

STD10

SOCIAL SCIENCE 1

EASY A+ NOTES2021
(ENGLISH MEDIUM)

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UNIT1
REVOLUTIONS THAT INFLUENCED THE WORLD

1.No taxation without representation-James Ottis

2.The thirteen colonies in North America



3.What was the major aim of the Europeans to migrate to North America?

*** to exploit the resources**

4.What is Mercantilism ?

The British treated the American colonies as centers for collecting raw materials for their industry and as market for selling their products.

This policy implemented by the British merchants with the help of their motherland in the American colonies, is known as Mercantilism.

5.Mercantilist Laws

- *The goods to and from the colonies must be carried only in British ships or ships built in the British colonies.
- *Products of the colonies like sugar, wool, cotton, tobacco,etc. could only be exported to England.
- *Import tax must be paid for the import of tea, glass, paper, etc.
- *British stamp must be affixed on all the legal documents, newspapers, pamphlets, license, etc.
- *Colonies must provide food and quarters for the British troops which were maintained in the colonies.

6.Who are the thinkers that stimulated the people of the colonies to fight against the exploitative laws of the British?

*John Locke

Everyone has some fundamental rights.

No government has the right to suspend them.

*Thomas Paine

There is something absurd, in supposing a continent (North America) be perpetually governed by a foreign power (England).

7.What are the various events that led to the formation of the United States of America?

First Continental Congress

-in 1774

-at Philadelphia

-The delegates of all the colonies except Georgia participated.

-to protest against the policies and rules imposed by England

-Subsequently, submitted a petition to the King of England.

-Their demands

1.the revocation of the regulations enforced on industry and commerce

2.not to impose tax without the approval of the people

-But the king sent a military force to suppress the people.

-This led to the war between England and Continental the colonies.

Second Continental Congress

-in 1775

- at Philadelphia

-George Washington elected as the commander-in-chief of the Continental Army.

The pamphlet titled 'Common Sense'-Thomas Paine ,declared that it was wise for the Americans to break the ties with Britain.

Continental Congress in 1776

-Declaration of Independence

- On 4th July 1776.

-prepared by Thomas Jefferson, and Benjamin Franklin.

Began the war between England and the colonies in North America .

End of war in 1781

Treaty of Paris

-in 1783,

-England ratified the freedom of thirteen colonies.

The Constitution Convention

-held at Philadelphia

-under the leadership of James Madison, framed the American Constitution

Formation of USA

-George Washington became the first president of the United States of America.

