

REVISION CHEAT SHEETS

UNIT-I HISTORY

1. The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

► Historical Timeline

- 1789 : French Revolution
- 1814 - 1815 : Fall of Napoleon; the Vienna Peace Settlement.
- 1815 : Treaty of Vienna; Autocratic conservative regimes set up.
- 1831 : A young man, Giuseppe Mazzini, was sent into exile after a failed revolution in Liguria.
- 1833 : Giuseppe Mazzini, founded Young Europe in Berne.
- 1834 : A customs union or Zollverein was formed at the initiative of Prussia and joined by most of the German states.
- 1830 (July) : The first upheaval took place in France. The Bourbon kings were overthrown by constitutional monarch.
- 1830s : Great economic hardship in Europe.
- 1831 : An armed rebellion against Russian rule in Poland.
- 1832 : The Treaty of Constantinople recognized Greece as an independent nation.
- 1845 : Weavers in Silesia led a revolt against contractors.
- 1848 : Peasants' uprising. In Europe a revolution led by the middle classes was under way.
- 1848 : Food shortages and widespread unemployment in Paris.
- 1848 : The revolution of the liberals in France. Louise Philippe forced to flee.
- 18 May 1848 : The 831 elected representatives marched in a festive procession to take their place in the Frankfurt parliament which was convened in the Church of St. Paul.
- 21 April 1849 : Louise Otto Peters, a political activist and founder of a feminist political association, published the first issue of her newspaper.
- 1867 : The Habsburg rulers granted more autonomy to the Hungarians.
- 1744-1803 : German Romantic philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder.
- 1785 and 1786 : The brothers Jacob and Wilhelm-T Grimm, popularly known as Grimm Brothers, were born in the German city of Hanan.
- 1812 : The Grimm brothers published their first collection of 'Grimms' Fairy Tales'.
- 1866-71 : Unification of Germany.
- 18 January 1871 : The Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.
- 1830s : Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic.
- 1831 and 1848 : Failure of revolutionary uprisings. fall on Sardinia-Piedmont.
- 1860 : A large number of armed volunteers under the leadership of Giuseppe Garibaldi, along with regular troops, marched into South Italy and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and succeeded in winning support of local peasants to drive out the Spanish rulers.
- 1861 : Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy.
- 1864-1871 : Three wars over seven years with Austria, Denmark and France ended in Prussian victory.
- 1833 : Garibaldi met Mazzini, joined the Young Italy movement.
- 1848 : Garibaldi had to flee to South America, where he lived in exile till 1848 .
- 1854 : Garibaldi supported Victor Emmanuel II in his efforts to unify the Italian states.
- 1867 : Garibaldi led an army of volunteers to Rome to fight the last obstacle to the unification of Italy.
- 1870 : During the war with Prussia, France withdrew its troops from Rome and the Papal states were finally joined to Italy.
- After 1871 : The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe was the area called the Balkans.

► Points to Remember

- In 1848, Frederic Sorrieu, a French artist prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world made up of democracy and social Republics.
- Before to the 19th century, Europe comprised multi-national dynastic empires.
- France was an absolute monarchy in 1789.
- There were a number of monarchies within Eastern and Central Europe. Within the territories ruled by absolute monarchs, the people belonged to different ethnic groups.
- Industrialization brought about an important change in the organization of the two social groups. Apart from the aristocrats and the serfs/peasants new groups of people emerged. These were the industrial workers, the industrialists, businessmen and professionals. These groups were educated and liberal in their attitudes. Formed within the then existing two social groups-the aristocrats and the serfs, these came to be known as the Middle Classes.
- In the early 19th C Europe was closely allied to the ideology of liberation. The term liberation is derived from the Latin root liber meaning free.
- Women and those without property had to agitate for political rights all through the 19th century and even during the early years of the 20th century.
- The spirit of liberalism suffered a big jolt after the defeat of Napoleon in 1815. Once again conservatism raised its head.
- The new regimes were autocratic. Ideas of freedom and liberty could no longer be propagated through newspapers, magazines or books in these autocratic regimes.
- Giuseppe Mazzini was a doctor's son, As a child he gave promise of high intellectual ability.
- Strongly influenced by seeing a patriot fleeing from Italy after an unsuccessful insurrection, he began to think "We Italians could and therefore ought to struggle for the liberty of our country."
- Conservative regimes set up in 1815 were more autocratic. They did not tolerate criticism, and dissent and curbed activities that questioned the legitimacy of autocratic government.
- At Marseille's Mazzini spent two of his most rewarding years. He founded his patriotic movement for young men and called it Giovine Italia (Young Italy).
- Mazzini's reputation has fluctuated greatly. In his earlier years, he was an almost legendary hero in his own country, but he was later denounced by many of his compatriots.
- The 1830s were the years of great hardships in Europe.
- In Germany the true spirit of belonging to the German nation was popularized through folk songs, folk poetry and dances.
- The year 1848 was pretty bad for the residents of Paris. Food shortages and unemployment brought out the people on roads. Louis Philippe was unable to face the people's wrath and fled from Paris.
- There were wars over seven years- with Austria, Denmark and France- ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification.
- The completion of the unification of Germany was an important landmark in European history. The government of Germany was a thinly veiled autocracy.
- Britain had emerged as a nation state, not through a revolution but by a long drawn process.
- Nationalism in Europe had initially been associated with the replacement of monarchial structures with democracy. After 1848, the conservative elements started mobilizing nationalist sentiments for promoting state power. National identities were used to achieve political domination over other states in Europe.
- The most serious of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the Balkans.
- The Act of Union 1707 resulted in the formation of the United Kingdom that covered England and Scotland.
- Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801.
- Female allegories were invented by artists in the 19th C to represent the nation.
- European ideas of nationalism were replicated by people everywhere and developed our specific variety of nationalism.

