

SOCIAL SCIENCE I - FOCUS & NON FOCUS AREA NOTE , SSLC- 2022

Chapter – 1 Revolutions that Influenced the World

FOCUS AREA NOTE

The American War of Independence

1. Causes of the American War of Independence
 - a. Tax policies of England
 - b. Mercantilist Laws
 - c. Influence of Thinkers and their ideologies.
2. Slogan – ‘No taxation without representation’- James Otis
3. Mercantilism

The British treated American colonies as centers for collecting raw materials for their industry and as market for selling their products. This policy implemented by the British merchants with the help of their motherland in the American colonies, is known as Mercantilism
4. Mercantilist Laws
 - a. The goods to and from the colonies must be carried only in British ships or ships built in the British colonies.
 - b. Products of the colonies like sugar, wool, cotton, tobacco, etc. could only be exported to England.
 - c. British stamp must be affixed on all the legal documents, newspapers, pamphlets, license, etc.
 - d. Colonies must provide food and quarters for the British Troops which were maintained in the colonies.
 - e. Import tax must be paid for the import of tea, glass, paper, etc.
5. Thinkers and their ideologies.
 - a. James Otis - No taxation without Representation
 - b. John Locke-Everyone has some fundamental rights.No government has the right to suspend them.
 - c. Thomas Paine - There is something absurd, in supposing a continent (North America) be perpetually governed by a foreign power (England). (common sense)
6. Important incidence of The American War of Independence
 - a. 1773 December 16 - Boston Tea Party . Beginning of the war
 - b. 1774 - First Continental Congress - met at Philadelphia - to protest against the policies and rules imposed by England.The colonies submitted a petition to the King of England
 - c. 1775- The Second Continental Congress held at Philadelphia- elected George Washington as the commander-in-chief of the Continental Army.
 - d. 1776 July 4 - American Continental Congress issued the famous Declaration of Independence
The declaration was prepared By Thomas Jefferson, and Benjamin Franklin.
 - e. 1781 - The war between England and the colonies in North America ended
 - f. 1783 - The Treaty of Paris , England ratified the freedom of thirteen Colonies.
7. American Constitution.

The Constitution Convention held at Philadelphia under the leadership of James Madison, framed the American Constitution.
8. George Washington became the first president of the United States of America, formed in accordance with the new constitution.
9. The impact of American War of Independence on later history of the world ?
 - a. Gave direction and motivation to the later freedom struggles and revolutions all over the World.
 - b. Put forward the concept of republican form of Government.
 - c. Prepared the first written constitution.
 - d. Contributed to the concept of federal system that ensured freedom and authority of states in the union.

The French Revolution

1. Causes of French Revolution
 - a. Autocratic rule of kings
 - b. The luxurious and extravagant life of Kings.
 - c. The social and economic inequality.
 - d. Influence of Thinkers
2. slogan - 'liberty, equality, and fraternity'
3. The legislative assembly of France - States General
4. The Commons - Third Estate - Third Estate declared themselves as the National Assembly of France.
5. Thinkers :
 - a. Voltaire - Ridiculed the exploitation of clergy.Promoted rational thinking, ideals of equality and humanism.
 - b. 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.
 - c. Montesquieu - Encouraged democracy and the Republic.Suggested division of powers of the government

into legislature, executive, and judiciary.

6. French Society

First Estate - Clergy	Second Estate -Nobility	Third Estate -The middle class
a. Held vast land b. Collected the tax called 'Tithe' from farmers. c. Exempted from all taxes. d. Controlled higher positions in administrative and military service	a. Held vast land b. Collect various tax from farmers. c. Exempted from all taxes d. Engaged in military service. e. Made farmers work without wage. f. Led luxurious life.	a. including traders, writers,officials, teachers, Farmers and craftsmen. b. No role in the administration. c. Paid land tax namely 'Taille' to the government. d. Low social status. e. Paid taxes to clergy and nobles.

7. The 'Tennis Court Oath'- Third Estate 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'.

8. Important incidence

- a. 14 July 1789 - Revolutionaries stormed with the slogan 'liberty, equality, and fraternity', demolished the Bastille prison, the symbol of Bourbon monarchy.
- b. 12 August 1789 -The National Assembly passed the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen.
- c. October 1789 - Thousands of women marched from Paris to the Palace of Versailles with the slogan 'Give us bread'.
- d. September 1792 - The National Convention, formed as per the new constitution, proclaimed France as a republic.

9. Influences of French Revolution.

- a. Stimulated all the later revolutions in the world.
- b. Contribute the concept of peoples sovereignty.
- c. Ended the feudal system in Europe
- d. Threatened the autocratic rulers in Europe
- e. Led to the emergence of Nationalism.
- g. Helped the growth of the middle class.

10. Administrative reforms of Napoleon ?

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

11. Napoleon was defeated by the European Alliance in the battle of Waterloo and lost his power in 1815.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

1. Causes of Russian Revolution

- a. The autocracy of the Tsar emperors
- b. Farmers and factory workers in Russia led a tragic life
- c. The low agricultural production affected the farmer's income.
- d. The landless farmers had to pay huge tax.
- e. The foreigners who controlled majority of the industries in russia.

2. Ideologies of the thinkers

Writers - Maxim Gorky, Leo Tolstoy, IvanTurgenev and Anton Chekhov

Thinkers - Karl Marx and Frederick Engels

3. Russian party - Social Democratic Workers Party .

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.

4. Russia was defeated in the Russia-Japan war in 1905.

5. Bloody Sunday : The workers organized a huge march at Petrograd on 9 January 1905 demanding political rights and economic reforms.The march was fired at by the soldiers and hundreds of demonstrators were massacred. This event is known as the Bloody Sunday.

6. Soviets : Workers' organizations formed all over Russia to conduct strikes.

7. Duma - a legislative assembly formed in Russia

8. February Revolution :

Ignoring the Marxism protest from Duma, Nicholas II, the Tsar decided to participate in the First World War.

Food shortage became severe by 1917.

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

The workers organized protest march in Petrograd.

Though the soldiers clashed with the demonstrators in the beginning, later they joined the workers.

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

A provisional government was formed under Alexander Kerensky, the Menshevik leader. This revolution was known as the February Revolution.

9. October Revolution

A group of soviets did not approve the provisional government.

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 .

10. Results of Russian Revolution ?

- a. Russia withdraw from the first World War.
- b. Seized out the land and distributed among the peasants.
- c. Gave importance to public sector.
- d. Introduced centralized planning.
- e. Achieved development in the field of Science, Technology and Economy.
- f. New constitution came to force in 1924.
- g. USSR was formed by consolidating different Soviet Republics.
- h. Spread the Socialist ideas all over the world.

Non Focus Area Note

1. Features of Renaissance :

- a. Humanism
- b. Scientific Temper
- c. Reasoning
- d. Critical Thinking

2. How the colonial rule affected the life of the natives of Latin America.

- a. The europeans looted the resources and wealth of Latin American countries.
- b. The Spanish and the Portuguese propagated their language, religions and customs there.
- c. They built houses and Churches in Spanish style .
- d. The Spanish farming methods and crops were introduced.
- e. several schools were established for imparting Spanish system of education.

3. What are the policies adopted by colonial powers of europe and America in China?

- a. Opium trade : The british exported opium to China. It resulted in economic and mental subjugation of the chinese.
- b. Open Door Policy : The open door policy is a strategy adopted by the America to gain trade rights in China.
As per this policy , America argued for equal rights and opportunities for all countries in Chinese market.

4. Chinese Revolution : The Manchu Dynasty ruled in China.

In 1911 a revolution took place under the leadership of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen against the Manchu Dynasty. This ended monarchy in China. Kuomintang party established a republican government in southern China under the leadership of Sun Yat-Sen.

Chinese Communist party was formed in 1921. Mao Zedong was the leader.

Following the death of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, the Kuomintang party is headed by Chiang Kai Shek.

Chiang Kai-Shek started military autocracy in China.

Communist Party conducted a Long March in 1934 under the leadership of Mao Zedong.

The Red Army led by Mao Zedong captured the centre of Kuomintang rule. 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 Zedong.

5. Boxer Rebellion : Some secret organizations in china revolted against manchu dynasty in 1900. The emblem of these organizations was the Boxer's fist. so this is known as the Boxer Rebellion.