8.Influence of American Revolution on the later history of world

*** Gave direction and motivation to the later freedom struggles and revolutions all over the world.**

***Put forward the concept of republican form of government.**

*** Prepared the first written constitution.**

***Contributed to the concept of federal system that ensured freedom and authority of states in the union.**

French revolution

9."I am the state."-Louis XIV

10."After me, the deluge."Louis XV

11."If they can't eat bread, let them eat cake."Mary Antoinette

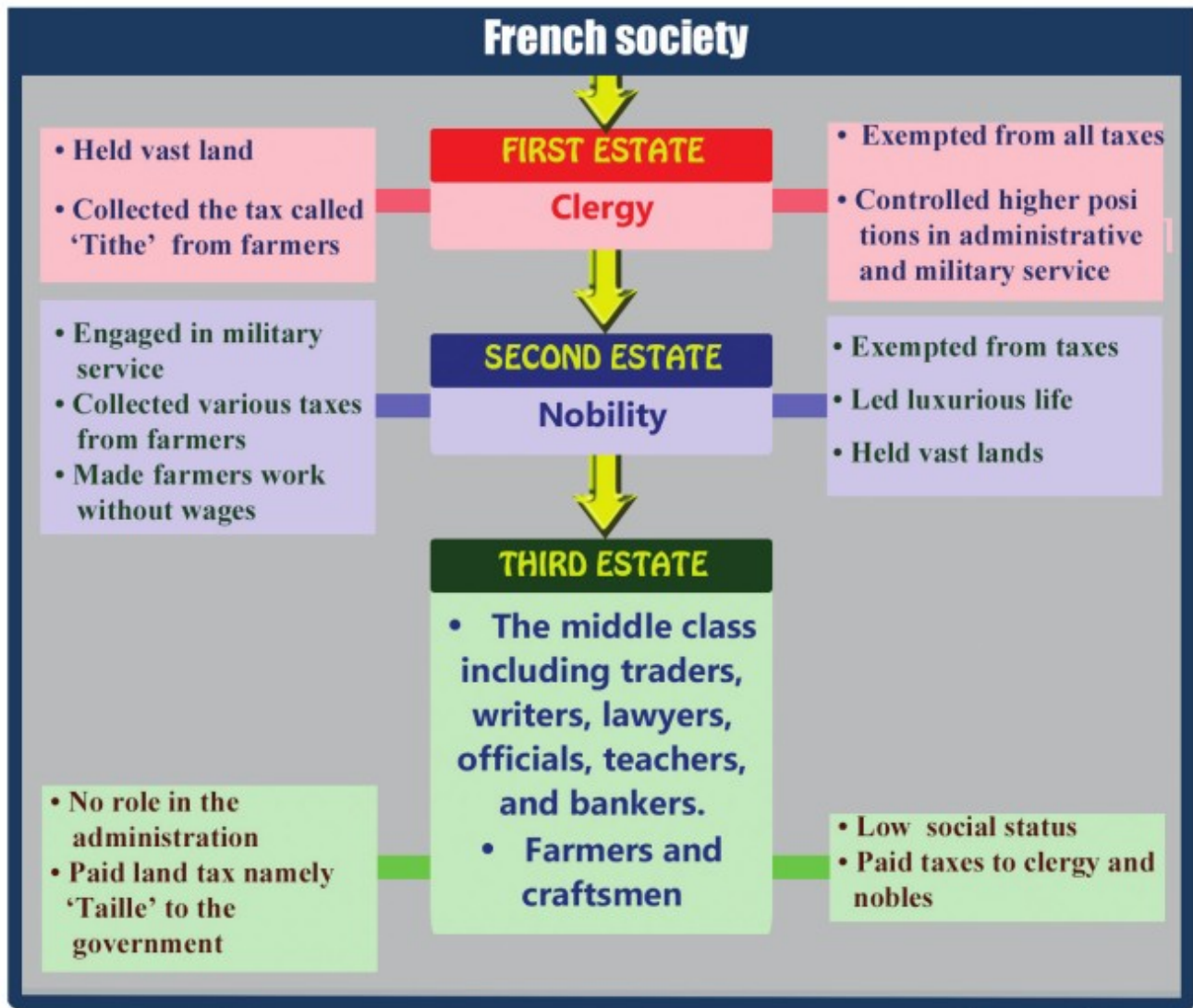
12.What was the social background of France that forced the Third estate to struggle against first and second estates?

The majority in France lived in misery(third estate)

The minority, including the rulers, led a life of luxury and extravagance.

This situation was the result of the social and economic inequality that existed in France.

The French society was divided into three strata and they were known as the Estates.



13.Name the thinkers who influenced French revolution? What were their ideas?

- Voltaire, Rousseau, Montesquieu

-Voltaire

- Ridiculed the exploitation of clergy.
- Promoted rational thinking, ideals of equality and humanism

-Rousseau

- Spelled out the importance of freedom with the statement, 'Man is born free, but everywhere he is in chains'.
- Declared that the people are the sovereign.

-Montesquieu

- Encouraged democracy and the Republic.
- Suggested division of powers of the **government** into legislature, executive, and judiciary

**14. List the causes for the financial crisis in France during the rule of Louis XVI?
The luxurious life and squander of the Bourbon kings, clergy and lords.**

The frequent wars waged by France.

The frequent spells of drought and crop failure, brought France to the brink of bankruptcy.

The financial and military assistance given to American colonies in the American War of Independence also aggravated the financial crisis in France.

