

LESSON -1

REVOLUTIONS THAT INFLUENCED THE WORLD

1. What were the major features of Renaissance?

Humanism, Scientific temper, Spirit of criticism & Spirit of inquiry.

- Renaissance gave birth to enlightenment
- The thinkers propagated the ideas like freedom, democracy equality and nationalism.
- It encouraged the people to protest against the autocratic system.

2. AMERICAN REVOLUTION

American Revolution is one of the most important revolutions of the world. It had many reasons.

From the 16th C onwards the Europeans began to migrate to North America to exploit the resources. The mercantilist policies adopted by Britain in the 13 colonies in North America were the background for the American war of independence. As a part of mercantilism Britain implemented several laws in the colonies. They are

- British ships must use for carrying goods.
- Products like sugar, cotton, tobacco only are exported to England.
- British stamps for all legal papers, newspapers, license.etc.
- Import tax for tea, glass, paper.etc.

- Meet the expense of British troops.

British treated these colonies as centres for collecting raw materials and as market for selling their products.

The ideologies of some thinkers also encouraged the people of the colonies to fight against the exploitative laws of the British. The delegates of the colonies met at Philadelphia in 1774 to protest against policies and rules imposed by England. The American continental Congress issued the famous declaration of independent on 4th July 1776.

3. What are the influences of American Revolution in the history of the world?

- It inspired the latter struggles and revolutions.
- Became a model for human right activities.
- Introduced the Republican form of government.
- Prepared the first written constitution.
- Introduced the Federal system of government.

4. FRENCH REVOLUTION

The French rulers were autocratic in nature. The French society was divided into three estates. The first estates consists of the clergies and the second estates consists nobles. The first two estates enjoyed many privileges and were excluded from taxes. They exploited the farmers and led a luxurious life. The third estates includes middle class, farmers and the craftsmen were enjoyed lowest

status of the society. Voltaire, Rousseau, Montesquieu inspired the people to fight against the inequality and exploitation.

5. What are the impacts of the French Revolution?

- Stimulated all the later revolutions in the world
- The end of the feudal system in Europe
- Contributed the concept of people's sovereignty
- Led to the emergence of nationalism
- Helped the growth of the middle class
- Threatened the autocratic rulers in Europe

6. What are the major reforms of Napoleon?

- Farmers were made the owners of land
- Formed sinking fund to avoid public debt
- Exercised State's control over the clergy
- Established Bank of France
- Constructed Several roads
- Prepared a new code of law by codifying the existing laws

7. THE CHINESE REVOLUTION

The Manchu dynasty in china favoured the foreign interference & domination. some secret organizations revolted against it in 1900 (Boxer Rebellion). In 1911 another revolt took place under the leadership of Dr. Sunyat Sen against Manchu Dynasty. This ended Monarchy in China. When Chiang Kai- Shek came into power he gave opportunity for foreign powers to freely interfere in China. The communist protested against this and they were brutally suppressed. Later Mao ze dong rose to the leadership and he conducted Long

March and captured the centre of Kuomintang rule. In 1949 China became republic.

8. LATIN AMERICAN REVOLUTION

In the 16th & 17th C Spain and Portugal established their colonies in Latin America. They exploited the wealth and resources of Latin America and erased their traditional culture. The Spain and Portugal propagated their language, religion, education and customs there. They looted the gold and silver mines of Latin America. They showed racial discrimination towards them.

The Latin American colonies were liberated under the leaders like Francisco Miranda, Simon Bolivar and Jose De San Martin. By 1825 all the Latin American colonies became free.

9. RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Farmers and factory workers led a tragic life under the autocracy of the Tsarist emperors. The heavy tax; low agricultural production affected the farmer's income.

The Marxist ideologies formulated by Karl Marx and Frederik Engels inspired the workers. Based on their ideology the Social Democratic workers party formed. Later it was splited in to Mensheviks (Alexander Kerensky) and Bolsheviks (Lenin, Trotsky)

The workers organized a huge march at Petrograd demanding political rights and economic reforms. It was fired by the soldiers and hundreds were killed. (**Bloody Sunday**)

Without the consent of Duma Micholas II decided to participate in the First World War. The workers captured Petrograd and Nicholas

II was thrown out of power. (**February revolution**). A provisional government was formed under Alexander Kerensky.

On October 1917 the Bolsheviks organized armed rebellion against the provisional Govt. Kerensky fled from the country. Russia came under the control of Bolsheviks. (**October Revolution**)

LESSON -2

WORLD IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

1. How did imperialism affect the colonies?

- Traditional economic system of the colonies was destroyed.
- Administrative and judicial systems were replaced
- People were forced to cultivate cash crops.
- poverty and unemployment increased
- Natural resources were widely exploited.
- Arts, literature, language, culture and education system were destroyed

2. What are the Causes of First World War?

- The competition for colonies between European nations.
- As a part of aggressive nationalism Pan-Slav, Pan German & Revenge movements were formed.

