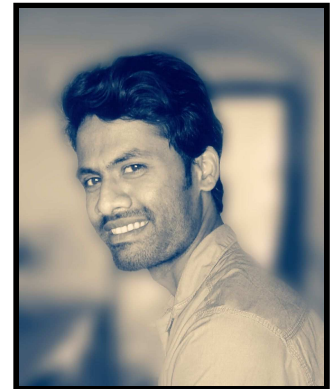


10-SOCIAL SCIENCE

SMART NOTES



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Battle of Plassey - Reasons	Results
<p>1. Misuse of Dastaks. It was a license to make trade. This led to loss of treasury</p> <p>2. Mending of fort without permission. English repaired Calcutta Fort and placed cannons</p> <p>3. Black room tragedy. Nawab of Bengal imprisoned 146 Englishmen in small room of Fort William of which 123 died due to suffocation this enraged Robert Clive to arrive Bengal.</p>	<p>1. The war brought out immorality lack of Unity among Indians. This was the greed of business</p> <p>2. Mir Jafar became the new Nawab of Bengal</p> <p>3. The company gained exclusive rights on Bengal</p> <p>4. Mir Jafar had to pay 17 crore 70 lakh as a relief to Sairaj uddoul attack</p> <p>5. Mir Jafar became a victim of the company and treasury went bankrupt.</p>

Battle of Buxar	Results
<p>Battle of Buxar: 1764</p> <p>Mir Qasim was an able administrator he was loyal to the company spared 200000 pounds and some places given to company. He declared himself as independent king. Declared business duty free in Bengal as a result Indians competed against British so trade suffered.</p> <p>Alliance</p> <p>Mir Qasim + Shah Alam II + Nawab of Awadh against British Hectore Monroe</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Shah Alam II accorded Diwani rights over Bengal. Diwani means Right to collect tax ● He gave away all rights over Bengal for an annual fee 26 lakh rupees ● The Nawab of Oudh had to give a fine of 50 lakh rupees for waging war ● The company paid pension to Mir Jafar son and took over entire administration of Bengal ● British became real holders of Bihar Bengal and Orissa ● Robert Clive brought in dual government concept, " the British had the right to collect land taxes where as the Nawab had power over administration issues like justice and others ● British gain political control over India

First Anglo Maratha war	Second Anglo Maratha war
<p>Marathas instilled Shah Alam II back on the Throne of Delhi</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Shah Alam II was under the care of British after Buxar battle ● Alam II gave Khora and Allahabad to Marathas, this resulted in enmity between Marathas and British ● The death of Madhavrao Peshwa was major setback to Marathas ● Narayan Rao brother of Madhavrao came to power but soon murdered by Raghoba uncle of Narayana Rao ● Maratha Federation brought Madhavrao II as the Peshwa ● Raghoba approached British for support and lead to the war ● Maratas lost Allahabad and end with Salbai agreement. Madhavrao II was named as peshwa 	<p>The differences about the Maratha chieftains was the reason for this war</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The war broke out between Vishwanath Rao of Holkar ,Daulat Rao Scindia, Peshwa Balaji Rao II ● The Army of Holkar defeated Scindia and Peshwa ● Peshwa period for the help of British Lord Wellesley entered in the Maratha affairs and Peshwa signed for subsidiary Alliance this war and with Treaty of basin. ● Lord Wellesley resigned from his post as you was criticized for the policy followed.

First Anglo Mysore war	Second Anglo Mysore war
<p>The prominence gain by Hyder Ali was not tolerated by British Marathis and Hyderabad Nizam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Haider Ali attempted to have Alliance with Marathas and Nizam ● British entered into an agreement tri party Alliance with Marath and Nizam ● Hyder Ali break the alliance by manipulative ideas that made British enemy of maratha and Nizam ● Haider Ali and Nizam attacked Arcot but the king had Alliance with British ● Battle started at Tiruchirapalli Tiruvannamalai Amber the British military join the war from Bombay ● Hyder Ali and army reached Madras and created panic among British ● The war end with Treaty of Madras in 1769 	<p>the political situation in Travancore and Thanjavur was the reason behind it</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Madhavrao attacked Srirangapatna with Maratha but British did not came for support to Haider Ali as per Madras treaty ● British attacked by Mahe which was under Haider Ali is the reason for second Anglo Mysore war ● Hyder Ali gained Upper Hand and captured Kanchipuram Coromandel Coast and Arcot ● Hyder Ali was defeated in the battle held in portnova by British led by Sir Eyer coot ● Haider Ali died due to illness and work by Tipu Sultan British attacked on Mangalore take advantage of Hyder Ali's death Tipu Sultan protected Mangalore and coastal regions and defeated British and ended Mangalore treaty.

