

**SSLC
SOCIAL SCIENCE-1
ENGLISH MEDIUM NOTE-PDF**

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Revolutions that Influenced the World SS1-1 Note

What are the major factor that stimulated earlier revolutions in the world?

-Renaissance.

The American War of Independence

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

Causes of the American War of Independence

- Tax policies of England

- Mercantilist Laws

- Thinkers and their ideologies.

Tax policies of England

-The British collect tax from 13 American colonies according to their needs.

-But the colonies had no Representation in government.

-“No taxation without representation” this slogan was raised by the people of America as part of a powerful agitation.

Mercantilist Laws

-Policy implemented by the British merchants with the help of their motherland in the American colonies, is known as Mercantilism Mercantilist Laws

Main principles of Mercantilism 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.

-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.

-Import tax must be paid for the import of tea, glass, paper, etc.

Thinkers and their ideologies.

-James Otis:- No taxation without Representation.

-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).

Important incidence of The American War of Independence

- Boston Tea Party On 16 December 1773. Beginning of the war

- The delegates of all the colonies except Georgia met at Philadelphia in 1774 to protest against the policies and rules imposed by England.

- It is known as the First Continental Congress.

- The colonies submitted a petition to the King of England

- They demanded the revocation of the regulations enforced on industry and commerce and not to impose tax without the approval of the people

- The Second Continental Congress held at Philadelphia in 1775 elected George Washington as the commander-in-chief of the Continental Army.

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

-The American Continental Congress issued the famous Declaration of Independence on 4 July 1776.

-The declaration was prepared By Thomas Jefferson, and Benjamin Franklin.

-The war between England and the colonies in North America that began with the Declaration of Freedom, ended in 1781.

-According to the 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.

-George Washington became the first president of the United States of America, formed in accordance with the new constitution.

Regarding human rights and freedom, what all can you find in declaration of American Independence?

- All are equal.
- Everyone has certain rights.
- To achieve rights, establish governments with the approval of those who rule
- The people have the power to change or abolish the government

Prepare a flow chart illustrating the various events that led to the formation of the United States of America.

- Mercantilist Laws.
- Ideologies of thinkers.
- No taxation without representation.
- Boston Tea Party-16 December 1773.
- First Continental Congress - 1774.
- Petition to the King of England.
- The Second Continental Congress 1775.
- George Washington - chief of the Continental Army.
- Thomas Paine declaration - Americans to break the ties with Britain.
- The Third Continental Congress 1776.
- Declaration of American Independence on 4 July 1776.
- England ratified the freedom of thirteen colonies in 1783.
- Formation of the American Constitution.
- George Washington became the first president of the United States of America

The impact of American Independence movement on later world history?

- 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.

The French Revolution

Causes

- Autocratic rule
- The luxurious and extravagant life of Kings.
- The social and economic inequality.
- The French society was divided into three Strata.
- They were known as the Estates.

First Estate:-Clergy

- Held vast land
- Collected the tax called 'Tithe' from farmers.
- Exempted from all taxes.
- Controlled higher positions in administrative and military service.

Second Estate:-Nobility

- Engaged in military service.
- Collect various tax from farmers.
- Made farmers work without wage.
- Exempted from all taxes.
- Led luxurious life.
- Held vast land.

Third Estate:

- The middle class, including traders, writers, lawyers, officials, teachers, and bankers, -Farmers and craftsmen.
- No role in the administration.
- Paid land tax namely 'Taille' to the government.
- Low social status.
- Paid taxes to clergy and nobles.

Ideologies of the thinkers

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.
- The luxurious life and squander of the Bourbon kings, clergy and lords and the frequent wars they waged, along with 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.
- To levy new taxes upon commoners, Louis XVI summoned the States General, the legislative assembly of the representatives from all the three estates, in 1789.
- Similar to the French society, the States General also had three estates.
- Traditionally, each Estate would vote as a group and 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, Third Estate (the Commons) demanded individual vote for each member of all the three estates.
- While the arguments went on, the members of the Third Estate declared themselves as the National Assembly of France.
- They assembled in the tennis court nearby, and swore not to leave until they had framed a constitution of France.
- This event is known as the 'Tennis Court Oath'.
- 14 July 1789 Revolutionaries stormed with the slogan 'liberty, equality, and fraternity', demolished the Bastille prison, the symbol of Bourbon monarchy.
- This event is considered as the commencement of the French Revolution.
- 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.

When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold .Who said that? Why?

- The Austrian Chancellor Metternich Said this about the influence of the French Revolution.
- Because the French Revolution spread the ideas of equality, liberty and fraternity all over the world, and the rulers in Europe were afraid of it.

Goals and influences of French Revolution.

- Liberty, equality and fraternity were the aims of French revolution.

Influences

- Stimulated all the later revolutions in the world.
- Ended the feudal system in Europe, and threatened the autocratic rulers.
- Proclaimed that nation is not merely a region, but the people.
- Contribute the concept of peoples sovereignty.
- Led to the emergence of Nationalism.
- Helped the growth of the middle class.
- Spread the ideas of equality, liberty and fraternity.

What are the provisions of the Declaration of Human Rights, which was passed by the National Assembly of France after the French Revolution?

- Men are bor

- The aim of all political associations is the preservation of the natural and indivisible right of man.
- These rights are liberty property, security, and resistance to oppression.
- The principle of all sovereignty resides essentially in the nation.
- Liberty consists in the freedom to do everything which injures no one else.
- Law can only prohibit such actions as are hurtful to society

What are the features of Napoleon Bonaparte's reign?

-Napoleon Bonaparte's autocratic rule in France for a short period from 1799 onwards.

Features

- In France, nationalism strengthened during the reign of Napoleon.
- One by one, he invaded the other European countries.
- The European countries feared that the reforms of Napoleon would spread all over Europe.
- Napoleon was defeated by the European Alliance in the battle of Waterloo and lost his power in 1815.

Administrative reforms of Napoleon Bonaparte?

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

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Exercised state's control over the clergy. -Sinking fund -Established Bank of France -Constructed several roads for transportation. -new code of law
-End of feudalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Farmers were made the owners of land. -Exercised state's control over the clergy. -Code of law
-Nationalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Development of Transportation -Bank of France -Code of law

THE LATIN AMERICAN REVOLUTION

-The Spanish and Portuguese colonized the Latin America to exploit the economic richness.

Examine how the colonial rule affected the life of natives of Latin America.

- The Spanish and Portuguese propagated their language, religions and customs.
- They build houses and Churches in Spanish style, several schools were established for imparting Spanish system of education.
- The Spanish farming methods and crops were introduced.
- New diseases spread from Europeans to the Latin Americans.
- Racial discrimination was enforced towards the natives in all walks of life.
- They looted the resources and wealth of the Latin American people.

- Enslaved the natives to work.
- The revolutions lead by Jose De San martin, Francisco Miranda and Simon Bolivar etc., lead Latin American Countries to be independent.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Causes

- Farmers and factory workers in Russia led a tragic life under the autocracy of the Tsar emperors, who ruled Russia.
- The low agricultural production affected the farmer's income.
- The landless farmers had to pay huge tax.
- Though Russia was rich in natural resources, their industrial production was meagre.
- It was the foreigners who controlled majority of the industries that existed there.

Ideologies of the thinkers

- Writers like Maxim Gorky, Leo Tolstoy, IvanTurgenev, and Anton Chekhov depicted the plight of the workers and farmers in their works.
- The Marxist ideologies formulated by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels stirred the workers.
- They called for establishing the supremacy of the workers instead of that by the capitalists.
- Trade unions were formed to find remedies for the plight of the workers.
- Based on the Marxist ideologies, the Social Democratic Workers Party was formed.
- Later, this party was split into the Mensheviks (minority) and the Bolsheviks (majority).
- The main leaders of the Bolsheviks were Lenin and Trotsky.
- Alexander Kerensky led the Mensheviks.
- The crisis reached its worst when Russia was defeated in the Russia-Japan war in 1905.
- 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.

February Revolution. (Analyse the circumstances that led to form a provisional government in Russia)

- Workers' organizations called "the Soviets" were formed all over Russia to conduct strikes
- When the strikes gained massive strength, the emperor was compelled to form a legislative assembly called Duma.
- Ignoring the Marxism protest from Duma, Nicholas II, the then Tsar decided to participate in the First World War Social Democratic Workers Party
- A lot of Russian soldiers founded by Karl Marx and 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.
- It was the tragic experience during the First World War that induced them to do so.
- The workers captured Petrograd and Nicholas II was thrown out of power.
- A provisional government was formed under Alexander Kerensky, the Menshevik leader.
- This revolution that took place in March came to be known as the February Revolution.

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.
- They propagated that only proletarians' (workers) government could eradicate centuries old economic backwardness and inequality.
- In October 1917, the Bolsheviks organized an armed Rebellion against the provisional government.
- Kerensky fled from the country and Russia came under the control of the Bolsheviks.
- This event, through which the Bolsheviks attained power, is known as the October Revolution (as per Russian C

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 developments 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.

What are the tactics or strategies adopted by foreigners to dominate China?

Opium trade: -The Europeans exported opium to China and traded it there, enslaving its people economically and mentally.

Open Door Policy: -The open-door policy is a strategy adopted by the United States to gain trade rights in China.

-Accordingly, the United States argued that all countries have equal rights and opportunities in Chinese markets.

Causes of the Chinese Revolution?

- The Manchu Dynasty, which ruled China, was in favour of foreign intervention and domination, which led to the Chinese Revolution.
- The earliest revolts against the Manchu Dynasty were known as the Boxer Rebellion.
- It was called because the rebels accepted the boxer's fist as their emblem.

The First Chinese Revolution, led by Dr. Sun Yat-Sen

- In 1911, another revolution took place under the leadership of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen against the Manchu Dynasty.
- This ended monarchy in China.
- After the revolution, Kuomintang party established a republican government in Southern China under the leadership of Sun Yat-Sen.
- He gave importance to ideologies like nationalism, democracy, and socialism.
- He decided to nullify the unjust treaties signed with the foreign countries.
- The Kuomintang republic adopted measures for the progress of agriculture and industry.
- China received assistance from Russia in various fields and the Chinese Communist Party was formed.
- Following the death of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, the Kuomintang party is headed by Chiang Kai-Shek.

Explain the role played by Mao Zedong to make China a people's republic

- Chiang Kai-Shek ascertained military autocracy in China.
- He gave opportunity for foreign powers including America to freely interfere in China.
- Co-operation with communists was terminated.
- Coal and iron industries, banking, and foreign trade were all controlled by foreign countries.
- The Communists who opposed Chiang Kai-Shek's policies were brutally suppressed.
- At this time Mao Zedong, who had emerged as the leader of the Communist Party, began a journey from Kiangsi in South China in 1934.
- This journey, which covers a distance of about 12000 km, is known as the Long March.
- The adventurous trip ended at Yanan in North Western China.
- Throughout the journey they seized agricultural land and villages from lords and distributed them among the farmers.
- The Red Army led by Mao Tse Dong, captured the centre of Kuomintang rule.
- Mao Tse Dong and the Communist Party became the symbol of struggle of the Chinese against foreign power.
- Chiang Kai-Shek had to seek political asylum in Taiwan.
- China became the People's Republic of China on 1st October 1949 under the leadership of Mao Tse Dong.

All the Best

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World in the twentieth Century SS1-2

Why do the African countries share straight borderlines?

- The Europeans, who reached Africa in search of natural resources, partitioned the continent at the beginning of the 20th century.
- On the basis of some agreements among the European countries, they divided the African nations amongst themselves by just drawing straight lines on the map.

How did Industrial Revolution cause colonization? Flow chart

- Industrial Revolution
- Establishment of factories
- Capitalists invested in factories
- Large scale Increase in production.
- Domestic markets have come to an end.
- Expansion of trade to Asia, Africa and Latin America.
- European countries used political power and military forces, to economic exploitation.
- This process is called Colonization.

What motivated the capitalist countries to invest in the colonies?

- Trade unions were formed to protest against capitalist exploitation in Europe.
- Constant agitations of trade unions and the resultant increase in their wages diminished the profit of the capitalists.
- Availability of Cheap labour in colonies.
- Availability of raw materials in colonies.
- Low cost involved in manufacturing and selling goods in Colonies.

What is imperialism?

- The distinctive phase of flow of finance capital to colonies is known as Imperialism.

Fundamental feature of imperialism.

- Imposing a nation's political, economic and cultural dominance on another nation
- Colonialists imposed their dominance using legal system, administrative measures, military force etc.

How does imperialism differ from colonization?

- Using political power and military forces, the European countries economically exploited Asian, African and Latin American nations.
- Later, these countries became the colonies of European countries.
- This process is called Colonization.
- But the distinctive phase of flow of finance capital Europe to colonies is known as Imperialism.

How did imperialism affect the colonies?