Chapter -2 World in the Twentieth Century

FOCUS AREA NOTE

1. Causes of the First World War :

- a. Formation of military alliances – Triple Alliance , Triple Entente
- b. Aggressive nationalist movements - under Russia , Germany , France
- c. Imperialist Crisis : Moroccan Crisis and Balkan Crisis.
- d. The assassination of Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the throne of Austria by a serbian youth at sarajevo.

2. Moroccan Crisis : Germany and France for the claim of morocco.

3. Balkan Crisis : The conflict among the Balkan League nations in sharing Balkan region.

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

5. Triple Entente : England, France, Russia.

6. Aggressive nationalist movements :

- a. Pan-Slav movement – This movement was formed with the help of Russia to unite the slavic people of Eastern Europe.
- b. Pan-German movement - Germany formed this movement to unite the Teutonic people.
- c. Revenge movement - This movement was formed under the leadership of France to regain the territories occupied by Germany.

7. Impact of first world war

- a. over 10 million people died
- b. poverty & unemployment were increased
- c. Inflation was increased
- d. economic dominance of Europe diminished
- e. agriculture, industry & communication system were destroyed.
- f. League of Nations was formed

8. Characteristics of Fascism.

- a. Antagonism to Democracy.
- b. Opposition to socialism.
- c. Glorifying the nation.
- d. Adoring the purity of race.
- e. Justifying war.
- f. Deifying the past.

9. Circumstances under which the Fascist party came into power in Italy ?

- a. Italy got nothing from first world war.
- b. industrialists , in fear of italy moving to socialism, were prompted to support fascism
- c. Post war problems like unemployment, inflation etc. kept people away from the Govt.

10. Factors that helped Hitler come to power in Germany :
 - a. Economic destruction and inflation
 - b. The Treaty of Versailles imposed by the victorious allies on Germany.
 - c. Failure of German govt. and the political uncertainty.
11. Fascism - Italy - Mussolini - Black shirts
12. Nazism - Germany - Hitler - Brown shirts (army) - Gestapo (secret police)
13. Holocaust : Hitler held the Jews responsible for Germany's ruin and humiliation. Jews were massacred in specially built concentration camps. This is known as the Holocaust .
14. Non-Aligned Movement :
 - a. After second world war, many Afro-Asian & Latin American countries became independent. They decided not to join any of the blocs and formed the Non-Aligned movement .
 - b. The idea of the Non Aligned Movement was mooted at a meeting held in Bandung in Indonesia in 1955.
 - c. The first conference of the non aligned countries was held in Belgrade in 1961.
 - d. Non-Alignment doesn't mean to keep aloof from world affairs. Rather, it is to face many issues we confront.
15. The leaders of Non-Aligned Movement :
 - a. Jawaharlal Nehru - India
 - b. Gamal Abdul Nasser - Egypt
 - c. Marshal Tito - Yugoslavia
 - d. Ahmed Sukarno - Indonesia

Non Focus Area Note

1. Factors influencing the capitalist countries for invest capital in the colonies :
 - a. Cheap Labour
 - b. Availability of raw materials
 - c. Low cost involved in production and selling goods in colonies
2. How did Imperialism affect the colonies :
 - a. Poverty & unemployment increased
 - b. Traditional economic system of the colonies was destroyed
 - c. natural resources were exploited
 - d. people in colonies were forced to cultivate cash crops
3. The Treaty of Versailles :
 - a. German colonies were divided among the victorious powers
 - b. Germany has forced to pay a huge amount as war indemnity
 - c. The allies occupied the rich mines of Germany
 - d. war guilt was imposed on Germany and was disarmed.
4. impact of economic depression in 1929 :
 - a. People became pauper, couldn't afford the commodities
 - b. Goods were kept unsold in factories
 - c. Banks collapsed
 - d. Acute unemployment and poverty
 - e. inflation became uncontrollable
5. Reasons of second world war :
 - a. Treaty of Versailles
 - b. military Alliance
 - c. Failure of League of Nations
 - d. Emergence of Fascism and Nazism
 - e. Appeasement policy of Britain and France
6. Military Alliances in the second world war :
 - a. Axis powers : Germany, Japan, Italy
 - b. Allied powers : England, France, China
7. Results of second world war :
 - a. Over 10 million people died
 - b. Economic system of Europe was destroyed
 - c. European dominance in the world diminished
 - d. freedom movements in Asia & Africa strengthened
 - e. Germany attacked Poland.
 - f. USA & USSR emerged as global power
 - g. UNO was formed
8. UNO : United Nation Organisation, established on 24 Oct. 1945, New York is the headquarters
Objectives of UNO :
 - a. To save the succeeding generation from fear of war
 - b. To protect international treaties and laws
 - c. To foster social and economic development of countries.
9. Decolonisation :

After second world war the colonies started to secure freedom from the imperialist control. This process is called Decolonisation.
10. Cold War :

After the second world war the countries are divided into two Blocs, i.e., Capitalist bloc under USA, Socialist bloc under USSR. The enmity based on ideological conflict and diplomatic confrontations was called the cold war.
11. Balfour Declaration :

In the first world war Britain defeated the Turkey including Palestine with the help of Jews. 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
12. Zionism : It is an international movement with an objective of the establishment of a homeland for the Jews.
13. Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) : It is a movement with the objective of establishing a nation for the Palestinians.
It was founded with Yasar Arafat as the President.
14. The Reasons behind the disintegration of Soviet Union :
 - a. Over importance to defence
 - b. Deviation from the basic principles of socialism.
 - c. Corruption and inefficiency of the bureaucracy.
 - d. Failure in bringing about changes in economic sector.
 - e. The administrative measures of Mikhail Gorbachev (Glasnost and Perestroika)
15. Strategies were adopted by America to establish its dominance over the world
 - a. Utilising International agencies.
 - b. Extended military alliances
 - c. Media were used to promote America's interest.

- 16. Multi National Companies (MNC's) : companies which are registered in a country and functioning in many countries.
- 17. New Imperialism
Multi National companies began to interfere in the all sectors of the developing countries for serving the interest of the capitalist countries.it is known as the New Imperialism.
- 18. The concepts of New Imperialism : a. Globalisation b. Liberalisation c. Privatisation
- 19. Globalization : Economic system of the country linked to global economy .
- 20. Liberalization : Adoption of liberal regulations and taxation systems to facilitate the import of multinational products to domestic markets.
- 21. Privatization : Privatisation of public sector undertakings in an attempt to promote private sector.
- 22. Institutions that devising and executing various policies in favour of globalization. : WorldBank, IMF ,WTO
- 23. How the Globalisation affecting the Developing countries
 - a. natural resources were looted
 - b. Public sector undertaking were destroyed
 - c. price of agricultural products plunged
 - d. Led to the destruction of indigenous culture.

Chapter – 3 Public Administration

Focus Area Note

- 1. What is public administration ?
 - a. Public administration is the effective utilization of men and materials for the implementation of existing laws,governmental policies, programmes and developmental projects.
 - b. Government institutions are part of public administration
 - c. They functioned for the welfare of the people.
 - d. Public administration varies according to system of governance.
- 2. Significance of public administration :
 - a. Formulate governmental policies.
 - b. Ensure welfare of the people.
 - c. Find out solutions to public issues.
 - d. Provide goods and Services.
- 3. Bureaucracy: The employees who work under public administrative system and administer the country are together known as 'bureaucracy'.
- 4. Features of bureaucracy :
 - a. Hierarchical organisation
 - b. Permanence
 - c. Appointment on the basis of Qualification
 - d. Political Neutrality
 - e. Professionalism

Hierarchical organisation	There is one employee at the top and the number increases when it reaches the lower levels.
Permanence	Persons appointed will continue in service till the age of retirement.
Appointment on the basis of Qualification	Employees are recruited and appointed on the basis of educational qualification.
Political Neutrality	Bureaucrats should act neutrally.Their Party interests should not reflect in their work.
Professionalism	Every government employee must be skilled in their work.

- 5. Indian Civil Service : The Indian Civil Service can be divided into three

1. All India Services	2. Central Services	3. State Services
a. Recruits at national level b. Appoints in central or state service Eg: IAS,IPS	a. Recruits at national level b. Appoints in central government departments only Eg.IFS ,IRS	a. Recruits at state level b. Appoints in state government departments only Eg.Sales tax officer

- 6. Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)
 - a. Candidates to all India services and central services are recruited by the Union Public Service Commission.
 - b. The chairman and the members of this commission are appointed by the President of India.
 - c. The UPSC has elaborate mechanisms for the recruitment of candidates based on qualification.
 - d. UPSC and PSC are constituted on the basis of constitutional provisions.So they are called constitutional institutions.
- 7. Public Service Commission (PSC)
 - a. At the state level, candidates are recruited by the Public Service Commission (PSC) of the State.
 - b. The Governor appoints the Chairman and the members of the State Public Service Commission.

