

SSLC MARCH 2022 EASY C⁺ NOTE

SOCIAL SCIENCE – I

- Causes of the American War of Independence
 - Tax policies of England
 - Mercantilist Laws
 - Influence of Thinkers and their ideologies.
- Slogan – ‘No taxation without representation’ - James Otis
- 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.
 - Paid import tax for tea, glass and paper.
- The impact of American War of Independence on later history of the world ?
 - Gave direction and motivation to the later freedom struggles and revolutions all over the World.
 - Put forward the concept of republican form of Government.
 - Prepared the first written constitution.
 - Contributed to the concept of federal system that ensured freedom and authority of states in the union.
- Causes of French Revolution
 - Autocratic rule of kings
 - The luxurious and extravagant life of Kings.
 - The social and economic inequality
 - Influence of Thinkers
- slogan - ‘liberty, equality, and fraternity’
- The legislative assembly of France - States General
- French Society
 - First Estate - Clergy- Held vast land, Collected the tax, Exempted from all taxes, Controlled higher positions in administrative and military service
 - Second Estate - Nobility. Held vast land, Collect various tax from farmers. Exempted from all taxes, Engaged in military service.
 - Third Estate - The middle class, No role in the administration. Paid land tax to the government. Low social status.
- Influences of French Revolution.
 - Stimulated all the later revolutions in the world.
 - Contribute the concept of peoples sovereignty.
 - Ended the feudal system in Europe
 - Led to the emergence of Nationalism.
 - Growth of the middle class.
- Administrative reforms of Napoleon ?
 - Farmers were made the owners of land.
 - Formed ‘sinking fund’
 - Exercised state’s control over the clergy.
 - Prepared a new code of law
 - Established Bank of France
- Results of Russian Revolution ?
 - Russia withdraw from the first World War.
 - Gave importance to public sector.
 - Introduced centralized planning.
 - Achieved development in the field of Science, Technology and Economy.
 - New constitution came to force in 1924.
 - USSR was formed
- Causes of the First World War :
 - Formation of military alliances – Triple Alliance, Triple Entente
 - Aggressive nationalist movements - under Russia, Germany, France
 - Imperialist Crisis : Moroccan Crisis and Balkan Crisis.
- Characteristics of Fascism. :
 - Antagonism to Democracy.
 - Opposition to socialism.
 - Glorifying the nation.
 - Adoring the purity of race.
 - Justifying war.
- Non-Aligned Movement :
 - 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.
 - The idea of the Non Aligned Movement was mooted at a meeting held in Bandung in Indonesia in 1955.
 - The first conference of the non aligned countries was held in Belgrade in 1961.
- Significance of public administration :
 - Formulate governmental policies.
 - Ensure welfare of the people.
 - Find out solutions to public issues.
 - Provide goods and Services.
- Features of bureaucracy :
 - Hierarchical organisation
 - Permanence
 - Appointment on the basis of Qualification
 - Political Neutrality
 - Professionalism
- Indian Civil Service : The Indian Civil Service can be divided into three
 - All India Servic - Recruits at national level, Appoints in central or state service
Eg: IAS, IPS
 - Central Services- Recruits at national level, Appoints in central government departments only. Eg. IFS, IRS
 - State Services- Recruits at state level, Appoints in state government departments only, Eg. Sales tax officer
- The land revenue systems implemented by the British in various parts of India
 - Permanent land revenue settlement
 - Ryotwari system
 - Mahalwari system
- Kurichya Revolt - reasons :
 - Imposition of excessive tax by the British.
 - Compulsion for paying tax in cash.
 - Seizing of agricultural land for nonpayment of tax.
- Causes of the Revolt of 1857 :
 - Miseries of farmers
 - Poverty of the craftsmen
 - Dissatisfaction of kings
 - Miseries of the sepoy
- National Educational Institutions :
 - Deccan Education Society
 - Indian Women University
 - Visva Bharati university
 - Jamia Millia Islamia
- Nationalism in Art :
 - Bharat Mata
 - Scenes from Sakuntalam of Kalidasa
 - Sati, Village Drummer
 - Village life
- Early Struggles of Mahatma Gandhi in India : (Regional Struggle)
 - Champaran struggle-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.
- National Struggles of Mahatma Gandhi in India-
 - Non-cooperation movement
 - Civil Disobedience Movement
 - Quit India movement
- features of the Non-cooperation policy / Movement :
 - Lawyers shall boycott court.
 - boycott foreign products.
 - Boycott elections.
 - Denial of taxes.
 - Students / boycott English schools.
- Indian National Army (INA) - Subhash Chandra Bose
 - He formed Forward Bloc.
 - He formed provisional government
 - INA had a women wing called the Jhansi Regiment.
 - Captain Lekshmi was in-charge.
- integration of princely states : Sardar Patel, V.P.Menon, Instrument of Accession.
- Space Research in India :
 - Indian National Committee for Space Research.
 - ISRO was established.
 - Thumba rocket-launching station
 - First satellite Aryabhata
 - missile technology
 - Chandrayan, Mangalyan
- India’s foreign policy :
 - Hostility to racism
 - Trust in UNO
 - Policy of Non-alignment
 - Peaceful co-existence
 - Panchsheel principles
- Pazhassi Revolts : Against the British in Malabar, British claimed their dominance over Wayanad. He lead guerilla war.
- Sri.Narayana Guru : Aruvippuram consecration, started schools and libraries conduct religion conference in Aluva. He working for noble human love.
- functions of states :
 - Obligatory functions - Protection of rights
 - Discretionary functions - Protection of health
- Theories on the Origin of State : Divine Right Theory, Evolutionary Theory, Social Contract Theory, Power Theory
- Two Types of Citizenship :
 - Natural citizenship
 - Acquired citizenship
- Factors foster the Civic Consciousness :
 - Family
 - Education
 - Associations
 - Media
 - Democratic system.
- Education foster Civic Consciousness : To develop value consciousness, tolerance, leadership qualities, scientific temper, etc
- Family Foster Civic Consciousness : respect the elders, social service, sense of responsibility
- Revolutions paved the way for the Emergence of Sociology:
 - scientific revolution
 - French Revolution
 - Industrial Revolution.
- Methods of Study in Sociology :
 - Social survey
 - Interview
 - Observation
 - Case study
- Two types of observation - Participant observation, Non participant observation.