- Traditional economic system of the colonies was destroyed.
- Administrative and judicial systems were replaced.
- People in colonies were forced to cultivate cash crops in lieu of traditional food crops.
- Poverty and unemployment increased.
- Natural resources were widely exploited.
- Indigenous arts, literature, language, culture and education system were destroyed.

How did Industrial Revolution cause conflicts among nations?

- As a result of the Industrial Revolution in Europe, production was increased on a large scale and domestic markets were not enough to sell them.
- This brought the European countries to other continents for market.
- They competed in Europe and other continents to gain markets.
- This competitions lead conflicts among nations.
- Competition and conflict among imperialist nations for colonies and markets led to the outbreak of wars.

Causes of the First World War

- Disputes between the imperialist powers. -Competition between European countries for colonies

- Formation of military alliances.
- Formation of aggressive nationalist movements
- Imperialist Crisis
- The assassination of Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the throne of Austria

Formation of Military alliances.

- The conflicts between the imperialist powers and the competition between the European countries for colonial gains led to the formation of military alliances
- Triple Alliance and
- Triple Entente are military alliances.

Triple Alliance:-Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary.

Triple Entente:- England, France, Russia.

Formation of Aggressive nationalism

- Aggressive nationalists considered their own nations as the supreme and justified whatever be the actions of their nations.
- Pan-slav,
- Pan-German,
- Revenge movement. These are the aggressive nationalist movements.

Imperialist Crisis

- The crises were a result of Serbia with Russian assistance and Austria with Germany's support to dominate the Balkans.
- Imperialist Crisis are -Moroccan Crisis and -Balkan Crisis.

The assassination of Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the throne of Austria

- Serbian youth Gavrilo Prinsep, assassinated Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the throne of Austria at the Bosnian capital Sarajevo in July 1914.
- Austria held Serbia responsible for it and declared war on Serbia on 28 July 1914.
- The allied nations rushed to help their allies.
- Almost all the nations of the world directly or indirectly were involved in it.
- Therefore this war is known as the First World War.
- The First World War ended in 1918.

The impact (results) of the First World War?

- Over 10 million people lost their lives or were injured in the war.
- Agriculture, industry and communication system were destroyed.
- Poverty, unemployment and inflation increased.
- Economic dominance of Europe diminished. -Liberation movements in Asia and Africa strengthened.
- In a bid to bring about peace in the world, the League of Nations was formed.
- 'The Treaty of Versailles was an example of the vengeance against the defeated nations' - Substantiate.
- A peace conference was convened at Paris in 1919 to discuss post-war situation, under the leadership of the winning allies, Britain and France.
- They signed different treaties with the defeated nations.
- Among these treaties, the Versailles Treaty signed with Germany in 1919 was the most important one.

Treaty of Versailles

- According to this treaty, German colonies were divided among the victorious powers.
- Germany was forced to pay a huge amount as war indemnity.
- The allies occupied the rich mines of Germany.
- All war guilt was imposed on Germany and was disarmed.

Explain the causes and effects of the worldwide recession in 1929.

- The United States provided massive loans to European countries devastated by World War I
- The basis of the global exchange has been the US dollar instead of the British pound.
- America emerged as the new world economic power.
- The people who were bankrupted by the war were unable to buy goods.

- Goods were kept unsold in factories.
- European nations failed to repay their debts to the USA
- Banks collapsed.
- Inflation became uncontrollable.
- Acute unemployment and poverty.
- To overcome this crisis, the European nations adopted a strategy of imposing heavy taxes on the colonies.

"Fascism was a product of the First World War"- substantiate

- The First World War devastated both the allies.
- Many European governments lost their power.
- People were in misery.
- Unemployment, poverty and inflation gnawed their entire system.
- Fascism came to power by exploiting this political uncertainty.
- Fascism in Italy Known as Nazism in Germany
- Economic destruction, rivalry against the victors, Aimlessness of governments etc. facilitated these forces to grab power.

Characteristics of Fascism.

- Antagonism to Democracy.
- Opposition to socialism.
- Glorifying the nation.
- Adoring the purity of race.
- Justifying war.
- Diffusion of aggressive nationalism.
- Deifying the past.
- Indoctrination of ideologies through arts, literature and education.
- Military dictatorship.
- Destruction of political rivals.

What are the circumstances under which the Fascist party came to power in Italy.

- Italy got nothing, though she was with the victors in the First World War.
- Post-war destruction of industries, unemployment, increase in tax, inflation etc. kept people away from the government.
- Industrialists, in fear of Italy moving to socialism, were prompted to support fascism.

What were the features of Mussolini's rule that seized power in Italy?

- Dictatorial measures were taken in the political and economic sectors.
 - Violence and ferocity were the strategies of the Fascists.
 - Socialists and leaders of peasants and workers were proclaimed as enemies of the nation.
 - Those who opposed the Fascist Party were executed.
 - The aim of Mussolini was to restore ancient Roman Empire.
 - He adopted several symbols of ancient Roman administration.
 - Using his military force the 'BlackShirts', Mussolini suppressed the opponents through Fascist policies.
 - His aggressive foreign policy led him to conquer nations like Ethiopia, Albania etc.
 - Italy's run for dictatorship paved the way for the outbreak of another war.
- Factors that helped Hitler, the leader of Nazi party come to power in Germany
- The Treaty of Versailles imposed by the victorious allies on Germany after the First World War.
 - Economic destruction and inflation.
 - Failure of German government and the resultant political uncertainty.
 - Hitler's oratory skills and organizational abilities, easily succeeded in gaining popular support.
 - He dismissed the government and captured power.

What were the features of Hitler's rule in Germany?

- Socialists, Communists, Jews and Democrats were executed.
- Hitler held the Jews responsible for Germany's ruin and humiliation.
- Jews were massacred enmasse in specially built concentration camps.
- This is known as the Holocaust.
- A military force 'Brown Shirts' and a secret police troop 'Gestapo' were in charge of assaulting and massacring the Jews.
- Hitler projected the purity of the Aryan race and argued that Aryans should rule the world.

- He deified the Aryans ancestry of the Germans.
- All other political parties, except the Nazis, were banned.
- Trade unions also were banned.
- Military service was made compulsory.
- Hitler incited a spirit of revenge among the Germans against the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.
- He used newspapers, radio, cinema, and education systems widely to propagate the ideologies of Nazism.
- Hitler adopted an aggressive foreign policy.
- He attacked Austria and Czechoslovakia.
- Germany formed alliance with Italy and Japan.
- It was opposed by other countries.
- Ultimately this led to the outbreak of another world war.

Similarities of ideologies put forth by both Fascists and Nazis

Ideology	Fascism	Nazism
Purity of race.	-Restore ancient Roman Empire.	-Projected the purity of the Aryan race
Destruction of political rivals.	-Socialists and leaders of peasants and workers were proclaimed as enemies of the nation. -Those who opposed the Fascist Party were executed.	-Socialists, Communists, Jews and Democrats Were executed.
Military dictatorship.	-Using his military force the 'BlackShirts', Mussolini suppressed the opponents through Fascist policies.	-A military force 'Brown Shirts' and a secret police troop 'Gestapo' were in charge of assaulting and massacring the Jews.
Diffusion of aggressive nationalism.	-Conquered Ethiopia, Albania etc.	-Attacked Austria and Czechoslovakia.

Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany defy world peace. Substantiate

-The invasion of neighbouring countries by Italy and Germany, which had adopted an aggressive foreign policy, threatened world peace and led to World War II.

Second World War that lasted from 1939 to 1945. (Background (Causes)of the Second World War).

- Following the Peace Treaty at Paris in 1919, the victorious nations shared the colonies of the defeated nations.
- Neither Germany nor Italy had any colony or market.
- Italy and Germany planned to conquer colonies and attack weak nations.
- Formation Alliance

Axis Powers:- Italy, Germany and Japan.

Allied Powers:- Britain, France and China.

- The League of Nations failed to stall the attacks of the Axis Powers.
- When Germany, Italy and Japan attacked other nations, capitalist countries like Britain and France did not prevent the attacks.
- They considered Soviet Union, being a socialist country, as their chief enemy.
- This policy which encouraged Fascist attacks is known as the Policy of Appeasement.
- On 1st September 1939, Germany attacked Poland.
- This prompted the allied nations to declare war against Germany that ultimately resulted in the outbreak of the Second World War on 3rd September 1939.

Effects of the 2nd War

- The entry of Soviet Union and America changed the complexion of the Second World War.
- Italy, and Germany surrendered immediately.
- Mussolini was killed by the local partisans.
- Hitler committed suicide.
- The Soviet Union moved to Japan through Trans-Siberia to subjugate Japan's .
- But before it could reach Japan, the United States of America dropped two atom bombs in Japan- 'Little Boy' in Hiroshima on 6 August 1945 and 'Fat Man' in Nagasaki on 9 August.
- Soon, Japan surrendered.
- World War II is over.

Consequences of Second world war

- Over 10 million people died.
- Economic system of European countries was destroyed.
- European dominance in world diminished.
- Freedom movements in Asia and Africa Intensified.
- America and Soviet Union emerged as global powers.
- In a bid to preserve and maintain world peace, the United Nations Organization (UNO) was formed.

War affects both innocents and culprits. Prepare a note on the lessons that we can imbibe from the First and Second World Wars.

- Many people were killed on the part of the innocent and the culprits.
- The economy of the two parties were destroyed.
- Agriculture, industry and communication system of the two parties were destroyed.
- Poverty, unemployment and inflation of the two parties were increased.

United Nations Organization

- It was formed on October 24, 1945, as a result of efforts to bring peace to the world after World War II
- The headquarters of the UN is in New York, United States of America.

Aims of United Nations Organization

- Save the succeeding generations from the scourge of war
- To protect international treaties and laws.
- To foster social and economic development of countries.

Decolonization.

- Post- Second World War, dominance of imperial powers was questioned.
- European countries could not suppress the intensified nationalist movements in colonies.
- The USA and the USSR, which emerged as super powers after the Second World War, supported freedom movements in various European colonies.
- Gradually, colonies started to secure freedom from the imperialist control.
- This process is called Decolonization.

The major countries that gained independence after World War II and the leaders who fought against imperialist nations.

- India - Mahatma Gandhi
- South Africa - Nelson Mandela
- Ghana - Quami Nkrumah
- Kenya - Jomo Kenyatta

Cold War (It was the conflicting ideologies that led to 'Cold war'? Evaluate)

- After World War II, the United States led the capitalist bloc as the new political and economic power.
- The Soviet Union was led by a coalition of nations that embraced the socialist economy
- These two blocs- capitalist bloc and socialist bloc that represented contradictory ideas-continued their political and diplomatic wars.
- This enmity based on ideological conflict and diplomatic confrontations as called the cold war.

Non-Aligned Movement (How did decolonization and cold war lead to the formation of Non-Aligned Movement?)

- The non-aligned movement is formed as an alternative to capitalism and socialism.
- After the Second World War, newly independent states in Asia, Africa, and Latin America were formed by the Allied Movement.
- They realized that the Cold War was yet another face of imperialism and that it would threaten world peace.
- The Non-Aligned Movement is a unity of countries that are not part of the capitalist bloc or socialist bloc.
- They understood that the race of super powers for weapons and a stronger military force would pose harm to them.

- They realized that only a world without war and conflict could advance economically and socially.
- The idea of the Non-Aligned Movement was mooted at a meeting held Bandung in Indonesia in 1955.
- The first conference of the non-aligned countries was held in Belgrade in 1961.
- Jawaharlal Nehru's view is that Non-Aligned is not a departure from world affairs, but an active involvement in many of the problems facing the world.

The leaders who formed the Non-Aligned Movement

Jawaharlal Nehru	- India
Gamal Abdul Nasser	- Egypt
Marshal Tito	- Yugoslavia
Ahmed Sukarno	- Indonesia

Examine how imperialist interests caused the unrest in West Asia.

Balfour Declaration.

- Until the First World War, the territory including Palestine was part of the Turkish Empire.
- As Turkey was defeated in the war, Britain took over the region.
- Since the Jews helped Britain in the war, the then British foreign secretary Arthur Balfour declared the establishment of a Jewish nation in West Asia as a reward
- It is known as Balfour Declaration.

Zionist movement

- Zionism is an international movement with an objective of the establishment of a homeland for the Jews.
- In 1948, the nation Israel was formed.
- Consequently, many wars broke out between Israel and the Arab nations.
- Israel seized Palestine.
- The Palestinian refugees migrated to various Arab countries.

Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)

- In this context, with an objective of establishing a nation for the Palestinians, a movement called Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) was founded with Yasser Arafat as the president.
- After a series of bloodsheds and massacres, Israel agreed in principle to recognize Palestine as a free nation.
- This agreement mediated by the US is called the Oslo Pact (1993).
- But, the provisions in the pact are yet to be implemented.

Disintegration of Soviet Union - Causes and effects.