Non Focus Area Note

- 1. E-governance - E-governance is the use of electronic technology in administration.
- 2. Benefits of E-governance.
 - a. Need not to wait in government offices for services.
 - b.Can receive service with the help of information technology.
 - c. Government services offered speedily and with less expense.
 - d. Efficiency of the offices and quality of the service get enhanced.

3. Right to Information Act : a. We can collect information from any government office about its working.
 - b. People got this opportunity under the Right to Information Act 2005.
 - c. The efforts of Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Samghathan of Rajasthan has led to the legislation of Right to Information Act.
 - d. This ensures the right of all citizens of India to receive information.
 - e. The main objectives of this Act are to prevent corruption, create responsibility and make the functioning of the government transparent.
4. Right to Service Act : a. Right to Service Act is a law which ensures services to the people.
 - b. This law determines the time limit for every service given by a government office.
 - c. If the deserved service is not given within this time limit, the responsible employee should pay a fine.
 - d. As per this Act, an officer is appointed in every government office to give guidance and proper help to the applicants.
5. Lokpal and Lokayuktha
 - a. Lokpal and Lokayukta are institutions constituted to prevent corruption at administrative, bureaucratic and political levels.
 - b. The institution constituted at the national level to prevent corruption is **Lokpal**.
 - c. Lokpal has the power to register cases on issues of corruption against employees and public workers and can suggest necessary actions.
 - d. **Lokayukta** is the institution constituted at the state level to hear the corruption cases. Both of them follow judicial procedures.
6. Central Vigilance Commission :
 - a. The Central Vigilance Commission is the institution constituted at the national level to prevent corruption.
 - b. It came into effect in 1964.
 - c. It is formed to prevent corruption in the central government offices.
 - d. The Central Vigilance Commissioner is the head of the Central Vigilance Commission.
 - e. In every department there will be a Chief Vigilance Officer.
 - f. The State Vigilance Commission inquires into corruption in the state government offices.
 - h. Vigilance courts are also constituted to track vigilance cases.
7. Ombudsman : a. The Ombudsman is constituted to inquire into the complaints of corruption, nepotism or financial misconduct by Elected representatives and bureaucrats .
 - b. A retired Judge of the High Court is appointed as the Ombudsman.
 - c. People can directly approach the Ombudsman with complaints.
 - d. On receiving complaints, the Ombudsman has the power to summon anyone and can order enquiry and recommend actions.
 - e. Ombudsman has its beginning in banking sector to hear the complaints of clients and rectify them.

Chapter - 4 British exploitation and Resistance

Focus Area Note

1. The land revenue systems implemented by the British in various parts of India
 - a. Permanent land revenue settlement
 - b. Ryotwari system
 - c. Mahalwari system

Permanent land revenue settlement	Ryotwari system	Mahalwari system
a. Implemented in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa b. The tax was collected by zamindars. c. Zamindar was the owner of the entire land d. The actual farmers became tenants. e. Farmers were to pay upto 60% of the yield as tax. f. Tax was to be paid even at the time of poor yield. g. The tax was to be paid in cash strictly before the cut-off date.	a. The land revenue was collected directly from the farmers (Ryots). b. The ownership of land was vested with the farmers c. excessive tax impoverished them d. The tax rates were frequently increased.	a. Implemented in North West India. b. The village headman was assigned the responsibility to collect tax. c. The tax rate was too excessive. d. The entire village (Mahal) was considered as a single unit for tax collection.

2. How did the British land revenue policy affect the agricultural sector / The impact of the tax policies of British
 - a. Farmers were unable to pay tax in the form of money before the deadline.
 - b. They had to take loan from moneylenders at a high rate of interest to pay tax.
 - c. The loans were obtained by mortgaging agricultural land.
 - d. The agricultural land of the farmers, who could not pay back the loan and interest, was seized by the moneylenders.
3. Kurichya Revolt : Kurichya Revolt was organized by the Kurichya and the Kurumba tribes of Wayanad under the leadership of Rama Nambi against the British in 1812.

4. Kurichya Revolt - reasons : a. Imposition of excessive tax by the British. b. Compulsion for paying tax in cash.
c. Seizing of agricultural land for nonpayment of tax. d. The revolt was led by the Kurichya leader RamaNambi.
5. Causes of the Revolt of 1857 :
 - a. Miseries of farmers : Excessive Tax,Exploitation of zamindars and moneylenders
 - b. Poverty of the craftsmen : Decline of village industries and textile industry – textile,pottery,tanning,carpentry
 - c. Dissatisfaction of kings : The British took over the princely states through the Doctrine of Lapse and subsidiary alliance system.The princely states were convicted of inefficient rule and were annexed by the british.
 - d. Miseries of the sepoy : Poor salary and Abuse by the British officers. Use of newly supplied greased cartridge .
It wounded the religious sentiments of the Hindu and Muslim soldiers.
6. Major centers and Leaders of the Revolt of 1857
 - a. Delhi - Bahadur Shah II
 - b. Jhansi - Rani Lakshmi Bai
 - c. Lucknow - Begum Hazret Mahal
 - d. Kanpur - Nana Saheb,Thantia Thopi
 - e. Faizabad - Maulavi Ahammedullah
7. Characteristics of the revolt of 1857 (First War of Indian Independence)
 - a. Along with the kings and the sepoy,common people also took part in the revolt.
 - b. The common people like farmers and craftsmen were actively participated
 - c. The real strength of the rebellion was the Hindu-Muslim unity.
 - d. A spirit of co-operation existed among the soldiers,common people and the leaders.
8. The impact of the 1857 revolt :
 - a. Millions of rioters were killed.
 - b. The rioters could not overcome the superior military power of the British and the rebellion was completely suppressed.
 - c. The British Parliament took over India from the British East India Company.
 - d. The economic exploitation of the British reached its extreme level in the post 1857 phase.

Non Focus Area Note

1. Commercialization of agriculture :
During the British rule farmers 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.
2. Tribal Revolts

The Indigo Revolt	1859 Bengal	An organized revolt of farmers and women of Bengal. They declared that they were giving up indigo cultivation.
Mappila Rebellion	1921 kerala	Muslim farmers of south malabar conducted revolt against landlords and british
Santhal revolt	1855 Rajmahal Hills	Santhal tribe conducted revolt against the exploitation of british,zamindars and moneylenders under the leadership of sido and kanhu.
Kurichya Revolt	1812 wayanad	An organized revolt of Kurichya and the Kurumba tribes of wayanad under the leadership of Rama Nambi against the british.

3. Situations led the tribes to fight against the British :
 - a. The major means of livelihood of tribes were gathering forest products, cattle rearing , shifting cultivation and hunting.
 - b. The Forest Acts imposed by the British made their life miserable.
 - c. They were prohibited to enter forest when the British declared forests as protected.
 - d. The British widely felled trees from forests to lay railway lines and build ships, and for plantation.
 - e. The British levied tax at higher rates on the forest produce collected by the tribes.
4. Reasons for the decline of the Indian textile industry :
 - a. Large scale import of machine-made British textiles .
 - b. The expansion of railway.
 - c. Due to the higher tax levied, the price of Indian textiles exported to Britain increased.
 - d. The British officers forced the weavers to work at low wages and to exchange the products to them at cheaper rate.
5. causes of the decline of village industries :
 - a. Pottery – Import of aluminum vessels
 - b. Carpentry – Use of machines made of metals
 - c. Tanning – Export of raw leather to Europe
 - d. Textiles - import of machine-made British textiles
6. Modern industries started by the British in India : Plantation industry, Textile,Jute,Steel,Paper industries
7. Problems faced by the workers in the modern industries :
 - a. Prolonged working hours
 - b. Low wages
 - c. Unhealthy accommodation.
8. Drain Theory – Dadabai Naorji – introduced in his book ‘poverty and unbritish rule in india ’
9. According to Drain Theory, How did the Indian wealth flow to Britain?
 - a. Export of Indian raw materials
 - b. Salary and pension to the British officers in India
 - c. Profit gained through the sale of the British products in India
 - d. Tax from India.
10. 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'

11. Swadeshi Movement – features :
 - a. To check economic drain, the early national leaders pleaded with the people to boycott foreign goods and consumption of indigenous products.
 - b. As part of the agitation, foreign goods were collected and burnt publicly. A number of textile mills, soap factories, match box companies, national banks, and insurance companies were established.
 - c. Participation of women, labourers, and students were another remarkable feature of this movement.
 - d. Indian nationalism attained further strength from Swadeshi Movement.
12. 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.

