum district and it was a part of the Mudhol principality.
- The Bedas rebelled against the British when they were asked to surrender their firearms as the British banned the usage of weapons in 1857.
- The British army entered Hulagali in order to suppress the rebellion. All the rebels were hanged till death.

Know the Terms

- **Vassal:** A region in a subordinate position to another.
- **Ascendance:** Governing or controlling influence.
- **Proxy:** The authority to represent someone else.
- **Dewan:** The chief administrative officer.
- **Vicinity:** The area or near surrounding a particular place.
- **Firearms:** Rifles, pistols, portable guns.

Know the Dates

- **1834:** Venkatappa was born
- **1842:** Medes Taylor was appointed as the political agent of Surapura
- **1857:** The British banned the usage of weapons
- **1858:** The British Army captured Surapura



Chapter - 5 : Social and Religious Reformation Movements



TOPIC-1

Establishment of Brahmo Samaj and Reformations and Young Bengal Movement

Quick Review

- The nineteenth century is considered as the reformation and new awakening time in the Indian history.
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy started 'Athmiya Sabha' in Calcutta and this Sabha aimed at eradicating socio-religious maladies from the society of Bengal.

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy started 'Brahmo Samaj' in 1828 as he wanted to purge Hinduism by removing caste system and superstitions.
- Brahmo Samaj' opposed meaningless rituals, advocated Monotheism and also opposed child marriage.
- 'Brahmo Samaj' intended to assure equality to woman by opposing Polygamy.
- Governor General William Bentinck brought in a law prohibiting the Sati System in 1829 due to the efforts of Ram Mohan Roy.
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy published a journal named 'Samvada Komudhi' in Bengali language and tried to develop rationality among the common people through journalism.
- Rabindranath Tagore has called Ram Mohan Roy as the harbinger of modern India, progenitor of Indian Social Reformation Movement and 'the Prophet of Indian Nationalism'.
- When the wave of modernization started moving across North India, many new movements started arising during 1820s and 1830s and Calcutta was the centre of this new thinking.
- Henry Louis Vivian Derozio started 'Young Bengal Movement'. Henry was an Anglo – Indian. He was an advocate of Women Rights and opposed caste based discrimination.
- Henry Derozio was a professor at Hindu College of Calcutta from 1826 to 1831. He was influenced by the various movements of Europe and tried to instill the spirit of free enquiry in the mind of his students and colleagues.
- The Young Bengal Movement held discussions and debates on issues like nature, humanism, God, etc.
- Derozio died at a young age of 22 years due to cholera.

Know the Terms

- **Maladies:** Serious diseases or problems.
- **Superstitions:** Widely held but irrational belief in supernatural influences, especially as leading to good or bad luck, or a practice based on such a belief.
- **Rituals:** Religious or solemn ceremony consisting of a series of actions performed according to a prescribed order.
- **Monotheism:** The belief that there is only one God.
- **Polygamy:** The practice or custom of having more than one wife or husband at the same time.
- **Journalism:** The activity or profession of writing for newspapers, magazines, or news websites or preparing news to be broadcast.
- **Progenitor:** A person who originates a cultural or historical movement.
- **Prophet:** A person regarded as an inspired teacher or proclaimer of the will of God.
- **Cholera:** An infectious and often fatal bacterial disease of the small intestine, typically contracted from infected water supplies and causing severe vomiting and diarrhoea.

Know the Dates

- **1772:** Raja Ram Mohan Roy was born
- **1809:** Henry Louis Vivian Derozio was born
- **1828:** Brahmo Samaj was founded
- **1829:** Sati System was prohibited
- **1831:** Henry Derozio died
- **1833:** Raja Ram Mohan Roy died



TOPIC-2

Establishment of Arya Samaj and Reformations, and Reforms Led by Prarthana Samaj and Ideas Of Satyashodhak Samaj

Quick Review

- The Arya Samaj was started in the year 1875 by Dayanand Saraswati in Kathewad.
- Dayanand Saraswati outlined his ideas in a book titled "Satyarth Prakash".
- He opened the head office of Arya Samaj in Lahore in 1877.
- 'Shuddhi Movement' was one of the important programmes of Arya Samaj. 'Cow Protection Associations' were started for the protection of cows.

- After the death of Dayanand Saraswati, 'Dayananda Anglo-Vedic College' was started in 1886 and 'Gurukula Vidyalaya' was started in Haridwar.
- Prarthana Samaj was founded by Dr. Athma Ram Panduranga in 1867 in Bombay with the objective of finding solutions to various problems faced by women and lower caste groups.
- Justice Mahadeva Govinda Ranade, R. G. Bhandarkar and N. G. Chandravarkar were the prominent leaders of the Prarthana Samaj.
- Satyashodhak Samaj was established by Mahatma Jyotiba Phule in 1873 to provide equal rights to non-Brahmin class and women.
- In order to build a philosophical base for the movement, Jyotiba Phule wrote books titled "Gulamagiri" and "Shetkarayacha Aasud".
- Ambedkar was one of the prominent persons who were inspired by the work of the Phule couple.

Know the Terms

- **Renaissance:** A revival of or renewed interest in something.
- **Authentic:** Of undisputed origin and not a copy; genuine.
- **Polygamy:** The practice or custom of having more than one wife or husband at the same time.
- **Radical:** A person who advocates thorough or complete political or social reform; a member of a political party or part of a party pursuing such aims.
- **Rehabilitation:** The action of restoring something that has been damaged to its former condition.
- **Endeavour:** An attempt to achieve a goal.

Know the Dates

- **1824:** Dayanand Saraswati was born in Gujarat
- **1867:** Prarthana Samaj was started by Dr. Athma Ram Panduranga in Bombay.
- **1873:** Satyashodhak Samaj was established by Mahatma Jyotiba Phule.
- **1875:** Dayanand Saraswati started the Arya Samaj
- **1877:** Head office of Arya Samaj opened at Lahore
- **1886:** Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College was started



TOPIC-3

Aligarh Movement; Ramakrishna Mission's Ideologies

Quick Review

- Mohammedan Liberty Society established in 1863 started debates on various social, religious and political issues.
- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan declared that the Quran is the authoritative book and other works on Islam are the derived ones.
- He founded the Anglo-Oriental College in Aligarh.
- The movement created by Syed Ahmad Khan is called the Aligarh Movement.
- Swami Vivekananda founded the Ramakrishna Mission at Belur near Karnataka.
- Sri Ramakrishna was the spiritual guru of Swami Vivekananda.
- The Westerners were able to understand the cultural richness of India with the help of the speech delivered by Swami Vivekananda at Chicago city in World Religious Conference in 1893.
- Swami Vivekananda wrote books on Jnana Yoga, Raja Yoga, Karma Yoga and Bhakti Yoga.

Know the Terms

- **Authoritative:** Able to be trusted as being accurate or true; reliable.
- **Superstitions:** A widely held but irrational belief in supernatural influences, especially as leading to good or bad luck, or a practice based on such a belief.
- **Moksha:** (In Hinduism and Jainism) Release from the cycle of rebirth impelled by the law of karma.
- **Impetus:** Something that makes a process or activity happen or happen more quickly.

Know the Dates

- **1817-1898:** Life journey of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
- **1834-1886:** Life journey of Ramakrishna Paramhansa.
- **1863-1902:** Life journey of Swami Vivekananda.
- **1875:** Sir Syed Ahmad Khan founded the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh.
- **1897:** Swami Vivekananda founded the Ramakrishna Mission.
- **1893:** World Religious Congress held in Chicago city.
- **1900:** Congress of Religions held at Paris.



TOPIC-4

Theosophical Society; Narayan Guru Dharamapapripala Yogam; Periyar

Quick Review

- Theosophical Society was basically founded by Madam Blavatsky and Colonel H. S. Olcott.
- This society basically tried to reform the Hindu religion.
- The Irish lady Annie Besant arrived in India by 1893 and the movement of the Theosophical Society grew more.
- Annie Besant was called as “Shwetha Saraswathi”.
- Ms. Besant was active in the Indian freedom struggle movement and she became the first woman President of the INC.
- Sri Narayana Guru started the Reform Movement in 1903. This movement aimed at strengthening the backward and exploited communities.
- One Caste, One Religion and One God for human beings was the basic idea of Sri Narayana Guru.
- Narayana Guru and his companions started ‘Vikom Movement’, a temple entry movement.
- By the beginning of the twentieth century, a Non-Brahmin Movement started in south India.
- This movement took a new shape under the Justice Party.
- E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker started the Self Respect League in 1926.
- He was called ‘Periyar’ (Senior Person) out of love by people.
- The ideological Non- Brahminical Movement started by Ayonthisdas and T. M. Nayar was turned into a cultural movement by Periyar.

Know the Terms

- **Universal brotherhood:** This is a concept to think the whole world as your own family. Love everyone as your brothers.
- **Materialism:** A tendency to consider material possessions and physical comfort as more important than spiritual values.
- **Periodical:** A magazine or newspaper published at regular intervals.
- **Prohibitions:** The actions of forbidding something; especially by law.
- **Census:** An official count or survey; especially of the population.
- **Racial:** On the grounds of or connected with difference in race.
- **Patronized:** Treated with apparent kindness.
- **Ideological:** Based on or relating to a system of ideas and ideals, especially concerning economic or political theory and policy.

Know the Dates

- **1854-1928:** Life journey of Narayana Guru.
- **1886:** Head office of Theosophical Society established near Madras.
- **1889:** Ms. Annie Besant became an active member of the Theosophical Society.
- **1893:** Irish lady Annie Besant arrived in India.
- **1898:** Ms. Annie Besant started Central Hindu Banaras College.
- **1903:** Sri Narayana Guru started Reformation Movement.
- **1916:** Ms. Annie Besant started the Home Rule League; The Justice Party formed.
- **1926:** E. V. Ramaswamy started the Self Respect League.
- **1939:** E. V. Ramaswamy became the President of the Justice Party.

Chapter - 6 : The First War of Indian Independence



TOPIC-1

Reasons for the First War of Independence

Quick Review

- The Indians were upset by the British for various reasons and this unhappiness erupted in the form of a major protest against the British in 1857.
- Due to the Doctrine of Lapse implemented by the British, many Indian kings were forced to lose their kingdoms. This was a major political reason of the revolt.
- Due to the development of industrialization in England, various Indian handicrafts and industries declined and many people became unemployed. This became a major economic reason of the revolt.
- The British implemented various civil and criminal laws which were against the Indians. This was a major administrative reason of the revolt.
- Indian soldiers did not have the status, salary and promotion prospects as that of British soldiers. This became a major military reason of the revolt.

Know the Terms

- **Subsidiary Alliance:** Subsidiary Alliance was basically a treaty between the British East India Company and the Indian princely states, by virtue of which the Indian kingdoms lost their sovereignty to the English. It also was a major process that led to the building of the British Empire in India.
- **Doctrine of Lapse:** Doctrine of Lapse was the pro-imperialist approach to expand the realm of British Kingdom in India. It was introduced by Dalhousie.
- **Administration:** The management of public affairs; government.
- **Dethroned:** Removed a monarch from power.
- **Industrialization:** Industrialization is the process by which an economy is transformed from primarily agricultural to one based on the manufacturing of goods. Individual manual labour is often replaced by mechanized mass production, and craftsmen are replaced by assembly lines.
- **Pathetic:** Miserably inadequate.
- **Customs:** Taxes that people pay on exporting and importing goods.
- **Overseas:** In or to a foreign country, especially one across the sea.
- **Resentment:** Bitter indignation at having being treated unfairly.

Know the Date

- **1857 :** Major protest of the Indians against the British; termed by Indian historians as the 'First Indian Freedom Struggle' and by English historians as the Sepoy Mutiny.



TOPIC-2

Immediate Reasons for the Mutiny and Spread of the Mutiny

Quick Review

- The immediate cause of the mutiny was a rumour which spread saying that the bullets of the Royal Enfield guns provided by the British were smeared in the fat of pig and cow.
- The Indian soldiers stationed at Meerut, a major military base of the British, refused to use the bullets of the new guns.
- Many soldiers were arrested due to this which led to mutiny in Meerut.
- The soldiers barged into the prison and released their fellow soldiers. This sowed the seeds of the Indian Freedom Movement.
- Nana Saheb of Kanpur rose in revolt; Taty Tope was his assistant.
- Rani Lakshmi Bai provided leadership to the revolt in Jhansi.
- Rani Lakshmi Bai died as a martyr struggling bravely against the shrewd British.

Know the Terms

- **Smeared:** Coated with a sticky or greasy substance.
- **Rumour:** Circulated as an unverified account.
- **Trial:** A formal examination of evidence by a judge, typically before a jury, in order to decide guilt in a case of criminal or civil proceedings
- **Mutiny:** An open rebellion against the proper authorities, especially by soldiers or sailors against their officers
- **Barged:** Moved forcefully
- **Annals:** Historical records



TOPIC-3

Reasons for the Failure of the Mutiny and Results of the Mutiny

Quick Review

- As the first war of Indian independence was not a planned struggle, it could not achieve success.
- The unity of the British and the disunity of the Indian soldiers resulted in its failure.
- The Indian soldiers lacked military strategies and skills and many Indian kings also did not support the freedom fighters.
- As a result of the mutiny, the governance of the East India Company came to an end and it went under the control of the Secretary of Indian Affairs of the British Parliament.
- The Queen of Britain passed a declaration in 1858 which had many provisions.
- The British now realized that unless they win the hearts of the Indians, ruling India would be a difficult proposition for them.
- Therefore, they decided to involve the Indians in the process of legislation and implemented the Policy of Association.
- The first war of Indian independence highlighted the need of searching for alternative channels to undertake future struggles against the British.

Know the Terms

- **Strategies:** The art of planning and directing overall military operations and movements in a war or battle
- **Loyalties:** Strong feeling of support or allegiance
- **Plundering:** Stealing goods, using force, and in time of disorder
- **Tolerance:** The ability or willingness to tolerate the existence of opinions or behaviour that one dislikes or disagrees with
- **Proposition:** A suggested scheme or a plan of action
- **Legislation:** The process of making or enacting laws
- **Pursue:** Continue or proceed along

Know the Date

- **1858:** The Queen of Britain passed a declaration containing various provisions of governance in India



Chapter - 7 : Freedom Movement



TOPIC-1

Rise of Nationalism and the Indian National Congress

Quick Review

- Before the Indian Freedom Movement, many Indian kings fought against the foreign occupation, which can be regarded as the beginning of nationalism.

- Indians who suffered in the hands of the British put up a strong resistance in the form of the First War of Indian Independence.
- This ended the rule of East India Company in 1858 and started the rule of the Queen of England in 1858.
- Participation of the Indians in the process of legislation was provided by the Act of 1961.
- As a result of all this, the educated Indian youth started sharing the idea of nationalism with common people.
- 'The Hindu Mela', 'All India Association', 'Poona Public Sabha' and 'The Indian Association' were some of those important associations with nationalistic outlook to which many Indian youth provided leadership after the First War of Indian Independence.
- During the reign of Lord Lytton, the Vernacular Press Act was introduced to curb the independence of press.
- All these developments led to the formation of the Indian National Congress.
- The Indian National Congress was founded in a national convention held in Bombay in 1885.
- W.C. Banerjee was the first President of the Indian National Congress.
- A.O. Hume played an important role in the establishment of the Indian National Congress.
- The British adopted 'Divide and Rule' policy to break the unity emerging among the Indian people with the development of nationalism.

Know the Terms

- **Nationalism:** Patriotic feelings, principles or efforts.
- **Journalism:** The activity or profession of writing for newspapers, magazines, or news websites or preparing news to be broadcast.
- **Stance:** the stand.
- **Convention:** An agreement, covering particular matters.
- **Vernacular:** The language spoken by ordinary people of a country.

Know the Dates

- **1857:** First War of Indian Independence.
- **1858:** End of the rule of East India Company in India and start of the rule of Queen of England.
- **1885:** Indian National Congress founded



TOPIC-2

Moderates, Radicals and Revolutionaries

Quick Review

- During the later part of the nineteenth century, differences of opinions emerged in the Indian National Congress.
- Due to their ideological differences, beliefs and styles of execution, they are identified as Moderates and Radicals.
- The first twenty years of the Indian National Congress is called the Age of Moderates.
- W. C. Banerjee, M. G. Ranade, Surendranath Banerjee, Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale were major moderate leaders.
- Moderates had faith in the rule of British and the judiciary.
- They raised their demands through prayers and requests.
- Moderates explained the drain of resources of India into England through scientific statistics and termed it 'Drain Theory'.
- The period of Moderates is called as the Age of Liberal Nationalism.
- The period between 1885 and 1905 is called as the Age of Moderates.
- Unhappy group within the Congress called the Moderates as 'Political Beggars'.
- The group of congressmen who criticized the soft stance of the Moderates are called as Radicals.
- Aurobindo Ghosh, Bipin Chandra Pal, Lala Lajpat Rai and Bal Gangadhar Tilak are the main radical members.
- To suppress the Anti-British sentiment in India, Lord Curzon thought of division of Bengal in the name of administration.
- The British divided Bengal in 1905.
- The Indian National Congress opposed the division of Bengal.
- The division of Bengal resulted into nationwide protests and the British Government withdrew the Bengal division in 1911.
- Tilak declared 'Swaraj is my birth right. I would definitely get it back.'
- Muslim League was formed in 1906 to protect the Muslim identity.

- Tilak published 'Kesari' in Marathi and 'Maratha' in English language.
- Tilak also wrote a book titled 'Geetharahasya' which fuelled the freedom fervor further.
- Revolutionaries dreamed of attaining complete freedom.
- They established secret organizations across the country and started collecting weapons to drive the British out through armed struggle.
- A secret organisation named 'Lotus and Dagger' was formed in England.
- 'Abhinav Bharat' and 'Anushilan Samiti' were two major secret organizations in India.
- Aurobindo Ghosh, V. D. Savarkar, Ashwini Kumar Datta, Rajanarayan Bose, Rajguru, Chapekar Brothers, Vishnu Shastri, Champukar, Shyamji Krishna Varma, Rash Behari Bose, Madam Cama, Khudiram Bose, Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqulla Khan, Bhagat Singh, Chandra Shekhar Azad, Jatin Das were prominent revolutionaries.
- Many of the radicals such as Aurobindo Ghosh later became revolutionaries and their role is considered very important in the annals of Indian history.