- The administrative measures of Mikhail Gorbachev (Glasnost and Perestroika)
- Deviation from the basic principles of socialism.
- Corruption and inefficiency of the bureaucracy.
- Failure in bringing about changes in economic sector.
- With the resignation of Gorbachev as President in 1991, Soviet Union formally ceased to exist.
- The Cold War is over.
- A unipolar world has emerged under the leadership of the USA in the place of a bipolar one.

Unipolar World- American Dominance

- America emerged as a global power and centre of world politics following the disintegration of Soviet Union.
- This is called unipolar world order.

What are the strategies adopted by America to establish its dominance over the world?

- Utilizing international agencies, America provided financial and military aids to countries of the world.
- Extended military alliances.
- Media were used to promote America's vested interests
- America's imperialist policy paved the way for the Gulf War
- America utilized their military facilities and Technological progress in these wars.
- As a result, alliances were formed different parts of the world against American domination.

Neo Imperialism

- In the post-war period, a new kind of imperialism emerged.
- Multinational companies are companies registered in one country and functioning in many countries.
- Neo imperialism is the process by which multinational companies(capitalist countries) intervene in their own interests in the economic, social and cultural sectors of developing and underdeveloped countries.

How does neo imperialism affect the economy of Third World countries?

- The multinational companies competed with one another to control the resources and assets of the third world countries.
- They promoted consumerism in third world countries to sell their products.
- Developing nations were considered as the markets for the multinational companies.
- The products of the developed countries reached to the villages of the developing countries.
- Due to the pressure from multinational products and marketing strategies, the economy of many countries started to collapse.

New Economic Policy

The new economic Policies are the ideas of neo-imperialism. They are

- Globalization,
- privatization and
- liberalization.

Liberalization

- Adoption of liberal regulations and taxation systems to facilitate the import of multinational products to domestic markets.

Privatization

- Privatisation of public sector undertakings in an attempt to promote private sector.

Globalization

- Economic system of the country linked to global economy.

Effects of Globalization

- The interests and motives of the multinational companies protected
- Competition driven market came into existence.
- Trans-border flow of products, services, raw materials, capital, latest technology and human resources facilitated.

Institutions that devising(formulating) and executing various policies in favour of globalization.

- World Bank,
- International Monetary Fund,
- World Trade Organization.

The advantages of globalization

- Globalization open up many opportunities and possibilities around the world.
- The dissemination of information technology.
- The cross-border exchange of goods and services gave rise to the idea of a Global Village.

What are the challenges posed by globalization to the developing countries?

- The intervention of multinational companies challenged the concept of nation state
- Led to the destruction of indigenous culture.
- Price of agricultural products plunged.
- Public sector undertakings were destroyed.
- Government withdrew from social service sectors.
- Natural resources were looted.

All the Best

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Public administration SS1-3

Aims of government institutions?

-Implementing laws and development programmes designed by the government.

Public Administration - definition of N.Gladden

-Public Administration is concerned with the administration of the government.

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.

-Governmental institutions are part of public administration

-They functioned for the welfare of the people.

-Public administration varies according to system of governance.

Significance of public administration?

-Formulate governmental policies.

-Ensure welfare of the people.

-Find out solutions to public issues.

-Provide goods and Services.

Bureaucracy

-The employees who work under public administrative system and administer the country are together known as 'bureaucracy'.

Significance (aims) of bureaucracy

-Functioning the day-to-day operations of public administration.

-Make the public administration system dynamic.

-Deliver all the services of government to the people.

-Prepares plans for the scientific utilization of human and material resources and implements them effectively.

Features of bureaucracy.

-Hierarchical organisation.

-Permanence.

-Appointment on the basis of Qualification.

-Political Neutrality.

-Professionalism.

Indian Civil Service

-The Indian Civil Service is made up of all the officers of the Central Government and the State Government and various Public Sector Enterprises.

-The Indian Civil Service can be divided into three

1. All India Services

-Recruits at national level

-Appoints in central or state service

Eg: Indian -Administrative Service, Indian Police Service

2. Central Services

-Recruits at national level

-Appoints in central government departments only

Eg: Indian Foreign Service, Indian Railway Service

3. State Services

- Recruits at state level
- Appoints in state government departments only
- Eg : Sales tax officer.

Union Public Service Commission (UPSC).

- Candidates to all India services and central services are recruited by the Union Public Service Commission.
- 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.
- UPSC is constituted on the basis of constitutional provisions.
- So UPSC is called constitutional institutions.

Public Service Commission (PSC) of the State.

- 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.
- State PSC's is constituted on the basis of constitutional provisions.
- So State PSC's are called constitutional institutions

Administrative Reforms

- A number of steps are taken by the government for increasing the efficiency of the services and to provide service to people in a time bound manner.
- They are known as administrative reforms.
- The intention is to make administration people friendly and efficient.
- For this government constitutes administrative reform commissions at national and state levels.

Examples for Administrative Reforms

- E-Governance.
- Right to Information.
- Right to Service.
- Lokpal and Lokayuktha.
- Central Vigilance Commission.
- Ombudsman

E-governance

- E-governance is the use of electronic technology in administration.
- Examples: - The single window system for admission to Higher Secondary courses.
- Online applications for various scholarships, etc.

Benefits of E-governance.

- 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.

Right to Information

- We can collect information from any government office about its working.
- People got this opportunity under the Right to Information Act 2005.
- The efforts of Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Samghathan of Rajasthan has led to the legislation of

Right to Information Act.

- This ensures the right of all citizens of India to receive information.

Main objectives of Right to Information

- The main objectives of this Act are to prevent corruption, create responsibility and make the functioning of the government transparent.
- The citizens will get copies of public documents if they apply for them.

Right to Service

- Right to Service Act is a law which ensures services to the people.
- This law determines the time limit for every service given by a government office.
- If the deserved service is not given within this time limit, the responsible employee should pay a fine.
- As per the Right to Service Act, an officer is appointed in every government office to give guidance and proper help to the applicants.

Central Vigilance Commission

- The Central Vigilance Commission is the institution constituted at the national level to prevent corruption.
- It came into effect in 1964.
- It is formed to prevent corruption in the central government offices.
- The Central Vigilance Commissioner is the head of the Central Vigilance Commission.
- In every department there will be a Chief Vigilance Officer.
- The duty of the commission is to enquire into vigilance cases and take necessary actions.

State vigilance commissions

- The State Vigilance Commission inquires into corruption in the state government offices.
- Vigilance courts are also constituted to track vigilance cases.

Lokpal and Lokayuktha

Lokpal and Lokayukta are institutions constituted to prevent corruption at administrative, bureaucratic and political levels.

- The institution constituted at the national level to prevent corruption is **Lokpal**.
- Lokpal has the power to register cases on issues of corruption against employees and public workers and can suggest necessary actions.

Lokayukta is the institution constituted at the state level to hear the corruption cases
-Both of them follow judicial procedures.

Ombudsman

- The Ombudsman is the mechanism for complaints of corruption, nepotism or financial misconduct by Elected representatives and bureaucrats who are part of public administration.
- A retired Judge of the High Court is appointed as the Ombudsman.
- People can directly approach the Ombudsman with complaints.
- On receiving complaints, the Ombudsman has the power to summon anyone and can order enquiry and recommend actions
- Ombudsman has its beginning in banking sector to hear the complaints of clients and rectify them.

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British exploitation and Resistance SS1-4

Impact of the British policies

- Farmers were one of the immediate victims of the British rule.
- It was the land revenue system implemented by the British that destroyed the backbone of the farmers.
- The aim of their tax policy was to maximize the income.
- The land revenue system implemented in various regions under the British rule was different.

The land revenue systems implemented by the British in various parts of India

Permanent land revenue settlement

Ryotwari system

Mahalwari system

Permanent land revenue settlement

- Implemented in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa
- Lord Cornwallis British Governor General introduced this system.
- In the permanent land revenue settlement the tax was collected by zamindars.
- Zamindar was the owner of the entire land where he had the jurisdiction to collect tax.
- While the zamindars became the owners of the land, the actual farmers became tenants.
- Farmers were to pay up to 60% of the yield as tax.
- Tax was to be paid even at the time of poor yield.
- The tax was to be paid in cash strictly before the cut-off date. (Before introducing this system, tax could be paid in kind).

Ryotwari system

- The Ryotwari system introduced in South India
- The land revenue was collected directly from the farmers (Ryots).
- The ownership of land was vested with the farmers, excessive tax impoverished them
- The tax rates were frequently increased.

Mahalwari system

- Implemented in North West India.
- The village headman was assigned the responsibility to collect tax.
- The tax rate was too excessive.
- The entire village (Mahal) was considered as a single unit for tax collection.

The impact of the tax policy implemented by the British in India

(How did the British land revenue policy make the peasantry fall easy prey to the exploitation of moneylenders? Explain)

- Farmers were unable to pay tax in the form of money before the deadline.
- They had to take loan from moneylenders at a high rate of interest to pay tax.
- The loans were obtained by mortgaging agricultural land.
- The agricultural land of the farmers, who could not pay back the loan and interest, was seized by the money lenders.

Effect of the commercialization of agriculture (How the Indian lands became the cultivating field of Europe.)

- Traditionally the peasants in India were engaged in agriculture mainly to produce things only to meet the needs of their family and the village.
- During the British rule they were compelled to cultivate crops according to the market needs.
- As a result, commercial crops were largely cultivated instead of food crops.
- This transformation is termed as commercialization of agriculture.
- To meet to pay high rate of tax in the form of cash before the deadline, farmers cultivated the crops that had higher market price.

- The products that had demand in the European markets were given higher price.
- Thus, the Indian lands became the cultivating field of Europe.

The miseries of the indigo farmers. (Analyse the circumstances that led to the Indigo Revolt).

- Indigo was used to colour the fabric.
- With the industrial revolution of the 18th century, textile manufacturing increased and the demand for indigo increased.
- It was necessary for the British industrialists to get indigo plantation spread to more regions in India.
- They gave the farmers a good amount as advance for the cultivation of indigo.
- However, the farmers who started indigo farming instead of food grains got cheaper prices due to British intervention during the harvest.
- Later when artificial colours were invented, indigo became obsolete.
- This made the plight of the farmers more miserable.
- The exploitation and misery experienced by the indigo farmers prompted them to revolt against the British.
- In 1859 the farmers of Bengal organized themselves and declared that they were giving up indigo cultivation.
- They attacked indigo factories with bows, arrows, swords and spears.
- Several women also participated in the revolt.
- Educated people from Calcutta reached the revolt areas and extended their support.
- The government immediately appointed a commission to study the problems of the indigo farmers.
- The commission found that the indigo farming was uneconomic and proposed to stop it.

Peasant Revolts in Kerala

- It was the exploitation and suppression of the landlords and the British that led to the revolt in Malabar.
- The British treated the Janmis (landlords) as owners of the land.
- The revolt was against the atrocities of the landlords including eviction of tenants.
- Such atrocities were carried out with the support of the British.
- Most of the farmers in South Malabar are Mappilas.
- So these struggles that happened in the nineteenth century are known as the Mappila Rebellions.
- Around twenty two peasant revolts took place in Malabar.
- To suppress these revolts the British raised a special armed police battalion named Malabar Special Police (MSP).
- To enquire about the frequent revolts, the British government appointed William Logan Commission.
- The Commission pointed out that the cause of the struggle was the unfair land revenue system of the British.

Situations led the tribes to fight against the British. (How did the British rule make the Tribal life miserable)

- The major means of livelihood of tribes were gathering forest products, cattle rearing, shifting cultivation, and hunting.
- The Forest Acts imposed by the British made their life miserable.
- They were prohibited to enter forest when the British declared forests as protected.
- The British widely felled trees from forests to lay railway lines and build ships, and for plantation.
- The British levied tax at higher rates on the forest produce collected by the tribes.
- These situations led the tribes to fight against the British.
- The rhythm of their life was disturbed with the establishment of the British rule.
- Zamindars and moneylenders captured their land.
- The British officers made them work as slaves in laying railway lines.
- When their life became unbearable, they decided to take up arms against the British under the leadership of Sido and Kanhu.

The Santhal Rebellion

- Held in Bengal, Jharkhand and Bihar in 1855.
- The Santhals were a tribal people who lived in the valley of the Raj Mahal Hills in the states of Bihar, Jharkhand and Bihar.
- They lived closely with nature and earned a living by farming and collecting forest products.
- They were sturdy and hard working, and had their own unique culture.
- The rhythm of their life was disturbed with the establishment of the British rule.
- Zamindars and moneylenders captured their land.
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Kurichya Revolt

- Kurichya Revolt was organized by the Kurichya and the Kurumba tribes of Wayanad in 1812.
- Imposition of excessive tax by the British.
- Compulsion for paying tax in cash.
- Seizing of agricultural land for non payment of tax.
- The revolt was led by the Kurichya leader Rama Nambi.
- The British government suppressed the struggle and killed Rama Nambi.