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- Moroccan Crisis – A secret treaty was signed between Britain and France and Britain recognized the claim of France over Morocco. But Germany opposed this and France agreed to transfer a part of French Cargo to Germany. The problem was solved temporarily.
- Balkan crisis – When the Austria laid its claim over Balkan region with the support of Germany, Serbia claimed this region with the support of Russia
- Assassination of Arch Duke Ferdinand, the heir to the throne of Austria. Austria told Serbia responsible for this and declared war against Serbia. Thus began First World War.

3. What are the Causes for Second World War?

- The treaty of Versailles forced Germany to pay a huge amount as war compensation.
- Emergence of Nazism & Fascism under the leadership of Hitler and Mussolini in Germany & Italy.
- Formation of Military alliance – *Axis powers* (Italy, Germany, Japan) and *Allied powers* (Britain, France, China)
- Germany attacked Poland in 1939 September. Allied nations declared war against Germany

4. What are the factors that led America into economic crisis?

- Withdrawal of investors, failure of European countries to get back the loan, and considerable decline of stock market price.

5. What were the aims of UNO?

- Save coming generations from the disaster of war.
- Protect international treaties and laws.
- Foster social and economic development of countries

6. Fascism: It emerged in Italy under Mussolini. Violence and the ferocity were the methods of the Fascists. Using his military force the 'Black Shirts' Mussolini suppressed the opponents. *Features of fascism are*

- * Opposition to socialism
- * praising the purity of race
- * justifying war
- * propagation of aggressive nationalism
- * military dictatorship
- * glorifying the nation
- * antagonism to democracy

7. Nazism: It emerged in Germany under Hitler. He declared the purity of the Aryan race and argued that only the Aryans should rule the world. Socialists, Communists, Jews were executed. A Military force named Brown shirts and a secret police troop named Gestapo were formed by Hitler.

8. What were the results of world wars?

- Many people were died and many injured
- Poverty, unemployment and inflation increased
- Agriculture, industry, communication system were destroyed
- Peace treaties were formed(league of nations, UNO.etc)
- Freedom movements in Asia and Africa strengthened
- USA and USSR emerged as global powers
- European dominance in world declined

LESSON -3

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

1. Define Public Administration – It is the effective utilization of men and material for the implementation of existing laws, Govt. policies, programmes and development project.

2. What is the Importance of Public administration – It formulate Govt.Policies, it provide goods and services, ensure welfare of the people and It find out solutions to public issues.

3. Define Bureaucracy – The employees who work under public administrative system and administer the country are together known as bureaucracy.

4. List out the Main features of bureaucracy

- * Hierarchical organization
- * Permanence
- * Appointment on the basis of qualification
- * Political Neutrality
- * Professionalism

5. Write the factors which adversely affect the efficiency of public administration?

- * Irresponsible bureaucracy
- * Corruption
- * Red tappism
- * Political interference
- * Frequent transfer

6. What are the benefits of E-governance to people?

- No need to wait in Govt. offices for services
- Can receive service with the help of information technology

- Govt. Services are offered speedily and with less expense
- Efficiency of the offices and quality of the service get increased.

7. What are the main objectives of the Right to information Act?

- * To prevent corruption
- * Create responsibility
- * Make the functioning of the Govt. transparent
- * The citizens will get copies of public documents if they apply for them

8. What is the Right to Service Act?

- Right to service Act is a law which ensures services to the people. It determines the time limit for every service given by a Govt. office
- If the deserved service is not given within the time limit, the responsible employee should pay a fine

9. **Lokpal** – This institution constituted at the national level to prevent corruption. It has the power to register cases on issues of corruption against employee and can suggest necessary action.

Lokayukta is the Institution constituted at State level to hear the corruption cases. Both of them follow judicial procedures.

10. What are the steps taken for administrative reforms in India?

- * E-governance
- * Right to service
- * Lokpal and Lokayuktha
- * Right to information
- * Central vigilance commission
- * Ombudsman.