Third Anglo Mysore war	Fourth Anglo Mysore war
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The politics of Travancore was the main reason for this war, king of Travancore builder Fort with the help of British and captured Ayakota,. Kanganoor fort from Dutch. This was the breach of Mangalore treaty ● British captured Karwar Coimbatore Dingal by Meadow commander ● Tipu Sultan captured Baramahal and Sathyamangalam ● Lord Cornwallis captured Kolar Hoskote Bangalore and sought the help of Marath Nijam to defeat Tipu Sultan ● Maratha captured savanur, Gajendragadh , Hubballi etc ● it was inevitable to enter and agreement for Tippu Sultan signed Srirangapatna Treaty in 1792 	<p>Tippu Sultan claims right over Malabar region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● the political activities against Tipu Sultan became intensified when Lord Wellesley became governor of India ● Tipu Sultan made attempts to form Alliance with local kings and French ● He sent an Ambassador to France to seek Alliance this development and raised Britishers ● Tipu Sultan rejected in human impractical conditions imposed by British his refusal to the war ● He was dead in 1799. Is the territories were shared among British Marath and Nazam ● small territory handed over to Royal representative of mysuru. Known as Mysore princely state.

Administrative reasons for 1857 revolt	Political reasons for 1857 revolt
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● British brought many Civil and criminal laws which were lot of partial ● English became the language of court ● English judges were in favour of British 	<p>Due to implementation of doctrine of lapse policy Indian kings had to lose territories Satara Jaipur Udaipur</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dalhousie abolished King ships of Thanjavur and Karnatic Nawab ● Many soldiers who was depended on King became unemployed
Economic reasons for 1857 revolt	Military reasons for 1857 revolt
<p>Indian Handicrafts and industries diminished due to industrialisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● the artisans of India became unemployed we was suffered a lot Indian handicraft became pathetic ● British Levied custom tax on Indian goods enters into England ● Farmers were exported by Zamindar ● Inam Commission introduced by British to withdraw the lands. 	<p>Indian soldiers condition was pathetic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● did not have status salary and promotions ● The pressure put on Indian soldiers to work for Overseas

Reasons for failure of 1857 revolt	Results of 1857 revolt
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It is not cover every part of India they concentrated on issues of Kings but not Liberation of the nation ● The war was not well planned ● The unity of British soldiers and disunity among Indians ● The Matinee lacquered direction leadership quality discipline and organising skills ● Indian soldier lacked in military strategies capabilities definite aim ● Indian Kings were loyal to the British and did not support for the war ● Sepoys committed plundering during the war 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Governance of East India company and date and British government administration started 2. Administration of India handed over to secretary of Indian affairs of England 3. The queen of British passed proclamation in 1858 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Agreements entered by company with kings are accepted b. Not pursuance of expansion c. Stable government for Indians d. Equality e. Religious toleration and non interference ● British decided to involve legislation hence policy of association implemented <p>The Revolt is like guidepost of future struggles.</p>

Zamindar system	Roytwari system
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lord Cornwallis implemented in 1793 in Bengal and Bihar region ● Zamindar was the landowner and expected to pay land tax ● Zamindar was free to collect any amount of tax and retained money collected ● Company has the right to cancel land ownership if Zamindar fail to pay tax during flood and famine. ● Company greatly benefited. farmers were grave sufferers ● Farmers were exploited and led insecured life. ● The system extended to Orissa Andhra Pradesh and Varanasi ● The Indian farmers were born and debt lived in debt and died in debt - Charles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It was implemented by Alexander Read in 1792 in Baramahal region. Later it was implemented by Thomas Munro in the 1801 in Madras Mysore region ● Both formals and company directly linked. Tiller was the owner of the land ● Owner had to pay 50% of produce as land tax and it was the tenure of 30 years ● Formals for subjected to more suffering due to heavy tax officials to punitive actions to collect taxes ● Farmers had to borrow money from lenders to pay tax when cross was failed ● More farmers had to lose their land due to this implementation

Educational reformation	Impact of British education system
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Certain changes occurred in traditional education system of India during Muslim rule middle age and British rule ● Initially new school started for the children of British and not extended this facility for locals since it was no use for them ● Warren Hastings facilitated modern education in India started the Calcutta Madrasa ● Jonathan Duncan started is Sanskrit college and Banaras in 1792 ● Charles Grand passed universalisation of the British Education in 1854 ● Lord William Bentinck appointed Lord Mecaculay as the member of Executive committee and chairperson of education committee ● Lord Macaulay submitted report on education in 1835. Aim- creation of new class of Indians who are Indians by body but British in intelligence opinion and taste ● Lord Dalhousie established universities in Calcutta Bombay Madras according to Charles wood Commission 1854. 	<p>development of modernity secularism democratic attitude rationality Nationalistic ideas in Indians</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increased local literature language and facilitated The Unity in thinking process ● Emerged periodicals and enabled Indians to have critical opinions on various issues ● New social and religious Reform movement started ● Brought fresh thinking in your mind by JS mill Rousseau and Montesque ● Indians were influenced by freedom struggles of other countries ● Indian could understand and appreciate their rich tradition ● Created a new generation of Indians with progressive attitude

Third Anglo Mysore war	Results
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The politics of Travancore was the main reason for this war, king of Travancore builder Fort with the help of British and captured Ayakota,. Kanganoor fort from Dutch. This was the breach of Mangalore treaty ● British captured Karwar Coimbatore Dingal by Meadow commander ● Tipu Sultan captured Baramahal and Sathyamangalam ● Lord Cornwallis captured Kolar Hoskote Bangalore and sought the help of Marath Nijam to defeat Tipu Sultan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tipu Sultan was forced to part with half of his Kingdom ● He was forced to pay 3 crore rupees ● He had to pledge children as a guarantee against payment ● Force to release the Prisoners of War ● British withdrew combined Army from srirangapatnam