Important other tribal revolts in India against British.

- Pahariya Rebellio - Himachal Pradesh
- Kol Rebellion - Chottanagpur
- Khasi Rebellion - Meghalaya
- Bhil Rebellion - North west India
- Munda Rebellion - Jarghand

"The anti-British struggles of illiterate tribal communities were more aggressive, intense and continuous than any other sects including peasants."

The words of K.Suresh Singh, a historian, about the tribal struggles in India.

Decline of traditional industries during British rule

Reasons for the decline of the Indian textile industry

- Large scale import of machine-made British textiles was the major reason for the ruin of Indian textile industry.
- The expansion of railway was also responsible for the decline of the Indian textile industry
- It helped the British to carry the imported fabrics from port towns to interior villages.
- And the cotton collected from villages to the ports for exporting to Britain.
- Thus Indian weavers lost their business in village market too.
- Due to the higher tax levied, the price of Indian textiles exported to Britain increased.
- So it lost the British market too.
- The British officers forced the weavers to work at meagre wages and to exchange the products to them at cheaper rate.
- Weavers gave up their work massively due to the exploitation and torture of the British officers
- So they searched for other jobs.

What were the consequences of the decline of the textile industry in India under British rule?

- The immediate reflection of the decline of the textile industry was found in urban areas
- Weavers sought other jobs.
- The textile centers like Murshidabad and Dhaka that were thickly populated once, became least inhabited.
- The people, who had been working in textile industry, migrated to villages and engaged in agriculture related works.
- The number of people, who engaged in agriculture to earn a living, increased.
- It fragmented the agricultural fields and the production be fell to be stagnant.

Handicrafts in villages that decline under British rule

- Pottery- Import of aluminum vessels
- Carpentry -Use of machines made of metals
- Tanning - Export of raw leather to Europe

What is the result of the decline of agriculture and the handicraft industry?

- The ruins of agriculture sector and handicraft industry led India to famine and deaths due to starvation.
- Lakhs of people died of famine.

Modern industries started by the British in India

- Plantation industry, -Textile, -Jute, -Steel, -Paper.

Problems faced by workers in the modern industrial sector in British India

- Prolonged working hours
- Meagre wages
- Unhealthy accommodation.
- So the condition of workers in modern industrial sector was extremely pathetic.

Indian workers' agitations against British exploitation

- Great Bombay Textile Strike.
- Calcutta Jute Mill strike.

First War of Indian Independence, 1857

- The first organized revolt against the British.
- This rebellion of kings, peasants, soldiers and artisans who were dissatisfied with British rule, without being confined locally, is known as India's First War of Independence.

Causes of the Revolt of 1857

- Miseries of farmers.
- Poverty of the craftsmen.
- Dissatisfaction of kings
- Miseries of the sepoys.

Miseries of the sepoys

- Poor salary.
- Abuse by the British officers.
- The rumour that the cartridge in the newly supplied Enfield rifles were greased with the fat of cows and pigs.
- It wounded the religious sentiments of the Hindu and Muslim soldiers.
- The soldiers who were unwilling to use the new cartridges were punished by the officers.
- In Barrackpore in Bengal, Mangal Pandey, an Indian soldier, shot at a British officer, who forced him to use the new cartridge.
- He was arrested and hanged to death.

The first martyrdom in the 1857 revolt

- Mangal Pandey
- Dissatisfaction of kings**
- The British took over the princely states through the Doctrine of Lapse.
- The princely states were convicted of inefficient rule and were annexed by the British.

Leaders of of the Revolt of 1857

- Delhi - Bahadur Shah II
- Jhansi - Rani Lakshmi Bai
- Lucknow - Begum Hazret Mahal
- Kanpur - Nana Saheb, Thantia Thopi
- Faizabad - Maulavi Ahammedullah

Characteristics of the revolt of 1857 (First War of Independence)

- Along with the kings the sepoys, peasants, artisans and common people also took part in the revolt.
- The real strength of the rebellion was the Hindu-Muslim unity.
- They attacked the British and moneylenders and set fire to their account books, deeds and documents of transactions.
- The rioters captured Delhi and declared Bahadur Sha II as the emperor of India.

The impact of the 1857 revolt

- Millions of rioters were killed.
- The rioters could not overcome the superior military power of the British and the rebellion was completely suppressed.
- The British Parliament took over India from the British East India Company.
- The economic exploitation of the British reached its extreme level in the post-1857 phase.
- In the second half of the nineteenth century, around two crores of people died spread over twenty four great famines.

The growth of nationalism in India

- Nationalism is the sense of unity among the people of a country irrespective of caste, creed, religion and region.
- Nationalism began to grow in India as the British economic exploitation.
- It grew into a fierce British antagonism among various sections of India.
- Indian National Congress was an example for such an organised form of nationalism.
- Indian National Congress was formed in December, 1885 in Bombay.
- Seventy two delegates from different parts of India attended its first session.
- This led to an organized form of nationalism.
- The Indian National Congress led the anti-British struggle from 1885 till India attained independence in 1947.

Dadabai Naoroji

- Dadabhai Naoroji is a person who has collected and studied statistics on the collapse of the Indian economy during the British period.
- The drain of wealth to England was the root cause of poverty and starvation in India based on the study he put forward 'Drain Theory' and said that how did the Indian wealth flow to Britain?

According to Dadabai Naoroji how did the Indian wealth flow to Britain?

- Export of Indian raw materials
- Salary and pension to the British officers in India
- Profit gained through the sale of the British products in India
- Tax from India.

The leaders who exposed the public how British exploitation impoverished India.

- Ramesh Chandra Dutt
- Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- Dadabai Naoroji

What is 'Economic Nationalism'?

- The common people realized that the poverty and exploitation they faced had been the creation of the British.
- It reinforced their anti-British attitude.
- The nationalism, grown out of such awareness, is termed by some historians, as 'Economic Nationalism'

Swadeshi Movement -features

- To check economic drain, the early national leaders pleaded with the people to boycott foreign goods and strengthen Indian industry by consuming Indian products.
- The major strategy adopted for the anti-partition movement in Bengal in 1905 was the boycott of foreign goods and consumption of indigenous products.
- As part of the agitation, foreign goods were collected and burnt publicly.
- The extensive use of indigenous products by discarding foreign items rejuvenated Indian industry.
- As a result, a number of textile mills, soap factories, matchbox companies, national banks, and insurance companies were established.
- It was during the Swadeshi Movement, that the Bengal Chemical Store in Bengal, the Tata Iron and Steel Plant in Maharashtra and the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company in Tamil Nadu, were established.
- Import of British goods to India steadily went down during this period.
- Participation of women, labourers, and students were another remarkable feature of the movement.
- Washer men avow that they would not wash foreign cloths.
- The priests swore that they would not perform rituals and prayers using foreign items.
- Woman boycotted foreign bangles and utensils.
- Students quit these schools to take part in the movement.
- Indian nationalism attained further strength from Swadeshi Movement.
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National leaders of the Swadeshi movement?

- Bipin Chandra Pal, Lala Lajpat Ray, Bala Gangadara Tilak.
- These leaders were together known as Lal-Bal-Pal.
- They emphasized the need to end British rule.

Bala Gangadara Tilak.

- "Freedom is my birth right. I shall have it" - This proclamation of Bal Gangadhar Tilak inspired the national movement.
- It strengthened the nationalist movement by consolidating the disturbed Indian minds in British rule.
- British journalist and historian Valentine Shirolo described Thilakan as the father of Indian disturbance.

All the Best

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Culture and Nationalism SS1-5

What is Nationalism?

-Nationalism is the sense of unity that exists among the people of a nation irrespective of caste, creed, region and religion.

What were the two types of protests in ideological and cultural spheres of India during the 19th century?

-Protest against inequality, violations of rights and social evils which existed in the Indian society.
-Protest against the economic exploitations of the colonial forces

What are the factors helped to shape Indian nationalism?

-Social reform movements
-The press,
-Education,
-Literature,
-Art.

What was the objectives of the British by implementing English education in India?

-Lord Macaulay Introduced English education in India in 1835.
-To prepare a generation that favours English life styles.
-The British colonialists realized the fact that an in-depth understanding of the socio-cultural life of the Indians was essential to strengthen their rule.
-They learned about Indian society from the works in Sanskrit and Persian and by translating them.
-They established several institutions to study more about India, to interfere in Indian education system, and to train their own officers.
-To ensure commercial growth, the British thinkers who favoured free trade argued for strong British intervention in Indian society.
-But, it was not possible to bring about reforms without popular support.
-Hence, they started English education to nurture a fraction of Indian society that would support Britain.

List the British institutes and founders to conduct studies on Indian culture.

Calcutta Madrasah - Warren Hastings
Asiatic Society of Bengal - William Jones
Banaras Sanskrit College - Jonathan Duncan

Did the British rule lead to the growth of Indian nationalism? Evaluate. Or How did progress in education contribute to the growth of Indian nationalism?

-The British implemented English education in India.
-English-educated Indians became aware of democracy, liberty, rationalism, equality, scientific temper, socialism and civil rights.
-They ventured to reform the social customs and rituals prevailed in the country, thereby to defend the invasion of English culture.
-They tried to reform Indian society, language, art and literature.
-It motivated to protest against inequalities and violation of rights and created a sense of unity among the people.

What are the main objectives of the social reform movement in India in the 19th century?

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

What were the proposals advanced by the social reformers for fundamental changes in the Indian society?

-Eradicate caste system
-Protect the rights of all
-Eliminate discrimination against women

- Provide education to all
- Promote widow remarriage
- Abolish child marriage
- Eliminate the supremacy of the clergy.

Raja Rammohun Roy

- The pioneer among the social reformers who strived for the modernisation of Indian society.
- He is known as the father of Indian social reform.
- He opposed caste system and 'Sati', social evils prevailed in the Indian society
- Established the Brahma Samaj in Bengal.
- He propagated the idea of a unified Indian society in the place of a society fragmented over caste lines.
- To improve the status of women, he advocated for the right of women to own property.

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

- He argued for remarriage of widows.
- As a result, the British government passed the Hindu Widow Remarriage Act in 1856.
- He established educational institutions for women education.

Pandita Ramabai

- Saradasadan was founded in Bombay to educate the widows.

What were the customs abolished by the British as a result of the activities of the social reformers and movements?

- Prevented child marriage and polygamy
- Prevented marriage of girls below 12 years of age
- Banned female infanticide-
- Abolished sati
- Permitted widow remarriage
- Abolished slavery

Explain the role of the Newspapers in educating the Indian people about the British exploitation and the denial of rights.

- Disseminated information on massacres, oppression and repressive rule in various parts of the country
- Popularized reformative movements against social evils and superstitions
- Motivated the people to protest against the British rule and evils in Indian society
- Kept abreast of the global agitations for freedom, democracy and equality
- Create public awareness on economic exploitation by the British.
- Reported the calamities like plague and famines that killed thousands of Indians in various regions

Which are the newspapers introduced by Raja Rammohan Roy focused on social reformation, democracy and Nationalism.

Raja Rammohan Roy was the first to start newspaper with a national perspective.

<u>Newspaper</u>	<u>Language</u>
Sambad Kaumudi	- Bengali
Mirat-ul-Akbar	- Persian

Which law was enacted by the British to regulate newspapers in India?

- The Vernacular Press Act enacted by Lord Lytton in 1878.
- It curbed freedom of press in regional languages.
- The British withdrew the Act after a massive protest.
- During those days, protection, circulation and reading newspapers were considered to be a part of freedom struggle.

Explain the role of education in British India

- To bring about changes in society.
- To maintain unity.
- To maintain equality.

Educational Institutions, Founders and Goals of India during the National Struggle?

Deccan Education Society(Pune)

- Established by:- G.G.Agarkar, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Mahadev Govinda Ranade.
- One of the first educational institution established with a nationalistic perspective.
- Aim:- The socio-economic and cultural progress of the Indians.

First Indian Women University in Maharashtra

- Established by-D.K. Karve.
- Aim:- women empowerment.

Visva Bharati university(Bengal)

- Founder- Rabindranath Tagore.
- Focused on universal brotherhood.
- With this university, Tagore aimed at a system of education that would bridge western and eastern cultures.

Jamia Millia Islamia (Aligarh)

- Founders:** -Maulana Mohamed Ali, -Shoukath Ali, -Dr. Zakir Husain and -M.A. Ansari
- Objective:** -To strengthen national movement through secular education.

Kerala Kalamandalam (Thrissur)

- Founded by Mahakavi Vallathol Narayana Menon
- Aim: -Defend the western cultural and educational invasion and promote traditional art.

What were the major objectives of educational institutions founded in various parts of India during national movement.

- Promotion of nationalism,
- Opposition to social evils,
- Rejection of western education.

