

SOCIAL SCIENCE STF DIGITAL GROUP



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10th STANDARD

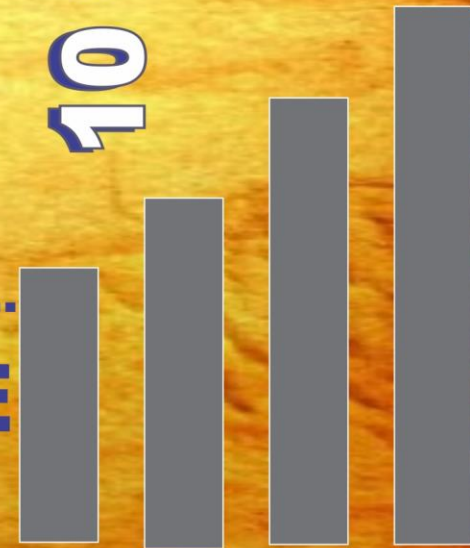


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First step towards success..

SOCIAL SCIENCE PASSING PACKAGE

Little efforts are the sources of great success. Success is yours



Mission-28

Dear Teachers,

New textbook has been introduced in the academic year 2018-19 regarding S.S.L.C Social Science. It is challenge to the teachers to prepare the students as per new syllabus. The biggest challenge is to prepare the below average students to the examination. Some techniques are required to prepare such students to the examination. As a part of such technique “Mission-28” has been introduced.

Any blueprint was not issued by the department this year. But this passing package designed according to weightage and model question paper given by the board. Most expected question and answers are given by selecting most easy lessons for the help of slow learning students. For the help of the students answers are given in the bulletin points. This passing package include all types of questions such as one, two, three four and map questions. This passing package requires introduction of different types of questions that teacher can ask to each answer in order to facilitate slow learning students.

In the last year it was possible to score 41 marks in the final examination with the help of Mission -28 which was prepared in only 8 pages. This passing package is prepared in the same expectation in this year also. I am very thankful to Mr. Mahadevappa Kundaragi who assist patiently to prepare this passing package and Mr. Ramachandrappa who designed beautiful cover page and also thankful to Mr. Manjunatha.S who translated this passing package to English.

Yours
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Units-1857 revolt, India's relationship with other countries, Indian Physiography (Expected marks -6-8)