Know the Terms

- **Moderates:** That group of Indian National Congress which adopted constitutional and peaceful means to achieve the objectives.
- **Judiciary:** The branch of the central authority of a country concerned with the administration of justice.
- **Memorandums:** Written messages.
- **Statistics:** The practice or science of collecting and analysing numerical data in large quantities, especially for the purpose of inferring proportions in a whole from those in a representative sample.
- **Radicals:** The radicals were the political leaders of Indian National Congress who adopted the method of passive resistance, boycott and swadeshi.
- **Fervour:** Intense and passionate feeling.
- **Revolutionaries:** Engaged in or promoting political revolution.
- **Sedition:** Conduct or speech inciting people to rebel against the authority of a state or monarch.
- **Materialize:** Become actual fact; happen.

Know the Dates

- **1905:** The British divided Bengal.
- **1906:** Formation of the Muslim League.
- **1911:** The British government withdrew the Bengal division order.



Chapter - 8 : Era of Gandhi and National Movement



TOPIC-1

Life of Gandhiji, Gandhiji's beginning Struggles in India and the Achievements of Gandhiji's Inner Life

Quick Review

- The period between 1920 and 1947 is known as the Gandian Era.
- Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (popularly called Bapu) was born on 2nd October, 1869 in Porbandar of present day Gujarat's Kathiawar district.
- Gandhiji lived in South Africa for twenty long years.
- He opposed the Apartheid Policy which discriminated between the dark skinned and pale skinned people and invented a new tool of protest called 'Satyagraha'.
- Gokhale was the political guru of Mahatma Gandhi.
- He established the Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad to give institutional shape to his struggles.
- In 1917, Gandhiji launched the Champaran Movement in support of Indigo farmers.
- In 1918, he started a movement in support of the mill workers of Ahmedabad.
- In the same year, a protest was held in Kheda village of Gujarat to oppose land taxes.
- He employed 'Passive Resistance', 'Non-Violence' and 'Satyagraha' as his major strategies in his struggles.
- The word 'Satyagraha' means 'the assertion of truth'.
- Gandhiji firmly believed that one should face violence with Ahimsa and Satyagraha.
- Gandhiji said that Hindus and Muslims are two eyes of India.

Know the Terms

- **Deewan:** A Chief Treasury Officer, Finance Minister or Prime Minister.
- **Apartheid:** (In South Africa) a policy or system of segregation or discrimination on grounds of race.
- **Satyagraha:** A policy of passive political resistance, especially that advocated by Mahatma Gandhi against British rule in India.
- **Non-Violence:** The use of peaceful means, not force, to bring about political or social change.
- **Ahimsa:** (In the Hindu, Buddhist, and Jainist tradition) respect for all living things and avoidance of violence towards others.

Know the Dates

- **2nd October 1869:** Birth of Mahatma Gandhi
- **1920 – 1947:** The Gandhian Era
- **1916:** Foundation of Sabarmati Ashram at Porbandar in Gujarat
- **1917:** Gandhiji launched the Champaran Movement
- **1918:** Gandhiji started a movement in support of mill workers of Ahmedabad and also launched another protest at Kheda village of Gujarat to oppose land taxes



TOPIC-2

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Khilafat Movement, Non-Cooperation Movement

Quick Review

- The British started controlling the nationalists by implementing the Rowlatt Act in 1919.
- Gandhiji formed an association named 'Satyagraha Sabha' to oppose the provisions of the Act of 1919.
- Gandhiji had called for one day hartal due to which various leaders were arrested in Punjab.
- To protest these arrests, people peacefully gathered in Jallianwala Bagh on 13th April 1919, the Baisakhi festival day.
- General Dyer fired at the peacefully assembled crowd there and killed almost 380 protestors.
- This became the reason for the launch of the Non-Cooperation Movement by Gandhiji.
- The Sultans of Turkey were also the religious leaders of Turkey and were known as 'Caliph'.
- During the First World War, the British harassed the Caliph and this was protested by the Muslims worldwide.
- In India, Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali started the Khilafat Movement in support of Turkey in 1919.
- Gandhiji extended support to this movement.
- The Congress passed a resolution to conduct Non-cooperation Movement in a special national convention held in Calcutta on 4th September 1920.
- It aimed at creating awareness among common Indians regarding the misrule of the British.
- As an impact of the Non-Cooperation Movement, the freedom movement of India became a people's movement.
- On 5th February 1922, a group of almost 3000 farmers assembled in front of the police station to protest against a British officer who had beaten the Congress workers when they were protesting in front of an arrack shop. The police started shooting from inside the police station.
- Agitated by this, the Indians torched the police station and all the 22 policemen were charred to death. Similar incidents occurred in other places also.
- As a result of this, Gandhiji withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement on 12th February, 1922.
- This decision of Gandhiji led to a political vacuum.
- Swaraj Party was founded by Motilal Nehru and C. R. Dass.

Know the Terms

- **Rowlatt Act:** This was a legislation passed by the Imperial Legislative Council, the legislature of British India which allowed certain political cases to be tried without juries and permitted internment of suspects without trial
- **Boycott:** A punitive ban on relations with other bodies, cooperation with a policy, or the handling of goods
- **Massacre:** An indiscriminate and brutal slaughter of many people
- **Knighthood:** The title, rank or status of a knight
- **Caliph:** The chief Muslim civil and religious ruler, regarded as the successor of Muhammad who ruled in Baghdad until 1258 and then in Egypt until the Ottoman conquest of 1517; the title was then held by the Ottoman sultans until it was abolished in 1924 by Atatürk.

- **Khilafat Movement:** This was a pan-Islamist, political protest campaign launched by Muslims of India to influence the British Government not to abolish the Ottoman Caliphate
- **Non-Cooperation Movement:** This was a significant phase of the Indian Independence Movement from British rule led by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi after the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- **Handloom:** A manually operated loom
- **Khadi:** An Indian homespun cotton cloth
- **Torched:** Set on fire
- **Charred:** Partially burnt
- **Vacuum:** A space entirely devoid of matter; empty
- **Impediments:** Hindrances or obstructions

Know the Dates

- **1919:** The British implemented the Rowlatt Act
- **13th April 1919:** The Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place
- **1919:** Khilafat Movement started in India
- **4th September 1920:** The Congress passed a resolution to conduct Non-Cooperation Movement
- **5th February 1922:** The Chauri-Chaura incident took place
- **12th February 1922:** The Non-Cooperation Movement was withdrawn by Gandhiji
- **1923:** Swaraj Party was established by Motilal Nehru and C. R. Dass
- **November, 1923:** Elections to the legislative assemblies were held



TOPIC-3

Civil Disobedience Movement, Round Table Conference, Quit India Movement, Farmers' and Workers' Protest, Tribal Movements

Quick Review

- The British appointed the Simon Commission to study the effects of Government of India Act of 1919 (Montague-Chelmsford Act).
- This Commission received nationwide protest and opposition.
- The British Government asked the Indians to draft a Constitution that can be acceptable to all the political parties and communities of India.
- In this context, Motilal Nehru formed a committee and this Nehru Report advocated for dominion status for India along with internal federal structure. It also made various other recommendations.
- In Lahore Congress Convention under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru, a resolution was adopted demanding for "Poorna Swaraj" (complete independence).
- In 1930, the working committee of the Congress met at Sabarmati Ashram and passed a resolution to conduct Civil Disobedience Movement.
- Gandhiji put some demands in front of the Viceroy and told that if these demands were not fulfilled, he would conduct the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- As the Viceroy rejected the letter written by Gandhiji, he led the Dandi March (Dandi is a place in Gujarat) and broke the Salt Law there.
- After this, National Movement Week was observed from April 6 to 13.
- Several leaders who had participated in the Dandi March were arrested and slowly the movement spread to other places of India.
- The First Round Table Conference refers to the meeting of the Indian legislative representatives which was held in London in 1930.
- Various approvals were made in this conference.
- As the Indian National Congress did not participate in this conference, it was incomplete.
- In order to make this conference a success, a pact named 'Gandhi-Irwin Pact' was signed between Viceroy Irwin and Gandhiji.
- As a result of this pact, the Congress agreed to stop the Civil Disobedience Movement and participated in the Second Round Table Conference.
- In the Second Round Table Conference, a dispute emerged between Ambedkar and Gandhiji due to which it ended without any conclusion.

- Under the 'Poona Pact', few constituencies were reserved for the untouchables among general constituencies.
- The Congress did not participate in the Third Round Table Conference, and the Government of India Act, 1935 was passed as a result of these three conferences.
- The Stratford Commission sent by the British Government to India had several such provisions which were opposed by the Congress and it called for Quit India Movement.
- Gandhiji gave a call to the Indians saying "Do or Die".
- As a result of this, various Congress leaders were arrested and non-Congress organizations took the lead in this movement.
- Jayaprakash Narayan provided new leadership to this movement.
- The Socialists brought a document called as "The Freedom Struggle Front" and performed revolutionary activities.
- After the elections held in 1937, the Muslim League was kept out from government formation.
- The Muslim League did not participate in the Quit India Movement and it demanded for the division of India.
- During the British rule, many farmers protested against the British planters and zamindars.
- The Indian National Congress tried to organize the farmers as part of the National Freedom Struggle.
- Many farmers' protests were organized under the banner of Kisan Sabha.
- Workers' struggle started in Calcutta.
- Taxation and forest policies of the British were the reasons of tribal revolts.

Know the Terms

- **Constitution:** A body of fundamental principles or established precedents according to which a state or other organization is acknowledged to be governed.
- **Dominion Status:** Supremacy and controlling status.
- **Constituencies:** Groups of voters in specific areas who elect a representative to a legislative body.
- **Resolution:** A firm decision to do or not to do something.
- **Federal Government:** Having or relating to a system of government in which several states form a unity but remain independent in internal affairs.
- **Socialist:** A person who believes in socialism- a political and economic theory of social organization which advocates that the means of production, distribution, and exchange should be owned or regulated by the community as a whole.
- **Commendable:** Deserving praise.
- **Labour Union:** A group of people who represent workers in different occupations, and work to protect the rights of workers.

Know the Dates

- **1927:** The British appointed the Simon Commission
- **3rd February 1928:** Simon Commission visited India
- **26th January 1950:** The Constitution of India was adopted
- **1930:** A resolution to conduct Civil Disobedience Movement was passed
- **6th April to 13th April 1930:** National Movement Week was observed
- **1930:** First Round Table Conference
- **1932:** Communal Award implemented by the British
- **1919, 1935:** Government of India Act
- **1942:** Quit India Movement started



TOPIC-4

**Subhas Chandra Bose, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar,
Jayaprakash Narayan, Jawaharlal Nehru, Muhammad
Ali Jinnah**

Quick Review

- Subhas Chandra Bose, popular as 'Netaji', along with Jawaharlal Nehru, founded the Congress Socialist Party within the Indian National Congress.
- He became the President of Haripur convention of the Indian National Congress with the support of Gandhiji.
- But, Gandhiji's soft approach towards the British War Policy clashed with Bose's hardline approach for the same.

- Subhas quit the congress and formed the Forward Bloc.
- Due to his opposition towards the British, he was arrested but he escaped from house arrest and reached Germany.
- Bose organized the prisoners of war from India and broadcasted his speeches over Azad Hind Radio.
- Rash Behari Bose founded Indian Independence League in Tokyo, Japan.
- Its military wing was called as Indian National Army.
- Subhas Chandra Bose died in an air crash when a fierce battle was continuing between INA and the British Army.
- In order to prove that the untouchables have been deprived of their rights, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar organized Mahad Tank and Kalaram Temple movements.
- Dr. Ambedkar never joined the Indian National Congress and founded the Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha and Swatantra Karmika Party.
- He published periodicals such as Prabuddha Bharat, Janata, Bahishkrut Bharat and Mooknayak.
- Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was elected as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly.
- He became the first Law Minister of independent India.
- He was posthumously awarded with the highest civilian honour- Bharat Ratna.
- Jawaharlal Nehru played an important role during the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1920.
- He was the President of the Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress.
- His goal of Poorna Swaraj was declared in this session.
- Nehru was the President of the 49th and 50th session of the Indian National Congress.
- As the Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru is admired as the architect of industrialization and modern India.
- Nehru was instrumental in staying away from power politics by adhering to Panchsheel Principles. He died in 1964.
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah joined the Indian National Congress in 1906 and worked as a Private Secretary to Dadabhai Naoroji.
- He joined the Home Rule League and resigned from the Central Advisory Committee opposing the implementation of Rowlatt Act.
- He was successful in creating Pakistan during the declaration of independence of India.
- In the Lahore Session of Muslim League in 1940, Jinnah declared that Hindus and Muslims cannot make one nation.
- Due to the differences between Muslim League and Indian National Congress on the issue of formation of coalition government, Muslim League called for 'Direct Action Day' on 16th August 1946.
- As a result of this, communal clashes took place in various parts of India.
- In 1946, Lord Mountbatten, the Viceroy of India, held discussions with Gandhiji, Jinnah and other leaders to form a plan for the partition of India.
- Two nations- India and Pakistan- were born on 15th August, 1947.
- Radcliffe Brown Commission marked the boundaries of the two nations.

Know the Terms

- **Communism:** A theory or system of social organization in which all property is owned by the community and each person contributes and receives according to their ability and needs.
- **Socialism:** A political and economic theory of social organization which advocates that the means of production, distribution, and exchange should be owned or regulated by the community as a whole.
- **Leftist:** A person with left-wing political views.
- **Regiment:** A permanent unit of an army typically commanded by a lieutenant colonel and divided into several companies, squadrons, or batteries and often into two battalions.
- **Hierarchical:** Arranged in order of rank.
- **Unshackle:** Liberate; set free.
- **Electorate:** All the people in a country or area who are entitled to vote in elections.
- **Viceroy:** A ruler exercising authority in a colony on behalf of a sovereign.
- **Marxism:** The political and economic theories of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, later developed by their followers to form the basis of communism.
- **Imperialism:** A policy of extending a country's power and influence through colonization, use of military force, or other means.
- **Holistic:** Characterized by the belief that the parts of something are intimately interconnected and explicable only by reference to the whole.
- **Instrumental:** Serving as a means of pursuing an aim.
- **Litigations:** The process of taking legal action.
- **Coalition:** A temporary alliance for combined action, especially of political parties forming a government.
- **Interim:** Provisional.

Know the Dates

- **1906:** Muhammad Ali Jinnah joined the Indian National Congress
- **1934:** Subhas Chandra Bose and Jawaharlal Nehru founded the Congress Socialist Party
- **16th August 1946:** Direct Action Day of the Muslim League
- **July 1947:** The Bill of Indian Independence took shape of an Act
- **15th August 1947:** Indian and Pakistan were formed



Chapter - 9 : Post Independent India



TOPIC-1

Effects of Partition of India, Refugees' Issues

Quick Review

- On 15th August 1947, India gained independence but the partition of the country had created a lot of problems.
- On one hand, the country was burnt on communal lines, and on the other hand, the integration of princely states into the Indian union was a tedious task.
- The states of Kashmir, Junagarh and Hyderabad did not agree to join the federal structure easily.
- Partition had also damaged the economic condition of India severely.
- India had also a challenge of framing its own Constitution.
- India had to protect its freedom from its enemies.
- As gender and caste based discrimination was natural in the Indian society, there was a need to strengthen the social structure of India.
- India is diverse in terms of religions and this diversity was used by the British to frame 'Divide and Rule' policy.
- When India was partitioned in 1947, north India had to face a lot of problems.
- Soon after the partition, refugee crisis emerged as a major problem in front of India.
- Around 6 million refugees arrived into India.
- By 1951, most of the refugees who came from West Pakistan were settled down.
- The crisis of East Pakistan (Bangladesh) continued for a longer time period.
- The Bengal Vimochana Movement was finally successful in liberating Bangladesh.
- The war resulted into the arrival of 10 lakh Bangladeshi refugees into India.
- The Tibetans arrived in India as refugees during the time of Nehru.

Know the Terms

- **Integration:** To mix with, and join.
- **Executive:** The branch of a government responsible for putting decisions or laws into effect.
- **Legislative:** Having the power to make laws.
- **Judiciary:** The system of courts which interprets and applies the laws in the name of the state.
- **Secular:** Not connected with religious matters.
- **Refugee:** A person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster.
- **Native:** Associated with the place or circumstances of a person's birth.
- **Humanitarian:** Concerned with or seeking to promote human welfare
- **Princely State:** A princely state, also called native state (legally, under the British) or Indian state (for those states on the subcontinent), was a vassal state under a local or regional ruler in a subsidiary alliance with the British Raj

Know the Dates

- **15th August 1947:** India gained independence.
- **1960s and 1970s:** India faced economic crisis.



TOPIC-2

Problem of Formation of New Government, Integration of States, Reorganization of States

Quick Review

- An Interim Government was formed after India attained independence.
- Lord Mountbatten became the Governor General of India.
- The Indian Constitution was adopted on 26th January 1950.
- Dr. Rajendra Prasad became the first President of India.
- The Constitution declared India as a Sovereign, Democratic Republic.
- Later, by the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution, the terms 'Secular' and 'Socialist' were added.
- **The British had kept three options open for the independent princely states:**
 - (i) Joining India.
 - (ii) Joining Pakistan.
 - (iii) Remaining independent.
- India, through its 'Instrument of Succession', offered an opportunity for the princely states to join the federal structure of India.
- After the independence of India, the demand for the formation of states on the basis of language intensified further.
- After the death of Potti Shramulu, who died after 54 days of hunger strike demanding for Vishal Andhra, the demand for language based state reorganization was put.
- In 1953, Andhra Pradesh was formed. In the same year, 'Reorganization of State Commission' was also formed.
- On 14th October 1947, Mysore state came into existence.
- Now, there are 29 states and 7 union territories in India.