Unit -5 Culture and Nationalism

Focus Area Note

1. What is the role of education in inculcating nationalism ?
 - a. Established national educational institutions for inculcating nationalism.
 - b. They imparted secular education to all sections of the society.
 - c. The major objectives of national educational institutions were promotion of nationalism, opposition to social evils, and rejection of western education.
2. Explain the role of education in British India :
 - a. To bring about changes in society.
 - b. To maintain unity
 - c. To maintain equality.
3. National Educational Institutions, Founders and Goals :
 - a. Deccan Education Society – Pune – 1884 - G.G. Agarkar, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and M. G. Ranade. To established with a nationalistic perspective.
Aim : The socio – economic and cultural progress of the Indians.
 - b. Indian Women University – Maharashtra – 1916 - Established by – D.K. Karve. Aim : women empowerment.
 - c. Visva Bharati university -Bengal -Rabindranath Tagore. Focused on universal brotherhood.
 - d. Jamia Millia Islamia – Aligarh – Maulana Mohamed Ali, Shoukath Ali, Dr. Zakir Husain and, M.A. Ansari
Objective : To strengthen national movement through secular education.
 - e. Kerala Kalamandalam – Thrissur -Mahakavi vallathol Narayana Menon
Aim : Defend the western cultural invasion and promote traditional art.
 - f. Wardha Education Plan – 1937 - Mahatma Gandhi. Aim: To provide vocational education.
4. Nationalism in Art : List of paintings, theme and painters.
 - a. Bharat Mata – Painted by Abanindranath Tagore. It depicts Bharat Mata giving food, cloth and knowledge to Indian masses. He tried to free Indian painting from western style and to promote oriental painting based on Indian culture and tradition. For this, he started Indian Society of Oriental Arts in Calcutta.
 - b. Scenes from Sakuntalam of Kalidasa - Painted by Raja Ravi Varma. He visualized various scenes from Indian epics and literature.
 - c. Sati, Village Drummer - Painted by Nandalal Bose. He visualized social evils and customs in Indian society.
 - d. Village life – Amrita Sher-Gil. A famous woman artist of India. She painted the sufferings of Indian villagers in dark shades ably reflecting their predicaments. Her paintings also motivated people to think about a unified India.

Non Focus Area Note

1. What are the factors helped to shape Indian nationalism ?
 - a. Colonial rule
 - b. Social reform movements
 - c. The press
 - d. Education
 - e. Literature
 - f. Art.
2. What was the objectives of the British by implementing English education in India ?
 - a. Lord Macaulay introduced English education in India in 1835.
 - b. To prepare a generation that favours English life styles.
 - c. Depth understanding of the socio – cultural life of the Indians was essential to strengthen their rule.
 - d. They established several institutions to study more about India, to interfere in Indian educational system, and to train their own officers.
3. What are the main objectives of the social reform movement in India
 - a. To eradicate evils and superstitions that existed in the Indian society.
 - b. To ensure equal civil rights to education, travel and dress code.
4. What were the proposals advanced by the social reformers for fundamental changes in the Indian society?
 - a. Eradicate caste system
 - b. Protect the rights of all
 - c. Eliminate discrimination against women
 - d. Provide education to all
 - e. Promote widow remarriage
 - f. Abolish child marriage
5. Raja Rammohun Roy :
 - a. The pioneer among the social reformers who strived for the modernisation of India society.
 - b. He is known as the father of Indian social reform.
 - c. He advocated for the right of women to own property.
 - d. He opposed caste system and 'Sati', social evils prevailed in the Indian society
 - e. Established the Brahma Samaj in Bengal.
 - f. He propagated the idea of a unified Indian society

6. 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.
7. Pandita Ramabai : Sarada sadan was founded in Bombay to educate the widows.
8. social reform movements and reformers
- | | |
|---|--|
| a. Arya Samaj – Swami Dayanand Saraswati | f. Theosophical Society – Annie Basant |
| b. Rama krishna Mission – Swami Vivekananda | g. Hitakarini Samaj - Viresalingam |
| c. Aligarh Movement – Sir Syed Ahmad Khan | h. Satya Shodak Samaj – Jyothiba Phule |
| d. Prarthana Samaj – Atmaram Pandurang | i. Self respect movement - E.V Ramaswami Naicker |
| e. Sree Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam - Sree Narayana Guru | |
9. What were the customs abolished by the British as a result of the activities of the social reformers and movements ?
- a. Banned female infanticide. b. Abolished sati c. Permitted widow remarriage d. Abolished slavery
e. Prevented child marriage and polygamy f. Prevented marriage of girls below 12 years of age.
10. The role of the Newspapers in educating the Indian people about the British exploitation and the denial of rights.
- a. Disseminated information on massacres, oppression and repressive rule in various parts of the country.
b. Popularized reformative movements against social evils and superstitions .
c. Motivated the people to protest against the British rule and evils in Indian society
d. Kept abreast of the global agitations for freedom, democracy and equality.
e. Create public awareness on economic exploitation by the British.
f. Reported the calamities like plague and famines that killed thousands of Indians in various regions.
11. News papers of Raja Rammohan Roy : Raja Rammohan Roy was the first to start news paper with a national perspective.
- a. Sambad Kaumudi – Bengali b. Mirat-ul-Akbar - Persian
12. News papers & Leaders :
- a. Amrit Bazar Patrika – Sisir Kumar Ghosh, Motilal Ghosh b. Kesari, Maratha - Bal Gangadhar Tilak c. Nation - Gokhale
d. Bengali – Surendranath Banerji e. Young India , Harijan - Mahatma Gandhi e. Vande Mataram – Lala Lajpat Rai
13. The Vernacular Press Act : This act enacted by Lord Lytton in 1878. It curbed freedom of press in regional languages.
14. Explain the role of literature in emergence of Indian nationalism ?
- a. Writers motivated the people through poetry, novel, drama etc.
b. This developed among the people a sense of patriotism and dissent towards the foreign dominance.
c. It bridged the gap between the upper class literature and the illiterate mass.
15. Literature and Nationalism
- a. Concept of Bharat Mata – a play – by Sisir Kumar Gosh and Satyendranath Tagor
b. Anandamath – Novel - Bankim Chandra Chatterji . This novel based on the Sanyasi Revolt of Bengali peasants. He illustrates the agonies of Bengali farmers and disparity between rich and poor in the society. The song “bandematharam” is taken from this novel.
c. Nil Darpan - Dinabhandu Mitra - depicted the severe exploitation suffered by the indigo farmers in Bengal. This play triggered farmer's unrest in various parts of the country.
d. Allama Muhammed Iqbal : This Urdu poet penned the famous patriotic song “sarejahanse achha” praised the beauty of India's nature and unity of its people.
e. Gitanjali – Tagore f. Bappuji, Ente Gurunathan - Vallathol

Chapter - 6 Struggle and Freedom

Focus Area Note

1. Early Struggles of Mahatma Gandhi in India : (Regional Struggle)

Name of struggle	place	Year	Impact
The Struggle of indigo farmers in Champaran	Bihar	1917	Compelled the authorities to pass laws in favour of the indigo farmers.
Ahmedabad cotton mill strike	Gujarat	1918	The authorities agreed to hike the wages of the employees
Peasant struggle in Kheda	Gujarat	1918	The authorities were forced to reduce tax rates

2. National Struggles of Mahatma Gandhi in India

Name of struggle	Year	Objectives
Non - cooperation movement & Khilafat movement	1920	To promote Anti-British feeling . To promote Hindu-Muslim unity . To promote indigenous products
Civil Disobedience Movement or salt satyagraha	1930	To disobey all anti-democratic civil laws made by the British & poorna swaraj
Quit India movement	1942	To force the British to leave the country offering complete freedom to Indians