Subsidiary alliance	Doctrine of lapse
<p>This policy brought into effect by Wellesley in 1798</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It was in order to bring control over Indian states. ● It is a military protection agreement between British and Indian states. ● Indian king had to keep British army ● The concerned state had to bear expenses of Army wage of soldiers and. Collect revenue out of lands ● The king has to have British resident ● The king could not appoint any other European in the court of the king ● The permission of governor general is mandatory for entering any agreement ● Company would offer protection to the states ● Hyderabad state was the first to enter this agreement later Mysore ,Thanjavur ,Pune 	<p>to integrate Indian princely states with company</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Adopted Doctrine of lapse policy, Indian kings refused of their right to Throne ● If any Indian ruler dies without children their adopted children had no legal right over the Throne ● Due to the implementation of this policy Princely families and ordinary people Rebelled , this was finally resulted in Sepoy mutiny of 1857. ● Satara ,Nagpur ,Sambalpur, Udaipur, and Jaipur came under the policy.

Moderates	Radicals
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The leaders are WC Banerjee MG Ranade Surendranath Banerjee Dadabhai naoroji and Gokhale ● They have faith in British rule ● they used to table that demands within constitutional framework through prayer and request ● Organised public meetings discussions demanded to cut down military expenditure industrial development, good education and eradication of poverty ● Drain of resources of India to England through statistics- drain theory by Dadabhai naoroji ● Moderate period is called liberal nationalism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The group of congressmen who criticised soft stance of moderates is called radicals ● Aurobindo Ghosh Bal Gangadhar Tilak Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal are the leaders ● Criticize the moderates as political beggars <p>Bal Gangadhar Tilak:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● He declared Swaraj is my birthright attended complete freedom is the aim of radicals ● They are organised people by employing religious celebrations like Ganesha Chaturthi Shivaji jayanti Durga celebrations ● He published Kesari and Maratha newspapers and influence on common people ● He wrote the book Gita Rahasya in prison it fueled freedom fever

Brahma samaj	Aligarh movement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Advocated monotheism ● Opposed meaningless rituals ● Should live with dignity ● equality to women and opposing polygamy child marriage ● give importance to English education and received good thoughts from West ● Established Vedanta college in Kolkata 	<p>Muslim community stayed away from the English education so Sir Syed Ahmed Khan started this movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mohammedan Liberty society established in 1863 made realisation of the value of English education ● he fought against superstition ignorance and stressed on intellectual thought ● He did not support for Parda system and opposed polygamy ● He founded Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College at Aligarh later it was named as Aligarh Muslim University ● Preaching the religious toleration Unity among religions ● Utilised Institutions for western scientific cultural ideas.

Narayana Guru Dharma paripalana yogam	Pariyar
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It was founded by Narayana Guru ● Strengthening backward and exploited community was the aim of this society ● in order to address the issues like untouchability denial of basic rights of human ● He declared one caste one religion one God for human being ● He built temples for backward communities ● He started Vaikom movement. a Temple entry Movement in 1924 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● it is a non Brahmin Movement launched agitation demanding representation in government and opposed restrictions on brahmins ● The movement was led by EV Ramaswamy Nayakar. ● He started self respect movement and self respect League in 1926 ● He was called as Periyara senior person ● rejected Rasheed Supremacy and said Tamil is language of dravidians hence he opposed Sanskrit ● He participated Temple entry movement at Vaikom and became the President of justice party in 1939 ● He formed Association Dravida kalagam ● A championed equality criticized caste gender based discrimination.

Prarthana samaj	Satyashodhak samaj
<p>It was founded by Dr Atmaram Panduranga in 1867 at Bombay</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It was finding solutions to various problems faced by women and lower caste ● Undertaken programs like education for women and rehabilitation of poor ● MG Ranade RG Bhandarkar are the main leaders ● Attempted to visit child marriage and injustice on Widows 	<p>It was founded by Jyotiba Phule in 1873</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aim at rights to non brahmin class and women ● He wrote a book Gulamgiri ● Open schools for Shudras and girls. Allowed people to draw water from his well ● The established hostels for girls ● Dr BR Ambedkar was influenced by work of Jyotiba Phule ● Savitribai was the wife of Jyotiba Phule and work accordingly.

Reasons for first world war	Results of the first world war
<p>Reasons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Issue of establishing control over colonies ● More competition about the European countries ● Control over each other and every market of the world including India ● Problems related to geographical boundaries ● Every country militarized itself too much ● An extreme form of nationalism ● the assassination of Archduke Fransis Ferdinand the prince of Austria was the immediate cause of the war 	<p>The triple entente force Germany to sign treaty of Versailles 1919 which was an insulting Germany</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Astro Hungary and Ottoman Empire lost their existence ● Germany lost most of its geographical area ● The physical map of Europe underwent change small countries emerged in Europe ● The league of Nations came to existence in 1919 ● The war penalty and other restrictions imposed on Germany ● The German industrialist exploited ● This leads to the growth of dictators like Hitler.