2. Nationalism in India

► Historical Timeline

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| 1870 | : | Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote Vande Mataram and created the image of Bharat Mata |
| 1905 | : | Painting of Bharat Mata was developed by Abanindranath Tagore |
| 1909 | : | Gandhi wrote the famous book - Hind Swaraj |
| 1914-1918 | : | First World War |
| 1915 January | : | Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa |
| 1916 | : | Gandhi takes up the cause of indigo workers of Champaran |
| 1917 | : | Gandhi organised a Satyagraha to support the peasants of Kheda-Gujarat |
| 1918 | : | Gandhi organised a satyagraha in Ahmedabad for cotton mill workers |
| 1919 | : | The Rowlatt Act passed by the Imperial Legislative Council |

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| 1919 March | : | Khilafat Committee was formed |
| 1919 6-Apr | : | Civil Disobedience Movement started |
| 1919 13-Apr | : | Jallianwala Bagh massacre |
| 1920 June | : | Jawaharlal Nehru toured villages of Awadh (now in Uttar Pradesh) |
| 1920 September | : | Calcutta session, Gandhi convinced other leaders to start a Non-cooperation Movement. |
| 1920 October | : | Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra, and a few others. |
| 1920 December | : | At Nagpur, Congress adopted the Non-cooperation programme |
| 1921 | : | Gandhiji designed a tricolour Swaraj flag |
| 1921 | : | Non-cooperation - Khilafat Movement began. |
| 1922 | : | Chauri Chaura incident |
| 1922 | : | Mahatma Gandhi withdraws the Non-cooperation Movement. |
| 1924 | : | Alluri Sitaram Raju was captured and executed and overtime became a folklore. |
| 1928 | : | Simon Commission arrived, protest by people - Go back Simon. |
| 1929 | : | A vague offer by Lord Irwin of 'dominion status'. |
| 1929 | : | At Lahore, Congress demanded Purna Swaraj. |
| 1930 | : | Sir Muhammad Iqbal reiterated the importance of separate electorates for the Muslims. |
| 1930 | : | Celebrated as Independence Day |
| 1930 | : | Mahatma Gandhi wrote a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating 11 demands. |
| 1930 | : | Started the salt march from Sabarmati Ashram with 78 of his trusted volunteers. |
| 1930 | : | Reached Dandi and manufactured salt and started the Civil Disobedience Movement |
| 1931 | : | The Civil Disobedience Movement called off pact with Irwin (Gandhi-Irwin Pact) |
| 1931 | : | Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were hanged to death by the Government. |
| 1931 | : | Gandhiji went to London for Round Table Conference-II |
| 1932 | : | Gaffar Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru were arrested, Gandhiji relaunched the Civil Disobedience Movement. |

► Points to Remember

- Nationalism in India started taking a concrete shape with the growth of the movement to get out of colonial control.
- During his stay in South Africa, Mahatma Gandhi had been involved in a struggle against the racial discrimination practiced by the white rulers.
- On his return to India in January 1915, Gandhiji practiced *satyagraha* against British rulers in his fight against foreign rule.
- The idea of *satyagraha* emphasised the power of truth and the need to search for truth.
- The two events that greatly disillusioned Mahatma Gandhi were the passing of the Rowlatt Act and the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy.
- Though the Rowlatt *satyagraha* was widespread movement but was confined to mostly cities and towns. Mahatma Gandhi now felt the need to launch a more broad based movement in India.
- Gandhi ji was certain that no such movement could be organised without bring Hindus and Muslims together. He felt one way was to take up the Khilafat issue.
- Gandhi ji saw this as an opportunity to bringing Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement.
- Gandhiji had lost faith in the righteousness of the British rulers. The simmering resentment found expression in the Non-cooperation Movement launched by Gandhiji.
- The Movement had the extremely enthusiastic support of the Indian people.
- The Movement could not attain Swaraj but it gave the subjugated people of India a new measure of confidence.
- Subhash Chandra Bose was the prominent leader of the radical wing of the Indian National Congress. He had the rare distinction of being selected for the ICS but resigned to join the movement for liberation from British rule.
- Subhash Chandra Bose had been elected as President of the Indian National Congress defeating the candidate sponsored by Mahatma Gandhi.
- On December 31, 1929, the Indian National Congress passed the resolution for complete independence. It was also decided that January 26 could be observed as Independence Day every year all over India.
- The then - existing laws did not allow individuals to make salt out of sea water. Gandhiji and his followers broke this law by making salt at the sea coast without paying any taxes.

- The Communal Award 1932 gave separate electorates to the Harijans. Mahatma Gandhi took a fast unto death to protest against this award while in jail at Poona. Ultimately it was decided that seats would be reserved for Harijans but the systems of electorate would remain unchanged.
- The exploitative policies of the British rulers had a very adverse affect on the conditions of farmers in India.
- Kisan Sabhas were formed in different parts of the country to register protests against the oppression of the landlords and the atrocities being committed by British rulers.
- In 1930 Dr. B. R. Ambedkar organised the Dalits under the banner of the Depressed Classes Association.
- Dr. Ambedkar and Gandhiji entered into a Pact at Poona in September 1932. As per terms of the agreement certain castes were listed as Scheduled castes and these were provided reservation in the provincial and Central Legislative Councils.
- A large number of Muslims did not respond to the call for the Civil Disobedience Movement. In their mind's, they nursed apprehensions that Muslims interests would suffer in a Hindu-dominated India.
- The fears were expressed by Sir Mohammad Iqbal in 1930 on the behalf of the Indian Muslims. He made a demand for the creation of a Muslim India within India and justified the demand for various reasons.
- Iqbal had thus provided the philosophical basis for the demand and creation of Pakistan in years to come.
- British historians had projected India as a country inhabited by people who were primitive and incapable of self governance. During the course of the National Movement, it was felt that there was need for highlighting India's glorious past. In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore himself began Collecting ballads, nursery rhymes, and myths and led the movement for folk revival, Natesa Shastri published a four-volume collection of Tamil Folk tales. The folk tales of southern India. Achievements in the fields of art, architecture, culture, crafts, philosophy and science were highlighted.