Wardha Education Plan(1937)

Founder-Mahatma Gandhi

- Aim** -Its major objective was to provide vocational education.
- He thought that vocational training during education would help build up a good future.
- Gandhiji believed that such a generation could defend the British.

The theme of literature written during the national struggle.

- Protest against the social evils of the Indian society.
- Protest against the economic exploitation of the British.
- The agonies and atrocities faced by the people in various parts of India.
- The readers in other parts experienced these sorrows as theirs.
- They ventured to fight them collectively.

Books, authors and themes written in India during the Indian national struggle.

***Anandamath** - Novel

-**Author** - Bankim Chandra

-**Theme** - Agonies of Bengali farmers and disparity between rich and poor in the Bengali society.

-Based on the Sanyasi Revolt of Bengali peasants.

-The song 'Bandemataram' is taken from this novel.

***Nil Darpan** - Drama

-**Author** - Dinabandhu Mitra

-**Theme** -Severe exploitation suffered by the indigo farmers in Bengal.

***Sare Jahan Se Accha, Hindustan Hamara'** - Urdu poem

-**Poet** - Allama Muhammad Iqbal

-**Theme** -In this poem he praised the beauty of India's nature and unity of its people.

-Creative expressions of Indian writers helped to inculcate the concept of a unified India among the public.

Varika varika sahajare - Amshi Narayana Pillai.
-Malayalam

Explain the role that painters played in the emergence of Indian nationalism.

- Indian painting was liberated from Western influence.
- It promoted oriental painting that was firmly entrenched in Indian culture and tradition.
- National symbols that helped to nurture nationalism in Indian minds.
- The paintings touched Indian hearts and stimulated protest against the social evils.
- Highlighted the plight of life in Indian villages.
- They played a crucial role in developing nationalist spirit among Indians.

List of paintings, theme and painters painted during the Indian independence movement.

***Bharat Mata** -Painted by Abanindranath Tagore.

- Theme -It depicts Bharat Mata giving food, cloth and knowledge to Indian masses.
- Abanindranath Tagore tried to free Indian painting from western style and to promote oriental painting based on Indian culture and tradition.
- He started Indian Society of Oriental Arts in Calcutta.

***Scene from Sakuntahalam of Kalidasa**

-Painter - Raja Ravi Varma.

- Following the western style, Raja Ravi Varma from Kerala visualized various scenes from Indian epics and literature.

*** 'Sati', 'Village Drummer'**

-Painter - Nandalal Bose

- Theme - Evil social customs and historical events,

***Village life**

- Amrita Sher-Gil**, a famous woman artist of India, painted the sufferings of Indian villagers in dark shades ably reflecting their predicaments.
- Her paintings also motivated people to think about a unified India.

National symbols that helped to promote national unity among the Indian people

National flag

- The present tricolour flag of India was officially adopted in 1947.
- The tricolour flag was first designed during the time of the Swadeshi movement.
- The earlier version of the flag contained eight lotuses representing eight provinces in British India and a crescent representing Hindu-Muslim fraternity.
- The team led by Gandhiji designed the national flag with Charkha, a domestic cotton spinning wheel used in Indian villages.

National emblem

- National emblem adopted from the lion capital of Asoka at Saranath. Charkha
- Charkha resembled the self dependence of Indians and their defiance to colonial rule.

All the Best

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Struggle and Freedom SS1-6

What are the reasons why Gandhi got the confidence and recognition of the common people of India so quickly?

- The agitations he conducted in South Africa.
- His life style as a common man (food, clothing, language).
- Methods of struggle based on non violence.
- They found in Gandhiji a saviour, who could solve their problems.

Early Struggles of Mahatma Gandhi in India

- 1.The Struggle of indigo farmers in Champaran
- 2.Ahmedabad cotton mill strike.
- 3.Peasant struggle in Kheda

The Struggle of indigo farmers in Champara

-Bihar 1917

Way of struggle -Disobedience Satygraha

Impact -Compelled the authorities to pass laws in favour of the indigo farmers

Ahmedabad cotton mill strike.

-Gujarat 1918-

-Cause Denal of 'Plague Bonus'.

Way of struggle - Disobedience Satygraha

Impact - The authorities agreed to hi ke the wages of the employees

Peasant struggle in Kheda

-Gujarat 1918

Cause - Due to drought and crop failure farmers in Kheda were living in utter misery.

Way of struggle - Satygraha, Denal of tax

Impact - The authorities were forced to reduce tax rates.

What kind of struggle did Gandhiji adopt in India?

- Disobedience
- Fasting
- Satygraha
- Denal of tax.

Find out the results of the early struggles that Gandhiji took up in India.

- The struggles he took up popularised his ideologies and method of protest.
- Till his entry into the political scenario, national movement was confined to the educated section of the society. 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.

The incident that led Gandhi to the Indian National Movement.

-The Rowlatt Act

What is the Rowlatt Act?

- In the pretext of preventing extremist activities, the British Parliament passed the Rowlatt Act in 1919 limiting the civil rights.
- It was Sir Sidney Rowlett, who presided over the committee who proposed this act.
- Therefore, this law is known as the Rowlatt law.
- As per this Act any person could be arrested and imprisoned without trial

Specify the situation that caused the Jallianwala Bagh event. (How did the Jallianwala Bagh massacre influence Indian national movement? Discuss.)

- Gandhiji proposed to start the satyagraha in protest against the Rowlatt Act, which restricted civil rights.
- As a result, strikes and rallies took place all over the country.
- 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 Jallianwala Bagh massacre was the culmination of the firing of British troops and the deaths of 379 people, according to the order of General Dyer, the army commander.
- The Jallianwala Bagh incident has triggered strong protests against British all over India.

What were the features of the Non-cooperation movement, the first national movement of the Indian National Congress led by Gandhiji?

- Lawyers shall boycott court.
- The public shall boycott foreign products.
- Boycott elections.
- Returning the British awards and prizes.
- Denial of taxes.
- Students shall boycott English schools.

What are the 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 produces 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.

Analyse the effects of the non-cooperation movement

- Gandhiji called for construction work along with the boycott in the time of non-cooperation movement.
- Inspired by this, people began to make indigenous products, spin khadi cloth using charka,
- Establish national schools and popularise Hindi.
- Students who boycotted English education were attracted to national educational institutions.

Which were the national schools that were formed during the non-cooperation movement?

- Kashi Vidya Pith,
- Gujarat Vidya pith,
- Jamia Millia.

Who were the leaders of the Khilafat movement in India?

- Mohamad Ali, Shaukath Ali

What was the aim of bringing the Gandhi Khilafat movement and the Non-cooperation movement together? Or Explain the circumstance that led Gandhiji to support the Khilafat Movement.

- By declaring the Khilafat Movement as a part of Indian national movement, Gandhiji ensured active participation of Muslims.
- Anti-British feeling spread to **the** nook and corner of the nation.
- Hindu-Muslim unity was intensified.

Describe the circumstances that prompted Gandhi to stop the non-cooperation movement.

- The Chaurachura 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.

What were the important decisions taken at the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress in 1929 chaired by Jawaharlal Nehru?

- The 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.
- With the civil disobedience Gandhiji meant to disobey all anti-popular and anti-democratic civil laws made by the British government.

What are the proposals that Gandhi put forward as part of the Civil Disobedience Movement?

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

Examine the reasons why Gandhiji selected salt as a powerful weapon against the British.

- Salt tax constituted two fifth portion of the income collected by the British through 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.

The Salt Sathyagraha 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 regulations.
- 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 callously.

The British Quit India

- This was the call of Gandhiji in the conference of the National Congress held in Bombay in 1942.
- The Quit India movement was the last popular protest organized by the Indian National Congress under the leadership of Gandhiji.
- Quit India was yet another popular movement like the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- 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.

What were 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.

What were the instructions given to the people by the Gandhi 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.

What were the activities of the Quit India Struggles?

- The British government suppressed the movement very severely.
- Arrested leaders including Mahatma Gandhi.
- In protest, the uncontrolled mob demolished government offices, electric lines and transportation facilities.
- At the end of 1942, India was under the fire of popular unrest.

Which party formed by CR Das and Motilal Nehru in 1923 opposed Gandhi's boycott style?

- Swaraj Party.
- They argued for making legislative assemblies as platforms for raising our voices instead of boycotting them and they contested elections.
- Contested elections into legislatures.

Who were the leaders of the organization of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association?

- Chandra Sekhar Azad,
- Bhagat Singh,
- Sukh Dev,
- Raj Guru - They were formed Hindustan Socialist Republican Association in 1928 in Delhi.

Which was military wing formed by Bhagat Singh, Chandrashekhar Azad, Rajaguru and Sukhadev for the armed revolution?

- Republican Army
- Their plan was to overthrow the colonial government through military action and establish a federal republic of Indian states.

Who killed Sanderson, who was responsible for the lathi charge that led to the death of national leader Lala Lajpat Rai?

- Bhagat Singh,
- Raj Guru,
- Sukh Dev

Why did Bhagat Singh and Badakesar Dutt throw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly?

- protest against the attempt to pass laws curtailing civil rights.
- They were arrested and sent to jail.
- On March 23, 1931, Bhagat Singh, Raj Guru and Sukh Dev were hanged to death by the British government.

Revolutionary organizations and their leaders who dedicated their life to attaining freedom for India.

Abhinav Bharath Society -V.D.Savarkar
Anuseelan Samithi-Bareeder kumar, Pulin Bihari Das
Ghadar Party - Lala Hardayal
Indian Republican Arm- Surya Sen

Who led the Congress Socialist wing within the Congress Party?

-Jawaharl Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose, Jai Prakash Narayan, Aruna Asaf Ali.
-Taking cue from the Russian revolution, socialist ideologies started to spread in India in 1930s and these ideas influenced a section of Congress activists.

Who formed the Congress Socialist Party in Bombay in 1934?

-Jai Prakash Narayan.
-This new organisation played a decisive role in the Quit India Movement.
-When Gandhiji and other top leaders of the Congress were arrested Socialist Party leaders like Jai Prakash Narayan and Aruna Asaf Ali led the movement from their hideouts.

Assess the role of Indian National Army (INA) and Subhash Chandra Bose in the Indian independence movement.

-Subhash Chandra Bose expressed his difference of opinion on Gandhian ideas of struggle.
-Quitting the Congress he 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.

What led to the formation of the labour movement in India?

-The socialist ideology spread among the Indians after the Russian revolution led to the formation of various labour and peasant movements in India.

Which trade unions were formed in India during the national struggle?

-Ahmedabad Textiles Association
-Madras Labour Union
-All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)

Who was the founder of the All India Trade Union Congress in 1920?

N.M. Joshi, Lala Lajpat Rai

What were the three main objectives of the labour unions that were formed in India during the national struggle?

-To organise and act as a working class.
-To facilitate Indian working class to cooperate with the working class out side India.
-To participate actively in the Indian freedom struggle.

Explain the situation that led to the formation of peasant movements in India?

-Tax laws of the British.
-severe exploitation of the zamindars.
-low price of agricultural produces.

Who led the formation of the All India Kisan Congress in Lahore?

-N G Ranga

What were the demands of the Kisan Manifesto, which was formulated at the All India Kisan Sabha Conference in Bombay?

- Reduce 50% of land tax and lease charge.
- Write off debts.
- Cancel feudal taxes.
- Ensure minimum wage for agricultural workers.
- Recognise peasant unions.

List the struggles of workers and peasants in different parts of India against the imperialist policies of the British and the feudal system in India

- Tebhaga struggle - Bengal
- Telengana struggle - Andhra Pradesh
- Naval mutiny - Bombay

Explain the situation that prompted Britain to give India independence.

- The Second World War led to the collapse of imperialism the world over.
- Consequent to financial crisis Britain lost its capacity to maintain colonies.
- Intensified freedom struggles in the continents of Asia and Africa.
- American and Soviet policy against colonialism forced the British to free India from their clutches.
- The Labour Party came to power in Britain under the command of Clement Attlee, who was sympathetic to India and facilitated India's independence.

Explain the situation that led to the partition of India.

- When the British decided to give India independence, Under the leadership of Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the All India League demanded that Muslims have a separate country called Pakistan.
- Lord Mountbatten was appointed as the Viceroy of India to deliver freedom to India addressing the question of partition.
- He argued that freedom for India was impossible without partition.
- To support this argument he prepared a strategy called "Mountbatten Plan".
- What were the main proposals of "Mountbatten Plan".
 - To form a separate country in Muslim majority area as per the Muslims wish.
 - To divide Punjab and Bengal.
 - To conduct a referendum to determine whether to add North West Frontier province to Pakistan or not
 - To appoint a commission to determine the borders in Punjab and Bengal
 - While the Congress and the All India League approved this plan the nationalists like Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan vehemently opposed it.

Prepare a note on Indian independence law.