February revolution	October revolution
<p>Workers called for total boycotts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The famous and workers took arms and fought against the rulers • Lenin guided the foreigners and workers on the path of revolution. Lenin was declared as a traitor • The resistance of workers and farmers became more intense so Nicholas II run away from the country • The power was shared by moderates called as mensheviks they declared Russia as republic • This is called as February revolution 	<p>Lenin return to Russia and called for peace food and land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • this was supported by the workers and farmers across Russia • the bolsheviks the party of walkers created October revolution • the declared Russia is a socialist republic union • Lenin became the President of the government

Formations of Lenin	Reformations of Stalin
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He declared that land belong to the farmers • implemented political and economic policies that ensures free health schooling and Residents for Russians • Implemented Karl Marx scientific communism • He was died in 1924 	<p>Implemented five year plans for economical growth of USSR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USSR launched the first satellite in history of human civilization • Yuri Gagarin became the first astronaut of the world • The independent India's five year plan is borrowed from USSR • formations like Glasnost(Liberal economy) in 1985 and Perestroika(Re organising) in 1987 brought in

Reasons for second world war	Results
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Germany occupied Poland on September 1st 1939 ● the nationalism grow more in Germany and other European countries ● Industrial is funded more money to Nourish ultra nationalism in Germany ● Hate and egoistic movement started emerging in Europe ● Hitler emerged as the dictator of Germany and Musaloni emerged as the dictator of Italy ● Japan attack China to expand its territory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cause most misery and death in human history ● it also changed the social political and economical changes in the world ● In the place of league of Nations United Nations organisation came into existence ● English jeena USA USSR and France become permanent members ● USSR and USA became powerful rivals countries. It leads to cold war ● England France and other European countries lost their most of the colonies ● USA use Nuclear weapon in Japan nuclear arms race started between powerful countries

Cold war	Consequences
<p>the mistrust competition and fear that emerged between two blocks of the world after the end of second world war is called cold War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● the cold war is between capitalist block led by USA and communist bloc led by USSR ● Egypt India and other countries started non aligned movement and stayed away from the blocks 	<p>The competition to stockpile weapons grew</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● USA try to enter into agreement to sell its weapons across the world ● It formed more military organisations to have hold over ● Agreement like NATO SEATO CENTO signed by USA ● in every state of USA huge arms manufacturing factories were formed ● The competition for nuclear weapons increased ● The intelligence networks space War and better Technology increased ● The entire world entered into a invisible war and tension ● USA was successful in gaining the control ● USSR became victim to economic crisis and many other internal crisis.

Importance of Himalaya	Importance of Northern plain
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Himalayas act as Natural frontiers and prevent foreign invasion ● They prevent cold winds from Central Asia ● The Abstract rain bearing winds and causes heavy rainfall ● Their slopes have thick forest and ideal for plantation crops ● Himalayas are the storehouse of minerals place of many rivers Falls used to generate hydroelectricity. 	<p>This is very suitable for irrigation and Agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This area has perennial rivers and watched fertile Alluvial soil ● This land is very level and supports for a network of roads, rail and means of communication ● This is very useful for industrialisation and urbanisation and trade

Western ghats	Eastern ghats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A continuous range running parallel to the West Coast of India ● There are also known as Sahyadri mountains these are very steep on western side and the gentle on Eastern side ● Passes; Borghat , Talghat , Palghat . ● South of Palghat the Western Ghat continuous as Anaimalai , palani , Cardamom hills (Elaimalai) ● Anamudi is the highest peak in South about 2695 M 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● These Mountains are most runs parallel to the East Coast and extended from Mahanadi river to Nilgiri Hills ● They are lower than the Western Ghat and not continuous. The highest peak of eastern Ghat is Armaconda

Western coast	Eastern coast
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it lies between Western Ghat and Arabian Sea • It is extended from Rann of Kutch to Kanyakumari • It is narrow steep and Rocky • have two parts that is Konkan and Karnataka coast and Malabar Coast 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is extended from subarnarekha river to Kanyakumari. • It is located between Eastern Ghat and Bay of Bengal • Many rivers flows across and formed deltas such as Mahanadi Godavari Krishna and Kaveri • There are some lagoons are formed in the coast like Chilka Pulicat and Kolleru • There are two parts in eastern coast Northern circars and Coromandel

Importance of Deccan plateau	Importance of coastal plain
<p>The plateau is rich in minerals, forest and biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It influences on Southwest monsoon winds • It is covered with black soil and useful for agriculture • It is the birth place of many South Indian rivers and useful for generation of hydroelectricity. • It is well known for hill station such as Ooty in Tamilnadu. 	<p>It provide natural harbours helps in foreign trade. Kandla marmagoa Kochi Visakhapatnam and Kolkata</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are useful for fishing, useful for Ship Building, agriculture and salt production • They attract tourist and useful for navigation

Well irrigation	Canal irrigation
<p>It is possible in areas of low rainfall very easy and cheap not require any technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best suited for small land holding formers • it is largely practiced in Ganga plain Punjab Haryana Uttar Pradesh Bihar • open well and tubewell are the types of well irrigation 	<p>India has world's largest Canal system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are two types inundation canal and perennial canal • water is drawn directly from rivers without build of dam is called inundation canal • dams are constructed water is stored in Reservoir and used for agriculture through canal. these are perennial canal • Extensively practiced in Uttar Pradesh Punjab Madhya Pradesh