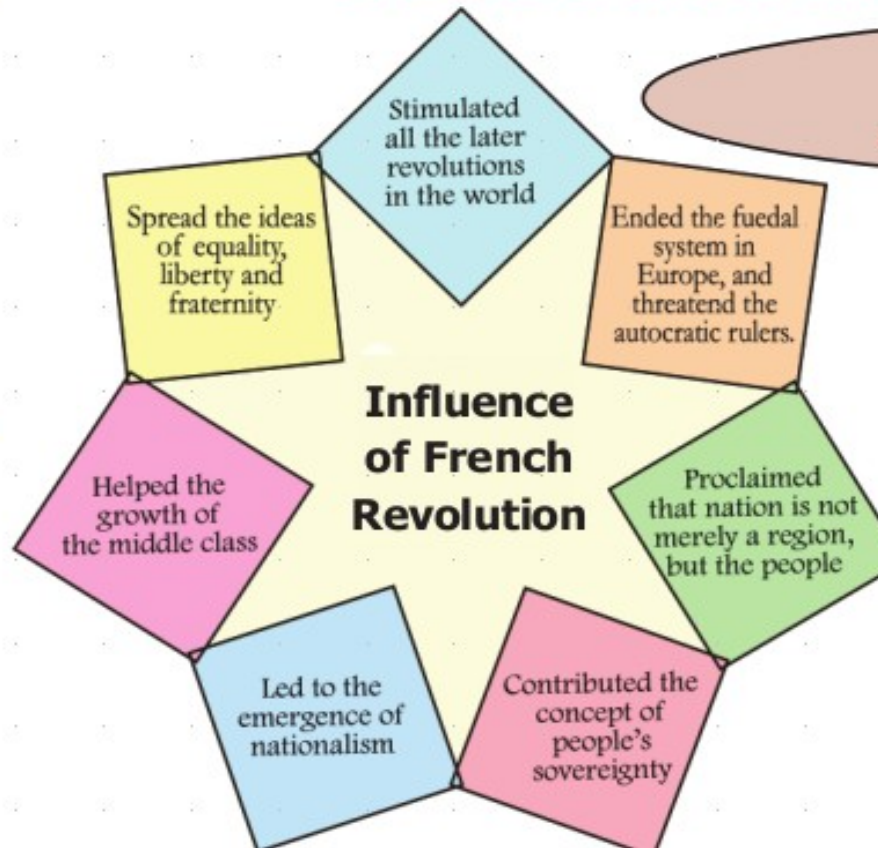
15. Explain the events that led to the formation of France as Republic?

- * In 1789, Louis XVI summoned the States General**
- * to levy new taxes upon commoners**
- * the legislative assembly included the representatives from all the three estates**
- * Traditionally, each Estate had one vote.**
- * As a result, the nobility and the clergy could always overrule the Third Estate.**
- * The first two Estates argued for Estate-wise single voting system.**
- * The Third Estate (the Commons) demanded individual vote for each member of all the three estates.**
- * While the arguments went on, third Estate declared themselves as the National Assembly of France.**
- * They assembled in the tennis court nearby, and swore not to leave until framing a constitution to France.**
- * This event is known as the 'Tennis Court Oath'.**
- * 14 July 1789- Demolition of Bastille Prison - Revolutionaries stormed with the slogan 'liberty, equality, and fraternity', demolished the Bastille prison, the symbol of Bourbon monarchy.**
- * 12 August 1789- The National Assembly passed the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen.**

- * October, 1789- Thousands of women marched from Paris to the Palace of Versailles with the slogan 'Give us bread'.**
- * September, 1792- The National Convention, formed as per the new constitution, proclaimed France as a republic.**

16. “When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold” by Metternich, on the impact of the French Revolution.

17.what are the impacts of French Revolution?



18.Explain the reforms and policies of Napoleon ?