3. What are the results of the early struggles that Gandhiji took up in India.
 - a. The struggles he took up popularised his ideologies and method of protest.
 - b. His methods of protest attracted the laymen to the national movement.
 - c. The city centric national movement spread to rural areas.
 - d. Gandhiji became a national leader acceptable to all strata of the society.
4. features of the Non-cooperation policy /Movement :
 - a. Lawyers shall boycott court. b.The public shall boycott foreign products. c. Boycott elections.
 - d. Returning the British awards and prizes. e. Denial of taxes. f. Students shall boycott English schools.
5. How the Indian society responded to Gandhiji's appeal for non-cooperation.?
 - a. Farmers in Awadh refused to pay taxes.
 - b. The tribal groups in northern Andhra entered the forests and collected the forest produces violating the forest laws.
 - c. Farmers in Uttar Pradesh refused to carry the luggage of the colonial officials
 - d. Workers struck work. e. Lawyers boycotted courts. f. Students quitted colleges and schools run by the British.
 - g. The public, including women, burnt foreign clothes on the streets.
6. Constructive programmes along with non-cooperation movement :
 - a. people began to make indigenous products b. spin khadi cloth using charka
 - c. Establish national schools d. popularise Hindi. e. people to participate in eradicating untouchability.
7. National schools that were formed during the non- cooperation movement :
 - A. Kashi Vidya Pith B. Gujarat Vidya pith C. Jamia Millia.
8. leaders of the Khilafat movement in India - Maulana Mohamad Ali, Maulana Shaukath Ali
9. The aim of bringing the Gandhi Khilafat movement and the Non-cooperation movement together :
 - a. Gandhiji ensured active participation of Muslims in the freedom struggle.
 - b. Anti-British feeling spread to the nook and corner of the nation. c . Hindu-Muslim unity was intensified.
10. The incident that prompted Gandhi to stop the non- cooperation movement - The Chauri chaura incident
11. The Chauri chaura 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.
12. The important decisions taken at the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress in 1929 chaired by Jawaharlal Nehru.
 - a. The session declared that the ultimate aim of Indian freedom struggle was to attain complete freedom (Poorna Swaraj) for the country
 - b. To start the civil disobedience movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.
13. The proposals that Gandhi put forward as part of the Civil Disobedience Movement :
 - e. To lift salt tax. b. To declare 50% tax relaxation for farmers. c. To increase the tax on imported foreign clothes.
 - d. To release political prisoners. e. To cut short military budget and high salary of top officials.
 - f. To start coastal shipping service. g. To implement prohibition of liquor.
14. The reasons why Gandhiji selected salt as a powerful weapon against the British. :
 - a. Salt tax constituted two fifth portion of the income collected by the British through taxes.
 - b. This tax was a heavy burden for the poor people. c. There was three fold hike on salt price
 - d. The British government banned small scale indigenous salt production.
 - e. The demand for lifting salt tax was a slogan suitable to inspire all segments of the society.
15. The centers of Salt Sathyagra :
 - a. Payyannur in Kerala, b. Vedaranyam in Tamil Nadu, c. Bombay in Maharashtra,
 - d. Noakhali in Bengal e. North West Frontier Province

The British police severely tortured a team of volunteers led by Sarojini Naidu who had set out to Dharasana salt field in Gujarat.
16. The British Quit India / The Quit India movement - 1942.
 - a. The Quit India movement was the last popular protest organized by the Indian National Congress under the leadership of Gandhiji.
 - b. 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.
17. What were the factors that caused Quit India Movement ?
 - a. Reluctance of the British to implement constitutional reforms in India
 - b. Public disgust with price hike and famine c. The assumption that the British would be defeated in the Second World War.
18. The instructions given to the people by the Gandhi as a part of Quit India Movement :
 - a. Princely states shall recognise the sovereignty of their people. b. Farmers shall not pay land tax.
 - c. Government officials shall disclose their loyalty to Indian National Congress without resigning their positions.
 - d. Without quitting their positions in the army, soldiers shall disobey orders to shoot and kill Indians.
 - e. If possible, students shall boycott education till attaining freedom.
19. The incident that led Gandhi to start the National Movement -The Rowlatt Act
To preventing extremist activities, the British Parliament passed the Rowlatt Act in 1919 limiting the civilrights.

The committee which recommended this act was led by Sir Sidney Rowlett.
As per this Act any person could be arrested and imprisoned without trial.

Non Focus Area Note

1. Jallianwala Bagh masscre :
People gathered at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar on 13 April, 1919 to protest against the arrest of Saifuddin Kitchlew and Satyapal who led the anti-Rowlatt Act agitations in Punjab. The army chief General Dyer ordered to shoot without warning. In this incidents 379 protesters were killed.
2. SwarajParty. - C R Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Swarj party in 1923. They argued for making legislative assemblies as platforms for raising our voices instead of boycotting them and they contested elections.
3. Revolutionary Organisations :
 - A. Hindustan Socialist Republican Association – formed by Chandra Sekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, SukhDev, and RajGuru in 1928 in Delhi. Their plan was to overthrow the colonial government through military action and established a federal republic of Indian states. they formed a military wing called Republican Army for armed revolution.
 - B. Abhinav Bharath Society- V.D. Savarkar
 - C. Anuseelan Samithi -Bareeder kumar Ghose , Pulin Bihari Das
 - D. Ghadar Party - Lala Hardayal
 - E. Indian Republican Army- Surya Sen
4. Congress Socialist Party : Jawaharl Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose, Jai Prakash Narayan , Aruna Asaf Ali are the leaders. Socialist ideologies started to spread in india in 1930s. The Congress Socialist Party formed in Bombay in 1934. This new organisation played a decisive role in the Quit India Movement.
5. Indian National Army (INA) - Subhash Chandra Bose
 - a. He formed a political party called Forward Bloc.
 - b. He formed a provisional government for free India in Singapore.
 - c. The Indian National Army had a women wing called the Jhansi Regiment.
 - d. Captain Lekshmi, a Keralite, was in-charge of this regiment.
 - e. 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.
6. Labour movement in India : The earliest labour unions in india are- Ahmedabad Textiles Association, Madras Labour Union.
7. All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) -1920 formed by N.M. Joshi and Lala Lajpat Rai.
Main objectives of AITUC :
 - a. To organise and act as a working class.
 - b. To participate actively in the Indian freedom struggle.
 - c. To facilitate Indian working class to cooperate with the working class out side India.
8. The situation that led to the formation of peasant movements in India :
 - a. Tax laws of the British.
 - b. Severe exploitation of the zamindars.
 - c. Low price of agricultural produces.
9. All India Kisan Congress formed in Lahore by N.G .Ranga, later it called All India Kisan Sabha
10. Kisan Manifesto : All India Kisan Samiti Conference held in Bombay prepared Kisan Manifesto
The demands included in the Kisan Manifesto :
 - a. Reduce 50% of land tax and lease charge.
 - b. Write off debts.
 - c. Cancel feudal taxes.
 - d. Ensure minimum wage for agricultural workers.
 - e. Recognise peasant unions.
11. The situation that prompted Britain to give Indian independence.
 - a. The Second World War led to the collapse of imperialism the world over.
 - b. Due to financial crisis Britain lost its capacity to maintain colonies.
 - c. Intensified freedom struggles in the continents of Asia and Africa.
 - d. American and Soviet policy against colonialism forced the British to free India from their clutches.
 - e. The Labour Party came to power in Britain under the command of Clement Attlee, who was sympathetic to India and facilitated India's independence.
12. Mountbatten Plan
 - a. To form a separate country in Muslim majority area as per the Muslims wish.
 - b. To divide Punjab and Bengal.
 - c. To conduct a referendum to determine whether to add North West Frontier province to Pakistan or not
 - d. To appoint a commission to determine the borders in Punjab and Bengal

Chapter – 7 India After Independence

Focus Area Note

Integration of Princely States

1. How is the integration of princely states possible in independent India ?
 - a. The integration was really a herculean task and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was the Union Minister entrusted with this mission.
 - b. He appointed V.P. Menon, a Keralite, as Secretary of the Department of States.
 - c. Patel and V. P. Menon prepared an Instrument of Accession.
 - d. The princely states had to transfer their control over defence, external affairs, and information and communication to the Government of India.
 - e. Following the diplomacy of the government and popular protests, majority of the princely states signed the Instrument of Accession and joined Indian Union.
 - f. But some states such as Hyderabad, Kashmir and Junagarh resented.
 - g. Finally they were also integrated into the Indian Union through conciliation talks and military interventions.