Alluvial soil	Black soil
<p>Soil that are composed of alluvium is called Alluvial soil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It is formed from sediment deposited by rivers ● It contributes great to development of agriculture ● Wheat paddy sugarcane cotton jute potato vegetables are preferred crops to cultivate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● it is known as regur soil and black cotton soil best suited for cotton crop ● Soil is derived from basalt rock with high clay ● It is highly retentate you of moisture and compact ● Cotton sugarcane Jowar wheat are best suited ● This soil largely found in Deccan trap Gujarat Maharashtra Karnataka Telangana

Desert soil	Mountain soil
<p>Formed under desert and semi desert conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Found in North West part of India Rajasthan Haryana ● Have content of soluble salt Sandy and low in moisture ● Which soil is not suitable for cultivation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Found on slopes of Mountain Hills and forest ● Formed due to decomposition of organic matter. It is rich in humus and fertile ● It is useful for plantation crops tea coffee and fruits ● It is found in Jammu Kashmir Himachal Pradesh Western Ghat

Effects of soil erosion	Soil conservation
<p>Loss of soil fertility and fall in agricultural production</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It leads to silting floods change course of rivers and reduce the capacity of reservoir ● Groundwater level decreases to decrease in soil moisture ● Vegetation cover dress up droughts will increase ● Economy get set back 	<p>protection of soil from erosion and preservation of fertility of soil is called soil conservation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Afforestation and reforestation 2. Overgrazing control 3. Contour farming 4. Construction of check dam 5. Contour bunding 6. Gully control and bench terracing.

Evergreen forest	Deciduous forest
<p>They are found areas of heavy rainfall about 250 CM of rainfall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on Western Ghats North East Hills Assam Tripura Nagaland Andaman and Nicobar • forest are dense trees grow to a greater height they are always evergreen • Teak Rosewood Mahogany Gurjan Champa etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are found in areas of annual rainfall having 100 to 200 CM • found in Eastern slopes of Western Ghat Maharashtra Karnataka Kerala Tamil Nadu Orissa West Bengal • the trees shed their leaves during the early summer and they are called monsoon forest • Teak Sal sandalwood mango name tamarind are the trees found here

Causes for distruction of forest	Conservation
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expansion of agricultural land 2. Construction of roads and Railway 3. Irrigation projects 4. Industrialisation and urbanisation 5. Overgrazing and forest fire 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Control of deforestation 2. Restriction on graze 3. Control of forest fire 4. Control of forest diseases 5. Controlling illegal cutting of trees 6. Legislation to check deforestation 7. Encouragement of afforestation

Reasons for Energy crisis	Remedies
<p>there is a great demand for energy but the production of energy is not sufficient this cause energy crisis</p> <p>Meader deposits of and shortage of Petroleum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality of coal • Erratic rainfall and shortage of water to generate hydroelectricity • Loss of power and process of transmission • Limited use of non conventional energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the production of petrol and coal • To have substitute for oil and coal • Importance to water power generation • Greater use of non conventional resource

Causes for over population	Problems of over population
<p>High birth rate is responsible for overpopulation. Early marriages religious and social attitudes polygamy and poverty illiteracy and tropical climate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Low death rate due to improved medical facility and control of epidemics. Lower infant mortality and spread of education 	<p>Rapid growth of population has posed several problems like unemployment shortage of food and malnutrition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Burden on civic and social amenities ● Low per capita income and slow economic development ● Political unrest and poverty ● Low standard of living and environmental pollution

Ports on the west	Ports on the East
<p>Kandla- Gujarat Gulf of Kutch</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Mumbai- the biggest spacious and it is the Gateway of India 3. Jawaharlal Nehru- it is built for the release of pressure on Mumbai 10 km of Mumbai 4. Marmagoa- located in Goa . Zuary estuay 5. New Mangalore- gateway of Karnataka. 6. Kochi- Queen of Arabian Sea 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tuticorin- Tamil Nadu 2. Chennai- oldest port and artificial 3. Ennore- substitute to Chennai port 4. Visakhapatnam- deepest and landlocked 5. Paradip- Mahanadi Delta Orissa 6. Kolkata- riverine port on Hooghly river second biggest port and it is the largest terminal port in Southeast Asia 7. Haldia- on the Confluence of Hooghly West Bengal

Reasons for Flood	Measures to control
<p>heavy rainfall melting of snow tropical cyclones cloudburst blockage of the free flow of river water and silting river beds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Deforestation faulty irrigation and agricultural practices breaching of marriages and Rapid urbanization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Afforestation in the catchment area helps in the reduction of run off ● construction of dams across the rivers and storing of water in reservoir ● Construction of embankments for production ● Flood forecasting and early warnings it help essential for taking time reaction to prevent loss of human life

Reasons for Coastal erosion	Measures to control
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● coastal erosion is the process of wearing away and removal of materials along the coast line by wave action ● Causes ● Sea waves ,monsoon winds, tropical cyclones and Tsunami ● Southwest monsoon winds causes intensive coastal erosion along the West coast of India ● During northeast monsoon season destruction occurs over the bay of Bengal areas of Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh ● Large waves generated by earthquake are called Tsunami ● Removal of sand and construction of breakwater are main causes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Construction of sea walls and groins ● Restrict sand mining in coastal areas ● Planting of trees to stabilize the beaches in coastal dunes

Reasons for earthquake	Measures to control
<p>Plate moments, volcanic eruption, faulting and folding landslides ,collapse of underground cave roofs, hydrostatic pressure of man made water bodie</p>	<p>avoiding the human settlements in the earthquake zones</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Follow earthquake resistant design for the construction ● Used building materials of high quality ● Restrict the over groundwater mining ● Restrict urban growth in the hilly areas where the seismic waves are intensive ● Avoid the construction of large dams and reservoirs ● Stop deforestation and heavy quarrying activities.