- * Farmers were made the owners of land.
- * Constructed several roads for transportation
- * Established Bank of France to centralize finance
- * Formed 'sinking fund' with the aim to avoid public debt
- * Exercised state's control over the clergy
- * Prepared a new code of law by codifying the existing laws

19.Defeat of Napoleon : Waterloo war in 1815

20.Examine the reforms and policies of Napoleon and identify the ideologies of French Revolution reflected in them.

| The concepts of French Revolution | Policies and reforms of Napoleon |
|--|--|
| * • Rise of the middle class | *Exercised state's control over the clergy *Established Bank of France * Constructed several roads *Formed 'sinking fund' *Prepared a new code of law |
| *• End of feudalism | *Farmers were made the owners of land *Prepared a new code of law *Exercised state's control over the clergy |
| • Nationalism | * Constructed several roads *Bank of France *a new code of law |

Russian Revolution

21.What were the causes or circumstances that led to Russian Revolution

- *Autocracy of Tsarist Emperor**
- * low agriculture and industrial production**
- *tragic life of farmers and laboures**
- *High rate of tax paid by landless farmers**
- * The Marxist ideologies formulated by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels stirred the workers**
- * Influence of writers _Maxim Gorky, Leo Tolstoy, Ivan Turgenev, and Anton Chekov**
- * Split of Social Democratic Workers Party into the Mensheviks (minority) and the Bolsheviks (majority).**
- * Defeat of Russia in the Russia-Japan war in 1905.**

21.Bloody Sunday

The workers organized a huge march at Petrograd on 9 January 1905 demanding political rights and economic reforms.

The march was fired at by the soldiers and hundreds of demonstrators were massacred.

This event is known as the Bloody Sunday.

22.The Soviets

"The Soviets" are worker's organizations formed all over Russia to conduct strikes .

23.Duma

The legislative Assembly in Russia

24.Analyze the circumstances that led to form a provisional government in Russia?

OR

Explain February Revolution?

* Ignoring the protest from Duma, Nicholas II, the then Tsar decided to participate in the First World War started in 1914.

* A lot of Russian soldiers were killed in this war. Food shortage became severe by 1917.

* Thousands of women marched along the streets of Petrograd on 8 March 1917 clamouring for bread .

* The workers organized protest march in Petrograd. Though the soldiers clashed with the demonstrators in the beginning, later they joined the workers.

* The workers captured Petrograd and Nicholas II was thrown out of power.

* A provisional government was formed under Alexander Kerensky, the Menshevik leader.

*Since the Russian calendar was a few days behind the international calendar, this revolution that took place in March came to be known as the February Revolution.

25.What were the demands of Bolsheviks after February revolution in Russia?

* Withdraw Russia from the First World War

*Seize the lands owned by the lords and distribute them among the farmers

*Make factories public property

26.Explain October Revolution? Discuss the role of the October Revolution in establishing the proletariat government in Russia.

***A group of soviets did not approve of the provisional government.**

***Vladimir Lenin, who had been in Switzerland, came to Russia and strongly opposed the provisional government.**

***He argued that the entire power should be transferred to the Soviets if they were to realize the aims of the revolution.**

***The Bolsheviks and the Soviets supported him.**

***In October 1917, the Bolsheviks,under the leadership of Lenin, organized an armed rebellion against the provisional government.**

***Kerensky fled from the country and Russia came under the control of Bolsheviks.**

***This event, through which the Bolsheviks attained power, is known as the October Revolution.**

27.Examine the results of Russian Revolution?

-Russia withdrew from the first World War

-Seized out the land and distributed among the peasants

-Gave importance to public sector

-Introduced centralized planning

-Achieved develops in the field of Science, Technology and Economy.

-New constitution came to force in 1924.

-Union of Soviet Socialist Republic was formed by consolidating different Soviet Republics.

-Spread the Socialist ideas all over the world

UNIT 3 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

1. What is public administration?

Public administration is the effective utilization of men and materials for the **implementation** of existing laws, governmental policies, programmes and developmental projects.