Know the Terms

- **Sovereign:** Possessing supreme power.
- **Democratic:** A country, government, or political system is governed by representatives who are elected by the people.
- **Republic:** A state in which supreme power is held by the people and their elected representatives, and which has an elected or nominated president rather than a monarch.
- **Royalty:** Compensation, consideration, or fee paid for a license or privilege to use an intellectual property or a natural resource, computed usually as a percentage of revenue or profit realized from the use.
- **Truce:** An agreement between enemies or opponents to stop fighting or arguing for a certain time.
- **Union Territory:** A union territory is a type of administrative division in the Republic of India. Unlike the states of India, which have their own governments, union territories are federal territories ruled directly by the union government (central government), hence the name "union territory".

Know the Dates

- **14th October 1947:** Mysore state came into existence
- **1948:** Hyderabad integrated into India
- **1949:** Junagarh joined the Indian federation
- **1953:** Andhra Pradesh was formed
- **1963:** Pondicherry became the union territory of India
- **1973:** The state of Mysore renamed as Karnataka

Chapter - 10 : The Political Developments of 20th Century



TOPIC-1

First World War, Russian Revolution, the Rise of Dictators

Quick Review

- Prior to 1914, the powerful countries of Europe- England, Germany, France, Italy, Austro-Hungarian Empire and Russia were in continuous war in context to establishing control upon colonies.
- These issues were upsetting the power balance between the European countries.
- As a result of all this, various alliances of different countries were formed.
- The First World War divided the countries into 2 groups- A Triple Entente of England, France and Russia, and a Triple Alliance of Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary. Later, Italy joined the opposite camp.
- The immediate cause of the First World War which took place between 1914 and 1918 was the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the Prince of Austria.
- USA remained neutral in the beginning of the war, but it joined the group of England and France, which changed the entire scenario.
- The Russian Revolution took place in November 1917, and along with this, it entered into an alliance with Germany and withdrew from the war.
- Germany had to face defeat in this war.
- The Triple Entente forced Germany to sign the insulting Treaty of Versailles in 1919.
- The League of Nations came into existence in 1919 to avoid any future war.
- Russia was ruled by the Tsars in the 19th century. People were fed up with the administration of the Tsars.
- When Japan defeated Russia in 1905, this made the people agitate more and they resisted against the Tsars.
- Vladimir Ilich Lenin guided the revolution of the farmers and the workers and when this revolt became intense, Tsar Nicholas II was forced to flee from the country.
- This is known as the February 1917 Revolution.
- The power was shared by the 'Mensheviks' (the moderates) and they declared Russia as a republic.
- Lenin returned to Russia at this time and was supported by the workers and farmers.
- The Bolsheviks (the party of the workers) created the October Revolution in 1917.
- Lenin joined the party and declared Russia as a Socialist Republic Union on 7th October. This is known as the October Revolution.
- Lenin became the President of the government.
- Lenin was the first to implement Karl Marx's scientific communism in practice. He died in 1924.
- Joseph Stalin became the President after the death of Lenin and he made USSR as a hardcore opponent of USA.
- After the Second World War, USSR took the leadership of Communist countries.
- Joseph Stalin was opposed for his policies and various reformations such as 'Glasnost' in 1985 and 'Perestroika' in 1987 were introduced.
- Gorbachev, the then President of USSR, implemented these reforms and communism collapsed there and USSR was disintegrated.
- The situations which emerged after the end of the First World War brought Hitler into power in Germany and Mussolini into power in Italy.
- Hitler became the Chancellor of Germany, and after the death of President Hindenburg, he became the dictator.
- Hitler declared the Nazi Party as the only party of Germany.
- He forwarded the supremacy of German race theory and said that the Jews, Communists, Socialists and Catholics are unfit to remain alive. This was the theory of Nazism.
- Hitler implemented mass killings of people, which is known as Holocaust.
- In 1935, Hitler implemented Nuremberg Laws and imprisoned the Jews in Concentration Camps where they were starved to death.
- This action of Hitler resulted into the Second World War.
- The impact of the First World War and emergence of social movements in Europe resulted into the growth of the Fascist Party of Mussolini in Italy.
- Mussolini remained the Prime Minister of Italy from 1922 to 1943 and he founded the National Fascist Party.
- In 1925, he legally dismissed the democracy of Italy and became the dictator. He established one party dictatorship.
- He joined Hitler to cause the Second World War and was responsible for the death of thousands of people. He was assassinated in 1945.

Know the Terms

- **Industrialization:** The development of industries in a region or country on a wide scale.
- **Colony:** A country or area under the full or partial political control of another country and occupied by settlers from that country.
- **Hostility:** Unfriendliness or opposition.
- **Alliance:** A union or association formed for mutual benefit, especially between countries or organizations.
- **Entente:** A friendly understanding or informal alliance between states or factions.
- **Tsar:** An emperor of Russia before 1917.
- **Traitor:** A person who betrays someone or something.
- **Formidable opponent:** Someone who competes with others inspiring fear or respect through being impressively large, powerful, intense, or capable.
- **Glasnost:** Liberal.
- **Perestroika:** Re-organizing.
- **Chancellor:** A senior state or legal official.
- **Dictator:** A ruler with total power over a country, typically one who has obtained control by force.
- **Fuhrer:** A tyrannical leader.
- **Regressive:** A less-developed stage.

Know the Dates

- **1905:** Japan defeated Russia
- **1914-1918:** First World War took place
- **1917:** The Russian Revolution took place
- **1919:** The Triple Entente forced Germany to sign the Treaty of Versailles; The League of Nations was formed
- **1922-43:** Tenure of Mussolini as the Prime Minister of Italy
- **1924:** Lenin passed away
- **1925:** Mussolini became the dictator of Italy
- **1935:** Hitler implemented the Nuremberg Laws
- **1945:** Assassination of Mussolini
- **1985:** Glasnost formed in Russia
- **1987:** Perestroika formed in Russia



TOPIC-2

Second World War, Chinese Revolution, Cold War and the Rise of America

Quick Review

- The Second World War started with Germany's occupation of Poland on 1st September 1939.
- This was took place between 1939 and 1945.
- As the rich countries spent immense money in this war, it resulted into the Great Economic Depression during the 1930s.
- Axis and Allies were the two groups that emerged during the Second World War.
- Italy, Japan and Germany were part of Axis, while England, France, Russia and other countries were part of Allies.
- Russia entered into a Non-War Pact with Germany on 24th August 1939.
- In 1941, Hitler turned his attention towards Russia which forced Russia to re-enter the war.
- USA dropped the first atomic bomb of the world on Hiroshima and Nagasaki of Japan.
- Japan surrendered on 15th August 1945 and with this the Allies emerged victorious in the war.
- After the Second World War, the United Nations Organization was formed and it replaced the League of Nations.
- Nuclear arm race now started between the powerful countries.
- China is one of the ancient countries of the world with a rich history.
- An anti-imperialistic democratic revolution took place under the leadership of Sun-Yat-Sen in China in 1911.
- The Communist Party was formed in China in 1925.
- During the Second World War, Japan attacked China and Japan accepted its defeat in 1945.
- People's Republic of China was formed on 1st October 1949.

- After the Chinese Revolution, Leap Forward programme was introduced and in order to rectify several mistakes in its implementation, Deng Xiaoping introduced many reforms in 1979.
- China has now adopted the Principles of Capitalism along with the framework of communism and is rapidly becoming a major economic force.
- Cold War refers to the mistrust which emerged between the two factions of the Second World War. It is a war between the Capitalist Block led by USA and the Communist Block led by USSR.
- Military organizations such as NATO, SEATO and CENTO were formed under the leadership of USA.
- Military organization named Warsaw was formed by the USSR.
- Many crises emerged due to the Cold War.
- The Cold War which continued on equal basis leaned in favour of USA after 1985.
- The Great Economic Depression that influenced USA in 1927 resulted into various changes in the politics of USA.
- Today, USA is the only superpower of the world.

Know the Terms

- **Heinous:** Utterly wicked
- **Devastating:** Highly destructive and damaging
- **Great Economic Depression:** The economic crisis and period of low business activity in the U.S. and other countries, roughly beginning with the stock-market crash in October, 1929, and continuing through most of the 1930s
- **Axis:** One group formed during the Second World War comprising Germany, Italy and Japan.
- **Allies:** Another group formed during the Second World War comprising England, France, Russia and other countries.
- **Feudal:** Society that is organized according to rank.
- **Warlord:** Military commander, especially an aggressive regional commander with individual autonomy.
- **Rectify:** Put right; correct.
- **Superpower:** A very powerful and influential nation (used especially with reference to the US and the former Soviet Union when these were perceived as the two most powerful nations in the world).

Know the Dates

- **1911:** Anti-imperialistic revolution took place in China
- **1930s:** The Great Economic Depression took place
- **1st September 1939:** Germany occupied Poland
- **1939 – 1945:** The Second World War took place
- **1942:** Russia defeated German forces in Stalingrad
- **1943:** Germany faced various defeats in Eastern Europe
- **1945:** Hitler committed suicide
- **15th August 1945:** Surrender of Japan
- **1956:** Suez Canal crisis took place
- **1962:** Cuban Missile crisis took place



POLITICAL SCIENCE

Chapter - 1 : The Problems of India and their Solutions

Quick Review

- India has faced numerous external and internal problems since 1947. These problems have to be managed through efficient administration.
- Let's know more about such problems.
- Unemployment is a situation where a person does not find work in accordance to his capacity or qualification. India has a huge population and unemployment is a big problem.
- Usually, the population and improved technology are considered as the two reasons for unemployment. Apart from these two, shortage of natural resources, over dependency of agriculture, ruined cottage industries and lack of skill based education unemployment has become a huge problem.
- In order to solve the poverty related issues, both the central and state governments have taken various measures to generate employment for people.

- The solution is to inculcate world class skill to our people so that they compete with globalized production.
- Corruption is another social evil in the public life of India. Now, the corruption has spread to all strata of the society. Corruption means offering bribe and following any other illegal means to achieve some illegal benefits.
- Corruption influences negatively on both, personal as well as public sphere of life. It influences the economic, social and political life of a country negatively.
- Things like tax evasion, illegal hoarding, smuggling, economic offences, cheating, violation of international exchange and employment cheating all find space in corruption.
- It is impossible to root out corruption by either rejecting it at personal level or just going along with it. It can be rooted out only through strong public ethics and morality and personal commitment.
- Discrimination: Indian society is made up of patriarchal values. It discriminates the role of women and man according to the patriarchal values. Hence, inequalities are there between men and women in our society.
- Just like gender discrimination, caste based discrimination is also a challenge to India.
- Communalism is a major problem in our country. Segregation in the name of religion and creating hatred and cultivating opposite self interests can be called as Communalism.
- Political competition, social groupism and economic hatefulness are expressed in Communalism.
- Communalism puts self interest ahead of national interest. The communal forces make attempts to increase their communal forces in the country.
- A lot of precautions are needed to address the challenge posed by Communalism. Ideas like uniform civil code, equality among all the citizens, supporting secular values in the society and transcending narrow thoughts in favour of national interests can be the solutions for communalism.
- The achievements of women during pre-independent India are notable. Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi, Kitturu Rani Chenamma, Annie Besant, Kasturba Gandhi, Savithribai Phule, Sarojini Naidu are some of the memorable women freedom fighters.
- Still, the status of women needs a lot of improvement. The status of women has remained low due to social customs, poverty and illiteracy. This has affected the progress of the country.
- Through various measures taken, the government seeks to improve the status, health and education of the women.
- Various cooperative formations like Stree Shakthi self help groups, associations of self help groups have been formed. Women's commissions have been established at national and state level to address the various issues of women.
- Many women have performed various roles as ambassadors, governors, ministers, chief ministers and many other have influential positions and have performed well. The success of these women has been inspirational for many women.
- Terrorism can be called as extremism. This is a method of putting pressure on the government. Terrorism based on political ideologies, religious faiths and ideological beliefs creates a lot of loss for the individuals as well as communities.
- Terrorism is nothing but fulfilling its narrow end by creating panic and violence. It feeds on fear of the people. These are organised crimes purported by organised group of people.
- The terrorism is based on extreme religious sentiments, separatism, racialism or leftist ideals.
- Terrorism targets civilians of the country, military bases, and also targets specific communities with specific languages, religion, race and skin colour to create maximum terror among them.
- They work with their own network of intelligence. They employ modern day gadgets and means of transportation.
- India has always criticised terrorism in other countries also. Our central and state governments have taken utmost care to stop terrorism.
- The Corporate Strategies have been the biggest challenge in front of Indian society since the beginning of 21st century. A group of administrative measures undertaken by a company to achieve a premediated target is called Corporate Strategy.
- The main aim of these strategies is maximising the profits of the company. This affects the people, the society and a country negatively. Often, the corporate strategies influence the decisions of the governments also.
- On the positive side, the same corporate companies can be employed to alleviate social problems like poverty, malnutrition, health, skill training and many other aspects of society through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programmes.
- Only with such initiatives, the Indian society can channelize the corporate strategies in favour of the society.

Know the Terms

- **Unemployment:** Unemployment is a situation where a person does not find work in accordance to his capacity or qualification.
- **Discrimination:** The unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, age or sex.
- **Caste inequality:** The division of the society on the basis of caste.
- **Gender inequality:** The division of the society on the basis of gender.

- **Regional inequality:** The division of the society on the basis of region.
- **Corruption:** An inducement to do wrong by bribery or other unlawful means.
- **Communalism:** Intolerance towards the people of other religions.
- **Terrorism:** It refers to the unlawful use of violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, in the pursuit of political aims.
- **Corporate strategies:** A group of administrative measures undertaken by a company to achieve a premediated target is called Corporate Strategy.
- **Illiteracy:** The inability to read or write.
- **Poverty:** Condition where people's basic needs for food, clothing and shelter are not being met.
- **Nepotism:** It refers to favour granted to relatives in various fields, including business, politics, etc.
- **Separatism:** It is the advocacy of a state of cultural, ethnic, tribal, religious, racial, governmental or gender separation from the larger group.
- **Racialism:** The belief that human species is divided into races.
- **Fanaticism:** Excessive intolerance of opposing views.



Chapter - 2 : Indian Foreign Policy

Quick Review

- Just like an individual who cannot live alone, countries also cannot live in isolation.
- Hence, every country needs to have a foreign policy to regulate its interaction with other countries.
- According to experts, "Every sovereign country has its own foreign policy".
- It's an important point to note that India had its own foreign policy before independence and after independence also. India is one of the few countries in the world which pursue its own foreign policy.
- **The major aims of Indian Foreign Policy are:**
 - (i) National security
 - (ii) Enriching national economy
 - (iii) Spreading the cultural richness of our country in other countries.
 - (iv) Increasing the number of friendly countries and checking the power of enemy countries.
 - (v) Achieving world peace and co-existence.
- Issues like national interests, geographical interests, political situation, economic interest, military issues, public opinion, international situation and many other issues have influenced and shaped India's Foreign Policy.
- **Basic Aspects of India's Foreign Policy:**
 - (i) **Panchasheela Principles:** In 1954, both India and China accepted Panchasheela Principles to foster their international relationship. The basic principles were to respect each other's sovereignty and regional interests, non invasion of each other, non interference in each other's internal issues, mutual cooperation and respect, peaceful coexistence.
 - (ii) **Non Aligned Movement:** The world was divided into two power blocks after the end of Second World War. The democratic countries were under the hegemony of USA and the communist countries were led by USSR. In those days, India followed the policy of being Non Aligned to either of these blocks. It was successful in commanding the faith from both the blocks. It secured financial assistance from USA and secured military aid from USSR.
 - (iii) **Anti Imperialism:** The Foreign Policy of India opposes imperialism. Imperialism is an attempt by a sovereign country to take over another sovereign country with the intention of ruling it for its personal gains.
 - (iv) **Anti Apartheid Policy:** Apartheid is an affront to human rights and world peace. The Foreign Policy of India declared that "No country of the world shall practice this". India had declared its support to Nelson Mandela and his party African National Congress who were opposing Apartheid in their country.
 - (v) **Disarmament:** The process of elimination of specific arms step-by-step is called disarmament. Since the time of Nehru, India has supported disarmament process. Though it is impossible and impractical to attain total disarmament, as every country needs arms for its protection; an attempt can be made to reduce the number of arms.
- The Constitution of India's Article 51 advocates for a foreign policy that aims at establishing international peace and cooperation.
- Indian foreign policy aims at strengthening UNO. India strives to have strong foreign relationship with the countries of world through SAARAC and Common Wealth of Nations as well. Moreover, India has been one of the major members of UNO.

Know the Terms

- **Colonialism:** The occupation of one nation by another and using the former for the selfish purpose of the later.
- **Apartheid/Racial Discrimination:** Ill-treatment of one race by another race as unequal.
- **SAARC:** South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation.
- **Foreign Policy:** The policy adopted by a nation while dealing with other nations.
- **Non-Alignment:** Not attached to any power (or bloc).
- **Disarmament:** The elimination of all or specific arms and ammunitions of mass destruction.
- **Non-aggression:** A situation in which countries or groups avoid fighting with each other.
- **Peaceful co-existence:** Live and let live.



Chapter - 3 : India's Relationship with Other Countries



TOPIC-1

Relationship between India and China; Relationship between India and Pakistan

Quick Review

- India strives to have cordial relationships with other countries as per the directions of the Constitution.
- The relationship between China and India goes back to Mesopotamia and Sindhu river civilization times.
- Many of the Indian rulers had cordial business relationship with Chinese rulers.
- The silk trade between China and India is discussed in Kautilya's Arthashastra.
- After the emergence of India and China as two sovereign republics, their mutual relationships were guided by Panchasheela Principles.
- A war broke between India and China in 1962 due to the escalation of Tibetan crisis.
- The insistence of China that Arunachal Pradesh belongs to it is one of the main bone of contentions between the two countries.
- Both the countries have the highest population and both are identified as the leading economies of the world.
- India has established good trade relationship between China after 1980s and this has further cemented its relationship.
- India and Pakistan are the neighbouring countries. Pakistan is not only a neighbouring country, but was an integral part of India during pre-independent period.
- Soon after independence, foreign relationship between both the countries started.
- Both the countries have fought three wars.
- In order to improve the bilateral ties between both the countries, many agreements like Tashkent Agreement, Shimla Agreement, Lahore Bus Yatra and Agra Conference have been entered.
- There are few similarities between the two countries. Both share common cultural and economic ties and the mutual exchanges in both the fields have continued.