11. Compare the structure and functions of UPSC and PSC

PSC	UPSC
*Candidates of state level recruited by PSC	*Candidates to All India services and central services are recruited by UPSC
**The governor appoints the chairman And the members of PSC.	*The president appoints the chairman and the members of UPSC
Candidates are appointing on the basis of Qualification	*Candidates are appointing on the basis of Qualification

LESSON -4

BRITISH EXPLOITATION AND RESISTANCE

1. Write the main features of the Permanent, Ryotwari and the Mahalwari land revenue systems?

A) Features of Permanent land revenue settlement:-

- Zamindar was the owner of the entire land
- Tax was collected by Zamindars
- Farmers were to pay upto 60% of the yield as tax
- The tax was to be paid in cash strictly before the cutoff date

B) Ryotwari System:-

- The land revenue was collected directly from the farmers
- Excessive tax rate
- The tax rate were frequently increased

- Ownership of land was vested with the farmers

C) Mahalwari System :-

- The village headman collected the tax
- The tax rate was excessive
- The entire village was considered as a single unit for tax collection

2. Write short notes on the Indigo revolt, Mappila Rebellions, Santhal revolt and kurichya Revolt.

a) **Indigo Revolt:** - With the industrial revolution in the 18th C in England the demand for indigo increased. The British gave the farmers good amount as advance for the cultivation of indigo. The farmers were compelled to cultivate indigo at the most fertile part of their land. Due to the interference of the British agents in the harvesting season, the farmers received only lower price for indigo. In 1859 they declared that they were giving up indigo cultivation. They attacked indigo factories with bows, arrows swords and spears.

b) **Mappila Rebellions:** - The British treated the Janmis as owners of the land. The revolt was against the atrocities of the landlords, including eviction of tenants. Farmers of South Malabar cultivated the land obtained on lease from landlords most of these tenants were Mappilas to suppress the revolt the British raised a special armed Police battalion.

c) **Santhal Revolt:** - The Santhals were a tribe inhabiting the valleys of Rajmahal Hills. They lived closely with nature and earned a living by farming and collecting forest produce, cattle rearing and hunting. The forest Act imposed by the British made their life

miserable. They were prohibited to enter forest. At the same time the British widely felled trees from forest to lay railway lines and build ships. The situations led the tribes to fight against the British.

d) Kurichya Revolt: - It was organized by Kurichya & the Kurumba tribes of Wayanad in 1812. Imposition of excessive tax by the British, compulsion for paying tax in cash and seizing of agricultural land for non-payment of tax were the reasons for this revolt. The British Govt. suppressed the struggle and killed Kurichya leader Rama Nambi.

3. What were the reasons for the decline of Indian textile industry?

- The machine made textiles imported from Britain
- The expansion of railway
- Export of raw materials
- Exploitation of the officers
- High tax imposed on Indian textiles in Britain

4. Explain the causes of the revolt of 1857

a) **Miseries of the Farmers** – The Permanent land revenue settlement, Ryotwari and mahalwari systems were implemented by the British destroyed the backbone of the farmers. They had to pay high rate of taxes in cash. The farmers were compelled to cultivate commercial crops instead of food crops.

b) **Poverty of Craftsman** – Large scale import of machine made British textiles ruined the Indian textile industry. The Import of

aluminium vessels, destroyed pottery making sector. Tanning and carpentry industries were also destroyed.

c) **Dissatisfaction of Kings** – In addition to Doctrine of Lapse, the princely states were accused of inefficient rule and were annexed by the British

d) **Miseries of the Sepoys** – Poor salary by the British and a rumour spread that the cartridges in the newly supplied Enfield rifles were greased with the fat of cows and pigs provoked them. They were unwilling to use the new cartridges and were punished by the officers.

5. What were the results of the first war of independence?

- It brought about several changes in the polices and administration by the British
- The British Parliament took over India from the British East India Company

6. Swadeshi Movement:-

As a part of the movement the people were asked to boycott foreign goods and consuming Indian products. Foreign goods were collected and burnt publicly. Massive participation of women, labourers and students by boycotting foreign products, quit schools to take part in the movements were the main features of the Swadeshi Movement.

7. Centres of 1857 Revolt and the

PLACE	LEADERS
Delhi	Bahadurshah II

Jhansi	Raakshmi Bai
Lucknow	Begum Hazrat Mahal
Kanpur	Nana Sahib, Thantia Thopi

LESSON 5

CULTURE AND NATIONALISM

1. Which Bengali play depicted the plight of the indigo farmers in Bengal?

An: Nil Darpan

2. What were the major objectives of social reform movements?

- To eradicate evils and superstitions that existed in the Indian society.
- To ensure equal civil rights to education, travel and dress code.