3. The Making of Global world

► Historical Timeline

- 15th century : Till the 15th century, several silk routes thrived linking Asia with Europe and North Africa.
- 19th century : Until the 19th century poverty and hunger were common in Europe. The Great Irish Potato Famine; around 1,000,000 people died of starvation in Ireland, and double the number emigrated in search of work. (e.g., USA).
- 18th century : Population growth, expansion of urban centres and industry; increased the demand for food grains and goods in Britain.
- 19th century : Nearly 50 million people emigrated from Europe to America and Australia.
- 19th century : Technology (railways, steamships, the telegraph) and new inventions helped in fast growing trade.
- Till 1870s : Alive animals were shipped from America to Europe for meat.
- 1878 : Refrigerated ships enabled export of frozen meat to European countries.
- 1885 : Carving up of Africa by big European powers in Berlin.
- 1890s : The US became a colonial power by taking over some colonies earlier held by Spain.
- 1880s : Cattle plague or rinderpest arrived in Africa. It had a terrifying impact on people's livelihoods and the local economy
- 1890s : Fast spread of cattle plague or rinderpest in Africa
- 1892 : Rinderpest moved west 'like forest fire' and reached Africa's Atlantic coast
- 19th century : Hundreds of thousands of Indian and Chinese labourers went to work on plantations, in mines etc.
- 1900s : India's nationalist leaders opposed the migration of indentured labour
- 1921 : Abolition of migration of indentured labour
- 1914 (August) : The First World War began
- 1920s (Early) : The US economy resumed its strong growth
- 1929 : Car production in the US rose from 2 million in 1919 to more than 5 million The world was plunged into a depression
- 1929 : The Great Depression began
- 1929-1932 : Period of the Great Depression 110,000 companies collapsed in the US during the Great Depression
- 1935 : Modest economic recovery underway in most industrial countries
- 1928-1934 : - India's exports and imports nearly halved
- As international Prices crashed, wheat prices in India fell by 50 %

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| 1939-1944 | : The began Second World War |
| 1941 | : July 1941, German forces attacked Russia. |
| 1944 (July) | : United Nations Monetary and Financial Conferences held at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, USA. |
| 1947 | : The IMF and the World Bank commenced financial operations. |
| 1970s | : The industrial world also hit by unemployment |
| 1970s-1990s | : Unemployment that hit the industrial world remained high |
| 1949 | : Revolution in China |
| 1949 | : China was cut off from the post-war world economy since the revolution |

► Points to Remember

- Globalization is almost as old as human civilization.
- India had a bustling trade with islands in the South East Asian regions even in the ancient period.
- By the close of the 19th century, the world economy had taken a global shape.
- Food is a great example of cultural exchange. New crops were introduced to different places through traders.
- Technology enabled the people of Europe to have better living conditions.
- However it had very adverse effects so far as countries of Asia and Africa were concerned.
- It had very adverse effects so far countries of Asia and Africa were concerned.
- Colonialism had grown as a direct consequence of technological advancement.
- The vast resources of Africa attracted the industrialised countries of Europe. There was land and plenty of unexploited minerals.
- There was a radical change in the pattern of Indian exports during the 19th century. While the exports of manufactured products declined, there was rapid growth in exports of raw materials.
- The World War I (1914-1919) had very serious consequences for both the victor and the vanquished countries.
- By the end of the war, economic power had shifted from British to United States of America.
- A combination of several factors was responsible for the economic depression starting in 1929. Prices of agricultural products crashed during the post First World War era.
- As the signs of economic depression came forth, the banks in the US became reluctant to advance further loans. By the year 1929, the amount of land had dwindled to just a quarter of the amount.
- US banks also cut down on loans to domestic clients.
- Many households were forced to sell out their cars and in some cases even their homes to meet both ends meet and repay the loans.
- The economic depression almost halved India's exports and imports.
- Rural indebtedness increased manifold as farmer's incomes suffered the depression.
- The World War II broke out in the year 1939.
- At the end of the war, the USA emerged as a super power, both politically and in economic terms. USSR emerged as another super power.
- The Bretton Woods Conference held in July 1944 decided to establish the Inter National Monetary Fund. (Bretton Woods is in New Hampshire, USA). The Fund is intended to deal with trade deficits and surpluses that member nations may have from time to time.
- The Bretton Woods system was based on fixed exchange rates.
- The Agreement also led to the creation of the World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development). The Bank assists in the development of the member countries by facilitating investment of capital for productive purposes.
- The latter part of the 20th century marked the independence of a large number of Asian and African countries.
- The need for capital and investment now lay with the newly independent colonies.
- The developing nations decided to organize themselves into a group known as G 77, a system that would give them real control over their resources and better access to their products in developed industrialized countries.
- Labour costs in countries like China are much lower than in the USA. A number of US manufacturers found it much more economical to get their products manufactured in China under their specifications.
- Relatively lower wages in India have attracted a number of services from the USA and other European countries to be shifted to India through the Call Centers.
- There have been voices of protest in the USA and even Britain that jobs were getting usurped by China and India.