2. List out the significance of public administration?

- *Formulate governmental policies
- *Ensure welfare of the people
- *Find out solutions to public issues
- *Provide goods and services

3. What is bureaucracy? How bureaucracy make the public administrative system dynamic?

- ***The employees who work** under public administrative system and administer the country are together known as 'bureaucracy'.
- *All the **services of government** reach the people through bureaucracy.
- *The day-to-day functioning of public administrative system is carried out by them.
- *They help and advise the government in executing the programmes.
- *Thus the bureaucrats make the public administration system **dynamic**.

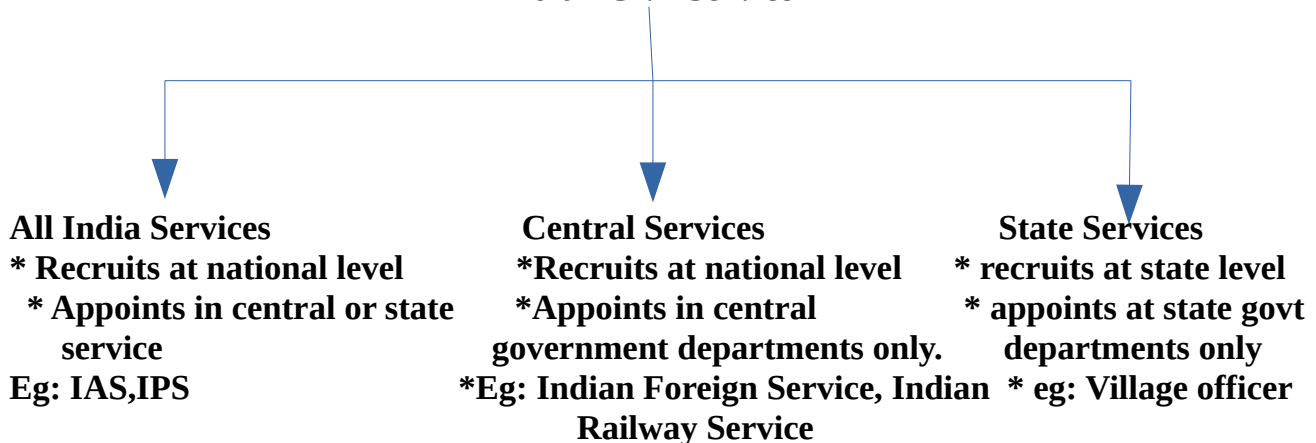
4. What are the features of bureaucracy?

- *Hierarchical organisation
- *Permanence
- *Appointment on the basis of Qualification
- *Political Neutrality
- *Professionalism

5. Prepare a short note on Indian civil service?

All the employees who work under the central and the state governments and the employees under the public sector undertakings are part of India's civil service

Indian Civil Service



6. Prepare a brief note on UPSC & PSC?

UPSC and State PSC's are constituted on the basis of constitutional provisions. So they are called **constitutional institutions**.

UPSC * Candidates to all India services and central services are recruited by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC).

* The chairman and the members of this commission are appointed by the President of India.

* The UPSC has elaborate mechanisms for the recruitment of candidates based on qualification.

PSC: * At the state level, candidates are recruited by the Public Service Commission (PSC) of the State.

* The Governor appoints the Chairman and the members of the State Public Service Commission.

9. What is meant by E-governance? What are its advantages?

* E-governance is the use of electronic technology in administration. This helped to obtain government services easily in a speedy manner.

Advantages:

* Can receive service with the help of information technology.

* Need not to wait in government offices for services.

* Government services offered speedily and with less expense.

* Efficiency of the offices and quality of the service get enhanced.

UNIT - 6 : STRUGGLE AND FREEDOM

1. Which were the early struggles in India in which Gandhiji was involved?

| Struggle | Area | Year |
|---|-----------|--------|
| • The Struggle of indigo farmers in Champaran | • Bihar | • 1917 |
| • Ahmedabad cotton mill strike | • Gujarat | • 1918 |
| • Peasant struggle in Kheda | • Gujarat | • 1918 |