Social Reform Movements	Leaders
Arya samaj	SwamiDayananda saraswathy
Brahma samaj	Raja Ram Mohan Roy
Aligarh movement	Sir Sayyid Ahmedkhan
Prarthana Samaj	Atmaram Pandurang
Sathya shodak samaj	Jyothi Rao phule

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Self Respect movement	E.V.Ramaswami Naicker
Theosophical society	Annie Besant
Ramakrishna mission	Swami Vivekananda
Hitakarini samaj	Viresalingam

4. Write the social evils abolished by the British as a result of the activities of the social reformers?

- Prevented marriage of girls below 12 Years of age
- Permitted widow remarriage
- Prevented Child marriage and polygamy
- Banned female infanticide
- Abolished Sati and slavery

5. Nationalism in Art

Bharath Matha	Abanindranath Tagore	Helped to foster patriotism in Indian minds
Sakunthalam	Rja Ravi Varma	
Sati, village Drummer	Nanda Lal Bose	Dilemma of a women who had underwent sati
Village Life	Amrita Sher-Gil	Sufferings of Indian villagers and their tragic life

6. Nationalism and Literature

Ananthamad	BankimChandra Chatterji	Depicted sanyasi revolt of Bengali peasants
Nil Darpan	Dinabandhu Mithra	Exploitation suffered by indigo farmers in Bengal
Ghora, Geethanjali	Tagore	
Sevasadan, Godan	Premchand	
Ente Gurunadhan, Bappuji	Vallathol	

7. Who worked for the remarriage of the Widows in Bengal?

An: Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

8. Who founded Indian society of Oriental Arts?

An: Abanindranath Tagore

9. Analyse the role of education in the emergence of Indian nationalism.

An: Education helped to oppose British colonial domination and the inequalities existed in the Indian society. • National educational institutions fostered national consciousness. • Provided secular education. • Swadeshi movement led to the growth of national education. • Created a sense that modern education is necessary for

the social, cultural and political progress of the Indians. • Many national educational institutions were set up for the growth of national education. • The educational system of Tagore emphasised the International co-operation. • The above mentioned factors helped for the development of national consciousness among the Indians.

10. Write the main objectives of social reformers?

- Eradicate caste system,
- Protect the right to all,
- Eliminate discrimination against women,
- Provide education to all, promote widow remarriage
- Abolish child marriage and eliminate the supremacy of the clergy

LESSON 6

STRUGGLE AND FREEDOM

1. Write a short note on Champaran struggle, Ahamedabad cotton mill strike and Peasant struggle in Kheda.

a) **The struggle of the Indigo farmers in Champaran** :-It was took place in 1917. Gandhiji's involvement in the problems of the indigo farmers in Champaran compelled the authorities to pass laws in favour of the indigo farmers. Gandiji solved the problem of peasants.

b) **Ahmadabad Cotton mill strike (1918)** :- Gandhiji involved in this strike following his satyagraha, the authorities agreed to increase the wages of the employees and the strike came to an end.

c) **Peasant struggle in Kheda (1918)**:- Because of the drought and crop failure, farmers in Kheda were living in utter misery. The rulers decided to collect tax from these poor villagers. Gandhiji started satyagraha and protested against that decision and advised the people not to pay tax. Finally the authorities were forced to reduce tax rates.

2. Which act resulted in the Jalianwalabagh Messacre?

An: Rowlat Act

3. Which incident forced Gandiji to stop non-cooperation movement?

An: Chauri Chaura incident

4. Results of Gandhiji's Struggle

- It popularized Gandhiji's ideologies and method of protest
- His methods of protest attracted even the common man to the movement
- The city centric national movement spread to the rural areas
- He became a national leader acceptable to all strata of the society

5. Rowlatt Act: - On the pretext of preventing extremist activities the British Parliament passed the Rowlatt Act in 1919 limiting the civil rights. It was recommended by Sir Sydney Rowlatt. As per this act any person could be arrested and imprisoned without trial.

6. What are the features of non-cooperation movement?

- Lawyers shall boycott courts
- The public shall boycott foreign products
- Boycott elections
- Returning the British awards and prizes
- Students shall boycott English schools

6. How did the Indian society respond to Gandhiji's appeal for non-cooperation?

- Farmers of Awadh refused to pay taxes
- The tribal groups in Andhra entered the forest and violated forest law
- Workers and Lawyers boycotted their work and courts.
- Students quitted colleges and schools
- The public burnt foreign clothes on the street.

7. The Lahore congress session was a turning point in the history of freedom movement in India. Explain?

It held in 1929 under the chairman ship of *Jawaharlal Nehru*. The two important decision of the session was

- It declared that the ultimate aim of Indian Freedom struggle was to attain complete freedom (poorna Swaraj).
- It also decided to start the Civil Disobedience Movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

9. Why did Gandhiji selected salt as a powerful weapon against the British?

- Salt tax constituted 2/5 of the income collected by the British through taxes
- Salt tax was a heavy burden for the poor people.
- There was three fold hike on salt price
- The British government banned small scale indigenous salt production.