- In 1947, when the British Parliament passed the Indian Independence Act.
- Two free nations - India and Pakistan - came into existence.
- Jawaharlal Nehru became the first Prime Minister of independent India.

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India after Independence SSI-7

Discuss the context of refugee problem in independent India.

- Refugee flows have been the result of the partition of India.
- Refugee flows from India to Pakistan, Pakistan to India
- Communal riots have taken place all over the country (Calcutta, Bihar, Nawakhali, Delhi, Punjab and Kashmir).
- Thousands of people were killed and women were attacked.

What are the major challenges faced by independent India?

- Flow of Refugees,
 - Integration of Princely States,
 - Formation of Constitution.
 - First General Election,
 - Linguistic Reorganization of States.
- Explain the situation where the integration of the princely states in independent India became difficult.
- There were around six hundred princely states in pre-independent India, in addition to the territories directly ruled by the British.
 - Britain gave these princely states the options to join either India or Pakistan or to be independent.
 - That is why it is very difficult to integrate the princely states into the Indian Union.

How is the integration of princely states possible in independent India?

- 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**.
- According to Instrument of Accession 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.

List the territories of France and Portugal and the year they were added to the Indian Union.

- France - Pondicherry, Karaikkal, Mahe and Yanam - 1954
- Portugal - Goa, Daman and Diu - 1961

Prepare a note on the preparation of the Constitution of India.

- As per the recommendation of Cabinet Mission, a Constituent Assembly was formed in 1946, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
- BR Ambedkar was appointed as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, which was set up to draft the Constitution.
- The committee drafted the constitution after a series of discussions and debates.
- Our constitution is a reflection of the visions and dreams that evolved during the freedom movement.
- The constitution came into effect on 26 January 1950 and India was declared a Republic.

Discuss the role of the Constitution of India in fostering democracy.

- As per constitution, India is a democratic country.
- As a democratic government, the Constitution guarantees all citizens political rights.
- The Constitution requires that free and fair elections be conducted at regular intervals.
- In addition, the Constitution guarantees people fundamental rights.

Describe the situation that resulted in the formation of linguistic states in India.

- After independence, people agitated for the formation of states along linguistic lines.
- Potti Sriramalu, a freedom fighter, started satyagraha for the formation of Andhra Pradesh for Telugu-speaking people.
- After 58 days of fasting, his martyrdom and it intensified the mass agitation.
- Following this, in 1953, the Government of India formed the state of Andhra Pradesh for Telugu speaking people.
- After this, the demand for linguistic states intensified.
- The Government of India formed a Commission to reorganise Indian states on the basis of languages, with Fazl Ali as Chairman and H.N.Kunzru and K.M.Panikkar, a Keralite, as members.
- As per the recommendations of the Commission, the Parliament passed the States Reorganisation Act in 1956.
- Thus, 14 states and 6 union territories came into effect.

Why did independent India choose language as a criterion for the reorganization of states?

- In one Princely States, there are many people who speak different languages.
- One of the major problems that the people of this country have encountered is language.
- Language minorities struggled to communicate.
- The linguistic minorities did not get the benefits they deserved.
- People like the Malayalees had to live in different states while speaking the same language and following the same culture.
- These are the factors that have led to the adoption of language as the criteria for the reorganization of states.

What were the factors that contributed to the economic recovery of post-independence India? (List of economic developments in post-independence India.)

What are the features of the initiatives taken by independent India in the economic sector.

- India accepted the mixed economy consisting of the qualities of capitalist and socialist economies.
- It gave importance to Public Sector.
- In 1950, the Planning Commission was established.
- Economic planning got impetus after the independence.
- The Planning Commission of India (PCI) was formed under the chairmanship of Jawaharlal Nehru in 1950
- Centralized economic planning was implemented.
- The concept of economic planning was borrowed from the Soviet Union.
- Five Year Plans started in 1951 helped India go ahead with the process of development.
- They also helped alleviate poverty, flourish agriculture and industrial sectors, improve education and generate new energy sources.
- With the support of foreign countries we set up iron and steel industries in various parts of the country
- Large multi purpose dams have been established. (Bhakra Nangal Project).
- Irrigation facilities boosted agricultural production in India.
- On 2 October 1952, marking the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, the Government started 55 projects aiming at better facilities for infrastructure, farming and livestock development.

List the achievements in science and technology of post-independence India.

- Under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru, an ardent fan of modern science and technology India made great achievements in science and technology.
- Established several research institutions for the development of science and technology.
- Some of them are:
 - Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)
 - Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)
 - Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)
- Homi Jahangir Bhabha and S.N. Bhatnagar, helmed the projects of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.
- H. J. Bhabha was the head of Tata Institute of Fundamental Research and Indian Atomic Energy Commission.
- During the same time, world-class engineering institutes were also established in the country. Five Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) were started between 1954 and 1964.

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

Describe the progress that post-independence India achieved in space.

-In 1962, Nehru, with the technical advice of Vikram Sarabhai, 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 Trivandrum.

-First satellite Aryabhata was successfully launched in 1975.

-In addition to satellites, space vehicles and rocket launchers were also developed.

-It was because of the far sightedness of Jawaharlal Nehru that India became the first developing nation to make and launch satellites.

Which are the agencies that develop satellites in India now?

-National Remote Sensing Agency,

-Physical Research Laboratory.

What the missiles developed by India?

-Agni

-Prithwi

Who led the nuclear experiments in India?

Dr. Raja Ramanna

Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

What was India's first lunar mission?

-Chandrayan which began in 2008 is India's first lunar mission.

-With this, India became a member in the coveted group to launch space shuttle to the lunar orbit after America, Russia, European Space Agency, China and Japan.

Which is the India's First Mars Exploration Mission

-Mangalyan.

-Mangalyan the space mission of India to Mars is the Indian-made space shuttle that covered the longest distance in space.

List of educational commissions, objectives, and recommendations established in post-independence India.

Radhakrishnan Commission(1948)

Objectives - To study university education

Recommendations -

- Start professional educational institutions.
- Give emphasis to women.
- Form the University Grants Commission (UGC).

Lakshmana Swami Mudaliar Commission (1952)

Objectives - To study secondary education

Recommendations :-

- Implement three language formula
- Form Secondary Education Commission.
- Establish multi purpose schools.
- Form a council for teacher training.

Kothari Commission (1964)

Objectives- To propose a national pattern of education

Recommendations -

- Implement 10+2+3 pattern of education
- Start Vocational education at secondary level.
- Focus on value education.

What are the main proposals of the National Education Policy of 1986?

- Focusing on primary and continuing education Launching Operation Blackboard Programme to universalise primary education and to improve infrastructure facilities in schools.
- Starting Navodaya Vidyalayas in every district.
- Encouraging girls' education.

New Policy on Education

- New Policy on Education paved the way for remarkable changes in education.
- In 2009 Government of India enacted a law by which education became a fundamental right.
- Sarva Siksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Siksha Abhiyan introduced by Union Government, are joined together and implemented as Samagra Sikhsha Abhiyan on 2018 onwards

Main principles of India's foreign policy

- Resistance to colonialism and imperialism
- Hostility to racism
- Trust in the United Nations Organization
- Peaceful co-existence
- Panchsheel principles
- Emphasis on the necessity of foreign assistance
- Policy of Non - alignment

Main principles of India's foreign policy

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Panchsheel Principles

The Panchsheel Principles are the agreement signed by India and China in 1954.

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

Main Principles in Panchsheel

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

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KERALA TOWARDS MODERNITY SS1-8

What were the aims of the Portuguese who came to Kerala in 1498?

- The Portuguese aimed to end the Arab and Chinese trade monopoly in the Kerala coast.
- They demanded Zamorin the ruler of Kozhikode to expel the Arab merchants from Kozhikode.
- But Zamorin rejected this demand and this made the Portuguese furious.
- So the Portuguese sought the help of Kochi, the enemy state of Kozhikode, to gain trade supremacy in Kerala.
- Though the Zamorins' navy under the leadership of Kunhali Marakkar bravely resisted the Portuguese, they lost.

Why should the Portuguese, the Dutch, the French and the English come to Kerala?

- To obtain trade monopoly (They competed for pepper)

Who drove the Portuguese out of Kerala?

- 1663 The Dutch expelled the Portuguese from Kerala.

What was the occasion when the Dutch had to leave Kerala?

- The Dutch were forced to leave Kerala as they were defeated by Marthanda Varma of Travancore with the help of the British in the Battle of Colachel in 1741.

How British possessed trade monopoly in South India?

- By defeating the French in the Karnatic wars, the British possessed trade monopoly in South India.

What were the circumstances that caused the British to dominate in Kerala?

- Attingal Revolt.
- Sreeranga Pattanam Treaty.
- According to the Treaty with the British.

What was the situation and the outcome of the Attingal riots?

(The first organized uprising against the British in Kerala)

- Captain Keeling, who arrived in Kerala in 1615, signed a trade agreement with the Zamorin.
- Later, the company secured the consent to start warehouses at Vizhinjam, Thalassery, and Anchuthengu.
- Gradually, they attained the permission from the Queen of Attingal to build a fort at Anchuthengu.
- Later, Anchuthengu became an important military centre of the British in the western coast.
- The natives were furious when Anchuthengu became a British military base.
- In 1721, the natives killed about 150 Englishmen who were on their way to handover gifts to the Queen of Attingal.
- It is known as the Attingal Revolt.
- It is considered as the first organized revolt against the British in Kerala.
- The Attingal Rebellion was suppressed by the British and captured Attingal.

Prepare a note on 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 and was forced to pay tribute.
- According to the Treaty of 1795, Travancore also admitted the British dominance.
- In return, the British promised protection to Travancore from its enemies.
- Thus the British ruled Malabar directly and Kochi and Travancore indirectly through the subservient Samanthalas.

Early resistance against the British in Kerala including the regions where they broke out and their reasons.

Resistance	Regions	Reasons
Pazhassi Revolts	Malabar	Incorrect land tax policy
Paliathachan	Kochi	Uncontrolled intervention of the British in the internal affairs of Kochi
Veluthampi	Travancore	Uncontrolled intervention of the British in the internal affairs of Travancore

Pazhassi Revolts, causes & result

- Keralavarma Pazhassi Raja of Kottayam royal family led the resistance against the British in Malabar.
- The British promised Pazhassi the right to collect tax from Kottayam region as a reward for helping them in the wars against Mysore.
- The British refused to keep their promise after the triumph in the battle.
- Moreover, the British claimed their dominance over Wayanad.
- Pazhassi Raja organised the people and fought against the British.
- He unleashed **guerilla war** against the British with the help of **Chempan Pokker, Kaitheri Ambu Nair, Edachena Kunkan Nair and Thalakkal Chandu**, the leader of the Kurichias in
- In the fight against the British he was assulted his life on 30 November 1805.

Explain the situation that caused Kerala to become part of the world market.

- Taking up the administrative control, the British could gain Kerala merchandises at cheap price and sell out their industrial products at high prices.
- With this, Keralas self-sufficient village economy was destroyed.
- Foreign trade spread across the region under the rule of the British and Kerala became a part of the world market.

Give a detailed account of the results of the attempts made by the British to improve trade

- The trade laws that existed in Malabar, Kochi and Travancore were amended by the British in their favour.
- They introduced unified coinage and metrology systems.
- Roads, bridges and railways were built to improve transportation facilities targeting the carriage of goods.
- For better trade facilities, they developed the ports at Kochi, Kozhikode and Alapuzha.

Changes in Land Relations during the British rule?

(How the lives of peasants changed more pathetic during the British rule)

- The British rule made drastic changes in the pattern of land ownership enjoyed by different sections of people in the society.
- Local Chieftains and landlords were considered as the owners of land and the tax they had to pay to the British was pre-determined.
- Local Chieftains and landlords collected tax from the tenants in excess and evicted them.
- As a result, life of the tenants in Malabar became pathetic.

Specify the conditions under which the farmers of Kerala got the land right.

- The peasants revolted against the British and their feudal lords (Malabar Rebellion)
- The tenants got limited right over the land by the implementation of Malabar Tenants' Act of 1929.

-The Government of Travancore made a landmark proclamation in 1865 granting the tenants ownership of the lands they cultivated.

-It is known as the 'Pandarappatta Vilambaram'.

-The Janmi-Kudian Act passed in 1896 also granted land ownership to the tenants in Travancore.

-In Kochi the Tenancy Act (Kudiyaima Niyamam) was enacted in 1914.

Analyse the changes commercialisation brought about in Kerala's agricultural sector.

-Coffee, tea, cardamom, were cultivated in large

plantations in hilly areas with the beginning of other crops, paddy production declined.

-In the European market, more and more demand products were started in Kerala.

-At the same time teak plantation was started in Nilambur under the guidance of Conolly.

-Most of the plantations were owned by the British.

-The rulers of Kochi and Travancore facilitated transportation and leased out forest lands to the British to start estates.