<p><u>Political causes for 1857 revolt</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Doctrine of lapse policy ❖ Abolished the kingship of kings of Tanjavore and Carnatic Nawabs ❖ The British dethroned Mughal kings ❖ Disappointment of such rulers 	<p><u>Economic causes for 1857 revolt</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Industrial revolution of England ❖ Heavy import tax on Indian goods. ❖ Decline of Indian industries ❖ Unemployment of labourers ❖ Exploitation of farmers for tax 	<p><u>Administrative causes for 1857 revolt</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ New laws brought by The British ❖ Partiality of the laws ❖ English became the language of the courts. ❖ People didn't like the new laws 	<p><u>Military causes for 1857 revolt</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The force on soldiers to overseas service ❖ Critical condition of the Indian soldiers ❖ Discrimination in salary and promotion ❖ Unemployment of the soldiers
<p><u>Causes for failure of 1857 revolt</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ It did not cover every part of India ❖ It was not planned ❖ Lack of discipline ❖ Lack of leadership ❖ Lack of modern weapons ❖ Lack of military strategies ❖ Lack of definite aim 	<p><u>Impacts of the revolt of 1857</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Governance of the company ended ❖ Administration handed over to the Queen ❖ Assurance of good administration given to Indians ❖ It became a guide to the future struggles 	<p><u>Necessity of relationship with other countries</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ National interests ❖ Border security ❖ Foreign Trade ❖ Economic benefits ❖ National respect 	<p><u>Reasons for conflict between India and China</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Tibet dispute ❖ War between India and China ❖ Border dispute ❖ China claims that Arunachal Pradesh is its own
<p><u>The Measures taken to improve relationship between India and China</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Acceptance of Panchasheela principles ❖ Continuous bi-lateral relationships ❖ Good trade relationship ❖ Establishment of BRICS group 	<p><u>The Factors caused tension between India and Pakistan</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Kashmir dispute ❖ Terrorism ❖ Water dispute ❖ Indo-Pak wars 	<p><u>The measures taken by India and Pakistan to improve relationship</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Tashkent agreement ❖ Simla treaty ❖ Lahore Bus yatra ❖ Agra Conference 	<p><u>The Relationship between India and Russia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Russia mediated Tashkent agreement- 1966 ❖ 20 year bi-lateral agreement ❖ Russia supported Indian cause -1962 <p>Russia assisted to establishment of iron and steel industries Russia helped for growth of trade</p>
<p><u>The relationship between India and America</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Both are democratic countries ❖ America helped to Five years plans of India ❖ Better relationship in Science and technology space science 	<p><u>Physical Divisions of India</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Northern mountains ❖ Northern plains ❖ Peninsular Plateau ❖ Coastal plains and Islands 	<p><u>Importance of Northern Mountain/ Peninsular Plateau</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Birth place of many rivers ❖ Many hill stations are there ❖ Store house Minerals ❖ They helped to generate hydro-electricity power 	<p><u>Importance of Northern plain/Coastal plain</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Helped to agriculture ❖ Development of transport & communication ❖ Development of Trade ❖ Development of industries
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Dual Government- Administration power to the Nawab & Tax collection power to the British. ❖ Subsidiary Alliance- A military agreement between native kings & the British. ❖ Doctrine of Lapse- If any Indian ruler dies without children, their adopted children had no legal right over the throne. ❖ Permanent Settlement system- Zamindars were the owners of the lands and collected taxes. ❖ Ryotwari System- farmers were the owner of the lands and they paid tax to the government. ❖ Policy of Assertion- Indians were allowed to participate in the process of making law. ❖ Holocaust- Mass killing done by Hitler ❖ Cold War- Undeclared war between two blocs. ❖ Communalism- Intolerance towards other religions. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Aix-la-chapelle- Ended first Carnatic war ❖ Pondicherry treaty- Ended 2nd Carnatic war ❖ Paris treaty - Ended 3rd Carnatic war ❖ Salbai Treaty- Ended 1st Anglo- Maratha war ❖ Bassein Treaty- Peshwas accepted Subsidiary Alliance ❖ Madras Treaty- 1st Anglo- Mysore war ended ❖ Manglore Treaty- Ended 2nd Anglo-Mysore war ❖ Srirangapatna Treaty- Ended 3rd Anglo-Mysore war 	