Know the Terms

- **Directive Principles of the State:** They are the sections of the Constitution of India that prescribe the fundamental obligations of the State to its citizen and the duties and the rights of the citizens to the State.
- **Mesopotamia Civilization:** It is a historical region in Western Asia situated within the Tigris-Euphrates river system located in Iraq and Kuwait.
- **Silk trade:** It is an ancient network of trade routes that connected the East and the West.
- **BRICS:** It refers to an association of five major emerging national economies: Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa.
- **Bilateral ties:** It refers to conduct of political, economic or cultural relations between two sovereign states.
- **Tashkent Agreement:** It was a peace agreement between India and Pakistan signed on 10th January 1966 that resolved the Indo-Pakistan War of 1965.
- **Shimla Agreement:** It was an agreement signed between India and Pakistan on 2 July 1972 in Shimla.

Know the Facts

- The borders of Pakistan were drawn up two days after the partition in 1947.
- Bangladesh was called East Pakistan, located over 1700 kilometres away from West or present Pakistan.



TOPIC-2

Relationship between India and Russia; Relationship between India and USA

Quick Review

- India has cordial relationship with Russia. It had similar relationship with United Socialist Soviet Russia also.
- USSR had supported the Tashkent Agreement between India and Pakistan in 1966.
- Even though, India followed Non-Aligned Policy, it had good relationship with Russia in the field of economics, politics and other areas.
- In 1971, India and USSR signed an agreement of 20 years for peace and cooperation.
- India has taken major support from Russia to improve its industries and technology. Russia has extended its support to India's quest for permanent seat in the UN Security Council.
- India and USA are democratic countries and are also big countries.
- The relationship between both the countries have found a few major shifts ever since 1947.
- USA has supported a lot to India's Five Year Plans. USA has extended its support during Indo-China war of 1965.
- But, later the political leaders of USA extended their support to Pakistan during the war between Indian and Pakistan.
- India enjoys better relationship with USA in the fields of foreign trade, science and technology, space science, education and other areas of mutual interest.
- India keeps observing the policy shift in the two Parties of USA, Democratic and Republican parties, and adjusts its policies in accordance to it.

Know the Terms

- **Non-Aligned Policy:** This policy aims at staying away from the major power blocs.
- **Tashkent Agreement:** It was a peace agreement between India and Pakistan signed on 10 January 1966 that resolved the Indo-Pakistan War of 1965.
- **Five Year Plans:** They are centralised and integrated national economic programs.



Chapter - 4 : Global Problems and India's Role

Quick Review

- With the end of Second World War, the imperialism and colonialism ended. A new world order emerged along with the old world order. With the beginning of UNO, a new era of world order started.
- Humanists have advocated that every human being should get their rights.
- In the name of caste, religion, race, gender, colour of the skin and nationalism, human rights have been denied to many people throughout the history.
- The Human Rights Declaration prepared by the experts agreed upon by member countries was adopted in the UN general body meeting on December 10, 1948.
- In order to facilitate better implementation of Human Rights, the UNO has provided 'guidelines' along with the Human Rights Declaration.
- The guidelines included 30 columns. For example, every individual has a right to live with freedom, dignity and equality once he is born as an individual.
- India has been advocating for better human rights implementation in all the meetings of UNO.
- Disarmament is the present as well as future need of the humanity. Disarmament is the only solution to stop mad rush for arms.

- Disarmament is the only direct process available to bring down the number of arms or elimination of certain arms.
- Insecurity, fear, instability and threat of war appear due to the arms competition.
- India as a peaceful country advocates disarmament. Peace is very important for global security issues.
- Among the members of the world, economic inequality is a major problem.
- The word 'Third World' denotes poverty and non-development.
- These countries are trying to come out of the shortages of food, capital, health, education, and many other issues.
- Meanwhile, the excess spending, open economy, globalisation promoted by the developed world are taxing the poor nations with increasing pollution and inability to manage the increasing problems.
- India, as a progressive nation, is striving to promote economic equality among all the countries of the world.

Know the Terms

- **Human Rights:** The rights which have been guaranteed by the Indian Constitution and International Conventions. These are – Right to Life, Liberty, Equality and Individual Dignity.
- **Human Trafficking:** The illegal movement of people, typically for the purposes of forced labour or commercial sexual exploitation.
- **Disarmament:** The reduction or elimination of certain or all armaments for the purpose of ending armaments race.
- **Racism:** The practice of treating a person or group of people differently on the basis of their race.
- **Imperialism:** The policy of extending the rule or authority of an empire or nation over foreign countries or of acquiring and holding colonies and dependencies.



Chapter - 5 : International Institutions



TOPIC-1

Establishment of UNO; Aims of UNO; Different Institutions of UNO; Achievements of UNO

Quick Review

- The word United Nations was proposed by Roosevelt of USA and it was used after the signing of agreement between 26 nations in January 1, 1945.
- On June 26, 1945, 51 nations signed the conference of UNO in San Francisco. Later, on October 24, 1945 United Nations Organization was officially founded.
- At present, 193 out of 195 countries have become the members of UNO. The membership is open to all peace-loving countries.
- **The following are the aims of UNO:**
 - (i) Safeguarding international peace and security.
 - (ii) Fostering cooperation among nations.
 - (iii) Improving the faith in human rights.
 - (iv) Exploring solutions to various economic, sociological, cultural and other humanity based problems with international cooperation.
 - (v) Providing recognition to international agreements and conditions.
 - (vi) Striving to build mutual trust and cooperation among the countries.
- Different institutions of UNO
- Achievements of UNO
- Various affiliated bodies of UNO.
 - (i) Different institutions of UNO; achievements of UNO; various affiliated bodies of UNO.
 - (ii) General Assembly: It is an affiliated body consisting of representatives from all the member states. Every country sends five representatives to this body. But, every country has only one vote.
 - (iii) The General Body elects one of its members as the President for a year. Similarly, people are elected for posts of 17 Vice Presidents, and seven Chairpersons for the seven permanent committees.
 - (iv) For all the important matters of approval, a 2/3 majority is mandatory. General budget is approved in the general assembly.
 - (v) A special session can be convened if there are any emergency issues. It acts like a global parliament to discuss world issues.

- (vi) **UNO Security Council:** It has fifteen member nations, among them France, USA, UK, France, Russia and China are the five permanent members.
- (vii) Every member has one vote to exercise. But the approval of all the permanent members is a must for any decision to become operational. India is also trying to achieve permanent member status.
- (viii) **Economic and Social Committee:** This committee has a membership of 54 members. 18 members of the committee are elected once in every three years. They chose one among them as the Chairperson of the committee.
- (ix) **Trusteeship Council:** It primarily takes care of those entities that not have risen to the status of independent states. This has become inactive now as there is no trustee left.
- (x) **International Court of Justice:** This is one of the major institutions of the UNO and all the members of the UNO are bound by its ruling. This court has fifteen Judges and each has a term of nine years and they are eligible for another term.
- (xi) The judges elect one President and one Vice-President among themselves for a period of three years. The decisions are taken on the basis of majority.
- (xii) **Secretariat:** The General Secretary and the staff of the UNO form the part of UN Secretariat. The General Secretary is the head of the executive body of UNO.
- (xiii) The Central Office is based in New York. Its branch offices are present in Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi.
- **Achievements of UNO:**
 - (i) **Peace keeping functions:** The UNO has worked towards resolving the crisis of Suez Canal, Iran, Indonesia, Kashmir, Palestine, Korea, Hungaria, Congo, Cyprus, Arab, Israel, Namibia, Afghanistan and other crisis.
 - (ii) **Economic and financial achievements:** In the UNO Charter, it is declared that the UNO should strive to 'uplift the socio-economic status of the people of the world'. This work needs to be achieved through the supervision of 'Economic and Social Committee'. 'General Agreement on Tariff and Trade' (GATT) is a general agreement on trade and tariff which is a notable agreement.
 - (iii) **Social achievements:** World Health Organization, UNESCO, UNICEF, World Refugee Council are few organizations that are interested in the social well being of the world. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 is considered as an important international achievement of UNO.
- **Various Organizations under UNO:**
 - (i) **Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO):** FAO was born in 1945 to fight against poverty, malnutrition and hunger all over the world. The head office of this organization is based in Rome.
 - (ii) **United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO):** It was founded in the year 1946. Its head office is in Paris. It is a specialised institution which strives to improve the science, education and culture of the world.
 - (iii) **World Health Organization (WHO):** WHO was founded in 1948 with aim of improving the health of the world community. It has strived to eradicate diseases like plague, cholera, malaria and small pox. It is also working towards freeing the world from AIDS, cancer and other major diseases.
 - (iv) **United Nations International Emergency Fund (UNICEF):** It was founded in the year 1946 for the benefit of the children. Later, it became a permanent body in the year 1956. The institution has 30 members. The main aim of the organization is to create conducive environment for the development of children and women.
 - (v) **International Monetary Fund (IMF):** Though it started in 1945, it became completely operational in the year 1947. The head office is in New York.
 - (vi) **International Labour Organization (ILO):** This organization is for the development of labourers across the world. The head office of this organization is in Geneva of Switzerland.
 - (vii) **UNO's Trade and Commerce Progress Committee:** This institution mainly focuses on the facilitation of commerce and trade progress. It provides technical assistance for commerce relationship in the world, if there are any administrative bottlenecks affecting the trade and commerce of different countries.
 - (viii) **World Trade Organization (WTO):** This was founded on January 1, 1995. All the member states agreed upon the 'General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade' (GATT). This tries to resolve various conflicts rising out of international trade and commerce.

Know the Terms

- **UN Charter:** It is the foundational treaty of the United Nations, an inter-governmental organization.
- **IBRD (International Bank of Reconstruction and Development):** It is also known as 'World Bank' which was established in 1947. Its headquarters is in Washington. It provides huge loan facilities to all the needy member countries for the development of agriculture, industry, transport and communication, etc.
- **WTO (World Trade Organization):** It was established on 1st January, 1995. It helps to solve any sort of problem relating to international trade and commerce. Its headquarter is in Geneva (Switzerland).
- **FAO (Food and Agricultural Organization):** It was started in 1945 with an intention to fight against poverty, hunger and malnutrition all over the world. Its headquarters is in Rome.

- **W.H.O. (World Health Organization):** It was established in 1948 to protect and improve the health of mankind. Its headquarters is in Geneva (Switzerland).
- **UNESCO (The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization):** It was established in 1946 and its headquarter is in Paris. It aims at the development of technical education, information technology, creative mental, cultural and environment studies.
- **UNICEF (United Nations Children's Emergency Fund):** It was established in 1946 to look after the welfare of children especially after the World War II. Its headquarters is in New York. In 1965, UNICEF won the Nobel Prize for peace.
- **IMF (International Monetary Fund):** It was established in 1945 and started its functioning in 1947. Its headquarters is in Washington. It aims at solving international economic problems.
- **B** It came into existence in 1926. The members of the commonwealth were earlier imperial possessions of the British Empire. At present, there are 54 member countries in it. Its headquarters is in London.

Know the Facts

- The UN assists people displaced by violence, conflict and persecution.
- The UN and its agencies provide life-saving help to refugees and forcibly displaced people.
- The annual UN peace-keeping budget is less than 0.5% of global military spending.
- The UN's World Food Programme (WFP) provides food and assistance to 80 million people in some 80 countries.
- The UN and its agencies supply vaccines to 45% of the world's children.



TOPIC-2

Regional Cooperation

Quick Review

- **Regional Cooperation:** In the present world, one can notice many regional level organisations working for the betterment of the world. The following are the important among such organisations.
- (i) **Common Wealth of Nations:** India became a member of this after it became independent. The King of England remains the nominal head of this organization. There are 54 member states in this. The head office is in London. The Prime Ministers, Finance Ministers and External Affairs Ministers of the member states participate in its meetings.
- (ii) **South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC):** It was founded in 1985. At present, eight states are its members; namely; India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bangladesh, Maldives, Bhutan and Afghanistan. Conferences, workshops and training programmes have been taking place for the representatives of these countries on various topics like science and technology, agriculture on regular basis. India has taken active role in SAARC. Its head office is in Nepal.
- (iii) **European Union:** It is an institution of 27 European countries. It was founded in 1992 as per the agreement of Maastricht among the member countries. It provides for common market, common currency and common agriculture and trade policy.
- (iv) **Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN):** This was founded in 1967. Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand are the founding members of this association. At present, the total membership stands at ten.
- (v) **The Organisation of African Unity:** This association of African countries was founded in 1963. The newly independent African countries entered into different agreements among themselves in the beginning. Later, they merged all the regional agreements into one and formed 'The Organization of African Unity'.

Know the Terms

- **South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC):** It came into existence in 1985. It consists of 8 countries such as India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Nepal, Bhutan and Afghanistan. Its main objectives are the promotion of economic growth, social progress and cultural development through mutual cooperation. Its headquarter is in Kathmandu (Nepal).
- **European Union (EU):** It is a Union of 27 European countries. It was established in 1992 by the Treaty of European Union in Maastricht. It implements common single market, a single currency, common agricultural and trade policy, etc.
- **Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN):** It came into existence in 1967. Its original members are Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand.

- **The Organization of African Unity (OAU):** It was formed in 1963. It upholds freedom, equality, justice and solidarity of African countries. At present, there are 53 member countries in it. It has played an important role in denouncing colonialism, apartheid, imperialism, etc.

Know the Facts

- The European Union is known in the world as one of the biggest economies.
- There are 24 official languages used in the European Union.
- The European Union conducts its yearly poll.



SOCIOLOGY

Chapter - 1 : Social Stratification



TOPIC-1

Social Stratification

Quick Review

- The human takes birth in different places and grows up to become different from others due to the influence of the atmosphere, system, facilities and opportunities.
- The human society which was created by these differences led to a stratification based on those differences.
- Social stratification means the practice of classifying people on the basis of income, education, caste, colour, gender, occupation and intelligence.
- Diversity is the main feature of human society.
- In India, the human society is divided into different castes and communities.
- The caste system has been in existence in India for thousands of years.
- This system determines whether any person belongs to the upper caste or to the lower caste (shudras).
- Shudras and untouchables were deprived of the right to food, employment and even the right to life.
- Stratification can be seen in all societies. For example, the blacks in America or Africa were not permitted to attend the schools of the whites.
- In India, untouchables were not allowed to take water from public wells or lakes.
- Prejudice is the opinion formed by a person about another person or community even before he gets to know them. This kind of opinion may be positive or negative.
- Social inequality leads to social conflicts.

Know the Terms

- **Social Stratification:** The practice of classifying people on the basis of income, education, caste, colour, gender, occupation, intelligence etc.
- **Occupation:** Means of livelihood.
- **Segregation:** The act of separating, especially when applied to separate people by race.
- **Prejudice:** The opinion formed by a person about another person or community even before he gets to know them.
- **Stigma:** A mark of the disgrace of infamy.



TOPIC-2

Untouchability – A Social Evil

Quick Review

- Untouchability is an inhuman practice of human society. Mahatma Gandhi called it a 'stigma' on the Hindu society.
- The practice of untouchability is dying down as a result of the gradual increase in literacy.

- Jyotiba Phule, Swami Vivekananda, Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and others made a great contribution to eradicate untouchability.
- At present, the Indian Constitution guarantees the provision of all facilities to people of all classes and castes.
- Section 17 of the Constitution prohibits the practice of untouchability. The 'Untouchability Crime Act' was implemented in 1955.
- People belonging to backward castes, especially the scheduled castes or scheduled tribes have been provided reservation in educational, political, economic and employment opportunities.
- At present, India has been striving to provide equal opportunities to all its citizens.

Know the Terms

- **Untouchability:** The practice of discrimination based on a person's birth in a particular caste.
- **Segregation:** The act of separating, especially when applied to separate people by race.
- **Untouchables:** A section of people of society considered out castes and socially discarded.
- **Scheduled Castes:** Those castes who have been socially backward and economically weaker since ages and have also been subjected to social discrimination.
- **Universal suffrage:** The right of almost all adults to vote in political elections.



Chapter - 2 : Labour

Quick Review

- Labour is an integral part of our economic life. It is essential to lead one's life.
- Division of labour means work being done by the people depending on their interests, tastes, abilities, age, expertise, skills and gender.
- Division of labour leads to specialization.
- Specialization means achieving sufficient expertise, training and skill in any particular field.
- Division of labour has helped people to work in various fields and earn economic profit.
- Division of labour creates the economic strata and class system.
- Any physical activity which leads to the gain of material benefit is called paid work.
- Indulging in activities without any definite purpose, but which gives mental satisfaction is called unpaid work.
- Inequality at work and in wages is called labour discrimination.
- In most of the countries, men are offered better jobs, higher responsibilities and remuneration while women get lesser responsibilities and remuneration.
- The Central Government has passed Equal Wages Act in 1976.
- In India, unemployment has become a serious problem.
- Shortage of qualified people, physical inability, overpopulation, mechanization, strikes and closures of factories are the main causes for unemployment.

Know the Terms

- **Labour:** An act performed to achieve a particular goal.
- **Division of Labour:** Work being done by people depending on their interests, tastes, abilities, age, expertise, skills and gender.
- **Specialization:** Achieving sufficient expertise, training and skills in any particular field.
- **Paid Work:** Any physical activity which leads to the gain of material benefit.
- **Unpaid Work:** Activities indulged in without any definite purpose, but which gives mental satisfaction.
- **Unemployment:** Inability to get work in spite of proper age, ability and interest.
- **Vocational Education:** Educational training that provides practical experience in a particular occupational field, as agriculture, home economics or industry.
- **Unemployed:** People who are willing to work but are denied an opportunity to do so.
- **Entrepreneur:** A person who sets up a business or businesses, taking on financial risks in the hope of profit.