2.Struggle in Champaran

***In 1917**

***In Champaran-Bihar**

***Gandhiji started disobedience of the British rules and Satyagraha**

***His involvement compelled the authorities to pass laws in favour of the indigo farmers.**

***After his struggle in Champaran, Gandhiji worked for the progress of Champaran region by**

***establishing primary schools,**

***initiating medical aids and**

***involving in cleaning activities.**

3.Cotton mill strike

***In1918**

***In Ahmedabad-Gujarat**

***Workers started strike in 1918 when they were denied 'Plague Bonus'.**

***Gandhiji got involved in this strike.**

***Started Satyagraha and disobedience of the rules.**

***At last the authorities agreed to hike the wages of the employees and the strike came to an end.**

4.Peasant struggle in Kheda

***In 1918**

***In kheda-Gujarat**

***Due to drought and crop failure, farmers in Kheda were living in utter misery.**

***The rulers decided to collect tax from these poor villagers.**

***Gandhiji got involved in this strike.**

***He advised people not to pay tax.**

***Consequently, the authorities were forced to reduce tax rates.**

His early struggles based on Satyagraha and Ahimsa made Gandhiji a popular leader.

5. Results of the early struggles that Gandhiji took up in India.

- *popularised his ideologies and method of protest.
- *His methods of protest attracted the laymen to the movement.
- *The city centric national movement spread to rural areas.
- *Gandhiji became a national leader acceptable to all strata of the society.

6.What is Rowlaat Act?

- *In 1919.
- *In the pretext of preventing extremist activities, the British Parliament passed the Rowlatt Act limiting the civil rights.
- *As per this Act any person could be arrested and imprisoned without trial.

7. How did the Jallianwala Bagh massacre influence Indian national movement?

- * In 1919, British Parliament passed Rowlaat Act limiting the civil rights of the people .
- *According to this act ,any person could be arrested and imprisoned without trial.
- *Gandhiji entered Indian national movement with his protest against the Rowlatt Act.
- * People gathered at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar on 13 April, 1919 to protest against the arrest of Saifuddin Kitchlew and Satyapal who led the anti-Rowlatt Act agitations in Punjab.
- * The Army Chief General Dyer ordered the police to shoot the people who were attending the meeting.
- *The innocent armless people were trapped as the ground was surrounded by buildings and the only entrance was blocked by the armed British soldiers.
- *As per the British records, the shooting of ten minutes killed 379 protesters. In fact, the death toll was actually double this.
- *The massacre at Jallianwala Bagh intensified the protests at the national level.
- *Gandhiji said: "If the Battle of Plassey laid the foundation for the British rule, Jallianwala Bagh shook the foundation."

8.Which was the first national level struggle by the Indian National Congress under the leadership of Gandhiji?

The Non-Cooperation movement

9. Explain the features of Non-Cooperation movement?

- a. Students shall boycott English Schools.
- b.Lawyers shall boycott courts.
- c. The public shall boycott foreign products.
- d. Boycott elections.
- e. Returning the British awards and prizes.
- f. Denial of Taxes.

10. List some examples of how the Indian society responded to Gandhiji's appeal for non-cooperation.

- * Farmers in Awadh refused to pay taxes.
- * The tribal groups in northern Andhra entered the forests and collected the forest produce violating the forest laws.
- * Farmers in Uttar Pradesh refused to carry the luggage of the colonial officials.
- * Workers struck work.
- * Lawyers boycotted courts.
- * Students quitted colleges and schools run by the British.
- * The public, including women, burnt foreign clothes on the streets.

11. Give examples for constructive programmes during non-cooperation movement.

- * People began to make indigenous products,
- * spin khadi cloth using charka,
- * establish national schools and popularise Hindi.
- * examples for national schools--Kashi Vidya Pith, Gujarat Vidya pith, Jamia Millia, etc.
- * Students who boycotted English education were attracted to national educational institutions.

12. Khilafat Movement

- * Maulana Mohamad Ali and Maulana Shoukath Ali
- * By declaring the Khilafat Movement as a part of Indian national movement, Gandhiji ensured active participation of Muslims in the freedom struggle.
- * As a result 1) Anti-British feeling spread all over the nation.
2) Hindu-Muslim unity was intensified.