Lessons Political dimension in 20th century, Transport and Communication, Water Resources (Expected Marks 4 to 6)			
<u>What were the causes for first world war?</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Too much militarization ❖ An extreme nationalism ❖ Formation of Alliance 	<u>What were the causes for 2nd world war</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Rome-Berlin-Tokyo agreement ❖ Failure of the League of Nations ❖ Expansion policy of Dictators 	<u>What were the effects of second world war</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Utmost misery & death ❖ Establishment of UNO ❖ Emergence of two power blocs 	<u>Effects of Economic depression</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Severe economic crisis ❖ slowdown of standard of living ❖ Stagnation of industries and development
<u>Explain the features of Fascism</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Extreme nationalism ❖ Destroying the other powers ❖ Racial superiority ❖ Expansion of national boundaries 	<u>“Nazism destroy Germany”. Explain</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Superiority of the German race ❖ Germans were eligible to rule the world ❖ It advocated extreme nationality 	<u>Effects of Chinese revolution</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Community farming was introduced ❖ China developed as a communist country ❖ Great progress in industries and technology 	<u>Reforms brought by Stalin in Russia</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Built Russia as a formidable opponent to USA ❖ Implemented Five year plans ❖ USSR launched first satellite with human
<u>Importance of Transport/ Road</u> <u>Transport</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Promotion of Agriculture & industries ❖ Expansion of Market ❖ Creation of Employment ❖ Encouragement to Tourism ❖ Also helped to defence 	<u>Importance of Communication</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Awareness about the policies and programs of the government ❖ It enable us to know about the natural hazards ❖ Development of industries, agriculture and trade ❖ Entertainment 	<u>Types of Roads</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Golden quadri-lateral and Super highways ❖ National highways ❖ State highways ❖ District Roads ❖ Rural roads 	<u>Write about the Pipelines</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ New mode of Land Transport ❖ Pipelines laid under the earth's surface ❖ Mostly used to transport crude oil and natural gas ❖ Transport of mineral slurry
<u>Necessity of Irrigation in India</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Agriculture mainly depends on irrigation ❖ Rainfall is seasonal and uncertain. ❖ Some crops required more water ❖ Increase of yield depend upon water supply 	<u>Importance of Well irrigation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Possible even in areas of low rainfall ❖ It is cheap and easy ❖ They do not require high technology ❖ It is easy even for small farmers 	<u>Objectives of river valley projects</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Supply of water to Agriculture ❖ Flood control ❖ Generation of Hydro-electricity ❖ Control of soil erosion 	<u>Explain the two types of Canal</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Water is drawn directly from the river without building dam is called inundation canals. ❖ Dams are constructed across the river and water is stored in the reservoir is called perennial canals
Lesson Social Problems (Expected Marks- 2)			
<u>Reasons for Child labour</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Migration ❖ Bad habits of parents ❖ Economic condition of family ❖ Minimum wages 	<u>What are the reasons for female feticide?</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The prevalence of patriarchal values ❖ Marriage and property inheritance ❖ Dowry ❖ Preference is given for male child 	<u>List out the reasons for child marriage</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Gender discrimination ❖ Lack of education ❖ Child labour ❖ Poverty 	<u>Reasons for Child trafficking</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Child labour & Child marriage ❖ Illiteracy and dropouts ❖ Bonded labour system ❖ Frequent migration and shifting of residence
<u>What are the effects of Child labour</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Violation of Child rights ❖ Increase of illiteracy ❖ It leads to human trafficking ❖ Increase of exploitation on children 	<u>What are the effects of female feticide</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Inequality in sex ratio ❖ Gender discrimination ❖ Degradation of woman 	<u>What are the effects of Child marriage</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Exploitation of children ❖ Violation of child rights ❖ Increase of maternal mortality and infanticide rate ❖ Chance of girl becoming a widow at a young age 	<u>Remedies for all problems</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Eradication of illiteracy ❖ Implementation of laws ❖ Control of Migration ❖ Create awareness among the people

Lessons International Institutions and The Impact of British rule in India (Expected marks 3 to 6)