Chapter - 3 : Social Movements



TOPIC-1

Mobs and Riots

Quick Review

- Man is a social animal, and hence always lives in groups, communities and societies.
- Collective behaviour is an integral part of our social life.
- The thoughts, feelings and behaviour of a large number of disorganized people coming together accidentally constitute collective behaviour.
- Human behaviour coming under the scope of collective behaviour includes mobs, rumours, propaganda, public opinion, revolution, social movements, etc.
- When collective behaviour is organized and directed towards a specific goal and aims to bring about social change, it is called a movement. Environmental movements can be such an example.

Know the Terms

- **Mob:** Assembly of people around a common interest without any expectation or planning is called a mob.
- **Riots:** Riots are another type of mob behaviour. Violent and destructive nature of mob behaviour is called a riot.



TOPIC-2

Environment Movement

Quick Review

- The pollution of soil, air, water and biosphere with toxins and chemicals is called environmental pollution.
- Developed countries are destroying the environment for the purpose of their luxurious life.
- In addition, the unbridled growth of cities, proliferation of industries, technological progress, expansion of the transport system, etc., are destroying the forests and polluting the environment.
- Many intellectuals, environmentalists and others have expressed their agitations about the environmental pollution.
- A few such important agitations against environmental pollution are Chipko Movement, Appiko Movement, Narmada Movement, Silent Valley Movement, and Movement against MRPL and Agitation against Kaiga.
 - (i) Chipko Movement
 - Place – Tehri Garhwal District of Uttarakhand.
 - Took place in 1973 under the leadership of Shri Sunder Lal Bahuguna and Chandiprasad Bhatt.
 - As a result, the permission given to chop down the trees was withdrawn.
 - (ii) Appiko Movement,
 - Place – Salyani village in Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka.
 - Took place in 1983, by the protest of the farmers.
 - They wanted to stop the smuggling of timber and develop awareness among the common people about the importance of the environment.
 - (iii) Narmada Movement
 - Place – Sardar Sarovar Dam in Gujarat.
 - Took place in 1973 under the leadership of Medha Patkar and Baba Amte.
 - The Supreme Court's decision is still pending, seeking stoppage of construction of the Sardar Sarovar Dam.
 - (iv) Silent Valley Movement
 - Place – Palghat Taluk of Kerala.
 - The Kerala Sahitya Parishad and wild-life enthusiasts agitated against the construction of the dam.
 - The movement was successful in protecting many forms of flora and fauna.
 - (v) Agitation against Kaiga
 - Place - Kaiga in Karnataka.
 - Dr. Shivaram Karanth and other intellectuals agitated against the set up of the nuclear power generation centre.
 - They felt that the nuclear power generation centre would cause loss of forest cover and pollute the environment.

(vi) Movement against MRPL

Place - Mangalore in Karnataka.

- Environmentalist protested against the Mangalore Refineries and Petrochemicals Limited (MRPL).
- They realized that the refinery would affect the environment.
- Agitation against Kaiga.

Know the Terms

- **Chipko Movement:** This movement took place in Tehri Garhwal district of Uttarakhand in 1973 under the leadership of Shri Sunderlal Bahuguna and Shri.
- **Chandiprasad Bhatt:** The people hugged the trees and halted their destruction.
- **Appiko Movement:** In 1983, the farmers of Salyani village in Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka began the 'Appiko Movement'.
- **Narmada Movement:** An agitation was launched against the construction of a dam across the Narmada river under Sardar Sarovar Project in Gujarat. This movement was led by environmental activists, Medha Patkar and Baba Amte.
- **Silent Valley Movement:** This movement was led by the Kerala Sahitya Parishad and wild-life enthusiasts. They agitated against the construction of a dam in the Silent Valley in Palghat taluk of Kerala.
- **The movement against MRPL:** Environmentalists protested against the 'Mangalore Refineries and Petrochemicals Limited' (MRPL) in Mangalore in Karnataka.

**TOPIC-3****Women's Movement, Alcohol Prohibition Movement, Farmer's Movement****Quick Review**

- Exploitation of women has taken new forms like acid attacks, kidnaps and human trafficking.
- Labour Movement was for better working conditions and pay for the workers.
- Untouchability is an inhuman practice of a stratified society.
- Untouchability prevention movement is a movement aimed at achieving eradicating of the practice of untouchability and attacks on the untouchable people.

Know the Terms

- **Total Alcohol Prohibition:** Complete ban on alcohol
- **Periodical:** Magazine
- **Trade Unions:** Group of people of same profession coming together
- **Tenancy system:** Rental system

**Chapter - 4 : Social Problems****Quick Review**

- Social problems are universal occurrences. There is no society in the world which is free from problems.
- The presence of a problem in a society is a sign of its malaise.
- The societies of the developing countries are afflicted with many problems i.e., excessive population, poverty, unemployment, beggary, juvenile delinquency, crimes, problems of children labour, corruption, exploitation of women, dowry harassment and disturbed youth.
- According to the Constitution, "Child labourers are those who are aged below 14 years and work in order to earn money."
- Majority of the child labourers work in rural areas such as fields, farms and plantations. The rest works in urban and industrial areas.
- Child labour is the result of a serious lacuna in the social system.
- The government has decided to take certain measures to free children from employment and exploitation and to rehabilitate them.
- 'Rehabilitation Welfare Fund of Child Labourers' is launched by the Central Government providing various facilities and stopping the exploitation of the children.

- The 'Child Labour Prohibition and Control Act (1986)' has been passed to prohibit the appointment of child labourers.
- Industrialists who violate this law will have to mandatorily contribute ₹ 20,000 per child labourer to the welfare fund.
- Article 24 of our Constitution declares that employing children below 14 years for work is a cognizable offence.
- The government had undertaken many measures to eradicate child labour, e.g., the 'National Child Labour Project' (NCLP) in 1988; 'Child Labour Eradication and Rehabilitation Act' in 2006.
- One of the innumerable problems being faced by Indian women is harassment.
- Rape, violence, suppression, dowry harassment, physical and mental harassment, forced abortions, use of vulgar language, etc., are some of the harassments on women both inside and outside the houses.
- In the name of dowry, women are being abused and subjected to violence, torture and murder.
- Giving or receiving dowry is a punishable crime.
- Dowry diminishes a woman's self-respect, dignity and stature.
- In order to escape from the dowry menace, people are resorting to child marriage, female foeticide and female infanticide.
- To eradicate the dowry system, the Central Government has passed an Act called 'Prohibition of Dowry Act' in 1961.
- This Act was amended in 1986.
- According to the amendment, any person who gives, takes or forces to give dowry can be imprisoned for five years and can be fined with ₹ 15,000 penalties.
- Among the innumerable problems being faced by Indian women, female foeticide and female infanticide are the most inhuman.
- Killing the foetus of a girl in the womb itself is called female foeticide.
- As a result of female foeticide, there is a reduction in the number of women leading to imbalanced gender ratio, gender discrimination and degradation of women.
- The 'Prohibition of Pre-natal Gender Determination Test Act' was passed in 1994 to stop sex determination tests of foetuses through modern technology.
- According to the 2011 census, with the exception of Kerala and Puducherry, in all the states in India, the number of women is less than that of men.
- If the government passes a Prohibitory Act to stop shameful acts such as female infanticide, the gender ratio between male and female will become equal.

Know the Terms

- **Social Problem:** A situation that threatens societal rules and norms, or a state which endangers societal welfare can be called a social problem.
- **Problematic Situation:** A state of ill-health of a society.
- **Child Labour:** The labour undertaken by minor children.
- **Dowry:** Any kind of property, jewellery or gift given to the bridegroom at the time of marriage, either before or after the marriage.
- **Female Foeticide:** When the foetus is that of a girl and the parents do not want a girl baby to be born, they kill it in the womb itself. This is known as 'female foeticide'.
- **Female Infanticide:** The inhuman practice of killing the female baby after it is born.



GEOGRAPHY

Chapter - 1 : Indian Position and Extension

Quick Review

- Geographically India is located in the Northern Hemisphere and is at the centre of the Eastern Hemisphere.
- The Tropic of Cancer (23½° N) passes through the middle of the country and 82½° E longitude is the central meridian of India.
- The Indira Point, the southernmost point is located in the Nicobar Island at 6°45' N Latitude. The northern tip of India is Indira Col in Jammu and Kashmir.
- India is the seventh largest country in the world after Russia, Canada, China, the USA, Brazil and Australia.
- The land frontiers of the country is about 15,200 km.
- The mainland of India has water frontier of about 6,100 km.

- India has 7 neighbouring countries– Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Bangladesh and Myanmar.
- India is divided into 29 states and 7 Union Territories which includes the National Capital Territory of Delhi.
- Telangana is the new state. Among the states Rajasthan is the largest state and the Goa is the smallest state.

Know the Terms

- **The Radcliff line:** The boundary line between India and Pakistan.
- **The Durand line:** The boundary line separating India from Afghanistan.
- **The McMahon line:** The boundary line between India and China.
- **Union Territory:** It is a type of administrative division that are ruled directly by the union government (central government).



Chapter - 2 : Indian Physiography



TOPIC-1

Northern Mountains & Northern Great Plains

Quick Review

- Based on physiography, India can be divided into four major divisions –
 - (i) The Northern Mountains
 - (ii) The Northern Great Plains
 - (iii) The Peninsular Plateau
 - (iv) The Coastal Plains and Islands.
- The Northern Mountains comprise of the Himalayas, which are a group of young fold mountains. They extend as a continuous chain along the northern boundary of India.
- Generally they have steep slopes towards India (South) and gentle slopes towards Tibet (North).
- The Northern Mountains based on height are classified as– (i) The Greater Himalayas (Himadri), (ii) The Lesser Himalayas (Himachal), (iii) The Siwalik Hills
- The Greater Himalayas or Himadri are the earlier formed ranges of the Himalayas. The range consists of the highest peaks of the Himalayas.
- The Lesser Himalayas or Himachal contain many valleys such as Kashmir valley, Kangra valley, Kullu valley and are also noted for hill stations such as Shimla, Ranikhet, Mussoorie, Nainital and Darjeeling.
- The Siwalik Range is the most recent formation and characterized by having lesser height.
- The Northern Great Plain lies between the Himalayas and the Peninsular Plateau of India. It is formed by the depositional work of three river systems namely the Sutluj, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.

Know the Terms

- **Mt. Everest :** It is known in Nepali as Sagarmatha and in Tibetan as Chomulungma. It is Earth's highest mountain peak above sea level.
- **The Bhabhar :** A narrow belt running in east-west direction along the foot of Siwaliks.
- **The Thar Desert :** A desert of India, situated in north-western part.



TOPIC-2

The Peninsular Plateau & The Coastal Plains and Islands

Quick Review

- Peninsular Plateau is the largest physical division of India.
- It is the oldest landmass as it was being a part of the Gondwanaland.
- It lies to the south of the Great Plains and occupies about 16 lakh km².
- It is bounded by many hills and plateaus namely the Aravalli, Vindhya, Satpura, Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats, Chotanagpur ranges, Deccan Plateau, Malwa Plateau etc.

- The Aravalli range, the oldest fold mountain, lies to the north - west.
- The Vindhyan range flanks the Northern edge of the Narmada Valley.
- The Satpura range runs in an east - west direction south of the Vindhyas, in between the Narmada and the Tapi rivers.
- The Western Ghats are a continuous range running parallel to the west coast of India from the Tapi valley to Kanyakumari.
- The Eastern Ghats run almost parallel to the east coast of India.
- The Deccan Plateau is bounded by Satpura and the Vindhyas in the north-west. The Western Ghats in the west and Eastern Ghats in the east, the Mahadev and the Maikal ranges in the north.
- Coastal Plains extends from the Rann of Kutch in the west to the delta of the Ganga in the east.
- The Western Coastal Plain extends from the Rann of Kutch to Kanyakumari.
- The Eastern Coastal Plain extends from the north of river Subarnarekha to Kanyakumari.
- There are about 247 islands in India. Of these, 204 are in the Bay of Bengal and 43 are in the Arabian Sea.
- The Andaman and Nicobar islands are in the Bay of Bengal. The Lakshadweep islands are in the Arabian Sea and are formed by corals.

Know the Terms

- **The Satpura** : 'Sat' in Sanskrit means, 'hundred' and 'pura' means mountains.
- **The Vindhya** : It is derived from the Sanskrit word vaindh means to obstruct.
- **Konkan** : It is derived from Sanskrit words kona meaning corner and kana meaning piece.



Chapter - 3 : Indian Climate

Quick Review

- India has 'Tropical Monsoon' type of climate.
- This is because a greater part of India lies in the tropical zone and its climate is greatly influenced by the monsoon winds.
- The climate of India can be divided into four seasons.
 - (i) The Winter Season (December to February)
 - (ii) The Summer Season (March to May)
 - (iii) The Rainy Season (June to Mid-September)
 - (iv) The Retreating Monsoon Season (Mid-September to November)
- During winter season, the rays of the Sun fall vertically over the Southern Hemisphere, India gets oblique rays of the Sun. Hence, the temperature and humidity are low and the sky is clear.
- During summer season, the Sun's rays fall vertically over the Northern Hemisphere. Hence the temperature is high in India. It is hot, dry and sultry.
- Rainy season is also known as "the South West Monsoon" season. The moisture-laden winds blow from the south-west towards India and bring rainfall to different parts of the country.
- In the retreating monsoon season the south-west monsoon starts to retreat and it blows from north - east. Hence, this season is also known as 'North-East Monsoon Season'.
- Based on the amount of rainfall India is divided into three broad zones.
 - (i) Areas with low rainfall (less than 50 cm)
 - (ii) Areas with medium rainfall
 - (iii) Areas with heavy rainfall

Know the Terms

- **Monsoon**: The word 'Monsoon' is derived from an Arabic word 'Mausim'. It means seasons.
- **Rain - Shadow area**: The region lying to the other side of highland that doesn't get rainfall.



Chapter - 4 : Indian Soils



TOPIC-1 Soil Types in India

Quick Review

- Soil is the thin surface layer of the earth comprising of closely intermixed mineral and organic substances.
- Soil formation of India is mainly related to the parent rock, relief, climate and natural vegetation. So there is a wide variety of soils in India.
- Soils of India can be classified into six main types.
- **Alluvial soil:** They are formed from the sediments deposited by the rivers as in the Indo-Gangetic plain and by the sea waves in coastal plain.
- **Black soils:** This soil is also known as 'Regur' and black cotton soil as they are best suited for cotton cultivation. They are derived from the basalt rock. So they are dark grey to black in colour, with high clay content.
- **Red soils:** They are formed from the weathering of granite, gneiss and other crystalline rocks.
- **Laterite Soils:** These soils are formed in tropical areas under the conditions of high temperature and rainfall.
- **Desert Soils:** These soils are formed under desert and semi desert, conditions. They are largely found in the north-western part of India.
- **Mountain Soils:** These soils are mainly found on the slopes of mountains and hills covered by forests. They are mostly formed due to the decomposition of organic matter.

Know the Terms

- **Khadar:** It is the newer alluvial deposit by the river. It is the finest deposit.
- **Bhangar:** It is the coarser and older alluvium.



TOPIC-2 Soil Erosion and Conservation

Quick Review

- Soil erosion refers to the removal of top soil by natural agents.
- **The main causes of soil erosion are :** (a) deforestation, (b) overgrazing, (c) shifting cultivation, (d) faulty methods of cultivation, (e) use of top soil for making bricks, tiles etc.,
- **Effects of soil erosion:** The important effects of soil erosion are: (i) Decrease in soil fertility and agricultural productivity. (ii) Silting and floods, change of river courses, and reduction of capacity of the reservoirs. (iii) Lowering of groundwater level. (iv) Vegetation covers dries up and drought increase.

Know the Terms

- **Soil fertility :** It is the productive capacity of a soil.
- **Soil conservation :** It is the preventing of soil loss from erosion or reduced fertility.



Chapter - 5 : Indian Forest Resources



TOPIC-1 Meaning and Importance of Forests & their Distribution

Quick Review

- A large area of land covered with trees and undergrowth is called forests.

- **India is a vast country and its forests are classified into six main types:**
 - (i) The Tropical Evergreen Forests
 - (ii) The Tropical Deciduous Forests
 - (iii) Scrub Forests and Grassland
 - (iv) Desert Vegetation
 - (v) Mountain Forests
 - (vi) Mangrove Forests
- The Tropical Evergreen Forests are found in areas of heavy annual rainfall exceeding 250 cm.
- The Tropical Deciduous Forests are found in areas with an annual rainfall of 100-200 cm.
- Scrub Forests and Grassland are found in areas having 60 to 100 cm of rainfall.
- Desert Vegetation is found in areas with annual rainfall of 10-50 cm.
- The trees and plants which grow on the slopes of the mountain are called 'Mountain Forests'.
- Mangrove Forests are found in wet marshy areas, in river deltas and along the sea coast washed by tides.
- The total forest area of India was about 7.74 lakh km². It accounted for about 23.6% of the total geographical area of the country.
- This is much below the 33.3%, recommended by the National Forest Policy Resolution of 1952.
- Nearly 60% of the forest area of the country is in the Himalayas and peninsular hills and 20% is in the Northern Plains.

Know the Terms

- **Sundarbans** : The Sundari tree is extensively found in the mangrove forests in Ganga delta. Hence, this delta is known as 'Sundarbans'.
- **Natural Vegetation** : The original vegetation of an area grown under a particular climatic condition without human assistance or interference.



TOPIC-2

Conservation of Forests, Wildlife Sanctuaries, National Parks, Biosphere Reserves

Quick Review

- The prevention of destruction, over – exploitation of forests and its management is called conservation of forests.
- Wildlife sanctuary (WLS) refers to a place meant for providing protection to wildlife. It is an area where killing or capturing of any species of animals is prohibited except under orders of the competent authority.
- There are about 523 wildlife sanctuaries in India.
- An extensive area, which is specially protected to preserve its natural beauty, wildlife and forests for public recreation and scientific interests is called 'National Park'.
- There are 99 National Parks in India.
- The Biosphere Reserves are a special category of protected area of land or coastal environments. Here people are an integral component of the system.
- In India, there are 18 Biosphere Reserves have been identified.