4. The Age of Industrialisation

► Historical Timeline

- 1730s : The earliest factories in England were set up.
- 1781 : James Watt improved and patented the steam engine produced by Newcomen. This engine enhanced the productivity of labour manifold.
- 1840s : Cotton and metals were the most dynamic industries in Britain. Cotton was the leading sector in the first phase of industrialisation.
- 1840s : Expansion of railways in England.
- 1764 : Spinning Jenny was devised by James Hargreaves which speeded up the spinning process and reduced labour demand.
- 1850s : Railway stations began coming up all over London. Before the 1740s Vibrant sea trade operated through pre-colonial ports-Surat on the Gujarat coast, Masulipatnam on the Coromandel coast and Hoogly in Bengal.
- 1750s : Breakdown of the network of export trade, controlled by Indian merchants.
- 1780s : Bombay and Calcutta grew as alternate trading ports to Surat and Hoogly.
- 1760s and 1770s : "East India Company consolidated power in Bengal and Carnatic.- Before that East India Company had found it difficult to ensure a regular supply of goods for export."
- 18th century : The British in India began exporting opium to China and In exchange took tea from China to England.
- 1830s-1840s : Dwarkanath Tagore set up six joint-stock companies in Bengal. The enterprises sank in the 1840s business crisis but by the late 19th century he became a successful industrialist.
- 1850s : Jeejeebhoy was involved in the China trade and shipping. He owned a large fleet of ships, but competition from English and American shippers forced him to sell his ships.
- 1854 : Establishment of the first cotton mill in Bombay.
- 1855 : First jute mill established in Bengal.
- 1862 : Another jute mill came up in Bengal.
- 1860s : Elgin mill (woollen) was started in Kanpur.
- 1874 : First spinning and weaving mill of Madras began its production.
- 1917 : Seth Hukumchand, a Marwari set up the first Indian jute mill in Calcutta.
- 1912 : J.N. Tata set up the first iron and steel works in India at Jamshedpur.
- 1941 : "Over 35% of handlooms in India were fitted with fly shuttles: In regions like Travancore, Madras, Mysore and Cochin. In Bengal, the proportion was 70% to 80%."

► Points to Remember

- Developments in the field of sciences have led to new technologies.
- This mode of production was different from production in factories where workers produced goods away from their homes.
- With many new inventions, production moved out from the countryside into the towns where factories were set up.
- In the Country side poor peasants and artisans began working for merchants.
- In Britain, the pace of industrialization was rather slow in the initial stages. A number of factors accounted for the slow growth. The machines were very expensive. Not many capitalists were in a position to raise the required capital for setting up factories with expensive machines.
- The industrialists were in no mood to introduce machines as long as they could hire workers at low wages.
- Having been displaced from open lands, hundreds of peasants from the countryside marched to the cities in search of gainful employment.
- Life continued to be tough and insecure for the migrants.
- The worst to suffer were the women.
- Things started turning brighter after building activities picked up in big cities. Railway stations started coming up all over London from 1850 onwards. The construction works created a big demand for manual labour.
- In the initial years of trading by European companies, Indian manufacturers had good times.
- The East India Company adopted varying tactics to ensure a regular supply of cotton and woollen goods from Indian weavers.
- European industrialists had specific interests in India. They established tea gardens and owned jute mills. These two items were primary export items.
- Large-scale industries in India continued to occupy only a limited space during the early years of the 20th century.
- In some areas, handicrafts registered a significant increase. The handloom sector continued to Survive and expand even in the face of stiff competition from machine made cloth. Between the year 1900-1940, handloom production almost doubled in size.

- Despite of these advantages, the traditional weavers led a very hard life. By and large, the entire family was involved in the production of handloom products. In the absence of marketing facilities, the profits from the sales were largely cornered by the traders.
- The age of industries meant major technological change, the growth of factories and the making of a new industrial labour force. Hand technology and small scale production were remained.

5. Print, Culture and the Modern World

- AD 768-770 : Hand-printing technology was introduced into Japan from China by the Buddhist missionaries.
- AD 868 : The oldest Japanese book. The Diamond Sutra was printed.
- 17th century : Urban culture bloomed in China and the use of print diversified.
- 1295 : Marco Polo, a great explorer, on his return to Italy, brought the knowledge of producing books with woodblocks to Europe.
- 1430s : Johann Gutenberg developed the first-known printing press.
- 1448 : Gutenberg perfected the system of casting the metal types for the letters of the alphabet.
- 15th century : Woodblocks were widely used in Europe.
- 1450 and 1550 : Printing presses were setup in most countries of Europe.
- 1558 : An 'Index of Prohibited Books' was formulated by the Roman Church to control publishers and booksellers.
- 18th century : The periodical press developed from the early 18th century.
- 18th century : By late the 18th century, the press came to be made out of metal.
- 19th century : Primary education becomes compulsory.
- 20th century : In the beginning of the 20th century, electrically operated presses accelerated printing operations.
- 1920s : In England, popular works were sold in cheap series, called the 'Shilling Series'.
- 1930s : Cheap Paperback editions.
- 1579 : Catholic priests printed the first Tamil Book in Cochin.
- 1674 : About 50 books were printed by Jesuit priests in Konkani and Kanara languages.
- 1710 : Dutch Protestant missionaries printed 32 Tamil texts. Many of them were translations of older works.
- 1713 : The first Malayalam book was published.
- 1780 : James Augustus Hickey began to edit the Bengal Gazette, a weekly magazine.
- 1810 : The first printed edition of 'Ramcharitmanas' of Tulsidas, a sixteenth century text, came out from Calcutta.
- 1821 : Rammohan Roy published the 'Sambad Kaumudi'.
- 1822 : - Two Persian newspapers were published, 'Jam-i-Jahan Nama' and 'Shamsul Akbar'.
- Gujarati newspaper, Bombay Samachar was published.
- 1867 : The Deoband Seminary was founded. It published thousands of 'fatwas' telling muslim readers how to conduct themselves in their everyday lives.
- 1880s : The Naval Kishore Press at Lucknow and the Shri Venkateshwar Press in Bombay published numerous religious texts in vernaculars.
- 1860s : Many Bengali women writers like Kailashbhashini Debi wrote books highlighting the experiences of women.
- 1870s : - Caricatures and cartoons were published in journals and newspapers.
- Hindi printing began seriously.
- 1876 : Rashundari Debi wrote her autobiography Amar Jiban in Bengali.
- 1880's : Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabai wrote about the miserable lives of upper-caste Hindu women, especially widows.
- 19th century : Very cheap small books were brought to markets in Madras town.
- 1871 : Jyotiba Phule, wrote about the injustices of the caste system in Gulamgiri.
- 1930s : Bangalore cotton millworkers setup libraries to educate themselves.