<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Aims/objectives of UNO</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Safeguard International peace & security ❖ Fostering cooperation among nations ❖ Faith in Human rights ❖ Exploring solutions to global problems ❖ Recognition to international agreements ❖ Center of mutual trust of nations 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Affiliated bodies of UNO</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ General Assembly ❖ Security Council ❖ Economic and Social council ❖ Trusteeship Council ❖ International court of Justice ❖ Secretariat 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Formation & Functions of Security Council</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ It is like a cabinet of UNO ❖ There are 5 permanent & 10 temporary members ❖ Solve global problems peacefully ❖ It deploys peace keeping force ❖ It selects judges of intrernational court. 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Objectives/Functions of Economic & Social Council</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The study of global problems and reporting ❖ Recommendation about human rights ❖ Oranizing global conferences ❖ Coordinating the functions of affiliated bodies.
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Economic and Social achievements of UNO</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Formation of Economic and social committee ❖ GATT agreement ❖ The United Development Program ❖ Establioshment of social organizations ❖ Declaration of universal human rights ❖ Control of Apartheid policy 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Varoius Organizations of UNO</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Food and agricultural Organization ❖ World Health Organization ❖ UNESCO ❖ UNICEF ❖ I.M.F ❖ I.B.R.D 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Efects of land tax systems brought by the British</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ A new class of Zamindars was created ❖ Farmers subjected to exploitations ❖ Land became commodity, ❖ Many Zamindars were also mortgaged their land to pay tax ❖ Agriculture sector became commercialized and had to grow raw materials. ❖ The money lenders became strong. 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Impacts of the British Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ New concepts were familiar to Indians ❖ Growth of nationalistic ideas ❖ News papers emerged ❖ Social and religious reformation movements emerged ❖ New thinking started ❖ Indians could understand their rich traditions
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Main features of 1919 Act</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Formulated Bi-cameral legislative body ❖ Diarchy was allowed at provincial level ❖ A high commissioner was appointed ❖ A separate budget for provinces ❖ Expansion of separate electoral 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Main features of 1935 Act</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ All India federation was established ❖ Diarchy was established at the center ❖ Reserve Bank of India was established. ❖ Diarchy was cancelled at the provincial level ❖ Autonomy was granted to provinces ❖ A federal court was established 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Reasons(What are the reasons)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 1st Anglo-Maratha war- Internal war for the post of Peshwa ❖ 2nd Anglo-Maratha war- Conflc between the Maratha chieftains ❖ 3rd Anglo-Maratha war- Maratha families tried to protect their indepence ❖ 1st Anglo-Mysore War- Hyder Ali attacked on Arcot ❖ 2nd Anglo-Mysore- The British captured Mahe ❖ 3rd Anglo-Mysore – Political problems of Travancore ❖ 4th Anglo-Mysore war- Tippu refused Subsidiary Alliance ❖ Kittur Revolt- Doctrine of Lapse ❖ 1857 Revolt- A rumour spread that the bullets and guns were in the fat of Pig and Cow. ❖ Division of Bengal – Devide the Hindu and Muslims. ❖ 1st World war – The murder of Arche Duke Francis Ferdinand princess of Austria ❖ 2nd World war- Russia attacked on Poland ❖ Disintegration of Russia- Glastnost and peristroika 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Corruption- Offering bribe and any other illegal means to achieve some benefits. ❖ Non Aligned Policy- Non -aligned with any power bloc. ❖ Foreign Policy – A policy followed by a country while dealing with other countries. ❖ Disarmament- Bring down the arms or elimination of certain arms ❖ Social Stratification- Divide the people into different strata. ❖ Rural Development- Process of economic and social upliftment of rural areas ❖ Globalization- Process Which joins Indian economy with the world economy. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Regional imbalance- Some regions are backward in the name of development compare the developed areas. ❖ Corporate Strategy _ A group of administrative measures undertaken by a company to achieve pre mediated targets ❖ Colonialism- An attempt by a sovereign country to take over another country with the intension of rulling for its personal gains ❖ Third World - The group of countries which not joined any power bloc during cold war is called Third World. ❖ Decentralization- Providing administrative power and responsibilities to the people of the villages is called decentralization. 			

Lessons- Social Stratification and Indian Industries (Expected Marks- 3 to 6)