Reasons for unemployment	Measures to control
<p>“ IT IS A SITUATION WHERE A PERSON DOES NOT FIND WORK IN ACCORDANCE TO HIS CAPACITY AND QUALIFICATION”</p> <p>Reasons: Overpopulation, shortage of resource, dependence on agriculture , ruined cottage industry</p>	<p>Promoting skill level of the job seekers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Providing loans and subsidy to enable people to engage in self employment ● Providing world class skill to our people so that they able to compete with Global product ● Providing job oriented course to all

Effects of corruption	Measures taken to control
<p>Influence negatively on personal public life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It influence badly on economic and social life of country ● It nourishes administration are the part of officials ● Bribery Nepotism favourism tax evasion hoarding smuggling and cheating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It can be rooted out only through strong public ethics morality and personal commitment ● Political will and public support ● Ethical political leadership and good offices ● Political aware and educated public can weed out ● Lokpal and Lokayukta can bring down the intensity of corruption ● Awarding severe punishment for corrupt officials ● Installing CCTV cameras in government offices can bring down the intensity of corruption level.

Effects of communalism	Precautions taken to address
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It creates social differences natural suspicion fear ● Which leads to political competition social groupism ● It has the capacity to endangered the integrity and unity of India ● If disturb peace public and private property ● It leads to mutual accusation and physical hazards ● Input self-interest the head of national interest ● Main curtains to increase communal forces ● Tend to be suspicious of other religion this effects unity of the nation ● It would spoil integrity equality fraternity and diversity 	<p>Ideas like Uniform Civil Code</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Equality among all the citizens ● Supporting secular values in the society ● Transcending narrow thoughts in favour of national interest ● Developing healthy National thoughts

Terrorism	Measures taken to control
<p>The targets civilians military bases specific community religion race skin colour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Used explosives deadly gases work with a network of Intelligence ● Employee modern day gadgets transport ● Dead target on Airport railway stations markets ● The use tactics like a suicide bombing and kidnapping 	<p>India always criticize terrorism in other country</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It always strive to protect property and their life of ordinary people ● They have created special Elite forces to tackle ● Peace loving country has undertaken many initiatives to stop terrorism ● History says very little has been achieved by violent activities killing of great leaders does not terrorist their efforts achieved. Peace and love are greater than violence and hate

Aims of indian foreign policy	Factors influence on foreign policy
National security b. Enriching National economy c. Spreading cultural richness in another country d. increasing number of friendly countries and check the power of Enemy country e. Achieving world peace and coexistence	Issues of national interest and geographical interest 2. Political situation 3. Economic interest 4. Military issues 5. Public opinion and international situation.

Indo Russia relationship	Indo Pak relationship
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● India has cordial relationship with Russia even though it had non aligned movement policy ● USSR opposed China invasion on India in 1962 ● USSR supported during Goa Liberation in 1961 ● It supported Tashkent agreement in 1966 ● Both countries signed for 20 years peace cooperation 1971 ● Extended support for establishment of Bhilai and Bokaro Steel plants ● It shared industrial Technology with India ● Supported India to have permanent seat in UNO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It was integral part of India during pre Independence. Both emerged as independent nations in 1947 ● Issues like terrorism Jammu and Kashmir issue water dispute . India fought 3 wars against Pakistan ● Agreements like Tashkent, Shimla, Lahore bus Yatra, Agra conference signed ● Attack on Parliament House 2001 Mumbai attack 2007 Pathankot attack 2016 affected the quality of bilateral relationship ● Both share, cultural and economic ties mutual exchange ● mutual trade have continued both responded during emergency and natural calamities.

Indo-China relationship	India and USA relationship
<p>Relationship between both country goes back to Mesopotamia and Indus valley civilization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Buddhism originated in India and more accepted in China ● Indian rulers had cordial relationship with China ● Silk trade discussed in Kautilya economics ● Botht country signed for Panchsheel principles in 1954 ● The war broke out between two Nation in 1962 Tibetan crisis ● Border dispute. China has claimed on Arunachal Pradesh ● Both countries are major role in BRICS ● in spite of War both countries have health bilateral relationship both countries are leading economic growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Both are democratic countries and have a major role to play ● During Bipolar world and cold war India maintained equal distance from Russia ● USA supported the lot to five year plans ● US support during Indo China war 1965 and Indo Pak war ● India Has better relationship with USA in foreign trade science technology space and education ● share mutual Responsibility in strengthening UNO and maintenance of global peace.