Know the Terms

- **Wildlife Sanctuaries** : The portion of the natural forests where hunting and poaching of wild animals and birds are prohibited.
- **Biosphere Reserves** : A reserved forest area where all types of flora and fauna are reserved in their natural environment.

Chapter - 6 : Indian Water Resources



TOPIC-1

Major Rivers of India

Quick Review

- India is endowed with substantial water resources. It has many rivers, gets sufficient rainfall, and has extensive surface water resource.
- It also has vast reserves of groundwater.
- Water resource can be divided into surface water and groundwater resources.
- **The river systems of India can be divided into two groups:**
 - (i) The rivers of North India.
 - (ii) The rivers of Peninsular India.
- The River Indus or Sindhu rises near Mt. Kailash (Tibet) and joins the Arabian Sea near Karachi.
- The total length of the river Indus is 2897 kms of which 709 kms lies in India.
- The Ganga River is the largest river of India. Its total length is 2525 km.
- It rises in the Gangotri glacier and drains into the Bay of Bengal.
- The Brahmaputra rises near Lake Manasarovar (Tibet) and its total length is 2589 kms.
- It joins Ganga in Bangladesh before draining into the Bay of Bengal.
- Many rivers flow across South India and are known as 'Peninsular rivers'.
- They are grouped into East flowing and West flowing rivers.
- The Mahanadi rises in 'Sihawa' range, flows towards the east (851 km) and joins the Bay of Bengal.
- The Godavari is the largest river in South India, which rises in 'Triambaka', flows towards the east (1465 km) and joins the Bay of Bengal.
- River Krishna rises near Mahabaleswara then it flows towards the south-east (1400 km) and joins the Bay of Bengal.
- The Narmada and Tapi are the important west flowing rivers of South India.
- River Narmada rises in Amarkantak hills and flows westward (1312 km) through a narrow gorge called 'Marble Gorge' and joins the Arabian Sea.
- The Tapi rises near 'Multai', flows westward (724 km) and joins the Arabian Sea.

Know the Terms

- **River System** : A number of rivers which consists of one main river, which drains into a lake or into the ocean with all its tributaries.
- **Tributary** : A small river that flows into a larger river.



TOPIC-2

Irrigation: Types and Distribution

Quick Review

- The artificial supply of water for the purpose of agriculture is called irrigation.
- Indian agriculture depends upon monsoon rainfall, which is uncertain and sporadic.
- Therefore, artificial water if required for agricultural activities.
- The important types of irrigations in India are wells, canals and tanks.
- Recently other types of irrigations such as sprinkler and drip irrigation.
- Well Irrigation is the most important type of irrigation in India. Nearly 60.7% of the total irrigated area is from well irrigation.
- Wells are of two types, namely open wells and tubewells.
- Canal irrigation occupies the second place after well irrigation and accounts for about 27% of the total irrigated area. India has one of the world's largest canal systems.
- There are two types of canals – inundation canals and perennial canals.
- Tank is a natural or man-made hollow on the earth's surface into which rainwater is collected.
- Now only 3% of the total irrigated area is under tank irrigation in India.

Know the Terms

- **Irrigation** : The artificial supply of water for the purpose of agriculture.
- **Reservoir** : A natural or artificial pond or lake used for the storage and regulation of water.



TOPIC-3

Multipurpose River Valley Projects

Quick Review

- The river valley projects which provide multiple benefits are called “Multipurpose river valley projects.”
- **The main aims of these projects are :-**
 - (i) to provide water for irrigation,
 - (ii) to control the floods,
 - (iii) to generate hydro-electricity,
 - (iv) to prevent soil erosion,
 - (v) to develop inland waterways and fishing,
 - (vi) to provide recreation facilities.
 - (vii) to provide water for domestic purposes and industries,
 - (viii) to reclaim land for agriculture,
 - (ix) afforestation etc.,
- Damodar Valley Project is the first multipurpose river valley project of the country. It has been designed on the lines of Tennessee Valley.
- Bhakra-Nangal Project is a joint venture of the states of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.
- Hirakud Project is the most important multipurpose project of Odisha.
- Tungabhadra Project is a joint venture of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.
- Upper Krishna Project is the biggest multipurpose river valley project in North Karnataka across river Krishna.
- The Kosi Project is an international project and a joint venture of India and Nepal.
- The Rihand Valley Project is the most important multipurpose river valley project of Uttar Pradesh, built across Rihand River (a tributary of the Son).
- The Nagarjuna Sagar Project is built across river Krishna near Nagarjunakonda in Telangana.

Know the Terms

- **Dam** : A barrier that stops or restricts the flow of water or underground streams.
- **Hydro-electricity** : Power derived from running or falling water.



Chapter - 7 : Indian Land Resources



TOPIC-1

Land Use Pattern of India

Quick Review

- The distribution of land for different uses such as forestry, cultivation, pastures etc. is called land use or land utilization.
- In India, the land use pattern can be classified into seven categories; 1) Net area sown 2) Forest area 3) Land not available for cultivation 4) Fallow land 5) Cultivable waste 6) Permanent pasture and other grazing land. 7) Land under miscellaneous uses.
- Net area sown includes land that can be used to cultivate crops. This category is very important in an agricultural country like India.
- Forest area is only 22.8% of the total reported area in India.

- Land used for non-agricultural purposes like human settlements, roads, railways, canals, mountains, sandy waste etc., come under land not available for cultivation category.
- Fallow land refers to the land, which is not used for cultivation.
- Cultivable wasteland includes the land which is not taken up for cultivation due to certain soil deficiencies.
- Permanent pastures and other grazing land accounts for only 3.4% of the total reporting area in India.
- Land under miscellaneous uses includes gardens, orchards and plantations.

Know the Terms

- **Fallow land** : A piece of land, which can be cultivated but is left without cultivation for one or less agricultural year.
- **Gross cropped area** : It represents the total area sown once or more than once in a particular year, i.e. the area is counted, as many times as there are sowings in a year.
- **Land use** : Making use of land for various purposes like cultivation, forestry, grassland etc.



TOPIC-2 Agriculture

Quick Review

- Tilling of the soil for raising food crops and raw materials needed by human beings is called agriculture.
- The economic progress of the country depends on the progress of agriculture.
- On account of geographical and socio-economic factors eight types of farming are practiced in India.
 - (i) Subsistence Farming is further divided into shifting and sedentary farming.
 - (ii) Intensive Farming
 - (iii) Commercial Farming
 - (iv) Mixed Farming
 - (v) Plantation Farming
 - (vi) Dry Farming
 - (vii) Humid Farming
 - (viii) Irrigation Farming
- Subsistence farming is a type of farming in which the production of crops is consumed almost by the farmer and his family, leaving only a small portion for sale.
- A method of farming in which a large amount of capital and labour are applied per unit of land is called 'intensive farming'.
- A system of farming in which crops are grown for the market is called commercial farming.
- Agriculture involving the cultivation of crops and livestock rearing is called mixed farming.
- Plantation farming refers to the cultivation of single crop on large estates for the market.
- A method of farming carried on in areas, which receive scanty rainfall, and where irrigation is either absent or limited is called dry farming.
- Humid farming refers to the cultivation of crops in areas, which receives sufficient rainfall; crops are grown without the help of irrigation.
- Irrigation farming is a method of farming under which crops are grown with the help of irrigation.
- In India, there are three cropping seasons: - The Kharif, the Rabi and Zaid Crop Season.
- **The Kharif Crop Season** - The sowing takes place in June-July, when the South-West Monsoon starts and the crops are harvested in September- October.
- **The Rabi Crop Season** - The sowing takes place in October- November when the North-East Monsoon begins and is harvested in February-March.
- **The Zaid Crop Season** - The crops are grown in between the Kharif and the Rabi crops are known as zaid crops.
- The cropping pattern of a region refers to the proportion of an area under different crops at a given time.

Know the Terms

- **Agriculture** : The art of cultivating the land.
- **Shifting farming** : A method of farming where cutting and burning of trees is done before cultivating the land.
- **Cropping pattern** : The proportion of an area under different crops at a given particular time.



TOPIC-3

Major Crops of India

Quick Review

- A wide variety of crops are grown in different parts of India. They can be classified as food crops, commercial crops, oil seeds and plantation crops.
- The crops, which are grown to provide food for people, are called food crops, for example: Rice, wheat, jowar pulses etc.
- Rice is the most important food crop of India.
- Wheat is the second important food crop and major Rabi crop of India.
- **Commercial crops** : A crop that is grown for sale is called commercial crop. i.e. sugarcane, cotton, tobacco, oil seeds etc.,
- Sugarcane is the most important commercial crop of India.
- Tobacco is one of the important cash crop of India.
- The crops, which provide raw materials for textiles industry, are called fibre crops. Cotton and jute are the most important fibre crops of India.
- The crops, which are used to produce stimulating drinks, are called 'beverage crops'. Coffee and tea are the most important beverage crops of India.
- The intensive cultivation of fruit, vegetables, flower, medicinal and aromatic plants is called horticulture.
- **Floriculture** : It is the cultivation of flowers for commercial purpose. India is known for the art of growing flowers since time immemorial.

Know the Terms

- **Horticulture** : Specified cultivation of fruits, vegetables and flowers.
- **Floriculture** : The production of flowers for marketing.
- **Golden Revolution** : The progress in production of fruits and flowers.



Chapter - 8 : Indian Mineral and Power Resources



TOPIC-1

Minerals

Quick Review

- Mineral is a natural inorganic substance that possesses a definite chemical composition and physical properties.
- The process of extracting minerals from the Earth is called mining.
- Iron ore is a ferrous metallic mineral. It is an important raw material for the iron and steel industry.
- India is endowed with large reserves of iron ore. It is found in many states.
- Manganese is the most important ferro-alloy metal.
- It is used for the manufacture of steel.
- India is one of the leading producer and exporter of manganese ore in the world.
- Bauxite is the main source of aluminium.
- Mica is an important non-metallic mineral. It can be easily split into very thin, transparent sheets and is heat resistant.

Know the Terms

- **Ore**: The deposits from which the mineral is obtained.
- **Mineralogy**: The scientific study of minerals.
- **Bauxite**: This word is derived from 'Les Baux', near Arles in France where it was first found.
- **Aluminium**: The 'wonder metal of the 20th century' used for several purposes.
- **Mineral**: A compound



TOPIC-2

Power Resources

Quick Review

- The resources, which are necessary for the generation of energy, are called power resources.
- Conventional power resources include coal, petroleum, natural gas etc. Most of these are exhaustible.
- Non-conventional power resources include alternative sources of energy such as solar, wind, tidal, geo-thermal power, and biogas.
- Coal is a fuel substance of plant origin. It is composed largely of carbon.
- Petroleum is mineral oil, which is composed of hydrocarbons. It is an important fuel as well as raw material for many industries.
- Electricity generated from the force of falling water is called 'hydro-electricity'.
- The first hydro-electricity power plant in India was installed at Darjeeling in West Bengal (1897).
- However, the real generation of hydel power was started with the hydel power stations at Shivanasamudram on Kaveri river (1902).
- The energy generated from the atomic minerals is called 'nuclear power'.
- In India, non-conventional power resources are found in abundance. They are renewable, pollution free and eco-friendly.
- This is one of the problems of India these days. There is a great demand for energy. However, the production of energy is not sufficient.

Know the Terms

- **Fossil Fuel:** Any fuel made from fossilized remains of plants and animals. e.g., coal, petroleum and natural gas.
- **Conventional Power Resources :** The resources which can get exhausted in future. e.g., coal, petroleum etc.
- **Refinery:** A industrial plant for purifying a crude substance, such as petroleum or sugar.



Chapter - 9 : Indian Transport and Communication



TOPIC-1

Transport

Quick Review

- Transport means movement of goods, service and passengers from one place to another.
- Transport plays a very important role in the development of all sectors of human activities namely the primary sector, the secondary sector and the tertiary sector.
- **There are three modes of transport-**
 - (i) Road Transport
 - (ii) Water Transport
 - (iii) Airways
- Roads are the most ancient and universal means of transport. They play a vital role in the economic growth of a nation.
- **On the basis of physical structure roads can be divided into two types-**
 - (i) Metalled roads which are constructed with cement concrete or asphalt.
 - (ii) Unmetalled roads which are common in rural areas.
- **On the basis of construction and maintenance roads are classified into five types:**
 - (i) Golden Quadrilateral and Super Highways
 - (ii) National Highways
 - (iii) District Roads
 - (iv) State Highways
 - (v) Village Roads

- Railways are the other important mode of land transport. They are very useful to carry heavy goods and large number of passengers over a long distance.
- Railways form the largest public sector undertaking in India. It has a network of about 7031 stations and a length of 64,015 Kms.
- The railways are divided into 16 zones for the purpose of efficient management.
- Pipelines are a new mode of land transport.
- They are mostly used to transport crude oil from oil field to refineries, natural gas and mineral slurry.
- Waterways can be divided into two types: i) Inland waterways and ii) Ocean waterways.
- There are 14 major ports in India, of which six are along the west coast and seven along the east coast.
- There are 141 airports in India of which 28 designated International Airports, 88 domestic airports and 25 civil enclaves at defence airfields.
- The Airport Authority of India manages these airports.

Know the Terms

- **Transport:** Movement of people and goods from one place to another.
- **State Highways:** Roads link state capitals with other districts. These roads are constructed by State Public Works Department (SPWD).



TOPIC-2 Communication

Quick Review

- Conveyance of messages from one person to another or from one place to another is called 'communication'.
- **They may be broadly divided into two categorized:**
 - (i) Personal
 - (ii) Mass communication.
- Postal Service is one of the most important communication system that existed since a long time in India.
- **Telecommunication:** It refers to communication over a distance by cable, telegraph, telephone, Fax etc. In India, telecommunication network has reached almost every remote corner.
- Radio and Television play a very important role in mass communication.
- All India Radio (AIR) was founded in 1936. TV broadcasting was started under the name of Doordarshan (DD) at Delhi in 1959.
- Newspapers are very important communication service, which come under print media.
- The development of electronic technology and space service has brought a great change in communication media.
- Artificial satellite has marked a new era in the history of global telecommunication. Radio and TV networking over India are done through satellite technology.
- GIS is a computer based system which can accumulate and interpret the data on the Earth's surface.
- The GPS indicates the location of a stationary or moving object or person through pointing out the latitude and longitude and height above sea level.
- The Remote Sensing Technology collects information regarding the Earth's surface.

Know the Terms

- **Communication:** The imparting or exchanging of information by speaking, writing or using some other medium.
- **Mass Communication:** The method of communicating with a large number of people at the same time.



Chapter - 10 : Indian Industries

Quick Review

- The conversion of raw materials into usable products is known as 'manufacturing industries'.
- **The localization and growth of industries are influenced by many factors-**
 - (i) Supply of raw materials
 - (ii) Supply of power

- (iii) Transport and communication facilities
- (iv) Market facilities
- (v) Capital
- (vi) Labour and water supply
- (vii) Ideal climate and
- (viii) Government policies
- In India, there are 8 major industrial regions.
- The modern iron and steel industry in India was started in 1874 at Kulti in West Bengal.
- However, the credit for modern iron and steel industry goes to J.N Tata who started the Tata Iron and Steel Company in 1907 at Sakchi (Jamshedpur).
- There are 14 integrated Iron and Steel plants in India. Of these, four are in the private sector and others are in the public sector.
- In addition, there are 199 mini steel plants set up in different parts of the country.
- Aluminium is the most important non - ferrous metal. It has a wide range of uses.
- It was started in 1942 at Jayakaynagar in West Bengal. Now there are 9 major aluminium plants in the country.
- Cotton textile is the biggest and the most important branch of textile industry in India. It is the most important agro - based industry.
- The first modern cotton textile industry was started in 1854 when a cotton mill was set up at Mumbai.
- Sugar industry is the second important agro - based industry in India, next only to cotton textiles.
- The modern sugar mills were started in the beginning of the 20th century.
- The art of paper making was introduced in India during 10th century. It was a cottage industry.
- The first modern paper mill was set up in 1932 at Serampur in West Bengal. But it was a failure.
- The real start was made in 1870 at Balley near Kolkata.
- The term “Knowledge based industries”, usually refer to those industries, which are relatively intensive in their inputs of technology and human education. They require intellectual capabilities rather than any physical inputs and raw materials.
- Information Technology (IT) is a key knowledge based industry.
- To encouraging the industry many software technology parks (STP) were established (1995) in different parts of the country.

Know the Terms

- **Molasses:** Uncrystallized syrup extracted from raw sugar during refining and used in the preparation of alcoholic drinks and manure.
- **Bagasse:** Crushed stems of sugarcane, which can be used for the manufacture of paper and as fuel.



Chapter - 11 : Indian Industries

Quick Review

- The natural hazards, which create widespread destruction, are known as natural disasters.
- Disasters may be natural or man-made.
- India is a vast country and has been facing various natural disasters.
- There are two types of cyclones namely tropical cyclones and temperate cyclones.
- Tropical cyclones are more common in India.
- In India, most of the tropical cyclones develop in the Bay of Bengal.
- Flood refers to the inundation of land by river water. It is recurring disaster in India.
- The sliding of landmass along steep slopes of hills or mountains is called landslides.
- Sea waves strike the coasts with great force. This constant process leads to erosion of coasts.
- An earthquake is a violent vibration in the Earth's crust. It is one of the worst natural hazards, which often results in disaster.

Know the Terms

- **Groins:** A series of groins, including huge rock masses or concrete logs. These are placed at right angles to the shorelines to reduce the coastal erosion.
- **Breakers:** A barrier built into sea to check the impact of waves and protect the coast.