<p><u>The Role of Constitution to eradicate educational inequality</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Article 21A- Education is a fundamental right ❖ Article 29- Protection of the cultural rights of the minorities ❖ Article-30- provide an opportunity to establish educational institutions by Minorities ❖ Article-45- Which provide free and compulsory education to the children under 14 of age ❖ Article 46- Support to the educational interests of SC and ST's ❖ 86th Amendment – Added education as fundamental right. 	<p><u>Major forms of Social Stratification</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Primitive society ❖ Slavery ❖ Estates System ❖ Varna System ❖ Caste System 	<p><u>Untouchability is a social evil. How?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Lowest position in social system ❖ Untouchables were kept out of education ❖ Untouchables were denied from property rights ❖ Denied from political rights ❖ Denied from human rights 	<p><u>Constitutional and legal measures to eradicate Untouchability</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Article 17 prohibits Untouchability ❖ Untouchability crime act implemented in 1955 ❖ Universal rights to Vote ❖ Universal civil rights ❖ Reservation in employment & Education ❖ Responsibility is given to states to eradicate untouchability.
<p><u>Importance of Industries in the economic development</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Reduces the reliance on primary products ❖ Low import ❖ Increase of national and per capita income ❖ Earning foreign exchange ❖ Increase of employment opportunities ❖ Improvement in GDP 	<p><u>Factors which influence the location of industries</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Supply of raw materials ❖ Supply of power resources ❖ Transport and communication ❖ Marketing facilities ❖ Availability of labourers ❖ Government policies 	<p><u>Major Industrial regions of India</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Hoogley – Kolkatta region ❖ Mumbai – Pune region ❖ Ahmedabad – Vadodhara region ❖ Delhi- Merut region ❖ Vishakhapatna- Guntur region ❖ Kollam –Thiruvantapuram region 	<p><u>Importance of knowledge based industries</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Creation of employment opportunities ❖ Earning foreign exchange ❖ Economic development ❖ Rapid development of technology & Science ❖ Increase of basic infrastructures ❖ Help to administrative reforms
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Lesson Forest Resources of India (Expected Marks 1-2)</h3>			
<p><u>Explain the importance of forests</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Provide raw materials ❖ Provide fodder for livestock ❖ Provide an employment opportunities ❖ Provide shelter to wildlives 	<p><u>Causes for destruction of forests in India</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Expansion of Agriculture ❖ Industrialization ❖ Urbanization ❖ Forest fire ❖ Over grazing 	<p><u>Measures for conservation of forests</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Control of cutting trees ❖ Restriction on grazing ❖ Control of forest fire ❖ Control of insects and diseases 	<p><u>Ever green forests</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ They found in where rainfall is more than 250cm ❖ They always green ❖ Found in western Ghats and Eastern states
<p><u>Tropical deciduous forests</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ They found in where rainfall is 150-200cm ❖ Shed their leaves in certain season ❖ Teak, Sal and Sandal wood trees are important trees 	<p><u>Scrub forests and grass land</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ They found where rainfall is 60-100 c m ❖ Grass and thorns trees are grown ❖ They found in the side of Kutch and Thar Desert. 	<p><u>Desert Forests</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ They found where rainfall is 10-50 c m ❖ They found in Thar Desert ❖ Babul, Cacti, dates are important trees 	<p><u>Mangrove forests</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ They found in coastal regions ❖ Number of stilts like roots are main feature of this forests ❖ Sundari,cane, Palm are important trees
<p><u>Mountain Forests</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ They found in the slopes of the Mountains ❖ They found in the Himalyas and Nilgiri hills ❖ Oak, Chestnut,Ash and Beech are the important trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Article-17 - Prohibits of Untouchability ❖ Article 19- Right speak and right to express ❖ Article 21- Living is a fundamental right ❖ Article -24- Prohibition of Child labour 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Article 51- International peace and co-existence ❖ Amendment 73- Uniform system of Panchayat ❖ Article 371- Eradication of regional imbalance ❖ Article 371 J-Eradication of regional imbalance in Karnataka