Organised labours	Unorganised labours
<p>Sector which is enrolled as per law of the Government and provided fixed wage facility within framework of laws</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● it is guided by minimum wage act factory act special allowances provident fund ● School hospitals Industries banks are the example ● It is mandatory to pay taxes ● They have special facilities employment security ● It is guided by legal modalities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● it is the sector where legal provision do not completely governor ● relationship between employer and employee not guided by legal provisions ● the sector does not follow legal provisions of government ● There is no tax provision ● Vehicle repair vendors pushcart vendors are the example ● no fixed time duration of work they earn on daily basis ● they will not receive any medical benefits and no paid leaves

Problems of untouchability	Measures taken to eradicate untouchability
<p>The lowest position in social Strata. One who touch untouchable had to go under purification. Even he had to that if he walked away with untouchable having the distance of cow tail - Manu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They were kept outside the education. Restriction on vedic education <p>They were bar from learning Sanskrit. Ambedkar for hard to realise people importance of education. Education is a public property brought Revolutionary ideas thoughts and come up with provisions and the directions in the draught of constitution that's why he is called the chief architect of Indian Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denial of property rights. They were not allowed to own any property only expected to serve Masters this is in human and violation of basic human rights • Denial loves political participation rights . They were not allowed in politics during Vedic period even during British period. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Article 17 of Indian constitution prohibits untouchability • The Government of India has implemented untouchability crime act in 1955 • Civil rights Protection Act implemented in 1976 with amending to 1955 act • Universal rights to vote and participation in election also been provided • Reservations are been given in the field of education employment for SC and ST and backward classes • The act of 1989 regulations.

Paid work	Unpaid work
<p>if work is done without payment it is called unpaid labour. Ex; Scouts and Guides NCC ITI nursing artists painters family domestic work done by mother</p>	<p>The work which is paid or gets compensation is called paid work Factory workers teachers building workers. They get monetary compensation for the work.</p>

Mob	Mob violence
<p>a collection of people gathered in place and indulges in a temporary thinking demands and emotional expression</p> <p>Assembly of people at particular point without any Prior plan and gather to express decision.</p> <p>Ex accident scene and cinema theatres</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflex social shortcomings • Dis Satisfaction on social institution on government policies and programmes 	<p>When the behaviour of mob turns violent then it is called mob violence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would be no Unity • Leads to destruction of public property • Due to violence results in major deaths • The great serious law and order situation like communal violence caste violence • It leads to dominance of anti social elements • It is controllable through use of police and military

Reasons for child labour	Remedies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of social environment that honours and protect child rights • The greedy owners who strive for less wages and more work • Due to Agricultural crisis resulting out of drought which leads to migration of families. • Failure to compulsory and universal education • Failure to implement land reforms Act and minimum wage act properly. 	<p>Ensuring all the children below 18 years to be in the school</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring gender equality • Stopping migration of helpless family • Creating awareness • Implementation of child rights through grama panchayat

Reasons for child marriage	Prevention measures
<p>1. Gender discrimination is a primary reason.</p> <p>2. Lack of education. Child marriages breed child marriages</p> <p>3. Lack of proper implementation of law</p> <p>4. Poor implementation of legal provisions in school education</p>	<p>We can lodge a complaint with toll free number 1098</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We can also inform to headmaster village accountant Panchayat Development officer health inspector nearby police station. All these are child marriage prevention officers • Implementing the education development programs.children within 18 years of age should be within the schooling system and should have 100% attendance • Importance should be given to girls education. And should be empowered on priority basis

Reasons for child trafficking	Remedial action
<p>child labour ,child marriage ,School dropout ,poverty, negligence in the families, bonded labour.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over exposure to internet and social media, gender discrimination, financial difficulties in family, social inequalities • Frequent migrations. 	<p>Immoral human trafficking prevention Act 1956 has been amended and it prohibits child and women trafficking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those who are involved in any trafficking they are liable for punishment under IPC 370 and would be imprisoned for minimum 10 years • Formation of child rights clubs • Formation of child protection committee • Organising children grama sabha • Formation of child rights protection units • Formation of women and children trafficking prevention committees • Formation of Balika Sanga in all anganwadis of the state.

Savings account	Current account
<p>Generally opened by salaried persons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This facility is given to students senior citizens and pensioners • This type of accounts are open to encourage people to save money • There is no restrictions on deposition of money • Money can be withdrawn either by cheque or withdrawal slip 	<p>It is opened by Businessman who have a large number of transactions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount can be deposited or withdrawal any number of times • Banks do not give any interest on deposits • Banks collect service charge on such amount.

Types of bank	Types of accounts
<p>Central Bank or RBI</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Commercial banks 3. Industrial Development Banks 4. Land Development Banks 5. Indigenous banks 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Savings bank account 2. Current account 3. Recurring deposit account 4. Term of fixed deposit account.

Characteristics of bank	Functions of bank
<p>Dealing with money</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual/ firm/ company • Acceptance of deposits • Lending loans • Payment and withdrawal • Agency and utility services • Profit and service oriented • Ever increasing functions • Connecting link between depositor and borrower • Banking business • Name identity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accepting deposits from public and others • Lending money to public and institutions • Transferring money from place to place • Collecting money on cheque, draft and bills • Discounting of bills • Hiring safe deposit locker • Conducting foreign exchange transaction • Keeping valuable materials in custody

Services offered by bank	Services offered by postal Bank of India
Debit Card and Credit Cards 2. Personal loans 3. Home and vehicle loans 4. Mutual funds 5. Safe deposit lockers 6. Trust services 7. Signature guarantee 8. E- Banking	Post office savings bank <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It issues national saving certificate ● Kisan Vikas Patra ● Monthly recurring deposits ● Postal life insurance and Pension Payment ● Money transfer ● Promoting a capital investment of thousand crores.