- 1938 : Kashibaba, a Kanpur millworker, wrote and published '*Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal*' (The link between caste and class exploitation). The work showed the link between caste and class exploitation.
- 1935 to 1955 : The poems of Kanpur millworker, who wrote under the name Sudarshan Chakr, were brought together and published in a collection called '*Sacchi Kavitayan*'. (The collection of poems).
- 20th century : B. R. Ambedkar in Maharashtra and E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker in Madras (Periyar), wrote powerfully on caste and untouchability.
- 1820s : The Calcutta Supreme Court passed certain regulations to control press freedom.
- 1835 : Governor-General Bentinck revised press laws because of petitions by editors of English and vernacular newspapers.
- 1878 : The Vernacular Press Act was passed. It was modeled on the Irish Press Laws.
- 1907 : Punjab revolutionaries were deported, Bal Gangadhar Tilak wrote with great sympathy about them in his '*Kesari*'.
- 1908 : Bal Gangadhar Tilak imprisoned. This provoked widespread protests all over India.

► **Points to Remember**

- Much before the era of print or the invention of the Printing Press, the writing of books was a purely manual affair.
- China is credited with the invention of paper.
- Ancient Indian scriptures were written on palm leaves (*Bhoj patra*).
- By the 19th century, mechanical printing presses made their appearance in China.
- Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand-printing technology into Japan.
- Hand printing was substituted by machine printing to meet the demands of the schools.
- The printed books closely resembled the written manuscripts in appearance and layout.
- The art of producing books from wood blocks travelled from China to Europe courtesy of the Explorer Marco Polo. From Italy, to Chinese technology spread to other countries in Europe.
- The invention of the printing press radically changed the process of production of books. The first ever printing press was invented in the 1430s by Johannes Gutenberg at Strasbourg.
- Germany took the lead in revolutionising printing all over Europe. Printers travelled to different European countries to setup printing press.
- The second half of the 15thC saw 20 million copies of printed books of flooded the markets in Europe.
- Access to books created a new culture of reading. Earlier it was limited to the elites, now books reach to a wider section of people.
- New forms of popular literature appeared in print. There were almanacs or ritual calendars a long with ballads and folk tales.
- Many historians argued that print culture created the conditions within which French Revolution took place.
- The 19thC saw mass literacy in Europe brought a large number of new readers among. Children, women and workers.
- Despite repressive measures clamped by the colonial government nationalist newspapers grew in numbers in all parts of India.

REVISION CHEAT SHEETS

UNIT-II POLITICAL SCIENCE

1. Power Sharing

► Points to Remember

- Power sharing is beneficial as it reduces the chances of various conflicts and wars between different social groups.
- The horizontal distribution of power is observed when power is shared between the various organs of the government such as the judiciary, legislature and executive.
- The horizontal power allows different organs of government, placed at the same level to exercise different powers. It results in checks and balances of power.
- Vertical distribution of power is known as the federal government where the power is shared within a particular government but at different stages. For example, the United States.
- Many social and linguistic groups can also share power. One such example is the Belgian model of community government.
- Power can be shared among governments at different levels, a general government for the entire country called the Federal government.
- In India, we refer to it as the Central or Union government. The governments at the provincial or regional level are called State governments. The constitution clearly lays down the powers of different levels of government.
- Power may also be shared among different social groups, such as the religious and linguistic groups. For example, 'Community government' in Belgium. In some countries there are constitutional and legal arrangements, where socially weaker sections and women are represented in the legislatures and administration.
- Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power. Power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups.
- In a democracy, we find interest groups such as those of traders, businessmen, industrialists, farmers and industrial workers.
- They have a share in governmental power, through participation in governmental committees or bringing influence on the decision making process.

2. Federalism

► Points to Remember

- **Federalism:** It is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.
- Most of the large countries of the world (193) have a federal political system.
- The Indian Union is based on the principles of federalism.
- The Central Government and the State governments were established by the Constitution as a two-tiered structure of government. Panchayats and municipalities were introduced later.
- The Constitution provided a three-fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments. Thus, it contains three lists: Union, State and Concurrent list.
- All states of India do not have equal powers.
- The Parliament cannot on its own change power sharing. These changes need the approval of both Houses of Parliament with at least a two-thirds majority.
- The judiciary oversees the implementation of constitutional provisions and procedures.
- A major step towards decentralisation was taken in 1992. The Constitution was amended to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective. The Panchayati Raj system was introduced at the grass level.
- Seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women.
- An independent institution called the State Election Commission has been created in each State.
- Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration.