Lessons Banking Transactions and Money and Credit (Expected Marks 3 to 6)			
<u>List out the characteristics of Banks</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Money transaction of Public ❖ A person/a firm/ a Company ❖ Acceptance of deposits ❖ Advance loans ❖ Various banking services to customers ❖ Banks always add 'bank' to their names ❖ withdraw deposits in the form of cheques or drafts 	<u>Function/importance/service/advantages of banks</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Acceptance of deposits ❖ Giving loan ❖ Transfer of money ❖ Receipt and withdrawal of money ❖ Provide safety locker facility ❖ Offer credit and debit cards ❖ Issuing letters of guarantee. 	<u>Procedure of opening account in a bank</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Decide the type of account ❖ Approach the bank ❖ Fill up the proposal form ❖ Give reference for your account ❖ Submit the Bank account form duly filled ❖ The initial amount is deposited in the bank through challan 	<u>Services offered by the Post offices</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Post Office Savings Bank, ❖ Issue of National Savings Certificate, ❖ Kisan Vikas Patra, ❖ Monthly Recurring deposits, ❖ Postal Life Insurance, ❖ Pension payment, ❖ Money transfer
<u>Functions of Reserve Bank of India</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Monopoly of Note issue ❖ Banker to Government ❖ Bankers' bank ❖ National Clearing House ❖ Controller of credit ❖ Custodian of Foreign Exchange Reserves. ❖ Promotion of Banking habits 	<u>The Reserve Bank of India works as a Government bank. Justify</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The RBI accepts the deposits of Central and State Governments ❖ Collects money (like taxes and other charges) ❖ Makes payments on behalf of the Government. ❖ It issues Government bonds, Treasury bills ❖ Acts as financial adviser to the Government. ❖ RBI also extends loans advances to central and state governments 	<u>The Reserve Bank of India is called as Bankers' Bank. Why?</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ It also acts as the bank for all banking institutions ❖ All the banks of the country have to keep a part of their deposits as reserves with the RBI. ❖ RBI provides credit to the banks. ❖ It regulates the banks ❖ Guides the banking institutions in monetary management. 	<u>The credit control measures used by Reserve Bank of India.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Bank Rate Policy ❖ Open Market Operations ❖ Varying Reserve Requirements ❖ Change in lending margins ❖ Ceiling on credit or Credit rationing ❖ Moral Suasion ❖ Direct action
<u>Explain the functions of money.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Medium of exchange or means of payment ❖ Measure of value ❖ Standard of deferred payments ❖ Store of value ❖ Transfer of value 	<u>Mention the stages of evolution of money.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Barter system ❖ Commodity money ❖ Metallic money ❖ Paper money ❖ Bank money ❖ Plastic money 	<u>Explain the relationship between bank and customers</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ General relationship 1. Primary relationship 2. Subsidiary relationship 3. Agent relationship ❖ Special relationship 1. Obligation to honour cheque 2. Obligation to maintain secrecy of accounts 	<u>Name the different types of banks.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Central Bank ❖ Commercial Banks ❖ Industrial Development Banks ❖ Land Development Bank ❖ Indigenous Banks ❖ Co-operative Banks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Agriculture- Tilling of the land raising food crops ❖ Intensive farming- Involving large capital and labourer in a small land holdings ❖ Commercial farming- Raising crops for the market. ❖ Dry farming- A type of farming where very less rainfall ❖ Humid farming- A type of farming where heavy rainfall ❖ Irrigation farming- Crops are grown with help irrigation ❖ Horticulture farming- Growing fruits and flowers systematically in a farm. ❖ Plantation farming- Cultivation of single crop in a large estate. ❖ Mixed farming- Cultivation of crops and livestock rearing together. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Floriculture- Cultivation of flowers for commercial purpose ❖ Crop season- The proportion of area under different crops at a particular period of time ❖ Kharif season- Agriculture during south -west monsoon. ❖ Rabi season- Agriculture during north- east monsoon ❖ Zaid season- Agriculture between Kharif and Rabi season. ❖ Industry- Process of convert raw materials into ready made. ❖ Industrial region- A region where number of industries located ❖ Population- A Total number of people living in a particular area. ❖ Density of Population- Total number of people living in a sq.K.M 	

LESSON ERA OF GANDHI AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT (Expected marks- 4)