Characteristics of an entrepreneur	Functions of of an entrepreneur
Creativity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dynamism ● Innovation ● Team build ● Leadership quality ● Problem solving ● Risk taking ● Commitment ● Goal oriented ● Self confidence ● Motivation 	Starts business by preparing plans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Organise the factors of production Take some decisions ● Coordinates ● Introduce new methods ● Bears risk ● Gives direction for effective operation

Financial organisation to promote entrepreneurship	Promotional organisation to promote entrepreneurship
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● IDBI ● NABARD ● Exim ● SIDBI ● IFCI ● ICICI ● LIC ● UTI and SFC 	District industrial centre <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Small industry Development Corporation Limited ● National Small Industries Corporation ● Small scale industry board ● Industrial estates ● Khadi and village industry Corporation ● Technical consultancy organisation ● Small industries service institution

Credit control measures (qualitative)	Credit control measures (quantitative)
<p>Bank rate policy: the rate at which RBI lends funds to commercial banks. ie repo rate and reverse repo rate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rate of lending money to commercial banks by RBI is called repo rate • the rate of borrowing money from commercial banks by RBI is called reverse repo. <p>This affects the interest rate and deposits</p> <p>2. Open market operation: buying and selling of government securities by Central Bank.</p> <p>3. Varying reserve requirements: banks are obliged to maintain reserves with RBI into accounts</p> <p>A. CRR cash reserve ratio B. SLR statutory liquidity ratio</p> <p>CRR-Bank required to reserving deposits with RBI SLR- Bank required to have minimum cash within.</p> <p>This way RBI can vary lending capacity of bank.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Change in lending margins: Collateral security margin against particular security is reduced or increased this leads to control over credit flow. 2. Credit rationing- maximum amount of credit given to a particular use or sector 3. Moral suasion-method of persuade in banks to advance the credit or reduced through letters and circulars 4. Direct action- measures taken by Central Bank against commercial banks.

Factors of globalisation	Characteristics of globalisation
<p>World wide technical economical political cultural exchange. Brought by communication transport and finance</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Helps in overcoming political barriers through trade 3. Create street rate zone by removing duty 4. Reduce the restriction on capital investment 5. Create subsidy to worldwide trade 6. Create harmony among countries 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increases international trade 2. International flow of capital 3. Create international agreement 4. Development of global finance system 5. Increase the role of WTO IMF WIPO 6. Outsourcing by multinational companies 7. Cultural exchange 8. Multi culturalization and diversity 9. Development of telecommunication border deta flow 10. Use of technology internet satellites and cell phone
Advantages of globalisation	Disadvantages of globalisation
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promotes economic growth generate more production 2. Increases standard of living 3. Made available of similar type of goods 4. Increase GDP 5. Increase in income of people 6. Customers are offered much choice of goods 7. Keep the cost down due to competition 8. Promotes specialisation best at making 9. Can improved political social link 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Developed countries have outsourced goods manufacture and white collar jobs to third world where cost of labour is low. 2. It leads to child labour 3. Resulted in unethical practices in trade 4. It helped terrorist and criminals 5. Increased garbage dumps pollution Sky High 6. consuming more junk food Mcdonalds KFC results in health degradation and spread of diseases so traditional family food habits slowly disappearing. Deadly viral diseases spread all over the world AIDS cancer dengue 7. Environmental degradation due to industrialisation pollution dumping the waste and garbage 8. cheap imports of goods from developing countries leads to unemployment in developed countries where production cost is high and outsourcing 9. Competition for infant industry small scale industry

Functions of WTO	Aims
<p>Functions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Being to force trade agreements 2. Administration world trade 3. Stress for free independent 4. Reducing tax in border trade 5. Bringing trade under legal framework 6. Assistance in trade 7. Bringing efficiency in trade 	<p>AIMS at</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bringing down living cost and raise of lifestyle 2. Settling disputes and tension 3. Economic growth 4. Good governance 5. Peace and stability.

Reasons for consumer exploitation	Consumer production
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● the direct transaction between the producer and consumer has almost stopped ● the price fixation of the goods and services was done mainly by the middleman ● Consumer had to undergo various difficulties and problems, the incurred many losses ● The development of information Technology has led to teleshopping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It refers to production to consumers against exploitation by the producers and traders ● Consumer protection Act ● many moments blood pressure on government and alerted it to formulate new ads to safeguard the interests of the consumers ● More than 30 acts have been implemented ie essential commodities act, weights and measures act, act against adulteration of food articles, Government of India Act 1986

Importance of public finance	Goals of public finance
<p>The government activities of mobilising revenue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● socio economic growth ,maintain economic stability and achieve fair distribution of income ● the money raised through borrowing for development activities ● It increases the growth rate of the economy and benefits everyone ● The government tries to regulate the economic activities ● the study of public finance also helps in analysis and evaluation of budget. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote faster economic development ● Promote industry trade and Commerce ● Agricultural and rural development ● Promote balanced regional growth ● Build socio-economic overheads roadways railways power Promote full employment ● Maximize social welfare

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