- The jurisdictions of the respective levels of government are specified in the constitution. So, the existence and authority of each tier of government is constitutionally guaranteed.
- The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government; such changes require the consent of both levels of government.
- Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government. The highest court acts as an inspiration, if disputes arise between different levels of government in the exercise of their respective powers.
- The real success of federalism in India can be attributed to the nature of democratic politics in our country. This ensured that the spirit of federalism, respect for diversity and desire for living together became a shared ideal in our country.
- **Union List** : It includes subjects of national importance such as defence, foreign affairs, banking, communication and currency. They are included in this list because we need a uniform policy on these matters throughout the country. The Union government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union List.
- **State List** : It contains subjects of state and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation. The state governments can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the state list.
- **Concurrent List** : It includes subjects of common interest to both the union and the state governments, such as education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession. Both the union and the state governments can make laws on these subjects. If their laws conflict with each other, the law made by the union government will prevail.
- Constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy in our country.

3. Gender, Religion & Caste

► Points to Remember

- Women in different parts of the world organised and agitated for equal rights.
- There was agitation demanded enhancing the political and legal status of women and improving their educational and other opportunities.
- The share of women participation in the state assemblies is less than 5 per cent. India is behind the averages for several developing countries in Africa and Latin America.
- Gradually, the gender issue was raised in politics. Women in different parts of the world organised and agitated for equal rights, voting rights, enhancing their political and legal status and improving their educational and career opportunities.
- More radical women's movements aimed at equality in personal and family life as well. These movements are called feminist movements.
- One way to solve this problem is to make it legally binding to have a fair proportion of women in the elected bodies. Panchayati Raj is successful in this case. One-third of seats in local government bodies – in Panchayats and Municipalities – are now reserved for women.
- Communalism happens when the beliefs of one religion are presented as superior to those of other religions.
- Stereotypes of religious communities and belief in the superiority of one's religion over other religions.
- The division based on religious differences is not as universal as gender, but religious diversity is fairly widespread in the world today. Many countries, including India, have in their population, followers of different religions, which are often expressed in the field of politics.
- Gandhiji used to say that religion can never be separated from politics as he believed that politics must be guided by ethics drawn from religion.
- This manner of using religion in politics is communal politics, which is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community.
- A communal mind often leads to a quest for political dominance of own religious community.
- Political mobilisation on religious lines is another frequent form of communalism. This involves the use of sacred symbols, religious leaders emotional appeal and plain fear in order to bring the followers of one religion together in the political arena.
- Communalism continues to be one of the major challenges to democracy in our country. This is why the makers of our constitution chose the model of a secular state.
- The constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion but at the same time allows the state to intervene in the matter of religion, in order to ensure equality within religious communities.
- A secular constitution like ours, is necessary but not sufficient to combat communalism. Communal prejudices and propaganda need to be countered in everyday life and religion based mobilisation needs to be countered in the arena of politics.
- Casteism is rooted in the belief that caste is the sole basis of social community. People belonging to the same caste belong to a natural social community and have the same interests, which they do not share with anyone from another caste.
- Caste can take various forms in politics. When parties choose candidates in elections, they keep in mind the caste composition of the electorate and nominate candidates from different castes so as to muster the necessary support to win elections.

- When governments are formed, political parties usually take care that representatives of different castes and tribes find a place in it.
- Political parties and candidates in elections make appeals to caste sentiment to muster support.
- No party wins the votes of all the voters of a caste or community. When people say that a caste is a "vote bank" of one party, it usually means that a large proportion of the voters from the caste vote for that party.
- The ruling party and the sitting M.P. or M.L.A. frequently lose elections in our country, which could not have happened, if all castes and communities were frozen in their political preferences.
- Various caste groups are required to enter into a coalition with other castes or communities and thus, enter into a dialogue and negotiation.
- New kinds of caste groups have come up in the political arena like 'backward' and 'forward' caste groups. In some cases, many disadvantaged communities have the space to demand their share of power. In this sense, caste politics has helped people from Dalits and OBC castes to gain better access to decision making.

4. Political Parties

► Points to Remember

- The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. Every representative government's needs are met by political parties.
- Parties are a necessary condition for a democracy.
- A Political party is an organised group of persons who have a common view on the social and economic problem and their solution. They try to capture power i.e., government by constitutional means i.e, through elections.
- A political system when a country has more than two political parties who contest elections together to share power.
- In India, we have a multiparty system. In this system, the government is formed by various parties coming together in a coalition.
- When several parties in a multi-party system join hands for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power it is called an alliance.
- Every party in India has to register with the Election Commission.
- The parties which get recognition by the Election Commission, given election symbols, privileges and some other special election facilities are known as the recognised political parties.
- Parties that are present in only one of the federal units and are countrywide parties known as national parties. These parties have their units in various states.
- The parties that are present in several or all units of the federation known as state or regional parties.
- Political parties need to be reformed. For this the Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties.
- New law states that if any MLA or MP changes parties, he or she will lose the seat in the legislature.
- The Supreme Court passed an order to reduce the influence of money and criminals.
- The election commission has passed and made it necessary for political parties to hold their organisational elections and file their income tax returns.
- It is difficult to reform policies, if ordinary citizens does not take part in it and criticise it from the outside.