<p style="text-align: center;">1. Subhash Chandra Bose</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ He participated in the freedom movement. ❖ He left the congress due to difference of opinion. ❖ He established “ Forward Block” ❖ He organized Indians who were in abroad ❖ He organized INA ❖ Bose called for Delhi chalo ❖ Died in the airplane crash ❖ INA army was defeated by the British 	<p style="text-align: center;">2. Jawahara Lal Nehru</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ First Prime minister of India ❖ He helped to merge princely states with Indian union ❖ He designed Indian foreign policy ❖ He implemented Five Year Plan ❖ He implemented irrigation projects ❖ He followed mixed economy ❖ He implemented rural development programs ❖ He established many industries 	<p style="text-align: center;">3. Dr.B.R. Ambedkar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ He was known as “Modern Manu” ❖ He organized Mahar & Kalaram movement ❖ He established Bahiskrit Bhartat organization ❖ He established “independent labour party” ❖ He started a journal named”Mookanayaka” ❖ He presided over the drafting committee of the Constitution ❖ He provide reservation for the exploits. ❖ He was awarded “Bharatha Rathna”.
<p style="text-align: center;">4. Non-Cooperative Movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Gandhiji gave a call to the non-cooperative movement in 1920 ❖ Many Indians supported this movement ❖ Many Lawyers sacrificed their law career ❖ Boycotting schools,colleges and courts ❖ Boycotting elections ❖ Started National Schools ❖ Boycotting all foreign goods ❖ The violence of Chowri-Chowra Gandhiji withdrew the movement. 	<p style="text-align: center;">5. Santala Tribal revolt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ They revolted against the revenue and forest policies of the British ❖ Among them santala and Munda were important. ❖ The santalas were distributed in Odissa and Bengal ❖ Santalas lost their land and revolted ❖ The revolt was severe in Bhagatpur and Rajmahal areas. ❖ The British and the zamindars fled away. ❖ The British suppressed this revolt with the army ❖ It became an inspiration for many revolts in future. 	<p style="text-align: center;">6. The Agitation of farmers and workers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ They played an important role in the freedom movement. ❖ They influenced from Congress and Marxist ideas ❖ They opposed growing Indigo in Champaranya district ❖ They protested against land tax ❖ Gandhiji convinced officials and withdrew the tax ❖ Gandhiji;s influence was in Champaranya,Kheda movements ❖ Farmers revolted against the British ❖ Farmer’s problems intermingled with freedom movement.
<p style="text-align: center;">7. Quit India Movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Gandhiji called for “Quit India” movement in 1942 ❖ Quit India movement declared “British ,Quit India” ❖ Gandhiji gave call to the fellow india “Do or Die” ❖ The British arrested national leaders ❖ Jayaprakash Narayan took leadership of the movement ❖ Many native rulers worked infavor of the British. ❖ Muslim League did not support the movement. ❖ The British suppressed the movement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Moderates- They put their demands within the frame of the constitutionand through the prayer and request ❖ Radicals- The group congressmen who criticized soft stance of Moderates are called as Radicals. ❖ Third World-The group of countries which not joined any power bloc during cold war were called as’third world’ ❖ Decentralization- Providing administrative power and responsibilities to the people of the villages is called decentralization. ❖ Cyclones-The wind blows spirally towards the center of low pressure. ❖ Floods- Flood refer to the inidation of land by river water. ❖ Landslides- The sliding of land mass along steep slopes of hills or mountains is called landslides. ❖ Coastal erosion- The process of wearing away and removal of materials along the coast line by wave action. ❖ Per Capita income- It is available when the total national income devided by the total population of a country. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Social Movement- Social Movement is related to a natural resistant social process that is related to Social Mobility, changes and transitions. ❖ Mob- Mob is a collection of people which collects in place and indulges in a temporary thinking, demands and the related emotional expression ❖ Mob Violence- When the behavior of mob turns violent, then it is called as Mob Violence ❖ Environmental Movement- Environmental movements are the scientific movements aimed at preserving the biological system. ❖ Labour Movement- Labour Movement is a movement demanding better working conditions and pay for the workers along with the demand for the implementation of labour related legal provisions. ❖ Women Movement- It is a movement that opposed the patriarchal values exploiting women and the creation of inequality on the basis of gender. 		