13. Chauri Choura incident

In response to the police firing at a mob, at Chauri Choura in Uttar Pradesh the villagers set ablaze the police station and 22 policemen died. This incident disappointed Gandhiji. So, he called for stopping the non-cooperation movement.

14. Poorna Swaraj and Civil Disobedience

- * The Lahore session
- * 1929
- * chairmanship of Jawaharlal Nehru
- * The Lahore session declared that the ultimate aim of Indian freedom struggle was to attain complete freedom (Poorna Swaraj) for the country.
- * It also resolved to start the civil disobedience movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

15. What is meant by civil disobedience according to Gandhiji ?

- *To disobey all anti-popular and anti-democratic civil laws made by the British government.

16. What were the demands put forward by Gandhiji as a part of civil disobedience movement ?

- *lift salt tax
- * declare 50% tax relaxation for farmers
- *increase the tax on imported foreign clothes
- * release political prisoners
- * cut short military budget and high salary of top officials
- * dissolve the secret surveillance wing formed to watch Indians
- * start coastal shipping service
- * implement prohibition of liquor

17. Why did Gandhiji select salt as a powerful weapon against the British?

- ***Two fifths** portion of the income collected by the British through salt taxes.
- *This tax was a heavy **burden** for the poor people.
- *The British government **banned** small scale indigenous salt production.
- *There was **three fold hike** on salt price.
- *The demand for lifting salt tax was **a slogan suitable to inspire** all segments of the society.

18. The Salt Satyagraha played a major role in making national movement a mass movement - Substantiate.

- *Inspired by the call of Gandhiji, people in various parts of the country started to produce salt on their own, violating the British rules.
- * Payyannur in Kerala,
- *Vedaranyam in Tamil Nadu,
- *Bombay in Maharashtra,
- *Noakhali in Bengal and
- *North West Frontier Province were some of the centres of this protest.
- *As part of the protest, volunteers **made** salt and **distributed** it to the public, **hoisted** national flag and **chanted anti-British slogans**.
- *The British police severely tortured a team of volunteers led by Sarojini Naidu who had set out to Dharasana salt field in Gujarat.
- *Gandhiji was arrested and the movement was suppressed .

19. Quit India movement

- *slogan –Do or die
- *We shall either free India or die in the attempt.
- *In 1942
- *Bombay conference
- *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 (Ahimsa) meant to force the British to leave the country offering complete freedom to Indians.

20.What are the factors that caused Quit India Movement.?

- *Reluctance of the British to implement constitutional reforms in India
- *Public disgust with price hike and famine
- * The assumption that the British would be defeated in the Second World War

21.List out Gandhiji's proposals as a part of Quit India Movement.

- *Princely states shall recognise the sovereignty of their people
- * Farmers shall not pay land tax
- *Government officials shall disclose their loyalty to Indian National Congress without resigning their positions
- * Without quitting their positions in the army, soldiers shall disobey orders to shoot and kill Indians
- * If possible, students shall boycott education till attaining freedom

22.Role of Subhash Chandra Bose in the freedom struggle

Subhash Chandra Bose formed a political party called Forward Bloc.

He took the charge of the Indian National Army (INA) formed by Rash Bihari Bose to attain freedom for India .

He formed a provisional government for free India in Singapore, with the aim of forcing the British to quit India.

The Indian National Army had a women wing called the Jhansi Regiment.

Captain Lekshmi, a Keralite, was in-charge of this regiment.

With the support of the Japanese army the Indian National Army marched to the east west border of India and hoisted Indian flag in Imphal.

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UNIT 7

INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

1.Integration of Princely States

- *There were around six hundred princely states in pre-independent India.
- *Britain gave these princely states the options to join either India or Pakistan or to be independent.
- *The integration was really a herculean task and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was the Union Minister entrusted with this mission.
- *He appointed V.P.Menon, a Keralite, as Secretary of the Department of States.
- *Patel and V. P. Menon prepared an Instrument of Accession, which stipulated that the princely states had to transfer their control over defence, external affairs, and information and communication to the Government of India.
- * Following the diplomacy of the government and popular protests, majority of the princely states signed the Instrument of Accession and joined Indian Union.
- * But some states such as Hyderabad, Kashmir and Junagarh resented.
- *Finally they were also integrated into the Indian Union through conciliation talks and military interventions.