5. Outcome of Democracy

► Revision Notes

- More than a hundred countries, across the world, follow the democratic form of government. There are a number of features of democracy that are common to all nations.
- In a democratic nation, the government is accountable to the citizens. It is responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens.
- Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation. So, some delay is bound to take place.
- The democratic governments follow all the procedures and then come to a decision. As a result, the decision is more effective and acceptable to people.
- In every country it is very important to remove the economic disparities. But in actual democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities.
- Democracies are based on political equality, but we find growing economic inequalities.
- Democracy helps its citizens to lead a peaceful and harmonious life by accommodating various social divisions.
- Legitimate government is a government that is chosen legally.
- A government in which people have the right to know the decisions taken by the government and also have the right and means to examine the process of decision-making.
- Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual. It strengthened the claims of disadvantaged and discriminated castes. Democracy transforms people from the status of a subject into that of a citizen. This is transparency in democracy.

REVISION CHEAT SHEETS

UNIT-III ECONOMICS

1. Development

► Points to Remember

- The development promises real growth by enhancing the total income and standard of living of a person. The development goals vary from person to person.
- National development refers to the ability of a nation to improve standard of living of its citizens.
- The human Development Report published by UNDP compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income.
- We can compare different countries or states on the basis of per capita income. We cannot take national income to compare different countries because each country has a different population rate.
- Per capita income of a country shows the standard of living of the citizens of that particular country. India comes in the category of low middle income countries.
- People prefer to earn more income for fulfilling their daily requirements of life. Companies provide material things like, money. But people also want non-material things like, freedom, security, and respect for others.
- Facilities that are provided by the government considered as public facilities like schools, hospitals, community halls, transport, electricity, etc.
- Kerala has a low infant Mortality Rate because of a better public system like, Public Distribution System which provides Health and nutritional status to the state.
- The proportion of the literate population in the 7 and above age group is called the literacy rate.
- The rate at which children in a country die within the age of 0-1 year known as infant mortality rate.
- Net attendance ratio is the total number of children of age group 6-10 attending school as a percentage of the total number in the same age group known as net attendance rate.
- For sustainable development, we have to use non-renewable resources like carbon based originally designed fuel for the quantity how much we needed.
- Some renewable resources like groundwater will take a long time to replenish. So, we should use that resource in finite quantity.

2. Sectors of the Indian Economy

► Points to Remember

- There are many activities that are undertaken by directly using natural resources.
- The various production activities in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors produce a very large number of goods and services. Also, the three sectors have a large number of people working in them to produce these goods and services.
- Tertiary sector has become important in India because in any country several services like hospitals, banks, transport, educational institutions courts, etc are required. The development leads of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services e.g. transport trade, etc. In the past decades, new services like information technology have become important and essential.
- Tertiary sector is a service sector which helps both primary and secondary sectors. It includes transportation, banking, financing, insurance, etc.
- National sample survey organisation is an organisation which conducts surveys on employment and unemployment in an economy.
- Gross domestic product is the value of goods and services produced in an economy in a financial year.
- Public sector are those enterprises in which the government owns a majority of the shareholding of the company/enterprise.
- Private sector is the enterprises where the ownership of assets is in the hands of private individuals/companies.
- Small scale industries are the group of small units which is engaged in productive activities for the generation of employment.
- Large scale industry is the group of companies which employ a large number of labour, use superior technology and need high investment.

- Cottage industry is an industry which require low investment and does not employ labour but uses the services of the family member to produce the article for local use.
- **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Act 2005:** Under MGNREGA all those who are able to and are in need of, work has been guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government. If the government fails in its duty to give employment it will give unemployment allowances to the people.
- Disguised unemployment is a type of hidden unemployment where people seem to be working but they do not contribute to the actual production.
- The central government in India made a law implementing the Right to Work in about 625 districts of India.

3. Money and Credit

► Points to Remmeber

- Barter system was a system of exchange that was prevalent before the use of money in the ancient and medieval periods.
- Money acts as an intermediate in the exchange process, it is called a medium of exchange.
- Banks use the major portion of the deposits to extend loans.
- Bank is an institution which accepts deposits from the public for the purpose of lending and investment.
- Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits. The difference between what is charged by borrowers and what is paid to depositors is their main source of income. A facility of payment by cheque is also provided by the bank to their customers. A cheque works as an instrument for payment which is made by the paper. A person can directly transfer money to another person through a cheque rather than in cash.
- Crossing of the cheque is drawing two parallel lines on the left side on top of a cheque is called the crossing of the cheque.
- Credit is an agreement which is created when a person gives money and goods to the needy person with the promise of to repay that with some rate of interest.
- The interest rate, collateral and some documents fulfill the requirements of the terms of credit. Interest rate is specified when a lender provides a loan to the borrowers.
- A borrower has to repay the amount taken from the lenders with the amount of interest. In some cases, lenders may demand collateral against loans.
- Collateral is an asset of the borrowers which is given to the lenders as security for the specified period.
- A lender can use the assets which are held by him as security until the amount of a loan is repaid.
- The lender has the right to sell the assets or collateral when the borrower fails to repay the amount of loan in a specified period.
- In India, Reserve Bank of India is supervises the functioning of loan activities in formal sectors. In India, the rate of interest in the informal sector is greater than the rate of interest in the formal sector.
- In the Informal sector, the rate of interest is supervised by moneylenders, traders and employers who are provided money. The rate of interest is varying from person to person. There is no organisation for supervising loan in informal sector.
- Reserve bank of India is the Central Bank of India which controls the monetary policy of the economy. It was established as a shareholder bank.
- Automated teller machines are a free standing self-service terminal performing 60% of tellers jobs quickly and at a lesser cost.