Differences (How are Difference?) (Expected marks- 2to 4)

<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Eastern Ghats</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ They are not higher ❖ They are not continuous ❖ They are adjoined with Eastern coastal 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Western Ghats</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ They are higher ❖ They are continuous ❖ They adjoining with western coast 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Western Coast</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ It lies between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea. ❖ It extends from Kutch to Kanyakumari. ❖ It is narrow, steep and rocky. 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Eastern Coast</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ This extend from the north of river Subarnarekha to Kanyakumari. ❖ It lies between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal. ❖ It is broader than the western coastal plain
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Andaman Nicobar Islands</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ They are formed by the Volcanoes ❖ There are 204 Islands ❖ They are in Bay of Bengal 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Lakshadweep Islands</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ They are formed by corals ❖ There are 43 Islands ❖ They are in Arabian sea 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Organized Sector</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ They are governed by special rules ❖ They engaged in fixed works ❖ They have job security 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Unorganized Sector</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ They are not governed by special rules ❖ They are engaged in many works ❖ They have no job security
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Savings Account</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Salaried persons and pensioners opened account ❖ There is no restriction on the number and amount of deposits. ❖ The money can be withdrawn by cheque or withdrawal slip. 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Current Account</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Current account is opened by businessmen and traders ❖ Amount can be deposited or withdrawn any number of times ❖ Generally banks do not give any interest 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Direct Taxes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ When the tax is paid by an individual on whom it is levied, it is called direct tax. ❖ The important direct taxes are: personal income tax, corporate tax, wealth tax, stamp duty etc. 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Indirect Taxes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ If the burden of tax imposed by the government is transferable to others, it is called Indirect Tax. ❖ Central excise duty, value added tax (VAT), import-export taxes and service tax etc.
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Zamindari system</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Lord Cornwallis introduced ❖ Zamindars were owners of the land ❖ Zamindars collected tax 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Ryotwari System</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Alexander Reed introduced ❖ Farmer was owner of the land ❖ Farmers paid tax directly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Headquarter of UNO- Newyark ❖ International court of justice- Heague in Netherland ❖ Food and Agriculture Organization- Rome ❖ WHO, ILO, WTO- Geneva ❖ Headquarter of SAARC- Katmandu ❖ The State has high density of Population- Bihar ❖ The state has low density of population- Arunachal Pradesh ❖ The states which gets rainfall during Norh-East Monsoons- Andhra, Tamilnadu, Odissa ❖ The Manchester of India-Mumbai(more Cotton industries located) ❖ The Silicon city of India- Banglore(More IT industries are located) ❖ Gateway of India- Mumbai ❖ The Queen of Arabian sea- Kochi 	
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Important Acts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Untouchability crime Act-1955- Eradication of Untouchability ❖ State reorganizing Act 1956- Provision for linguistic states ❖ The 'Child Adolescent Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act of 1986- a fine of Rupees 50,000 and 2 years imprisonment is imposed on violators. ❖ Child marriage prohibition Act 2006- A fine of rupees 1 lakh and 2 year imprisonment is imposed on violators. ❖ POCSO Act-2012- Prevention of sexual offences on children. 			
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Statements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ "Raj Ram Mohan Roy as the harbinger of modern India, progenitor of Indian Social Reformation movement, and 'the prophet of Indian Nationalism"- Rabindranath Tagore ❖ "Shwetha Saraswathi"-Annie Besant(Translated Bhagavadgeetha to English) ❖ Architect of Indian foreign policy, Nehru's foreign policy- Jawahar Lal Nehru(For Designed Indian foreign policy ❖ Architect of Indian Constitution- Dr.B.R Ambedkar(Framing Constitution) 		<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Statements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ One has to interpret one's religion according to the changing times. Otherwise, religion becomes sluggish- Sir Ahmad Khan ❖ "Swaraj is my birth right; I shall have it"- Bal Gangadhra Tilak ❖ "Untouchability is a heinous expression of caste system. This is a leprosy attached to Hindu skin"- Mahatma Gandhiji ❖ Development of its villages is the true development of India- Mahatma Gandhiji 	

MAPS (Expected marks- 4)