-Gradually Kerala became a hub of cash crop production.

Traditional plantation Industries and Centres in Kerala

Traditional plantation Industries	Centres
Tea and coffee	In high ranges (Wayanad, idukki)
Coconut oil, Coir	In 1859 James Dara from Ireland, started a coir factory in Alappuzha.
Cashewnut	Kollam
Handloom factories	Kannur and Kozhikode
Tile	Faroke , Kollam , and Olloor,
Beedi	Kannur

Make a flow chart showing the industrial development in Kerala during the British rule.

-The British established modern industries in Travancore and Cochin.

-Rulers of Travancore adopted policies promoting modern industries

-The British provided technical and financial support to the industries.

-The establishment of Pallivasal Hydro Electric Project propelled the development of modern industries.

The main factories and institutions started during British period

-Punaloor Paper Mills -Kollam

-FACT Kalamassery -Ernakulam

-Kundara Ceramics -Kollam

-Rubber Works -Thiruvananthapuram

-Tata Oil Mills -Kochi

-AlagappaTextile Mill -Kochi

-Banks were started in Kerala as institutions for accumulating capital and dealing with financial affairs.

-The Nedungadi Bank was the first private bank in Kerala.

-Later, the Imperial Bank, the Indian National Bank and the Chartered Bank came into existence.

The earliest books in Malayalam - Authors

The first Malayalam grammar text	Dr. Angelos Francis
The first Malayalam dictionary	Arnos Pathiri
The first book to be entirely published in Malayalam language.	Samkshepavedartham
English -Malayalam Dictionary	Benjamin Beyli
Malayalam-English Dictionary, and the first newspaper in Malayalam (Rajyasamacharam, Pashchimodayam)	Herman Gundert

Missionary workers and their Field of Work in Kerala

Missionary workers	Field of Work
London Mission Society (LMS)	Travancore
Church Mission Society (CMS)	Kochi, Travancore
Basel Evangelical Mission (BEM)	Malabar

Who proclaim the Free Primary Education in 1817 Travancore?

-Gauri Parvathy Bhai

Which are the changes in the field of health sector of Kerala during the British period.

-Modern medicine gained more importance than Kerala's traditional Ayurvedic system of medicine during the British rule.

-Small pox vaccination was introduced for the first time in Malabar.

-The Travancore rulers formed a company to import medicines from England.

-Government hospitals were started in Malabar, Kochi and Travancore.

Which are the changes in the field of judicial sector of Kerala during the British period?

-The British reformed this system of law and justice.

-In the new system after hearing the accused, unified punishment was given depending on the nature of the guilt.

-With this the principle of equality before law irrespective of caste was established.

-Trial courts were started at different places of Kerala.

The events that contributed to the social change in Kerala

-Channar revolt

-Sri Narayana Guru and the consecration of the idol of lord Shiva at Aruvippuram

-Vaikom Satyagraha (1924)

-Guruvayur Satyagraha(1931)

Channar revolt

-The Channar women of Southern Travancore fought for the right to cover their upper body.

-As a result, Uthram Thirunal Maharaja was forced to permit the Channar women to wear jackets in 1859.

Sri Narayana Guru and the consecration of the idol of lord Shiva at Aruvippuram

-The consecration of the idol of lord Shiva at Aruvippuram by Sri Narayana Guru in 1888 caused the rise of new insights in the social sphere.

-Consequently, the lower caste people gained right to perform the poojas and temple rituals.

- In front of the Aruvippuram temple, Sri Narayana Guru inscribed : " It is a model place where people live without caste disparity or religious aversion, but with fraternity".
- Guru gave importance to education and started schools and libraries along with temples
- He wished to "enlighten through education and strengthen by union".
- Calling for 'not to argue and win but to know and inform', he convened an all religion conference in Aluva.

Vaikom Satyagraha (1924)

- Major struggles that took place in Kerala for claiming the right to travel.
- Led by T. K. Madhavan.
- Expressing solidarity with the Satyagraha, Mannath Padmanabhan organised the Savarna Jatha.
- Following this struggle the lower castes secured permission to travel through the roads around the Vaikom Temple.

Guruvayur Satyagraha(1931)

- Guruvayur agitation was launched demanding entry for all castes of Hindus into the Guruvayur temple (1931).
- Led by **K.Kelappan**.
- A.K.Gopalan was the volunteer captain** of this struggle.
- P.Krishna Pillai was callously attacked during this Satyagraha.
- Following these popular protests, the Temple Entry Proclamation was announced on 12 November 1936 in Travancore.
- Following this, Temple Entry Proclamations were issued in Madras and Kochi and all sections of the society were offered the right to worship in temples.

Which are the struggles in Malabar were part of the national struggle?

- Malabar revolt (1921)
- 1930-Civil Disobedience Movement(Salt sathyagraha)
- Kayyoor, Morazha, Karivellur revolts
- Quit India movement(1942)

Malabar District Congress

- The first conference of the Malabar District Congress chaired by Annie Beasant was held at Palakkad in 1916.
- K P Kesava Menon, K P Raman Menon, Muhammed Abdurahman Sahib, K. Madhavan Nair, E.Moidu Moulavi and M. P. Narayana Menon were at the helm of the Congress in Malabar during this period.
- The last Malabar political conference held at Manjeri in 1920 discussed several issues like political reforms, problems of tenants, the Khilafat and so on.

Khilafat Movement.

- The Khilafat committee was formed with Kattilasseri Mohamed Moulavi and Mohammed Abdurahiman Sahib as the President and the Secretary respectively.
- The Khilafat Movement became strong in Malabar.
- Subsequently, there were direct fights with the British in several places in Malabar.

Malabar Rebellion (1921).

- The Mappila peasants of Malabar fought against the British in Eranad, Valluvanad, and Ponnani Taluks.
- These struggles, in general, are known as Malabar Rebellion (1921).

Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930(Salt satyagraha)

- In 1930s, the Civil Disobedience Movement gained momentum in Malabar.
- People broke the salt law by making salt under the leadership of K Kelappan and Mohammed Abdu Rahiman at Payyannur and Kozhikode respectively.
- Boycott of foreign goods, picketing liquor shops and popularising Khadi were also part of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Kayyoor, Morazha, Karivellur protests

- It was run by the Congress Socialist Party.
- In 1939 the Congress Socialist Party was reorganized as the Communist Party of India.
- E M S Namboothiripad, A K Gopalan and P.Krishna Pillai were the prominent leaders of the party.
- They organized peasants and workers to fight against the janmi system and the British imperialism.

Quit India Movement in Malabar(1942)

- Protests relating to the Quit India Movement in Malabar witnessed destruction of government buildings, bridges, telephone lines, etc.
- Kizhariyoor bomb case was one of the major incidents during this time.
- In this incidents, a police case was charged against 27 persons including K.B.Menon and Kunjiramakidavu, accusing them of conspiring to destroy the Feroke bridge.

What were the struggles of Travancore as part of the National Struggle?

- Malayali Memorial(1891)
- Ezhava Memorial(1896)
- 'Nivarthana Prakshobham' (Abstention movement).(1932)

Malayali Memorial(1891)

- In Travancore, political agitations started in 1891 with the Malayali Memorial.
- Under the leadership of Barrister G.P Pillai, a memorandum was submitted to the King signed by more than ten thousand people seeking proportionate representation for the people of Travancore in government jobs.
- This mass representation is known as the Malayali Memorial.

Ezhava Memorial(1896)

- In 1896, Dr Palpu submitted a memorial to the King raising the problems faced by the Ezhava community.
- This is known as Keshavante Prasangangal) the Ezhava Memorial.
- The deportation of Ramakrishna Pillai, the Editor of 'Swadeshabhimani', a newspaper for criticising the then Dewan of Travancore caused significant political breakthroughs in Kerala.

Nivarthana Prakshobham' (Abstention movement)(1932)

- In 1932 Christian, Muslim and Ezhava communities launched agitation seeking reservation in government jobs in proportion to their population.
- This was known as 'Nivarthana Prakshobham' (Abstention movement).
- This was led by N.V.Joseph, Pattom Thanu Pillai, P.K.Kunhu, and C Keshavan

Punnapra-Vayalar protest

- In 1938, with the formation of the Travancore State Congress with Pattom Thanu Pillai as the President, political activities in Travancore gained momentum.
- The Punnapra-Vayalar protest in 1946 against the administrative reforms of Diwan Sir C P Ramaswamy Iyer led the entry of the working class into the political arena.

National agitation in Kochi

Electricity Agitation

- The struggle for Responsible Government in Kochi began with the Electricity Agitation of 1936
- The agitation was against the decision of the Diwan Shanmugam Chetty to hand over the charge of electricity supply in Kochi to a private company.
- The formation of Cochin Rajya Prajamandalam under the leadership of S.Neelakanda Iyer and V.R.Krishnanezhuthachan in 1941 strengthened the movements.
- E. Ikkanda Warriar, Panampalli Govinda Menon, and K Ayyappan were among the leaders of Cochin Rajya Prajamandalam.

List of National struggles led by women in Kerala

- Boycotting foreign goods,
- Picketing liquor shops,
- Eradicating of untouchability, and
- Popularising Khadi.
- AV Kutimalu Amma led the national struggle in Malabar.
- Ankamcheriyan and Animescreen led national struggles in Travancore.

Describe the events leading up to the united Kerala.

- The first Kerala State Political Conference was held at Ottappalam from 23-26 April 1921.
- Barrister T Prakasam, known as Andhra Kesari, presided over the conference.
- Later, Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee came into existence uniting Travancore, Kochi and Malabar regions.
- The Payyannur Congress Conference chaired by Jawaharlal Nehru conceded a resolution demanding the reorganization of Kerala as a distinctive state after the independence.
- The United Kerala Resolution was passed both in the the United Kerala Convention held at Thrissur under K Kelappan in 1947 and in the United Kerala Conference held at Aluva after the independence.
- Consequently, the state of Thiru-Kochi was formed on 1 July 1949 by joining Travancore and Kochi.
- E M S Namboothiripad in his book, 'Onnekal Kodi Malayalikal,' placed the idea that the Kerala state was to be formed combining the Malayalam speaking regions.
- The Central Government set up the State Reorganization Commission as the protests demanding linguistic-based states were on the high.
- The state of Kerala came into existence on 1 November 1956 unifying Malabar, Kochi and Thriuvithamkur as per the recommendation of the Commission.
- Agastheeswaram, Thoivala, Kalkulam, and Vilavancode Taluks under Travancore were merged with the Madras State.
- The Taluks of Kasaragod and Hosdurg in Southern Karnataka became part of Kerala.

All the Best

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The State and political science SS1-9

What is state?

- A group of people residing permanently within a particular territory with a sovereign government is called state.
- The protection of the life and property of the people, implementation of public welfare activities, and to effectively interfere in crucial situations can only be done by the state.
- The state is the most important among the socio-political institutions that human beings have formed.

Who first coined the term 'State'

- The term 'State' was first coined Nicholo Machiavelli, the western philosopher.

Basic factors of a state

- Population,
- Territory,
- Government,
- Sovereignty.

Describe the characteristics of the people that are essential to the state.

- Population is an indispensable factor in the formation of a state.
- For the existence of a state, the people should live unitedly, with mutual understanding, interdependence and common public interest.
- There is no state without people.
- However, the minimum and the maximum number of people for a country are not fixed.
- Population which is too much or too less is not good for a state.
- These two aspects will adversely affect the development of a state.

Evaluate how high population or low population affect a state.

- If the population is small, the inadequate utilization of natural resources can adversely affect the growth of the nation.
- States like Canada with less population encourages migration..
- Scarcity of human resource is the reason for this.
- At the same time high population leads to unemployment and poverty.

What are the features of the land that is the most essential part of the nation?

- A state should have an exact territory with clearcut boundary.
- The state is formed when the people settle permanently in a particular territory.
- The state should have complete control over its territory.
- The land area, water bodies, coastal area, aerial space etc. within the boundaries are part of the territory.
- The territorial size does not matter in the formation of a state.

What is the importance of government as the most important factor for a given state (What are the key roles of government?)?

- Government makes and executes law and ensures justice to the people.
- Government ensures security and makes available different services to the people.
- Maintain law and order.
- Increase employment opportunities.
- Implement developmental projects.
- Implement social welfare projects.
- Disputes are settled.
- The government does all the work for the state.
- Different states have different forms of government.
- Monarchy, despotism rule, democracy etc.
- Whatever b

-The government may change from time to time but the state remains permanent.

Specify the importance of the sovereignty of a State.

- Sovereignty is the most important factor in the formation of the country.
- Sovereignty makes a state different from other Institutions.
- 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.
- Sovereignty is the absolute, unlimited and indivisible power of the state
- It has two dimensions.

Specify the internal and external dimensions of a state's sovereignty.