Chapter - 12 : Indian Population

Quick Review

- The total number of people living in a particular area is called “population”.
- India is the second populous country in the world, next to China.
- As per 2011 census, the total population of India was 121.01 crore
- At the beginning of the last century, during 1901 - 1921, population growth was slow.
- The period from 1921 to 1951 was considered as a period of moderate growth.
- The growth rate of population was very high from 1951 - 1991.
- However, the growth rate started declining from 1981 onwards. It declined from 24.7% in 1981 to 17.64% in 2011
- **Many factors are responsible for the growth of population in India –**
 - (i) High birth rate
 - (ii) Low death rate
- **The most important impacts of population growth are:** Unemployment, shortage of food and malnutrition, burden on civic and social amenities, low per capita income, slow economic development, political unrest, poverty, low standard of living, environmental pollution etc.
- The Government of India has taken some measures to check the growth of population.
- The distribution of population in India is uneven. This is due to varied geographical and cultural factors.
- The number of people per sq km is called density of population. According to 2011 census, the average density of population in India is 382 per km².
- Based on population density, India can be divided into three zones: 1) Areas of high density 2) Areas of medium density and 3) Areas of low density.
- **Factors affecting on distribution of population –**
 - (i) Physical features
 - (ii) Climate
 - (iii) Soils
 - (iv) Resources
 - (v) Industries and commerce

Know the Terms

- **Census:** It is an official count of a population.
- **Birth rate:** The number of live births per 1000 population per year.
- **Death rate:** The number of deaths per 1000 population per year.
- **Growth of population:** It refers to change in number of people of a territory during a specific period of time.



ECONOMICS

Chapter - 1 : Development



TOPIC-1

The Meaning and Nature of Development and Underdevelopment

Quick Review

- Every normal person in this world constantly aims to improve his standard of living.
- Development refers to the progress of a particular field or a particular person.
- The sum total of all the goods and services produced in a country during one year is called National Income.
- The economic progress of a country is known as economic development.
- Per capita income is the average income of a person in a country in one year.
- The increase in national income also leads to an increase in the income of the people which enables them to afford quality education and health care.

- People demand more goods and services as their standard of living improves.
- There occurs an expansion in industrial and service sector which lead to an increase in employment opportunities.
- The use of appropriate modern technology in the process helps to increase the productivity and increase the rate of economic development.
- The economic development without excluding any portion of the population in the growth process is regarded as 'inclusive growth'. It is regarded as real development.
- The goods and services, as well as income produced in the country, should be shared as equally as possible among all the people.
- In an underdeveloped economy, the production and per capita income are less.
- A country which does not have a high per capita income and the standard of living is also low is considered as 'underdeveloped country'.
- The majority of people in such a country can't afford the basic necessities of food, clothing, and shelter.
- They suffer from diseases due to lack of sanitation and medical facilities.
- India, during the British period, is an example of an underdeveloped economy.
- According to World Development Report, all countries with middle income and low income are referred to as developing countries.
- After Independence, India implemented five-year plans and accelerated economic developmental activities.

Know the Terms

- **Development:** The progress of a particular field or a particular person.
- **National Income:** The sum total of all the goods and services produced in a country during one year.
- **Under-development:** A backward, undeveloped stagnant situation.
- **Per capita income:** The average income of a person in a country.
- **Life expectancy:** The average number of years one is expected to live.
- **The standard of living:** The degree of wealth and material comfort available to a person or community.



TOPIC-2

Indicators of Human Development

Quick Review

- In order to measure the quality of human life, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has formed a criterion known as the Human Development Index (HDI).
- **The HDI is framed to measure longevity, knowledge and standard of living through three indicators namely:**
 - (i) Life expectancy
 - (ii) Educational achievements
 - (iii) Standard of living.
- The age till which the people of a country can expect to survive is called the life expectancy.
- Availability of nutritious food, excellent health and hygiene facilities, clean environment, etc., enables man to live longer.
- As the educational level rises, the country's economic progress also improves.
- The standard of living is measured on the basis of Gross National Income per capita.
- The average of these three indicators (such as health, education, income) is the 'Human Development Index' (HDI) of a country.
- On the basis of HDI, the countries of the world are classified into three groups.
- The HDI of India has been rising steadily and in 2011 it was 0.547 and is grouped under the middle group of the countries which have achieved human development.
- The role of women in the development process is very significant.
- It is the duty of civilized society to provide social, economic, educational and political equality to all women.
- After independence, our Constitution has assured equal freedom, equality, and opportunities to both men and women.
- Many steps are being taken to eliminate gender discrimination.
- The gender ratio is the average number of women per 1,000 men.
- According to the 2011 census, male literacy was 82.14% while female literacy was 65.46%.
- The ratio of the number of women working to that of the total number of women in the country is known as 'Women's Job Participation Rate'.

- The government has provided opportunities for women to work in all fields.
- Encouraging women to take social, economic and political decisions like men are called 'Women Empowerment'.

Know the Terms

- **UNDP:** The United Nations Development Programme.
- **Human Development Index (HDI):** Indicates all round development of the people in the society.
- **Literacy rate:** The proportion of the literate population in the 7 and above age group.
- **GEI:** Gender Equality Index.
- **Women empowerment:** Encouraging women to take social, economic and political decisions like men.



Chapter - 2 : Rural Development



TOPIC-1

Rural Development and Decentralization

Quick Review

- India is a land of villages and its 68.84% of the population lives in villages according to 2011 census report.
- One-third of its population lives in abject poverty.
- Mahatma Gandhi said long ago that development of its villages is the true development of India.
- The development techniques that the Indian Government adopted after independence enabled only urban development.
- Poverty has increased among the rural people who depend primarily on agriculture.
- Though 60% of the people work in the primary sector, the contribution from this sector to the national income is very less and is reducing year by year.
- Rural development is the improvement of the social and economic status of the rural people by proper utilization of the locally available, natural and human resources.
- It occupies a very important place in the development of the Indian economy.
- The rural people should be provided with essential facilities like electricity, irrigation, transport, communication, market-yards, etc.
- Small-scale and cottage industries can improve, thereby strengthening the rural economy.
- The facilities and opportunities that are available to people in urban areas should be available to people in rural areas too.
- Providing the administrative power and the responsibility of developing the village to its own people is called administrative decentralization.
- This process was called 'Gram Swarajya' by Mahatma Gandhi.

Know the Terms

- **Rural Development:** Improvement of the social and economic status of the rural people by proper utilization of the locally available natural and human resources.
- **Illiteracy:** The inability to read or write.
- **Decentralisation:** Distribution of the administrative powers or functions (a central authority) among local authorities.



TOPIC-2

Role of Panchayat Raj Institutions and Women in Development

Quick Review

- To enable decentralization, the Panchayat Raj System has been brought into practice.
- Even during Vedic times, the village administration was being carried on by village people.

- A committee of five representatives of the people would carry on the administration. They were known as the 'Panchas'.
- The Panchayat organization is also known as 'Rural Local Government'.
- As per the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution, three-tier system of panchayats came into existence, throughout the country in the year 1993. They were Gram Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat, and Zila Panchayat.
- Panchayat Raj institutions can help to provide the rural community with basic facilities of roads, drains, drinking water, street lights, toilets, school and hospital buildings, market-yards, etc.
- More employment opportunities can be provided to the people by nurturing the rural productive activities of agriculture, cattle-rearing, poultry, fishery, social forestry, etc.
- Through the Panchayats, seminars, conferences and training programmes can be organised for all kinds of activities.
- Various projects like 'Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Project' (MNREGP), Rural Development 'Swarnajayanti Rural Self-Employment Project' (SRSEP), etc., for generation of employment and alleviation of poverty can be implemented.
- 'Indira AwasYojana', 'Ambedkar-Valmiki Housing Programme' and 'Ashraya Yojana' are different housing programmes implemented in the villages.
- Through 'Suvarna Gramodaya Yojana' basic facilities can be enhanced.
- The Public Distribution System (PDS) in villages can be improved and poor people should be provided with the essential food grains adequately.
- Social and cultural activities can be encouraged through the celebration of village fairs and festivals.
- Through such activities, village art and crafts will get an impetus and the rural culture will get enriched.
- Thus, Panchayat Raj institutions play a significant role in the overall development of rural areas.
- In her lifetime, a woman performs a variety of duties as a mother, wife, daughter-in-law and a daughter. Every man's life is shaped by a woman.
- The work that women perform at home is not considered labour and so she is not paid any wages. This kind of wage less labour is not taken into account in the national income also.
- 'Women Self-Help Groups', have been created in all villages in the rural sector.
- Both men and women share the same responsibility in making the country economically developed.
- They are like the two wheels of the chariot of progress. Neither should be ignored.

Know the Terms

- **PURA:** Providing Urban Amenities in Rural Areas.
- **MGNREGP:** Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Project.
- **SGSY:** Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana.
- **Cottage Industries:** Industries where the creation of products and services are home-based, rather than factory-based.
- **Gram Swarajya:** Village self-governance.
- **Women Self-Help Groups:** A village based financial intermediary committee usually composed of 10-20 local women.



Chapter - 3 : Money and Credit



TOPIC-1

Importance, evolution, and functions of money

Quick Review

- **Barter System :** The barter system was used before the advent of money. People used to exchange one thing for another in this system.
- Money is a medium of exchange.
- It acts as a unit of account, can store value and be used for repayment of debt.
- **Functions of money:**
- **A. Primary Functions**
 - (i) **Medium of Exchange:** People can buy or sell goods and services with the help of money.
 - (ii) **Measure of Value:** Serves as a unit of account or common measure of value. The value of a good is determined by multiplying its price with quantity sold in the market.

➤ **B. Secondary Functions**

- (i) **Store of Value** : Money also acts as a store of value.
 - (ii) **Making Payments in Future** : Money will always be acceptable at a future date as it has stored value.
 - (iii) **Transfer of Value** : The ease of transferring purchasing power from person to person and place too has expanded trade and commerce.
- **Types of money :**
- (i) **Commodity money** : Commodity with a prescribed size and weight was adopted as money and everything else was measured in terms of that standard commodity.
 - (ii) **Metallic money** : Precious metals like Gold, Silver, Bronze, etc., began to be used as money for different denominations.
 - (iii) **Paper currency** : Written documents issued by well-known financiers which were not actual money, but were accepted and exchanged for money. Later governments started printing notes that had the guarantee of the government.
 - (iv) **Bank money** : Cheques, drafts, deposit (credit) receipts, etc., are used as money.
 - (v) **Plastic money** : Credit and debit cards.

Know the Terms

- **Medium of exchange**: Money as an intermediate in the exchange process.
- **Currency**: Modern form of money.
- **Bank**: A financial institution licensed to receive deposits.
- **Cheque**: An order to a bank to pay a stated sum from the drawer's account written on a special paper.
- **Credit**: To add money.
- **Loan**: Sum of money that is to be paid back with interest.
- **Borrower**: A person or organization that takes money from a bank to pay later.



TOPIC-2

Banks

Quick Review

- The major function of a bank is to give loans, particularly to businessmen and entrepreneurs and thereby earn interest.
- Banks get money for providing loans by accepting the deposits from people.
- Deposits are the lifeline of a bank. These are of two types: time deposits and demand deposits. Time deposits can be withdrawn only after a specified period of time. Demand deposits in the bank can be withdrawn on demand by issuing cheques.
- Credit (i.e. giving loans) refers to an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payments with interest.
- Credit plays a vital and positive role in the society.



TOPIC-3

Reserve Bank of India and its Functions and Concept of Money Supply and its Measurement

Quick Review

- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) supervises the functioning of formal sources of the loan.
- In India, four measures of money supply are used to measure the monetary stock-M1, M2, M3, and M4.
- $M1 = \text{currency notes and coins} + \text{net demand deposits held in commercial banks}$;
- $M2 = M1 + \text{Savings deposits with Post Office savings banks}$;
- $M3 = M1 + \text{Net time deposits of commercial banks}$; and
- $M4 = M3 + \text{Total deposits with Post Office savings banks}$



TOPIC-4

Credit Control Measures Adopted by the RBI

Quick Review

- Terms of credit include interest rate, collateral and documentation requirements and the mode of repayment.
- The terms of credit may vary depending on the nature of the lender and the borrower.
- Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns (such as land, building, vehicles, livestock etc.) and uses this as a guarantee to the lender until the loan is repaid.
- Formal credit is generally available with the banks and cooperatives. They charge lesser rates of interest than informal institutions.
- Informal lenders include moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives, and friends etc. They charge much higher interest on loans. There is no one to stop them from using unfair means to get their money back
- Credit control measures are broadly classified into two types, namely i) quantitative control measures, and ii) qualitative or selective control measures.



Chapter - 4 : Public Finance and Budget



TOPIC-1

Meaning of Public Finance and its Importance

Quick Review

- Each family earns its income by working in jobs in the agricultural, industrial or service sector.
- Balancing the income and expenditure by an individual or a family and thereby achieving progress, is an art.
- When the expenditure is more than the income, it leads to debt.
- 'Personal Finance' deals with the kind of income, expenditure and debt management of an individual.
- In the same manner, the government manages its finance. It is called 'Public Finance'.
- The government manages public finance according to fiscal policy.
- Developing countries like India utilizes public finance in order to eradicate poverty and unemployment, regulate financial upheavals and commodity prices, and thereby establish financial stability.
- In India, the financial year starts from 1st April and ends on 31st March of the successive year.

Know the Term

- **Public Finance:** The finances of the government.



TOPIC-2

Budget

Quick Review

- The statement of estimated income and expenditure of a year prepared by the government is called Budget.
- The central and state governments present their own budgets.
- Every year, the government presents a budget in both the Houses in February or March.
- Through this budget, the government tries to achieve the objectives of its fiscal policies.
- In India, the Central budget is prepared by the Finance Minister in consultation with the finance department.
- The Finance Minister introduces the Central budget in the Lok Sabha in February or March.
- **Budgets are of three types:** Surplus Budget, Deficit Budget and Balanced Budget.
- In India, the government normally presents a deficit budget and tries to achieve economic progress.

Know the Term

- **Budget:** The statement of estimated income and expenditure of a year prepared by the government.
- **Surplus Budget:** It shows excess income as compared to expenditure.
- **Deficit Budget:** It shows the expenditure is more than the income.
- **Balanced Budget:** It shows that both income and expenditure are the same.



TOPIC-3

Public Expenditure and Public Income

Quick Review

- The government spends money for various purposes like defence, administration, economic development and welfare of the people. This is called 'Public Expenditure'.
- The expenditure of the Central Government is of two types: Revenue Expenditure and Capital Expenditure.
- Revenue expenditure is classified into two groups: Planned Expenditure and Non-planned Expenditure.
- The government spends money on administration, national economic development and citizen's welfare.
- Under the Central Planned Expenditure, the government spends money on three types of services and development. They are: Financial Services, Social Services and General Services.
- The government collects income from varied sources for its expenditure. This is called 'Public Revenue'.
- The Central Government collects its income from various sources. These sources can be classified under two heads as Revenue Receipts and Capital Receipts.
- The money paid by the citizens without any expectation in return is called tax.
- Taxes are the major sources of revenue for the government.
- The principle used by the government in the imposition of taxes is called Principle of Progressive Taxation.
- The taxes imposed by the Central Government are of two types: Direct Taxes and Indirect Taxes.
- The main types of Direct Taxes are: Personal Income Tax, Corporate Tax, Wealth Tax, Stamp Duty, etc.
- The main forms of Indirect Taxes are Central Excise Duty, Import-Export Taxes, Service Tax and Foreign Travel Tax, etc.
- Through taxation, the government aims at increased revenue collection.
- Apart from taxes, the government generates revenue from other sources. This is called Non-Tax Revenue.
- The revenue generated by the government which is intended to be used to create new properties in various fields of the economy, is called Capital Receipts.

Know the Term

- **Revenue Expenditure:** The expenditure incurred by the Central Government from the sources of revenue income.
- **Capital Expenditure:** The money spent by the government on agriculture, industry, transport, electricity, irrigation projects and other developmental activities along with creating of new assets.



TOPIC-4

Deficit Finance and Fiscal Deficit

Quick Review

- The government generates the capital revenue mainly through loans from internal and external sources.
- The loan obtained from citizens of the country, banks, financial institution and industries is called internal debt.
- The loan obtained from foreign governments and foreign financial institutions is called foreign debt.
- Apart from taking loans, the government generates capital revenue from other sources too.
- Government withdraws its investment in public industries. This is called disinvestment.
- The money obtained through disinvestment and repayment of loans is called non-debt capital receipts.
- According to the definition of the Indian Planning Commission, deficit financing is 'improving the net purchasing power in the economy through the budgetary provisions of the government.'

- According to the definition of the Indian Planning Commission, deficit financing is 'improving the net purchasing power in the economy through the budgetary provisions of the government.
- The deficit is indicated by the negative sign (-).
- There are four kinds of Deficit Financing: Revenue Deficit, Tax Deficit, Fiscal Deficit and Primary Deficit.
- When the government is not able to overcome the fiscal deficit even after taking loans, the Reserve Bank of India gives loans to the government in the form of printing notes and putting them into circulation.
- Fiscal deficit can be shown in the form of a formula in this manner:
- $\text{Fiscal Deficit} = (\text{Revenue Receipts} + \text{Non-debt Capital Receipts}) - \text{Total Expenditure}.$

Know the Term

- **Revenue Receipts:** The income generated by the government through tax and non-tax sources.
- **Tax Revenue:** The money paid by the citizens without any expectation in return.
- **Capital Receipts:** The revenue generated by the government which is intended to be used to create new assets in various fields of the economy.
- **Non-debt capital receipts:** The money obtained through disinvestment and repayment of loans.
- **Internal Debt:** The loan obtained from citizens of the country, banks, financial institutions, and industries.
- **Foreign Debt:** The loan obtained from foreign governments, foreign financial institutions and international financial institutions.