2. Integration of territories which were under the control of France and Portugal

- *Even after independence, France and Portugal continued their control over some places in India.
- *Following mass protest, France handed over its territories under their control to India.
- *Territories under the control of Portugal were accessed to India through military operations.

| Country | Suzerainties | Year of Accession |
|----------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| France | Pondicherry,Karaikkal, Mahe and Yanam | 1954 |
| Portugal | Goa, Daman and Diu | 1961 |

3.What are the achievements in Science and Technology after independence?

***Remarkable achievements in science and technology.**

***Technology and technocrats have played a significant role in the development in agriculture and industry.**

***Under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru,established several research institutions for the development of science and technology.**

1.Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) [headed by Homi Jahangir Bhabha and S.N.Bhatnagar]

2.Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)

3.Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)

4.Tata Institute of Fundamental Research

5. Indian Atomic Energy Commission.

***World-class engineering institutes were also established in the country.**

***Five Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) were started.**

***made tremendous progress in medical science, biomedical engineering, genetics, biotechnology,health science, marine technology, information technology, atomic energy and transportation.**

Space Research in India

***In 1962 formed the Indian National Committee for Space Research (INCOSPAR)**

***in 1969,Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) was established to lead space research.**

***The first rocket-launching station in India was established**

in Thumba, near Thiruvananthapuram.

***First satellite Aryabhata was successfully launched in 1975.**

***space vehicles and rocket launchers developed.**

***India became the first developing nation to make and launch satellites**

***There are several agencies that develop satellites in India now,**

1.National Remote Sensing Agency(NRSA)

2.Physical Research Laboratory (PRL)

***Missile technology-Agni and Prithwi missiles developed**

***Dr. Raja Ramanna and Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam led our experiments in the atomic energy sector.**

***Space missions such as Chandrayan and Mangalyan_great achievements in space exploration**

4.'The destiny of India is being shaped in her classrooms' Dr. D.S.Kothari

5.Education Commissions and its recommendations

***Radhakrishnan Commission (1948)-[university education]**

-Start professional educational institutions

- Give emphasis to women education

-Form the University Grants Commission(UGC)

***Lakshmana Swami Mudaliar Commission(1952)[secondary education]**

-Implement three language formula

- Form Secondary Education Commission

-Establish multipurpose schools

-Form a council for teacher training

***Kothari Commission (1964)[propose a national pattern of education]**

-Implement 10+2+3 pattern of education

-Start Vocational education at secondary level

-Focus on value education.

6.National Policy on Education -1986

-with an objective to prepare India to face the challenges of the new millennium.

-Recommendations 1)Focusing on primary and continuing education

- 2) **Launching Operation Blackboard Programme to universalise primary education and to improve infrastructure facilities in schools.**
- 3) **Starting Navodaya Vidyalayas in every district**
- 4) **Encouraging girls' education**

7. In 2009 Government of India enacted a law by which education became a fundamental right.

***Sarva Siksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Siksha Abhiyan are joined together and implemented as Samagra Sikhsha Abhiyan on 2018 onwards**

8. Main principles of India's foreign policy

1. **Resistance to colonialism and imperialism**
2. **Hostility to racism**
3. **Trust in the United Nations Organization**
4. **Peaceful co-existence**
5. **Panchsheel principles**
6. **Emphasis on the necessity of foreign assistance**
7. **Policy of Non – alignment**

9. Panchsheel Principles

-agreement signed by India and China in 1954
-signed by Jawaharlal Nehru and Chou En-lai the then Prime Minister of China
-India's approach to all other nations was also based on these principles.

1. **Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty**
 2. **Mutual non-aggression**
 3. **Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs**
 4. **Equality and cooperation for mutual benefit**
 5. **Peaceful co-existence**
-