Internal dimensions of a state's sovereignty	External dimensions of a state's sovereignty
-The right to take decisions on all matters which come within its territory.	-The right to take independent decisions on international issues.

“The goal of State is the maximum happiness of the maximum number” Who says this?

-Jeremy Bentham.

Functions of a State

- Welfare of the people is the function of all states.
- Greek philosophers like Plato and Aristotle considered the primary duty of a state is to provide better life to its citizens.
- Along with the emergence of the concept of 'welfare state', functions have also increased accordingly.

How is the functions of the country classified?

- Obligatory functions
- Discretionary functions

Critically analyze and discuss the obligatory and discretionary functions of state.

Obligatory functions	Discretionary functions
<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Functions which have to be implemented by the state at all times at any cost are said to be obligatory functions.-State cannot abstain from its obligatory functions.-The life and property of the people cannot be protected if the obligatory functions are not performed.-Protection of boundary, Maintain internal peace, Protection of rights, Implementation of justice are the main obligatory functions of the state	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Discretionary functions are those which have to be implemented as per the economic condition of the state.-Implementation of functions like education, health care etc. will provide better living conditions for the people.-The state which implements such progressive measures is called a welfare state.-It is not possible to set a limit to the discretionary powers of a state.-The growth of technology and the increase in human wants are making this area vast.

Theories on the origin of state?

- Divine Right Theory,
- Evolutionary Theory(most acceptable),
- Social Contract Theory,
- Power Theory.

Divine Right Theory

-State is the creation of God.

- King is the representative of God.
- King is answerable only to God.

Evolutionary theory

- State is the product of history.
- It was formed by social evolution.
- The most acceptable is the theory of evolution of state .
- This theory tells us that state was formed as a result of several social circumstances and it reached its present form through the process of evolution.
- State started as tribe and tribal administration and later developed as city state, empire state and feudal state.
- Today states are commonly known as Nation States.
- Because they are formed on the basis of a feeling of nationalism.

Social contract theory

- State came into existence as a result of a contract by the people.
- State was constituted for the fulfilment of human needs.

Power theory

- State came into existence as a result of the establishment of power by the strong over the weak.

What is Citizenship - according to Aristotle

A person who has the right to participate in the law making procedure and the implementation of law is called the citizen of that state.

What is Citizenship ?

- Citizenship is the full and equal membership in a nation.

What are the characteristics of citizenship?

- Citizenship enables a person to experience political and civil rights.
- It is clear that while state ensures certain rights, citizens have certain duties to perform.

What are the characteristics of citizenship?

- Citizenship enables a person to experience political and civil rights.
- It is clear that while state ensures certain rights, citizens have certain duties to perform.
- The concept of citizenship gained importance when democracy came into existence.
- In the execution of administration, democracy ensures the participation of the citizens through political rights.
- Only the citizens can enjoy the political rights of a nation.

Explain about the two types of citizenship.

Natural citizenship	Acquired citizenship
-Citizenship by birth is natural citizenship.	-Citizenship on the basis of the legal procedure of a nation is known as acquired citizenship.

Which are the rights available in India exclusively to its citizen

- Right to contest election
- Right to form political party.
- Right to propagate politics.
- Right to vote in the elections.
- Right to criticize government.

Who is known as the Father of Political Science.

- Aristotle

What is Political Science according to Aristotle

- “Political Science is the study of state and Government”.
- According to the definition of Aristotle political science is the study of institutions like state and Government.
- Aristotle gave the name 'Politics' to his book dealing with political issues.
- This is the first book which makes a comprehensive analysis of state.
- So he is known as the Father of Political Science.

List out the important people who contributed to the science of politics?

-Aristotle, Socrates, Plato

“The result of your political inactivity is the you will be rule by people inferior to you”. Who says this?

Plato

Which are the different branches of study of Political Science?

- Political theories,
- Public administration,
- International politics
- Comparative politics.

Why study political science?

- To promote civic awareness among the people,
- To intervene effectively in social and political issues,
- To shape a better political system,
- To work for the protection of rights,
- To encourage the citizen to fulfill the duties to the nation.

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Civic Consciousness SS1-10

What is a civic Consciousness?

- Civic consciousness is the recognition that each citizen is for the society and the genuine interests of the society are the interests of the citizen.
- Those who have civic consciousness will always be ready to work for the society.
- The basis of civic consciousness is the recognition that if the activities of each individual are for the well being of the society, social problems can be solved.

How can civic consciousness help to solve problems faced by the public? Provide examples.

- Citizen consciousness helps to nurture and maintain a sense of community.
- Civic-minded individuals are characterized by common sense, fundamental sense, selflessness, service readiness, compassion, natural love, purpose and sincerity.
- Therefore, civic-minded individuals are working honestly against the problems of the public, such as water shortages, environmental pollution and corruption.

Factors determining civic consciousness

- Family
- Associations
- Education
- Political system
- Social system

Explain the role of the family in the promotion of civic consciousness.

- We learn to respect the elders and to engage in social service from the primary social institution of family.
- Family has an important role in fostering and maintaining sense of responsibility among its members.
- Inspiration and encouragement from the family will develop civic Consciousness.
- The concept that each individual is for the family and the family is for the society should be developed in the family atmosphere.

Explain the role of the Education in the promotion of civic consciousness.

- The primary aim of education is to equip the individual to effectively utilize the knowledge gained through the learning of different subjects for the betterment of society.
- Education will help to develop value consciousness, tolerance, leadership qualities, scientific temper, etc.
- Through education, science and technology can be effectively utilised in a useful manner to the society.
- Through value- oriented educational approach we can in still civic consciousness among the people.
- Government formulates educational policies with this aim.

Role of the Associations in the promotion of civic consciousness.

- There are several political, social, economic and cultural associations in our society.
- Such associations many a time equip the individuals to work voluntarily with a service mind.
- Several voluntary associations are working in the fields of protection of environment, protection of human rights, charity, etc.
- These associations can create awareness among individuals about environment and human rights.

Role of the Media in the promotion of civic consciousness.

- Media plays an important role in the formulation of civic consciousness.
- Print and electronic media influences the society tremendously.
- News and information reach the masses through the media.
- Judicious and objective information lead to the formulation of creative ideas.
- Media should be independent and impartial. -The information from the media should be evaluated critically.

Explain the role of the Democratic system in the promotion of civic consciousness.

- Democracy is the basis of all other components which help to develop civic consciousness.
- Democracy is the basis of all other components which help to develop civic consciousness.
- It is a way of life more than a form of government.
- All our activities should have a democratic approach.
- Living in co-operation is essential for a democratic society.
- Giving back the co-operation and support received from others is a great sign of democratic consciousness.
- Democracy prompts individuals to think about fellow beings and to work for the protection of their freedom, equality and rights.
- Democracy believes in the rule of law which mean all are subject to law in a democracy.

List out the activities that can be undertaken in schools for developing civic consciousness.

- Organic farming,
- Traffic Awareness,
- Anti-drug activities,
- Benevolent activities,
- Relief efforts.

Civic Consciousness and Morality? What role does morality play in promoting civic consciousness?

- Morality means the ability to recognize virtues from vices, accept virtues and to perform duties with utmost responsibility.
- It is the moral responsibility of each individual to perform the duty towards the society and the state.
- 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.
- Civic consciousness is a creative state of mind.

What are the main challenge faced by civic consciousness

- The main challenge faced by civic consciousness is the mindset to do anything for the sake of one's own personal interest, by negating public interest.

How can we overcome the challenges faced by civic consciousness

- Each one should evaluate his activities critically.
- Should work for one's interest without going against public interest.
- Be the change which you expect from others.
- Equal weight should be given to both rights and duties.
- Individuals should act democratically and tolerably.

How social science learning help in the formation of civic consciousness.

- Equips the individuals to respect diversity and to behave with tolerance.
- Helps to understand the different contexts of political, social, economic and environmental problems.
- Equips the individual to suggest comprehensive solutions to different problems.
- Disseminate the message of peace and co-operation to the society.
- Makes the individual civic conscious and action oriented by familiarizing the ideal models and activities of civic consciousness.

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Sociology : What? Why? SS1-11

What are the difference between creative writing and the study of sociology?

Creative Writing	Study of Sociology
<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Writing is based on imagination and creativity.-Social events are depicted on aesthetic realms.-The goal of creative writing is appreciation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Social issues/subjects are analyzed scientifically-Social conditions are analyzed on the basis of cause-effect relationship-Society is objectively analyzed.

Sociology meaning

-Sociology is a distinct subject area which undertakes a comprehensive study of the relation between man and his social environment.

By what name is the 19th century known in history?

'Age of Revolutions'.

What were the 3 revolutions that led to the emergence of sociology?

- Renaissance or scientific revolution.
- French Revolution.
- Industrial Revolution.

Where did sociology originate?

-Western Europe.

Who is the father of sociology?

-Auguste Comte the French thinker is regarded as the father of sociology.

Who utilized the theory of evolution by Charles Darwin for the study of the society.

-Herbert Spencer

-He clarified that just as biological evolution, the society had passed through various stages and reached the present stage.

Who are the thinkers have made important contributions to the development of sociology.

- Karl Marx,
- Emile Durkheim,
- Max Weber.

In which university was the Department of Social Studies first started in India?

-The University of Bombay.

Who were the main contributors to the study of sociology in India?

-G. S. Khurey, -A. R. Desai, -S.C. Dubey, -M.N. Sreenivas, -D.P. Mukharjee,

Define sociology

-Sociology is the scientific study of the social aspects of human life.

According to this definition

- Sociology studies human life.
- Studying the relationship between man and society.
- The study of human mental processes.

Why the study of sociology?/What are the importance of the study of sociology.

- Helps to formulate the right perspective of society.
- Helps to get an objective knowledge of one's society and other societies.
- Helps to know the relation between the individual and the social institutions.
- Studies social problems precisely.
- Helps to find solution for social problems.
- Benefits social planning and development.
- Provides guidance to social welfare measures by conducting studies on the backward sections, the exploited and people who have faced discrimination and oppression.

What are the main areas of study in sociology

- Social institutions
- Social groups
- Social relations
- Socialization
- Social control
- Communities
- Social changes
- Social problems.

Methods of study in sociology

- Social survey
- Interview
- Observation
- Case study

Social survey

- Survey is the most suitable method for the study of sociology.
- It helps to formulate a comprehensive point of view of the topic, based on the data collected from a group of selected people.
- Survey method is used when data is to be collected from a larger population.

What are the features of census?

- Census is a type of survey which collects details about the total population of a nation.
- But census is not practical in sociological studies, because usually data is not collected from all the people under study but only from a selected group of people.
- Such studies are called sample survey.

Sample survey.

- Sample survey is a method of conducting a study of the entire community by gathering information only from selected individuals.

What are the different means used to collect data during a survey

- Social media
- Telephone
- Questionnaires are commonly used in social surveys.

What is a Questionnaire?

- A questionnaire is a set of questions that researchers use to collect data.
- Questionnaires are given to the respondents from whom data is collected.
- The group under study is called respondents.
- Study is carried out using the respondents' responses in the questionnaire.

Interview

- This is a method by which information is collected orally.
- Interview is the talk between the interviewer and the interviewee.
- As a method of study interview helps to know and analyse the attitudes, views, beliefs, habits, etc. of the individuals.

What are the things to consider when interviewing?

- Identifying the apt persons.
- Formulating an idea of the information to be collected.
- Preparing of suitable questions
- Effective communication.
- Management of time
- Proper organisation of the information collected and preparing the report.

What is the difference between interview and questionnaire?

Interview	Questionnaire
<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Interview is a conversation between the researcher and the respondents.-Information is collected orally-Researcher records the information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Researchers use questionnaire for data collection-Information is given in writing-The respondent provides information

Observation

-Observation is a method by which whatever is seen, heard and experienced is recorded truthfully.

-It is more relevant where methods like interview are not practically feasible.

-Such data collected directly helps in accurate assessment.

There are two types of observation.

1. Participant observation.

2. Non participant observation.

Participant observation

-When the researcher himself/herself collects information directly from the area under study it is called participant observation.

-The sociologist stays with the population under study and understands their life directly in such observation.

-The researcher learns their language, culture, etc. and becomes a part of their daily life.

-Through this method even the behavior which are not explicit can be studied.

-This method is also known as field work .

-The participant observation method is mostly employed by anthropologists to study early human societies .

Non participant observation

-In non participant observation, the researcher does not stay with the group under study.

-They are observed from outside.

-An example of this is the way in which police track down suspected criminals without uniform.

Case study

-Case study is used to make an in-depth study on rare and different social phenomena and problems.

-Such studies will be exact and comprehensive.

-The topic under study using this method is called a case.

-The detailed study of the case is case study.

Applicability areas of Sociology

-Commerce,

-Town planning,

-Advertisements,

-Media and

-Educational activities.

All the Best

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