10. List out the Proposals of the Mount batten plan.

- To divide Punjab & Bengal
- To conduct a referendum to determine whether to add northwest frontier province to Pakistan or not
- To appoint a commission to determine the borders in Punjab & Bengal
- To form a separate country in Muslim majority area.

11. What are the major peasant struggles held in India?

- * Thebhaga struggle - Bengal
- * Telengana struggle - Andhra Pradesh
- * Naval mutiny - Bombay

12. Who formed All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) and what was their objective?

An: M.N.Joshi and Lala Lajpath Rai formed it. Its objectives are

- * To organize and act as a working class
- * To promote Indian working class for cooperate with the working class outside in India

* To participate actively in the Indian freedom struggle.

13. What are the earliest labour movements in India?

An: Ahmedabad Textile Association, Madras Labour Union.

14. Who formed All India Kisan Sabha?

An: N.G.Ranga

15. What were the demands included in the Kisan Manifesto?

An: * write off debts. * cancel feudal taxes * Recognize peasant unions * Reduce 50% of land tax and lease charge
* Ensure minimum wage for agricultural workers.

16. Who formed Congress Socialist Party[CSP]?

An: Jai Prakash Narayanan in 1934.

17. Who formed Indian National Army[INA] ?

An: Rash Bihari Bose

18. Who formed Forward Bloc

An: Subhash Chandra Bose

19. Evaluate the contributions of the organizations and leaders of Indian national movement who differed from Gandian methods and ideology.

An: Revolutionaries from Punjab, Rajasthan, Bihar formed *Hindusthan Socialist Republican Association* in 1928. Bhagath singh, Rajguru and Chandra Sekhar Azad were the leaders of it. More over they formed a military wing called *Republican Army*. The

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revolutionary leaders like Bhagath singh who killed Saunders a British police officer.

- Bhagath singh and B.K.Dutt threw bombs at the central legislative assembly
- The other important revolutionary organizations are

Abhinav Bharath society	V.D.Savarkar
Anuseelan samithi	Bareendra kumar ghose,Pulin Bihari Das
Gadar party	Lala Hardayal
Indian Republican Army	Surya Sen

20. Write about quit India movement and its causes

An:Quit India movement of the 1942 was the last popular protest organized by the Indian national congress under the leadership of Gandhiji.It was a mass movement based on the ideology of non-violence.

The major reasons for quit India movement are following.

- Reluctance of the British to implement constitutional reforms in India.
- Public dissatisfaction with price hike and famine.
- The assumption that the British would be defeated in the 2nd world war.

The result of the quit India movement was

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- The British government arrested leaders including Mahatma Gandhi.
- The uncontrolled people destroyed government offices, electric lines and transportation facilities.

21. Write a note on Jallianwalabag massacre: In 13th April 1919 the people of Punjab gathered in Jallianwalabag to protest against the arrest of Dr.Satyapal and Saifudhin Kitchlew in relation with rowlatt act.The army chief General Dyer ordered the police to shoot the crowd.Many of them were killed and thousands were injured.The event is known as Jallianwalabag massacre.

LESSON -7

INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

1. What are the consequences of partition?

- Flow of refugees
- Communal riot broke out
- People lost their home and belongings
- Thousands of people were killed and women were attacked

2. Write a short note on the integration of the Princely States?

There were around 600 Princely States in pre independent India. Britain gave the Princely States in India the options to join either India or Pakistan or to be independent Sardar Vallabhai Patel and V.P. Menon prepared an Instrument of Accession. Majority of the Princely States signed the instrument of Accession and join Indian

Union. But Hyderabad, Kashmir and Junagarh resented and they were integrated into Indian Union through military interventions.

3. Write a note on the formation of the Constitution in India?

In 1946 the Constituent Assembly was formed with Dr. Rajendra Prasad as the Chairman. It appointed a drafting committee with Dr. B. R. Ambedkar as Chairman. It drafted the Constitution after a series of discussions and debates. The Constitution came into effect on 26 January 1950 and India was declared a Republic.

4. Analyse the circumstances that led to the linguistic reorganization of States?

There were many princely states with people speaking different languages. There were demands from different parts of India for the formation of states on the basis of languages. Potti Sriramalu started Satyagraha for the formation of Andhra Pradesh for Telugu speaking people. After 58 days of fasting he died. Following this in 1953 the Government of India formed the state of Andhra Pradesh. A commission was appointed to reorganize Indian states with Fazl Ali as Chairman and H.N. Kunzru and K.M. Panikkar as members. The Parliament passed the State Reorganization Act in 1956 and 14 States & 6 Union Territories came into effect.