2. List the territories of France and Portugal and the year they were added to the Indian Union.
 - a. France - Pondicherry, Karaikkal, Mahe and Yanam - 1954
 - b. Portugal - Goa, Daman and Diu – 1961
 3. **Space Research in india**
 - a. In 1962 Nehru with the help of Vikram Sarabhai ,formed the Indian National Committee for Space Research .
 - b. In 1969, Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO)was established.
 - c. The first rocket-launching station in India was established in Thumba, near Trivandrum.
 - d. First satellite Aryabhata was successfully launched in 1975. e. India was the first developing nation to make and launch satellites.
 - f. In addition to satellites, space vehicles and rocket launchers were also developed.
 - g. India has advanced much in missile technology.Agni and prithwi are the missiles developed by india.
 - h. Chandrayan which began in 2008 is India's first lunar mission. i. Mangalyan was the space mission of India to Mars .
 4. Which are the agencies that develop satellites in India : National Remote Sensing Agency, Physical Research Laboratory.
 5. **Foreign Policy of india** : Nehru is the chief architect of the foreign policy of India.
 6. Main principles of India's foreign policy :
 - a. Resistance to colonialism and imperialism b. Hostility to racism c. Trust in UNO d. Policy of Non-alignment
 - e. Peaceful co-existence f. Panchsheel principles g. Emphasis on the necessity of foreign assistance .
 7. **Panchsheel Principles** :

The agreement signed by India and China in 1954. Signed by Jawaharlal Nehru and Chou En-lai the then Prime Minister of China .

 - a. Mutual respect for eachother's territorial integrity and sovereignty b. Mutual non-aggression c. Peaceful co-existence
 - d. Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs e. Equality and cooperation for mutual benefit .
- Non Focus Area Note**
1. What are the major challenges faced by independent India ?
 - a. India partition (India ,Pakistan) b. Flow of Refugees (food ,shelter problems)
 - c. Communal Riots (hindu-muslim) d. Integration of Princely States (patel, v.p menon)
 - e. Formation of Constitution. f. Linguistic Reorganization of States.
 2. Prepare a note on the preparation of Indian Constitution :
 - a . A Constituent Assemblywas formed in 1946,under the Chairmanship of Dr.Rajendra Prasad.
 - b. B R Ambedkar was appointed as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee,which was setup to draft the Constitution.
 - c. The committee drafted the constitution after a series of discussions and debates.
 - d. The constitution came into effect on 26 January 1950 and India was declared a Republic.
 3. Linguistic Reorganization of 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.
 4. Independent India - progress in economic sector :
 - a. India accepted the mixed economy consisting of the qualities of capitalist and socialist systems. It focused on PublicSector.
 - b. In 1950, the Planning Commission was established. c. Centralized economic planning was implemented
 - d. Five Year Plans started in 1951 for economic growth of the nation.
 - e. With the support of foreign countries we setup iron and steel industries in various parts of the country.
 - f. Large multipurpose project have been established (Bhakra Nangal Project).
 - g. On 2 October 1952 ,the Government started 55 projects for economic development.
 5. Achievements in Science and Technology of post-independent India.
 - a. Under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru India made great achievements in science and technology.
 - b. Established several research institutions for the development of science and technology.
 - c. Some of them are: CSIR,ICAR,ICMR d. The projects of the CSIR led by Homi J Bhabha and S.N. Bhatnagar.
 - e. H. J. Bhabha was the head of Tata Institute of Fundamental Research and Indian Atomic Energy Commission.
 - f. world-class engineering institutes were also established in the country.
 - g. Five Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) were started between 1954 and 1964.
 6. Education in India-After Independence : Educational commissions, Objectives and Recommendations
 - A. Radhakrishnan Commission -1948 - To study university education
 - a. Start professional educatioal institutions. b. Give emphasis to women education
 - c. Form the Univesity Grants Commission -UGC
 - B. Lakshmana Swami Mudaliar Commission – 1952 - To study secondary education

- a. Implement three language formula b. Form Secondary Education Commission.
- c. Establish multi purpose schools. d. Form a council for teacher training
- C. Kothari Commission – 1964 - To propose a national pattern of education
 - a. Implement 10+2+3 pattern of education b. Start Vocational education at secondary level.
 - c. Focus on value education
- 7. The main proposals of the National Policy on Education 1986 :
 - a. Focusing on primary and continuing education
 - b. Launching OBB Programme to universalise primary education and to improve infrastructure facilities in schools.
 - c. Starting Navodaya Vidyalayas in every district. d. Encouraging girls' education.
- 8. The New Education Policy :
 - a. New Policy on Education paved the way for remarkable changes in education.
 - b. In 2009 Government of India enacted a law by which education became a fundamental right.
 - c. SSA and RMSA introduced by Union Government, are joined together and implemented as Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan on 2018 onwards.
- 9. Cultural Achievements : Many cultural institutions were established to promote cultural activities in india and abroad.

Institution	Activities	Headquarters
Sangit Natak Akademi	Promotion of drama and music	New Delhi
Lalit Kala Akademi	Promotion of indian arts in india and abroad	
Sahitya Akademi	Promotion of literature in indian languages	
National School of Drama	Conducts national drama festival every year	
National Book Trust of india	To make books available cost effectively, to encourage reading habit ,to promote indian books in india and abroad.	

Chapter – 8 Kerala Towards Modernity
Focus Area Note

1. Early resistance against the British in Kerala

Resistance	Regions	Reasons
Pazhassi Raja	Malabar	The British refused to keep their promise
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

2. Pazhassi Revolts :

Keralavarma Pazhassi Raja 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. 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 Wayanad. In the fight against the British he was assulted his life on 30 November 1805.

3. Circumstances that led to the formation of Reform Movements in Kerala:

- a. Caste system was strong in Kerala. b. Caste decided the social status of a person.
- c. Many social evils and superstitions existed in every caste.
- d. Certain section of the people were considered untouchable & unapproachable.
- e. Modern education and western ideologies motivated people to realise the stupidity in caste system and superstitions.

4. Social Reformers and their organisation:

Social Reformers	Organisations	Social Reformers	Organisations
Vaikunda swamikal	Samathwasamajam	Sahodaran Ayyapan	Sahodaraprasthanam
Chattambi swamikal	Protested against joint family system, sambadham and marumakkathayam	Pandit K P Karuppan	Araya Samajam
Sri Narayana Guru	SNDP Yogam	Mannathu Padmanabhan	NSS
Kuriakose Elias Chavara	Established educational institutions and orphanages	Vakkam Abdulkhader Maulavi	Thiruvithamkur Muslim Mahajanasabha

Ayyankali	Sadhu jana paripalana sangham	V T Bhattathiripad	Yogakshemasabha
Vaghbhadanandhan	Admavidhyasangham	Kumara Gurudevan	Prathyaksha Raksha Daiva Sabha

5. 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.
6. Role of Sri. Narayana Guru in Social Changes of Kerala: a. The consecration of the idol of lord Shiva at Aruvippuram in 1888
b. The lower caste people gained right to perform the poojas and temple rituals.
c. He gave importance to education and started schools and libraries along with temples.
d. He convened an all religion conference in Aluva. e. His working and messages were based on noble human love and fraternity among all religions.
7. Vaikom Satyagraha -1924 : a. Led by T. K.Madhavan . b. This for Claiming the right to travel.
c. Expressing solidarity with the Sathyagraha,Mannath Padmanabhan organised the savarna jatha.
d. The lower castes secured permission to travel through the roads around the Vaikom Temple.
8. Guruvayur Satyagraha -1931 : a. Led by K.Kelappan b. A.K.Gopalan was the volunteer captain of this struggle.
c. This for Demanding entry for all castes of Hindus into the Guruvayur temple
d. Following these popular protests the Temple Entry Proclamation was announced on 12 November 1936 in Travancore.
9. National Movement and women :
a. The womens became prominent in the National Movement after the advent of Gandhiji.
b. Women actively participated in Boycotting foreign goods, Picketing liquor shops, Eradicating of untouchability, and Popularising Khadi.
c. In 1931, as part of the congress conference at Vatakara, a women conference was also organized.It is known to be the first women conference in kerala.
d. A V Kuttimalu Amma from Malabar,Akkamma cheriyan andAnnie mascarene from Travancore were the prominent women leaders of the national movement.