BUSINESS STUDIES

Chapter - 1 : Banking Transactions



TOPIC-1

Meaning and Characteristics of Banks, Types of Banks and Financial Transactions by Banks and Post Offices

Quick Review

- **Meaning of banks**
 - (i) Banks are the financial institutions which accept deposits from the public and use the money deposited as investment and agree to return whenever they require in the form of cheques, drafts or in some other forms.
 - (ii) The term bank is derived from the Italian word "BANCO" or from the French word "BANQUE", both means a "BENCH" or money exchange table.
- **Characteristics of banks**
 - (i) **Financial institution:** It is a financial institution which deals with money.
 - (ii) **Form of organization:** Bank may be a person, a group of persons, firm or a company.
 - (iii) **Acceptance of deposits and lending of loans:** Bank acts as a custodian of the deposits of the public and also lends loans in the form of overdraft, cash credit etc.
 - (iv) **Payment and withdrawal:** Customer can withdraw their deposits in the form of cheques and drafts etc.
 - (v) **Agency and utility functions:** Bank acts as an agent of its customers and also provides general utility services like paying the taxes, paying the insurance premium and locker facility etc.
 - (vi) **Profit and service orientation:** Bank makes profit by rendering various services to its customers.
 - (vii) **Ever increasing functions:** Bank can expand and diversify its activities and functions means many other functions can also be performed by the bank like investment in government securities and mutual funds etc.
 - (viii) **Connecting link:** Bank acts as an intermediary between depositors and borrowers as the deposited amount of a person is given as a loan to another person.
 - (ix) **Banking BUSINESS:** The main activity of a bank is the creation of credit by accepting deposits and lending loans.
 - (x) **Name identity:** A bank is always associated by the word bank, for example – State Bank of India and Union Bank of India. It enables the customers to know in which bank they are dealing with money.

Functions of a bank

➤ **The banking functions can be categorized in two types:**

- (i) Primary or main functions.
- (ii) Secondary or agency and general utility functions.

Primary or main functions

- (i) Accepting deposits
- (ii) Lending loans
- (iii) Creation of credit

Secondary or agency and general utility functions

- (i) Transfer of funds
- (ii) Collection of cheques, drafts and bills
- (iii) Discounting of commercial bills
- (iv) Issuing letters of credit and guarantees
- (v) Underwriting and mutual fund services

Relationship between bankers and customers

(a) **General Relationship** - it includes the following relationship:

- (i) Primary relationship as a debtor and creditor
- (ii) Subsidiary relationship as a trustee and beneficiary
- (iii) Agent and principal relationship

(b) **Special Relationship**

- (i) Obligation to honour cheques
- (ii) Obligation to maintain secrecy of accounts

Services offered by banks

- (i) Providing debit and credit card to its customers.
- (ii) Providing personal loan on a reasonable interest.
- (iii) Providing home and vehicle loan.
- (iv) Trading of mutual funds for its customers.
- (v) Providing locker facilities to safe the consumer's precious items.
- (vi) Providing trust services by issuing letter of credit etc.
- (vii) Providing signature guarantees.
- (viii) Providing e-banking facilities to its customers.

Banking transactions- banks and post offices

- (i) Any sort of activity involving in money or exchange of money in an account is considered as bank transaction.
- (ii) Banks keep money of the customers in the form of deposits and money thus collected is lent to the customers who need money as loans. These loans are called bank loans.
- (iii) All the banking transactions in India are controlled and regulated by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). RBI is known as the mother of all the banks or bankers BANK or Central Bank of India.

The postal department of India also acts as the saving bank as it provides the following financial facilities-

- (i) Saving bank account facility.
- (ii) Retail Banking functions of monthly income schemes, recurring deposits, time deposits, money order facility etc.

Types of banks

- Central Bank or Reserve Bank of India
- Commercial banks
- Industrial development banks
- Land development banks
- Indigenous banks
- Co-operative banks
- Exchange banks



TOPIC-2

TYPES of Accounts, Methods to Open them and Advantages of them

Quick Review

➤ **Types of Bank Accounts:**

- (a) **Savings Bank Account** : limited transactions per day.
- (b) **Current Account** : Unlimited number of transactions can be made.
- (c) **Recurring Deposit Account** : Fixed amount each time (fixed) has to pay.
- (d) **Term Deposit Account** : A fixed amount is deposited for a certain period.

➤ **Procedure to open a Bank Account:**

To avail professional banking service, it is mandatory for every individual to open a bank account.

- (a) Decide the type of account you want to open.
- (b) Approach the bank officer to collect the form.
- (c) Fill up the bank account form or the proposal form.
- (d) Give reference for opening your bank account.
- (e) Submit the bank account form fully filled in the bank.
- (f) Initial deposit to be made.

➤ **Advantages of opening a Bank Account:**

- (a) Safe custody of money.
- (b) Facility of deposits and withdrawals.
- (c) Easy borrowing of loans and advance.
- (d) Financial discipline.
- (e) Safety of money and valuables.

➤ **Major operations provided by a Banker:**

- (a) Provides savings bank facility.
- (b) Mobilization of deposits for the purpose of lending.
- (c) No deposits less than ₹ 10 are accepted by bank.
- (d) Collection and payment of cheques, drafts or other instruments drawn in favour of account holder.
- (e) Withdrawal of money by account holders through Pass-book, Cheques, ATM.
- (f) Agency functions on behalf of its account holders.
- (g) Transfer of account between different branches of the bank and closure of the account at the request of account holder.
- (h) Crediting prescribed rate of interest for each calendar month on the minimum balance of credit of the account of its account holder.

Note: No interest is paid to the customer on Current Account.

KNOW THE TERMS

- **Savings Bank Account:** Opened by salaried persons or by the persons who have a fixed regular income.
- **Current Account:** Opened by businessmen who have a large number of regular transactions with the bank.
- **Recurring Deposit Account:** These deposit accounts are generally opened for a purpose to be saved for a future date.
- **Term Deposit Account:** Opened for a fixed period by depositing a particular sum of money. The term of the deposit may be a month, six months, one year, five years.
- **Joint Account:** An account which is opened and operated by two or more persons.
- **ATM:** Automatic Teller Machine.
- **Fixed Deposit:** A financial instrument provided by banks which provides investors with a higher rate of interest than a regular saving account, until the given maturity date.
- **Remittance:** An amount of money that is sent as a payment for something.

Chapter - 2 : Entrepreneurship



TOPIC-1

ROLE and Importance of Entrepreneurship

Quick Review

- The word entrepreneur is derived from the French word *Entreprendre*, which means to undertake some activity.
- Entrepreneur is someone who perceives opportunities, organizes resources needed for exploiting the opportunity and exploits it.
- Entrepreneurship is a process of an action of an entrepreneur who undertakes the risk of setting up his own venture for perceived rewards by creative opportunities from innovations.
- **Features of Entrepreneurship:**
 - (i) An economic activity
 - (ii) Risk bearing activity
 - (iii) Organizing function
 - (iv) Innovative function
 - (v) Goal oriented function
- **Characteristics of an Entrepreneur:**
 - (i) Creativity
 - (ii) Dynamism
 - (iii) Team building
 - (iv) Problem solving
 - (v) Risk taking
 - (vi) Commitment
 - (viii) Innovation
 - (ix) Leadership
 - (x) Achievement motivation
 - (xi) Goal orientation
 - (xii) Decision-making
- **Functions of Entrepreneur:**
 - (i) Sensing an opportunity
 - (ii) Converts ideas into reality
 - (iii) Develops a business plan
 - (iv) Establishing an enterprise
 - (v) Managerial functions
 - (vi) Decision-making functions
 - (vii) Expansion, growth and development

Role of an Entrepreneur :

- Promoting capital formation by mobilizing the savings of the people.
- Enhancing innovation to maximize profits.
- Promoting country's export trade.
- Promoting the development of industries in urban as well as in rural areas.
- Providing people the better quality of products.
- Working for the growth of the economy by enhancing the production volume.
- Increasing the Gross Domestic Product and Per Capita Income of the country.

Importance of Entrepreneurs :

- Entrepreneurs occupy a central position in a market economy and they serve as the 'Spark Plug' in the economy's engine.
- Entrepreneurs mobilize the savings of the people and invest them in productive purpose which help in the production activities that increase the Gross Domestic Product of the country.
- Indirectly they work for the welfare of the country.

KNOW THE TERMS

- **Entrepreneurship:** A process of the action of an entrepreneur who undertakes to establish his enterprise.
- **Entrepreneur:** An innovator of new ideas and business processes.
- **Dynamism:** Energy and a strong desire to make something happen.
- **Innovation:** Something newly introduced, such as a new method or device.
- **Motivation:** A reason or reasons for acting or behaving in a particular way.



TOPIC-2

SELF Employment Schemes and Promotional Organisations

Quick Review

- **Government measures for self-employment schemes:**
 - (i) Setting up of Financial Institutions like IDBI, NABARD, UTI, LIC, SFC, ICGCI, IFCI for promotion of industrialization.
 - (ii) Establishment of promotional organizations like DIC, SIDC, NSIC, SISI, Industrial Estates, Khadi and Village Industries Corporation etc.
- The self-employed are a backbone of the nation. A person can setup a unit having a vast opportunity to select any form of business which he/she thinks feasible, e.g., advertising agencies, photocopying centres, beauty parlours, etc.
- District Industrial Centres (DIC) provide support for financial managerial marketing, export-assistance and other assistance in setting up, modernizing, revitalizing sick units, diversifying and solving other problems related to the promotion and development of small and medium industries at district levels.
- **Some Successful Entrepreneurs of India:**
 - (i) **Dr. Pratap Reddy:** Developer of India's first hospital group "The Apollo Hospitals".
 - (ii) **Naresh Goyal:** Founder and chairman of India's largest domestic Airlines "Jet Airways".
 - (iii) **Narayan Murthy:** One of the founders of "Infosys Technologies Ltd".
 - (iv) **Varghese Kurian:** Best known as "Father of the white revolution" of India.
 - (v) **Dhirubhai Ambani:** Founder of Reliance Company.
 - (vi) **Azim Premji:** Chairman of Wipro Technologies.
 - (vii) **Ekta Kapoor:** Creative director of "Balaji Tele films".
 - (viii) **Kiran Mazumdar Shah:** Chairman and managing director of Biocon Ltd. The largest bio-technology company in India.

KNOW THE TERMS

- **IDBI:** Industrial Development Bank of India
- **NABARD:** National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
- **SIDBI:** Small Industries Development Bank of India
- **ICGCI :** Industrial Credit & Government Corporation of India
- **Revitalisation:** The process of making something grow, develop or become successful again.
- **NASDAQ:** National Association of Securities Dealer Automated Quotations.
- **Infrastructure:** The basic services that are necessary for an organization or country to run smoothly, such as buildings, water, transport, etc.
- **Biotechnology:** The exploitation of biological processes for industrial and other purposes, especially the genetic manipulation of micro-organisms for the production of antibiotics, hormones, etc.

Chapter - 3 : Globalization of Business



TOPIC-1 Globalization

Quick Review

- After 1980, globalization achieved a great progress in the economic reforms of developing countries.
- Globalization is the growing economic interdependence of countries worldwide through increasing volume and variety of cross border transactions in goods and services, capital movement and through the more rapid and widespread diffusion of technology.
- **Characteristics of Globalization:**
 - (i) Cross border movement of goods and services
 - (ii) International flow of capital, technology and information
 - (iii) Formation of one world wide market
 - (iv) Production of goods in any region at cheaper cost.
- **Factors that are included in Globalization:**
 - (i) Referring the world wide phenomenon of technical, economic, political and cultural exchanges.
 - (ii) Encouraging international capital & trade overcoming the political barriers.
 - (iii) Creating free trade zone by removing the export and import duties.
 - (iv) Reducing the transportation expenses.
 - (v) Creating subsidies to the world wide trade organization.
- **Features of Globalization:**
 - (i) Free movement of goods, services, capital, etc, across the borders.
 - (ii) Labour and professionals migration and immigration between different countries.
 - (iii) International flow of technology, information and capital.
 - (iv) Formation of one worldwide market by obtaining raw material and other resources from cheap markets.
 - (v) Production and marketing of goods in any region of the world at cheaper cost.
 - (vi) Economic, social, cultural integration of an economy with different economies of the world.
 - (vii) Growing number and importance of multinational companies.
- **Positive Effects of Globalization:**
 - (i) Internationalization of goods and services
 - (ii) Globalization of technology
 - (iii) Capital inflows and foreign direct investments undertake economic transactions across natural boundaries
 - (iv) Economic, social, cultural integration
 - (v) Human resource development
 - (vi) Economic growth and development of underdeveloped and developing countries
 - (vii) Reducing regional and income inequalities
 - (viii) Optimum utilization of world resources
 - (ix) Improve standard of living.
- **Negative Effects of Globalization:**
 - (i) Sweat shopping
 - (ii) Unethical practices in business dealings
 - (iii) Cut-throat competition
 - (iv) Helped terrorists and criminals
 - (v) Increasing pollution and garbage
 - (vi) Exploitation of III world countries such as child labour and slavery
 - (vii) Promotion of junk food consumption
 - (viii) Widened economic inequalities

- (ix) Environmental degradation
- (x) Depletion of natural resources
- (xi) Dislodging domestic industries
- (xii) Unemployment in developing countries
- (xiii) Spread of deadly viral diseases such as AIDS and Cancer.

KNOW THE TERMS

- **Globalization:** A process of rapid integration and interconnection between countries.
- **IMF:** International Monetary Fund
- **Diffusion:** The spreading of something more widely.
- **Harmonization:** The process of creating common standards across the internal market.
- **WIPO:** World Intellectual Property of Organization
- **Immigration:** The action of coming to live permanently in a foreign country.
- **Specialization:** A particular area of knowledge or the process of becoming an expert in a particular area.
- **Junk Food:** Prepared or packaged food that has low nutritional value.
- **Environmental Degardation:** Erosion of the quality of natural environment caused directly or indirectly by human activities.
- **OPEC:** Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.



TOPIC-2

WORLD Trade Organization [WTO]

Quick Review

- **International trade agreements and WTO:**
 - (i) WTO office is located at Geneva, Switzerland and established on 1st January, 1995.
 - (ii) 149 countries in the world are the members of WTO.
 - **Objectives of WTO:**
 - (i) Improving standard of living
 - (ii) Settling trade disputes between member nations
 - (iii) Stimulating economic growth and development
 - (iv) Promoting international peace and business
 - (v) Encouraging good governance
 - (vi) Making international trade and relations smooth
 - **Functions of WTO:**
 - (i) Bringing into force the trade agreements throughout the world
 - (ii) Acting as a dispute settlement body
 - (iii) Supervising the revised trade agreements
 - (iv) Ensuring reduction of tariffs in international trade
 - (v) Assistance to underdeveloped nations
 - (vi) Ensuring optimum utilization of world resources being the international trade under legal frame work
- Note:** WTO was formerly known as GATT (General Agreement on Tariff and Trade) before 1995.

KNOW THE TERMS

- W.T.O. = World Trade Organization
- GATT = General Agreement on Tariff and Trade

Chapter - 4 : Consumer Education and Protection



TOPIC-1

CONSUMER, Consumer Protection and Consumer Rights

Quick Review

Meaning of the User and the Provider

- The person who uses the goods and services is called “User”.
- The person who supplies goods and services is called “Provider”.
 - (i) **AWARE** : Association of Women Against Rising Expenses.
 - (ii) **Teleshopping** : Ordering for the goods through Internet, SMS (short message service) or telephone and paying after receiving the goods at door is called teleshopping.
 - (iii) **Consumer** : Consumer is a person who buys goods or hires or avails services for a consideration called price or wages.
 - (iv) **Consumer Protection** : To protect the consumers against the exploitation by the procedures and traders.
 - (v) **Consumer Rights** : They are as follows:
 - The right to information about the quality, quantity, purity and standard of the goods.
 - The right to be heard the interests with due consideration.
 - Right to consumer education to aware about their rights.
 - Right to health environment to lead a quality life.
 - Right to protest against the marketing of goods which are hazardous to life and property of the consumers.
 - **Precautionary measures while buying goods and services:**
 - (i) Check the brand of the product.
 - (ii) Check the quality of the product.
 - (iii) Check the actual quantity of the product.
 - (iv) Check the seal (if possible) of the product.
 - (v) Check the ingredient used in the product.
 - (vi) **Consumer Education** : Education of consumer or consumer education refers to the awareness of the consumer for their rights.

KNOW THE TERMS

- **Consumer Rights**: The rights that are provided to the consumers as per Consumer Protection Act 1986 are called consumer rights.
- **AWARE**: Association of Women Against Rising Expenses.



TOPIC-2

CONSUMER Protection Act and Consumer Disputes Redressal Agencies

Quick Review

- Many steps have been taken by the government to protect the rights of consumer so Consumer Protection Act 1986 is a significant step in this direction.
- This Act safeguards the interests of the consumers and tries to stop their exploitation.
- **Objectives of Consumer Protection Act:**
 - (i) Accords importance for safety and quality.
 - (ii) Avoiding production and sale of hazardous goods.

- (iii) Supervising on quality, weights, measures and price.
- (iv) Compensating the consumer in case of any problem arising as a result of trade.
- (v) Creating awareness to the consumers through consumer education.
- Consumer Protection Act extends to the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir. World Consumers' Day is celebrated on 15 March, every year.
- **Consumer Disputes Redressal Agencies:** The Consumer Protection Act provides for the establishment of a three tier consumer disputes redressal agencies:
 - (i) District forum
 - (ii) State commission
 - (iii) National commission

Name of the Agency	Composition	Value of goods
(i) District forum	Two members with atleast one woman appointed by the state government.	Complaints entertain when the value of goods or services is less than 20 lakhs.
(ii) State commission	Three members with atleast one woman, one is or has been a high court judge.	Complaints entertain when the value of goods or services is more than 20 lakhs but less than one crore.
(iii) National commission	Headed by a Judge of supreme court and four other members with atleast one woman.	Complaints entertain when the value of goods or services is more than one crore.

- **Methods to be followed to file a case in consumer court:**
 - (i) Complaint may be typed or handwritten as there is no prescribed proforma to file a case.
 - (ii) Complaint should include the name of the complainer, full address and contact member.
 - (iii) The person or organization against whom the complaint is made should be mentioned clearly with address.
 - (iv) The actual loss of goods should be properly mentioned. Bill or receipt should be enclosed.
 - (v) There is no fees or stamp duty for the complaint.
 - (vi) No advocate or lawyer is resuited. The consumer himself/herself can argue.

KNOW THE TERMS

- **Consumer Protection:** It refers to protection to consumers against the exploitation by the procedures and traders.
- **World Consumer Day:** It is celebrated on 15th march every year to make the consumer aware about their rights.