5. Progress in Economic Sector

- India adopted series of plans and schemes aiming at economic development of the country. India adopted mixed economy which is a combination of socialist & capitalist system
- Centralised economic planning was adopted

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- The Planning Commission of India was formed under the Chairmanship of Jawaharlal Nehru in 1950
- It adopted the Five Year Plan aiming economic growth of the nation
- The Five Year Plan helped to alleviate poverty, flourish agriculture and industrial sectors, improve education and generate new energy sources
- Major dams like Bhakra Nangal were constructed
- Irrigation facilities boosted agricultural production in India
- Many iron and steel factories were started in India

5. Analyze the educational achievements in independent India

Indian leaders identified the importance of education in nation building.so,our government appointed **various commissions** to study about Indian education and to submit their recommendations.

They are

Commissions	Objectives	Recommendations
Radha Krishnan Commission(1948)	To study university education	* Start professional educational institutions * Give emphasize to women education * Form the University Grant

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		Commission(UGC)
Lakshmana Swami Mudaliar Commission(1952)	To study Secondary Education	* Implement three language formula * Form a council for teacher training
Kothari Commission (1964)	To propose a national pattern of education	* Implement 10+2+3 pattern of education * start vocational education at secondary level.

6. List out the main recommendations of National Policy on Education of 1986

- Focusing on primary and continuing education
- Starting Operation Blackboard Programme to universalize primary education and to improve infrastructure facilities in Schools.
- Start Navodaya Vidyalayas in every district.
- Encouraging girl's education.

7. Many cultural institutions were established to promote cultural activities in India.They are

Institution	Activities	Headquarters
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Sangit Natak Academy	Promotion of drama & Music	New Delhi
Lalit Kala Akademi	Promotion of Indian arts in India & abroad	New Delhi
Sahitya Academy	Promotion of literature	New Delhi
National School of Drama	Conduct national drama festival every year	New Delhi
National Book Trust of India	To make books available cost effectively . To encourage reading habit	New Delhi

8. What are the main principles of India's foreign policy?

- Resistance to colonialism & Imperialism
- Hostility to racism
- Peaceful co-existence
- Panchsheel Principles
- Policy of non-alignment

- Trust in the UNO

9. Panchsheel Principles – It was signed by India and China in 1954 (Nehru and Chou-En-Lai)the then prime ministers of two countries.

- Mutual respect for each other’s territorial integrity and sovereignty
- Mutual non-aggression
- Mutual non-interference in each other’s internal affairs
- Equality and co-operation for mutual benefits
- Peaceful co-existence

10. Who prepared instrument of accession?

An: Sardar vallabhai patel and V.P.Menon

11. Name the central government schemes for strengthening and professionalizing the education system of India?

An: Sarva Siksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Siksha Abhiyan.

12. Which is the economic system adopted by India in the post independent period?

An: Mixed economy

13. Who is known as the ‘architect of Indias foreign policy’ ?

An: Jawaharlal Nehru

LESSON -8

KERALA TOWARDS MODERNITY

1. Attingal Revolt: - The British attained the permission from Queen of Attingal to built a fort at Anchuthengu. Later it became an important military centre of the British in the Western Coast. The natives were furious and in 1721 the natives killed about 150 Englishmen who were on their way to handover gift to the Queen of Attingal.

2. How Malabar, Travancore and Kochi came under the British rule?

- As per the Sreeranga Pattanam Treaty of 1792 between the British and the Mysore rulers, Malabar came under British Control.
- In 1792 Kochi Raja accepted British supremacy .
- According to the Treaty of 1795, Travancore also admitted the British dominance.

3. Pazhassi Revolt: The British promised Pazhassi the right to collect tax from Kottayam region as reward for helping them in the wars against Mysore. But the British refused to keep their promise. They claimed their dominance over Wayanad. Pazhassi Raja organized the people and fought against this injustice of the British. In the fight against the British he lost his life.

4. Battles of Veluthampi and Paliathachan against the British

Veluthampi and Paliathachan reacted against the uncontrolled intervention of the British in the internal affairs of Travancore &

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Kochi.Veluthampi called for armed fight against the British through his Kundara Proclamation on 11 January 1809. The armies of Travancore & Kochi jointly attacked the official residence of Macaulay. But they could not withstand the British Army.Veluthampi committed suicide and deported Paliathachan to Madras.