Non Focus Area Note

1. Europeans came to kerala : Portuguese, Dutch, French and the English
Aim : To obtain trade monopoly including pepper.
2. Battle of Colachel : 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.
3. How the British possessed trade monopoly in Kerala ? a. Dutch expelled the Portuguese in 1663.
b. The British expelled the Dutch in 1741 (Battle of Colachel) c. The British expelled the French (Karnatic wars)
4. Attingal Revolt : 1721 - first organised revolt against the British in Kerala
5. How Malabar, Travancore and Kochi came under the British rule:
a. The Sreeranga Pattanam treaty -1792- Malabar came under the British.
b. 1792, Kochi Raja accepted British supremacy & was forced to pay tribute.
c. The Treaty of 1795 , Travancore also admitted the British dominance.
6. Kundara Proclamation : 11 January 1809 by Veluthampi Dewans of Travancore
He called for armed fight against the British.
7. Measures adopted by the British to increase and control foreign trade?
a. Trade laws were amended by the British in favour of them. b. Introduced unified coinage and metrology systems.
c. Built roads, railways and bridges to improve transport facilities d. Developed the ports of Kochi, Kozhikode and Alappuzha.
8. Land Relation Act passed during British period :
a. Malabar Tenants Act-1929-Malabar b. Pandarapatta Vilambaram-1865-Travancore
c. Janmi -Kudiyam Act-1896-Travancore d. Tenancy Act -1914 -Kochi
9. Pandarappatta Vilambaram: Travancore – 1865 -Granting the tenants ownership of the lands they cultivated.
10. Growth of plantation and Traditional Industries in Kerala : Plantation / Industries and place
a. Tea,coffee,rubber -Idukki, Wayanad. b. coconut oil,coir factory -Alappuzha c. Cashewnut -Kollam
d. Tile factories -Faroke , Kollam ,Olloor e. handloom - Kannur ,Kozhikode f. Beedi companies -Kannur
11. Main Modern Industries established in kerala : a. Punaloor Paper Mills b. FACT Kalamassery
c. Kundara Ceramics d. Rubber Works, Thiruvananthapuram e. Tata Oil Mills, Kochi f. Cochin AlagappaTextile Mill
12. British Influence on culture of Kerala
a. Beginning of printing in Kerala b. The Jesuit missionaries were publishing dictionaries & grammar texts.
c. Dr. Angelos Francis prepared first Malayalam grammar text and Arnos Pathiri first Malayalam dictionary.
d. Samkshepavedartham' is the first book to be entirely published in Malayalam.
e. English -Malayalam dictionaries--Benjamin Beyli f. Malayalam-English dictionaries--Dr. Herman Gundert

g. First Malayalam newspapers 'Rajyasamacharam' & 'Pashchimodayam'-Dr. Herman Gundert

13. Contribution of Missionaries in the Education Sector of Kerala :

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

14. Changes in the fields of Judicial sector of Kerala during the British period :

- Unified punishment was given depending on the nature of the guilt.
- The principle of equality before law irrespective of caste was established.
- Trial courts were started at different places of Kerala .

15. Changes in the fields of Health sector of Kerala during the British period :

- Ayurvedic treatment was replaced with allopathic treatment
- Small pox vaccination was introduced in malabar.
- Formed a company to import medicines from England.
- Government hospitals were started

16. Changes in the fields of inheritance system of Kerala during the British period:

- Acts were introduced against matrilineal system
- Regulations stressed patrilineal inheritance
- All the members in the family could enjoy rights over property

17. National Movement in kerala : Malabar

- First conference of the Malabar District Congress chaired by Annie Beasant in 1916.
- In 1920,Gandiji and Shoukathali visited Calicut related to the Khilafat Movement.
- Malabar Rebellion -1921
- 1930s, the Civil Disobedience Movement took place payyannur and kozhikode under the leadership of K Kelappan and Mohammed Abdu Rahiman
- In 1939 the congress socialist party was reorganized as the communist party of india.
- Kizhariyoor bomb case :One of the major incidents during Quit India Movement.A police case was charged against 27 persons including K. B. Menon, Kunjiramakidavu, accusing them of conspiring to destroy the Feroke bridge.

18. National Movement in kerala : Travancore

- Malayali Memorial(1891): 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.
- Ezhava Memorial(1896):Dr Palpu submitted a memorial to the King raising the problems faced by the Ezhava community.

19. Nivarthana Prakshobham (Abstention movement) -1932 :

Christian, Muslim and Ezhava communities launched agitation seeking reservation in government jobs in proportion to their population. Led by N V Joseph, P K Kunhu, and C Keshavan.

20. Punnapra-Vayalar protest (1946) : Against the administrative reforms of Diwan Sir C P Ramaswamy Iyer Led the entry of the working class into the political arena.

21. National Movement in kerala : Kochi

- Electricity Agitation (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.
- In 1941 Cochin Rajya Prajamandalam was formed.E,Ikkanda Warriar,Panampalli Govinda Menon and K.Ayyappan were the leaders.

22. Circumstances that led to the formation of the United Kerala:

- The Congress session held at Nagpur in 1920 decided to set up State Congress Committees on linguistics basis.
- In 1921,KPCC came into existence uniting Travancore, Kochi and Malabar regions
- The United Kerala Resolution was passed both in the the United Kerala Convention held at Thrissur & United Kerala Conference held at Aluva after the independence.
- The state of Thiru-Kochi was formed on 1 july 1949 by joining Travancore and Kochi.
- EMS 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 in 1953.
- The state of kerala came into existence on 1 November 1956 unifying Malabar,Kochi and Thiruvithamkur as per the recommendation of the commission.

Chapter – 9

STATE AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

Focus Area Note

- “ The goal of State is the maximum happiness of the maximum number ” - Jermy 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.
- functions of states are two types : 1. Obligatory functions 2. Discretionary functions
 - Obligatory functions : functions which have to be implemented by the state at all times at any cost
Eg: Protection of boundary ,Maintain internal peace, Protection of rights, Implementation of justice
 - Discretionary functions : functions which have to be implemented as per the economic condition of the state.

Eg: Protection of health ,Provide educational facilities, Implement welfare programmes, Provide transportation facilities

4. Welfare state : The state which implements progressive measures is called Welfare state.
5. Theories on the Origin of State : Divine Right Theory, Evolutionary Theory, Social Contract Theory, Power Theory
 - a. Divine Right Theory : State is the creation of God. King is the representative of God. King is answerable only to God.
 - b. Evolutionary Theory : State is the product of history.It was formed by social evolution.

The most acceptable theory about the origin of state is Evolutionary Theory .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.
 - c. Social Contract Theory : State came into existence as a result of a contract by the people.State was constituted for the fulfilment of humanneeds.
 - d. Power Theory : State came into existence as a result of the establishment of power by the strong over the weak.
6. Nation States : Today states are commonly known as Nation States.Because they are formed on the basis of a feeling of nationalism.
7. Development of State: Tribe - Tribal administration - City state - Empire state - Feudal state - Nation States
8. Citizenship: a. Full and equal membership in a nation. b. It Enables a person to experience political and civil rights.
 - c. In the execution of administration, democracy ensures the participation of the citizens through political rights.
 - d. Only the citizens can enjoy the political rights of a nation.
9. Relationship between State and Citizen : While state ensures certain rights, citizens have certain duties to perform.
10. Two Types of Citizenship :
 - a. Natural citizenship : Citizenship by birth is Natural citizenship.
 - b. Acquired citizenship : A person acquires citizenship on the basis of the legal procedure of a nation.

Non Focus Area Note

1. State : A group of people residing permanently within a particular territory with a sovereign government.
2. Factors of a state: a. Population, b. Territory, c. Government, d. Sovereignty.
3. Population: a. Population is an indispensable factor in the formation of a state.
 - b.For the existence of a state ,the peoples hould live unitedly, with mutual understanding, interdependence and common public interest.
 - c. There i sno state without people. d. The minimum and the maximum number of people for a country are not fixed.
4. Territory : a. A state Should have an exact territory with clear cut boundary. b. The state is formed when the people settle permanently in a particular territory. c. The state should have complete control over its territory.
 - d. The territorial size does not matter in the formation of a state.
 - e. The land area,water bodies,coastal area,aerial space etc.within the boundaries are part of the territory.
5. Government : a. Govt.is an unavoidable constituent of a state. b. It makes and executes Law .
 - c. It Ensures justice to the people. d. It Ensures security and Provide services to the people.
 - e.Different states have differentforms of Govt. f. The Govt.may change from time to time but the state remains permanent.
6. Sovereignty : a. 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. b. Sovereignty makes a state different from other institutions. c. Sovereignty is the absolute,unlimited and indivisible power of the state.
7. Responsibilities of the government: a. Maintain law and order. b. Increase employment opportunities. c. Implement developmental projects.
8. Two dimensions of Sovereignty : a. *Internal* : right to take decisions on all matters which come within its territory. b. *External* : Right to take independent decisions on international issues.
9. The Father of Political Science - Aristotle
10. "Political Science is the study of state and Government" - Aristotle
11. The different Branches of Study of Political Science :
 - a. Political Theories b. Public Administration c. International Politics d. Comparative politics
12. Why study political science :
 - a. To promote civic awareness among the people b. To intervene effectively in social and political issues
 - c. To shape a better political system d. To encourage the citizen to fulfill the duties to the nation.