SOCIAL SCIENCE – II

- causes of seasonal change :
 - Earth Revolution
 - Tilt of the Earth’s axis
 - The parallelism of the Earth’s axis.
- Equinoxes : March 21 and September 23. equal day and night
- Summer Solstice : June 21, Sun is over the Tropic of Cancer
- Winter solstice : December 22, Sun reaches vertically above Tropic of Capricorn
- Rotation of the Earth- Earth rotates on its axis
 - Day and night occur
 - rotates from west to east
 - 24 hours to complete one rotation.
 - the Sun rises in the east.
- Greenwich Time (GMT)
 - The zero degree longitude is known as the Greenwich Meridian.
 - The local time at the prime meridian is known as the Greenwich Mean Time.
- Indian Standard time (IST) :
 - The longitudinal extent of India is from 68°E to 97°E.
 - The 82 1/2°E longitude as the standard meridian of India.
- International Date Line :
 - 180° longitude
 - It is not a straight line
 - There is a difference of 24 hours at the east and west of this line.
- Factors affecting Atmospheric pressure : Altitude, Temperature, Humidity
- Atmospheric pressure and altitude : The atmospheric pressure decreases with altitude. inversely proportional.
- Temperature and atmospheric pressure : inversely proportional.
- Humidity and atmospheric pressure :
 - Humidity is the amount of water present in the atmosphere. inversely proportional.
- Global pressure belts :
 - Equatorial low pressure belt – 0°
 - Sub tropical high pressure belt – 30°N, 30°S
 - Subpolar low pressure belt – 60°N, 60° S
 - Polar high pressure belt – 90°N, 90°S

15. Planetary Winds are Three types : a. Trade winds b. Westerlies c. Polar Easterlies
16. Trade winds : The Trade winds blows From 30°N & 30°S latitude to 0° latitude.
17. Westerlies : The Westerlies are blows from the sub tropical high pressure zones (30° latitudes) to Sub polar low pressure zones (60 ° latitudes) In both hemispheres.
18. Polar Easterlies : The cold polar regions are centres of high pressure. The polar winds are the cold winds that blow from these high pressure areas towards the sub polar low pressure belts.
19. Qualitative features of human resource : a. Education b. Literacy rate c. Healthcare d. Life expectancy
20. Advantages of improved Human resource a. Economic inequality is reduced b. social welfare is ensured c. Entrepreneurship improves d. productivity of the workers increases e. Natural resource is utilized effectively.
21. How education helps in the development of a country : Education - Improves the skills of individuals - Better the technological know how- Helps to secure better job and income - Improves the standard of living.
22. The projects implemented in India to develop education and skills. ICDS ,SSA,RUSA,NSDMRS.
23. What is health ? According to the World Health Organization (WHO), health is a state of physical, mental and social wellbeing.
24. How healthy persons can participate in the progress of a country. a. Production increases with the increase in efficiency and the number of working days. b. Natural resources can be utilized properly. c. Economic development is possible through increase in production. d. Medical expense can be reduced, thereby reducing the government's expenditure.
25. Two missions functioned for quality health service provide to all in india

National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)	To provides health services in rural sector
National Urban Health Mission (NUHM)	To provides health services in towns with a population of more than 50,000