5. Important Events

Battle of Colachel (Dutch were defeated by Marthanda Varma)	1741
Sreeranga Pattanam Treaty (Malabar came under British control)	1792
Kundara Proclamation by Veluthampi Dalawa	1809
Proclamation of Free primary Education	1817
pandarappatta Vilambaram	1865
Janmi Kudian act	1896
Tenancy Act (Kudiyayma Niyamam)	1914
Malabar Tenant's Act	1929
Formation of Thiru Kochi	1949
Channar Revolt	1859
Vaikam satyagraha	1924
Guruvayur satyagraha	1931
Temple entry proclamation	1936

6.

Social Reformers	Organisation
Vaikunda Swamikal	Samathvasamajam

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Ayyankali	Sadhujana paripalana sangam
Vagbhadanandan	Athmavidya sangam
Mannathu Pathmanabhan	Nair Service Society
V.T.Bhattathirippadu	Yogakshema Sabha
Kumara Gurudevan	Prathyaksha Raksha Daiva Sabha

7. Which is the first organized revolt held against the British?

An: Attingal revolt

8. Which ruler is responsible for the proclamation of free primary education in India?

An: Gauri Parvathi Bhai

9. National movement in Kerala had no uniformity. What was the reason?

An: The national movement in Kerala lacked a uniformity because the state was not administratively unified. The British ruled the Malabar region directly, whereas Kochi and Travancore were indirectly ruled through the resident. Because of this reason, political agitations were not active in Kochi and Travancore as in Malabar.

10. Who are the Missionary groups who engaged in educational programmes of Kerala?

Missionaries	Field of Work
London Mission Society - LMS	Travancore
Church Mission Society - CMS	Travancore, Kochi
Basel Evangelical Mission-BEM	Malabar

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11. Vaikom Satyagraha 1924:- Leader-T.K. Madhavan

It was one of the major struggles that took place in Kerala for claiming the right to travel. Following this struggle the lower caste got permission to travel through the roads around the Vaikom Temple.

12. Guruvayur Satyagraha 1931:Leader- K.Kelappan

It was a struggle held by demanding entry for all castes of Hindus into Guruvayur temple. A.K. Gopalan was the volunteer captain of this struggle. Following this protest the Temple Entry Proclamation was announced on 12 November 1936 in Travancore and all sections of the society were offered the right to worship in temples.

13.Malayali Memorial :- In Travancore Political struggles started in 1891 under the leadership of Barrister G.P. Pillai, a petition was submitted to the king signed by more than ten thousand people seeking proportionate representation for the people of Travancore in Govt. jobs. It was known as Malayali Memorial.

14.Ezhava Memorial :- In 1896, Dr. Palpu submitted a memorial to the King raising the problems faced by the Ezhava Community. It was known as Ezhava Memorial.

15. Nivarthana Prakshobham or Abstention movement: In 1932 Christian, Muslim and Ezhava communities started agitation seeking reservation in government jobs in proportion to their population. It was led by N.V. Joseph, P.K. Kunchu and C. Keshavan.

LESSON -9

THE STATE AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

*A group of people residing permanently within a particular territory with a sovereign Government is called a state. The term 'State' was first coined by the Western Philosopher *Niccolo Machiavelli*.*

1. What are the important elements of state ?

a) Population: It is an important factor in the formation of a state. There is no state without people. However the minimum and maximum number of people for a country is not fixed. Population which is too much or too less is not good for a state.

b) Territory: It is an important factor in the formation of a state. A territory includes the land area, water bodies, coastal area, aerial space, etc. The state should have complete control over its territory.

c) Government: It is an important factor in the formation of a state. The government has some functions. a) The govt. maintains law and order and ensures justice to the people. b) It makes different services to the people (c) Maintain law and order (d) Increase employment opportunities (e) implement developmental projects.

d) Sovereignty: State has the right to take decisions on national and international affairs independently without any external control. This supreme authority of a state is called sovereignty. *It is the absolute and most important element of a state.*

2. Difference between obligatory functions and discretionary functions of a state.

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Obligatory functions	Discretionary functions
<i>Functions which have to be implemented by the state at all times at any cost. If the obligatory functions are not performed the life and property of the people cannot be protected</i>	<i>Functions which have to be implemented as per the economic condition of a state.eg: Education and health care will provide better living conditions for the people.</i>
Protection of boundary	Protection of health
Maintain internal peace	Implement welfare Programmes
Protection of rights	Provide educational facilities
implementation of justice	Provide transportation facilities.

3. Define Citizenship:

It is the full and equal membership in a nation. It enables a person to experience political & civil rights. Citizenship by birth is called **natural citizenship**. When a person acquires citizenship on the basis of a legal procedure of a nation, it is called **acquired citizenship**.