Chapter -10 Civic Consciousness

Focus Area Note

1. Civic Consciousness : It is the recognition that each citizen is for the society and the genuine interests of the society are the interests of the citizen.
2. Factors foster the Civic Consciousness : a. Family b. Education c. Associations d. Media e. Democratic system.
3. How can we foster Civic Consciousness : **A** . Explain the role of the **family**
 - a. We learn to respect the elders b.We learn to engage in social service
 - c. Inspiration and encouragement from the family will develop civic Consciousness
 - d. Family fostering and maintaining sense of responsibility among its members.**B**. Role of the **Education** in the promotion of civic consciousness :
 - a. education is to equip the individual to effectively utilize the knowledge gained through the learning of different subjects for the betterment of society.
 - b. Education will help to develop value consciousness, tolerance, leadership qualities, scientific temper, etc.

- c. Through education, science and technology can be effectively utilised in a useful manner to the society.
 - d. Through value- oriented educational approach we can instill civic consciousness among the people.
- C. Role of the **Associations** in the promotion of civic consciousness.
- a. There are several political, social, economic and cultural associations in our society.
 - b. Associations many a time equip the individuals to work voluntarily with a service mind.
 - c. Several voluntary associations are working in the fields of protection of environment, protection of human rights, charity, etc.
 - d. These associations can create awareness among individuals about environment and human rights.
- D. Role of the **Media** in the promotion of civic consciousness.
- a. Media plays an important role in the formulation of civic consciousness.
 - b. Print and electronic media influences the society tremendously. c. News and information reach the masses through the media.
 - d. Judicious and objective information lead to the formulation of creative ideas.
 - e. Media should be independent and impartial. f. The information from the media should be evaluated critically.
4. 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.
5. How can we overcome the challenges faced by civic consciousness :
- a. Each one should evaluate his activities critically. b. Individuals should act democratically and tolerably.
 - c. Be the change which you expect from others. d. Equal weight should be given to both rights and duties.
 - e. Should work for one's interest without going against public interest.

Non Focus Area Note

1. Factors that prompt Hajjabba and Kallen Pokkudan to do social service Activities:
 - a. Divergent thinking b. Selfless activities c. Willingness to serve d. Awareness about the problems of the society
2. List out the features which we can see in persons with civic consciousness ?
 - a. Social commitment b. Value consciousness c. Leadership Quality d. Selfless Activities
3. Citizen : Every individual in the modern society is known as citizen.
4. Importance of Civic Consciousness :
 - a. Influences the progress of the state and society. b. In the absence of it human beings will become selfish.
 - c. Absence of it adversely affect social life . d. Without it there will be no peace or security in society.
5. Problems faced by the society and their solutions :
 - a. Water scarcity - Effective utilisation ,Rain water storage,protection of water bodies
 - b. Environmental pollution – Garbage treatment at source,planting of trees,Avoid plastic
 - c. Corruption – Awareness against corruption,Complaining,keep our life transparent.
6. Role of the **Democratic system** in the promotion of civic consciousness :
 - a. Democracy believes in the rule of law. b. It is a way of life more than a form of government.
 - c. All our activities should have a democratic approach. d. Living in co-operation is essential for a democratic society.
7. List out the activities that can be undertaken in schools for developing civic consciousness:
 - a. Organic farming b. Traffic awareness programmes c. activities against drug abuse d. Charity Activities
8. What is morality ? Morality means the Ability to recognize virtues from vices, accept virtues and to perform duties with utmost responsibility.The moral Responsibility of each individual to perform the duty towards the society and the state.
9. Moral and Immoral activities in our society

Moral activities /Incidents	Immoral activities/Incidents
Earn money by working	Earn money by exploiting others
Protect public property	Destruct public property
Help fellow beings	Torture fellow beings

10. Social science learning and civic consciousness : How ss learning can be utilised for the formulation of civic consciousness
 - a. To respects diversity through study of social science and to Behave with tolerance.
 - b. Helps to understand the various backgrounds of political, social, economic and environmental problems.
 - c. Equips the individual to suggest comprehensive solutions to different problems.
 - d. Disseminate the message of peace and co-operation to the society.
11. Role models of civic consciousness : a. Kallen Pokkudan :Planted mangroves and created environmental awareness, b. Mother Teresa : Nursing the destitute and charity work c. Mayilamma d. Dasaradh Manchi. e. Hajjabba....

Chapter – 11 Sociology : What ? Why ?

Focus Area Note

1. Revolutions paved the way for the Emergence of Sociology:
 - a. Renaissance or scientific revolution b. French Revolution c. Industrial Revolution.

2. The early social science Thinkers :
 - A. **Auguste Comte** : French thinker. father of sociology.
The thoughts of Comte paved the way for the study of sociology. The discipline developed by Comte was first called Social Physics and then sociology by him.
 - B. **Herbert Spencer** : He utilised the theory of evolution by Charles Darwin for the study of the society. He clarified that just as biological evolution, the society had passed through various stages and reached the present stage.
3. Other thinkers have made contribution to the development of sociology.
Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim, Max Weber.
4. Methods of Study in Sociology : a. Social survey b. Interview c. Observation d. Case study
5. Social Survey: a. It helps to formulate a comprehensive point of view of the topic, based on the data collected from a group of elected people. Survey method is used when data is to be collected from a larger population.
 - b. In this method data collected from a group of selected people. such studies are called sample survey.
 - c. Questionnaires are used to collect data. Questionnaire is a set of questions that researchers use to collect data.
 - d. The group under study is called respondents.
 - e. Questionnaires are given to the respondents from whom data is collected.
 - f. Study is carried out using the respondents' responses in the questionnaire.
6. Interview : a. In this method Information is collected orally. b. It is the talk between the interviewer and the interviewee.
 - c. It helps to know and analyse the attitudes, views, beliefs, habits, etc. of the individuals
7. What are the things to consider in an interview :
 - a. Identifying the apt persons. b. Formulating an idea of the information to be collected.
 - c. Preparing of suitable questions d. Effective communication. e. Management of time
 - f. Proper organisation of the information collected and preparing the report.
8. Difference between interview and questionnaire :

Interview	Questionnaire
It is conversation between the researcher and the respondents.	Researchers use questionnaire for data collection
Information is collected orally	Information is given in writing
Researcher records the information	Respondent provides information

9. Observation: It is a method by which whatever is seen, heard and experienced is recorded truthfully. Information thus collected directly helps in correct assessment.
This method is more relevant where methods like interview are not practically feasible.
There are two types of observation - Participant observation, Non participant observation.
10. Participant observation : a. Researcher himself / herself collects information directly from the area under study. The Sociologist stays with the population under study and Understands their life directly. The researcher Learns their language, culture, etc. and becomes a part of their daily life. This method is also known as field work.
11. Non Participant Observation : The Researcher does not stay with the group under study. They are observed from outside.
12. Case study : a. The topic under study using this method is called a case. b. The detailed study of the case is case study. c. It is used to make an in-depth study on rare and different social phenomena and problems. Such studies will be exact and comprehensive.

Non Focus Area Note

1. Sociology: study of the relation between man and his social environment.
2. creative writing and the study of sociology:

creative writing	study of sociology
Writing is Based on imagination and creativity. Social events are depicted on aesthetic realms . Goal of creative writing is appreciation.	Society is objectively analysed. Social issues are analysed scientifically Social conditions are analysed on the basis of -cause- effect relationship

3. sociology in India : A department for sociology was first started in the the University of Bombay. G.S.Khurey, A.R.Desai , S.C.Dubey, M.N.Sreenivas, D.P.Mukharjee etc. have made contribution to the study of sociology in India.
4. what is Sociology : Sociology is the Scientific study of the social aspects of human life.
5. Why the Study of Sociology ? Or Importance of the study of sociology:
 - a. Studies social problems precisely. b. Helps to find solution for social problems.
 - c. Benefits social planning and development. d. Helps to formulate the right perspective of society.
6. Areas in Sociology : Social institutions, Social Groups, Social relations, Social control, Social changes, Social Problems .
7. Practical Uses of Sociology: a. administration and planning b. social welfare c. advertisements d. media.