26. Uses of topographic maps : a. For military operations b. preparation of military maps. c. For urban planning. d. To understand land use.
27. What are the three things can be assessed from the contour lines in topographic maps : a. Altitude of the place b. Nature of the slope c. Shape of the land form
28. The two types of Taxes are : a. Direct Tax b. Indirect Tax
29. Major direct taxes in India : A. Personal Income Tax B. Corporate tax
30. **Indirect tax** : Goods and Services Tax (GST) - Indirect tax in india : Introduced in India on 1 st July 2017.
31. Different types of **Goods and Services Taxes (GST)** : A. Central GST (CGST) - The tax imposed by the central government. B. State GST (SGST) - The tax imposed by the state government . C. Integrated GST (IGST) - The GST on interstate trade is imposed and collected by the central government. This is known as Integrated GST (IGST).
32. GST Rates - four GST slabs : 5% , 12% , 18% , 28%
33. Reasons for the increase in india's public debt / public expenditure a. Increase in Population b. Increase in defence expenditure c. Welfare activities d. Urbanization
34. Surcharge : An additional tax on tax amount. b. for a certain period of time.
35. Cess : An additional tax on tax b. for some special purpose .
36. sources of non-tax revenue of the government : a. Fees b. Fines and penalties c. Grants d. Interest e. Profit
37. Types of Budget : a. Balanced budget - (income = expenditure) b. Surplus budget - (income > expenditure) c. Deficit budget - (income < expenditure)
38. Classification of Remote Sensing based on the platform : a. Terrestrial Photography b. Aerial Remote Sensing c. Satellite Remote Sensing.
39. Features of Geostationary satellites and Sun synchronous satellites

Geostationary satellites	Sun synchronous satellites
It move in accordance with the earth's rotation	It revolve around the earth along the poles
The orbit is about 36000 km above the earth	The orbit is about 900 km in altitude
One third of the earth comes under its field of view	The field of view is less than that of the geostationary satellites

This helps in continuous data collection of an area.	Repetitive data collection is possible
It is used in telecommunication and for weather studies. Eg.INSAT satellites	Used for the collection of data on natural resources... Eg. IRS, Land sat series Satellites

40. Analytical Capabilities of GIS : a. Network analysis b. Buffer analysis c. Overlay analysis
41. Uses of remote sensing technology : a. For weather observations b. For ocean explorations c. For oil explorationsd. For understanding land use
42. Himalayan rivers -Indus,Ganga,Brahmaputra
43. Peninsular Rivers-Mahanadi,Godavari,Krishna,Kaveri,Narmada,Tapti
44. Characteristics of the Himalayan Rivers and Peninsular Rivers

Himalayan rivers	Peninsular rivers
Originate from the Himalayan mountain ranges	Originate from the mountain ranges in the peninsular plateau
Extensive catchment area	Comparatively smaller catchment area
Intensive erosion	Intensity of erosion is less
High irrigational potential	Less irrigational potential
Navigable along the plains	Navigation potential is low

45. Western coastal plain and Eastern coastal plain - comparison

Western coastal plain	Eastern coastal plain
a. Between the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats	a. Between the Bay of Bengal and the Eastern Ghats
b. From the Rann of Kutch to Kanyakumari	b. From the Sundarban delta region to Kanyakumari
c. Comparatively narrow	c. Comparatively wide
d. Lakes and Backwaters can be found	d. Deltas are formed

46. Two branches of southwest monsoon winds a. Arabian Sea branch b. Bay of Bengal branch
47. cropping seasons in India :

Cropping seasons	Sowing period	Harvesting period	Main crops
Kharif	June	Early November	Rice
Rabi	November	March	Wheat
Zaid	March	June	Fruits, vegetables.

48. The major food crops in India are Rice , Wheat and Maize

crops	Rainfall	Temperature	Soil
Rice	150 cm	Above 24° C	Alluvial soil
Wheat	75 cm	10° to 26° C	Well drained alluvial soil
Maize	75 cm	-	Well drained fertile soil

49. Different types of transport system : a. Road Transport b. Railways c. Water Transport d. Air Transport
50. What are the advantages of water transport ? a. The cheapest b. Suitable for large scale cargo transport. c. No environmental pollution. d. No Traffic problem
51. Functions of Reserve Bank of India : a. Printing of currency. b. Controlling credit. c. Banker to government. d. Banker's bank.
52. Function of Commercial Banks : a. Accepting deposits b. Providing loans
53. Types of Deposits accepted by commercial banks : a. Savings Deposit b. Current Deposit c. Fixed Deposit d. Recurring Deposit.
54. Modern trends in banking sector : A. Electronic Banking B. Core Banking
55. Benefits of Electronic Banking (E- Banking) : a. Money can be sent and bills can be paid anywhere in the world from home . b. Saves time c. Low service charge
56. What habits will be formed as a result of consumer education programmes. a. Ask for the bill for every purchase made. b. Make sure that the weights and measures are accurate. c. Note the symbols representing the standard of the products. d. Understand how to use and operate the products purchased.