4. What are the important Theories on the origin of state?

1. Divine right theory
2. Evolutionary theory
3. Power theory
4. Social contract theory

5. Define Political science: It is the study of the state and government. Aristotle is known as the Father of political science.

6. What are the different branches of political science?

1. Political theories
2. Public administration
3. Comparative politics
4. International politics

7. What are the two types of sovereignty?

The right to take decisions on all matters which come within its territory is called **Internal sovereignty**.

The right to take independent decisions on international issues is called **External sovereignty**.

8. What is the importance of study political science?

- Political science helps to imparting knowledge of the state.
- Political science helps to imparting knowledge of the government and administration.
- It helps to imparting knowledge of the world politics.
- Creating democratic values and good citizenship.
- It helps to develop civic consciousness among the common people

LESSON -10

CIVIC CONSCIOUSNESS

1. Define the concept of Civic consciousness?

It is the recognition that each citizen is for the society and the genuine interests of the society are the interest of the citizen. Those

who have civic consciousness will always be ready to work for the society.

2. Importance of Civic consciousness

- It influences the progress of the state and society
- In the absence of Civic Consciousness human beings will become selfish and all the activities will be for his own achievements. It will adversely affect social life. In such a society there will be no peace or security.
- Civic Consciousness will help to solve many problems faced by the society.
- It will help to the progress and unity of the state

3. List out the factors determines Civic consciousness?

- Formation of Civic consciousness is determined by life situations and experience
- Family
- Education
- Social system
- Association
- Political System

4. Analyse the relationship between Civic consciousness and Morality.

Morality means the ability to recognize virtues, accept virtues and to perform duties with maximum responsibility. Morality helps civic consciousness whereas immorality destroys it. Creation of moral

consciousness in all walks of life is the most effective way to foster civic consciousness

5) How can we overcome the challenges of Civic consciousness?

- Each one should evaluate his activities critically
- Be the change which you expect from others
- Equal weight should be given to both rights and duties
- Individual should act democratically and tolerably.

6. Explain the Role of Social Science in the formulation of Civic Consciousness?

- It helps the individual to respect diversity and to behave with tolerance
- Helps to understand the different contexts of political, social, economic and environmental problems.
- Helps the individual to suggest comprehensive solutions to different problems
- Disseminate the message of peace and co-operation to the society
- Make the individual civic conscious

7. Explain the factors which foster civic consciousness?

a) Family: - It has an important role in fostering and maintaining sense of responsibility among its members. Inspiration, discipline, respect and other human values will get from the family will develop civic consciousness.

b) Education: - It will help to develop value consciousness, tolerance, leadership qualities and scientific temper. Through

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education, science and technology can be effectively utilized in a useful manner to the society.

c) Associations: - It play an important role in empowering people by giving power and right to them. Through their activities they foster civic and political consciousness in individuals.

d) Media: - Print and electronic media influences the society News & information reach the masses through the media. Judicious and objective information lead to the formulation of creative ideas.

e) Democratic System: - It prompts individuals to think about fellow beings and to work for the protection of their freedom, equality and rights.

8. Write the features which we can see in persons having civic consciousness.

- * Social commitment * Divergent Thinking * Fellow beings
- * Dedication * selfless activities * value consciousness

LESSON -11

SOCIOLOGY - WHAT ? WHY ?

1. How is creative writing different from the study of sociology?

Creative writing	Study of sociology
Writing is based on imagination and creativity	Social issues subjects are analysed scientifically
Social events are depicted on aesthetic realms	Social conditions are analysed on the basic of cause effect relationship
The goal of creative writing is Appreciation	Society is objectively analysed

2. What is meant by Sociology? Why do we study Sociology?

Sociology is the scientific study of the mutual relationship between man and his environment.

- It helps to formulate the right perspective of society
- It helps to know the relation between the individual and the social institutions
- Studies social problems precisely
- Helps to find solutions for social problems
- Provides guidance to study on the backward sections, the exploited and people who have faced discrimination and oppression
- Benefits social planning and development

3. What are the different methods of study in Sociology?

a) Social Survey: - It helps to formulate a comprehensive point of view of the topic, based on the data collected from a group of selected people. Questionnaires are commonly used in social surveys

b) Interview: - This is a method by which information is collected orally. Interview is the talk between the interviewer and the interviewee. It helps to know and analyze the attitudes, views, beliefs & habits of the individuals.

c) Observation: - It is a method by which whatever is seen, heard and experienced is recorded truthfully. When the researcher himself /herself collects information directly from the area under study it is called ***participant observation***. In ***non participant observation***, the researcher does not stay with the group under study. They are observed from outside.

d) Case Study: - It is used to make an in-depth study on rare and different social issues and problems. Such studies will be exact and comprehensive.