4. Globalisation and the Indian Economy

► Points to Remmeber

- Economic reform is the process of liberalisation, globalisation and privatisation of the industrial sector of the economy to bring competitiveness and market driven functioning to the economy.
- A multinational company is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation. Investment made by MNCs are called foreign investment.
- MNCs collaborate with an established local business in joint production. The funding enables regional producers to acquire cutting-edge technologies and new and enhanced assets.
- Exporting enables producers to reach markets outside their native markets or markets located within their nations. In addition to home markets, producers also have the option of selling their goods in international markets.

- By importing items manufactured in other countries, some producers can increase their options beyond what is offered domestically.
- Foreign trade thus results in connecting the markets or integration of markets in different countries.
- Globalisation is the process of individuals, businesses, and governments cooperating and coming together from all over the world.
- Rapid technological advancement has accelerated the globalisation process. This has made transporting goods over long distances much quicker and more affordable.
- Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is what is known as liberalisation.
- In 1991, India liberalised its trade, allowing businesses to freely import and export commodities and materials.
- The goal of the WTO is to maintain a smooth and predictable trade flow. WTO also works to settle any trade disputes that may occur.
- Information technology sector provides hardware, software and other related services to companies based within or outside the country.



REVISION CHEAT SHEETS

UNIT-IV GEOGRAPHY

1. Resources and Development

► Revision Notes

- Resources are vital for human survival as well as for maintaining the quality of life.
- Resources can be classified into different categories. These categories vary from each other.
- Resources include both natural and human resources.
- Resources like coal are exhaustible while energy sources like wind power are inexhaustible.
- While some resources are living organisms, others are abiotic or non-living. Biotic resources can in most cases be regenerated. Abiotic resources need to be used with great caution.
- Unexploited resources are referred to as potential resources.
- Stock are the minerals in the environment which have the potential to satisfy human needs but human beings does not have the appropriate technology to access these.
- Soil as a resource is the most natural renewable natural resource. On the basis of the factors responsible for soil formation, colour, thickness, texture, age, chemical and physical properties.
- Sustainable development is a development that takes place without over-exploiting nature. Instead, it focuses on the idea that today's resources should not compromise the upcoming generations.
- The Rio De Janeiro Summit of June 1992 was a global summit that addressed urgent problems related to environmental protection and socio-economic development at the global level.
- India has land under a variety of relief features, namely; mountains, plateaus, plains and islands. About 43 per cent of the land area is plain, mountains account for 30 per cent of the total surface area of the country and about 27 per cent of the area of the country is the plateau region.
- Factors like cost of extraction, transport and level of available technology influences the exploitation of natural resources.
- Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources.
- Available resources need to be used in accordance with a predetermined plan. Planning avoids duplication of efforts, leaving enough for the coming generations and avoiding environmental pollution while exploiting the natural resources.

2. Forest and Wildlife

► Revision Notes

- India has a diverse range of forest and wildlife resources.
- There are many reasons behind the decline of India's rich flora and fauna.
- We should preserve the ecological flora and fauna for better breeding and growth.
- Under the Wildlife Act of 1980 and 1986, several hundred butterflies, moths, beetles, and one dragonfly have been added to the list of protected species.
- In 1972, the Indian Wildlife Protection Act was implemented, which made various provisions to protect habitats.
- Forest and wildlife resources are either owned or managed by the government through the Forest Department or other government departments.
- Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, and Maharashtra have large percentages of reserved forests of its total forest area.
- Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha and Rajasthan have a bulk of it under protected forests.
- Many national parks and wildlife sanctuaries have been established to protect forest and wildlife resources.

3. Water Resources

► Revision Notes

- Only three-fourths of the earth's surface is covered with water but only a few percent of freshwater is available for humans.
- Water is a renewable resource and renewed within a short time. But many countries and regions around the globe suffer from water scarcity.
- Water is used for irrigation, industrial and domestic purposes.
- Water can be recycled and reused by collecting, treating and using waste- water.
- The Jal Jeevan Mission enables every rural household to get an assured supply of potable piped water at a service level of 55 litres per capita per day.
- Multi-purpose projects, launched after Independence with their integrated water resources management approach.
- Multipurpose Projects provide electricity besides water for irrigation. Canals, tube wells and tanks are popular modes of irrigation.
- Multi-purpose projects provide electricity and are an inexhaustible source of energy. They are helpful in flood control and ensure a more dependable water supply for irrigation canals.
- In India hydroelectric power contributes about 22 percent of the total electricity produced.
- In the 11th Century, Bhopal Lake, one of the largest artificial lakes of its time was built.
- In the 14th Century, the tank in Hauz Khas, Delhi was constructed by Iltutmish for supplying water to Siri Fort area.
- The Sardar Sarovar Dam has been built over the Narmada River in Gujarat and it is the largest water resource projects of India. It covers four states-Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan.
- The Krishna-Godavari dispute is an inter-state dispute between the two states, i.e., Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.
- Rainwater harvesting is the simple technology of storing rainwater to use in the future. It is one of the most standardised methods for collecting, storing, and using water.
- Rooftop rainwater harvesting is the most common practice in Shillong, Meghalaya, as there is an acute shortage of water.
- Tamil Nadu is the first state in India which make rooftop rainwater harvesting compulsory for all houses in the state.
- Availability of water is basic to the existence and survival of life.
- There is therefore urgent need for water management and conservation.
- There is a need for strict enforcement of measures that would check the wastage of water and pollution of water sources.

4. Agriculture

► Revision Notes

- Agriculture is a primary activity, which produces most of the food and produces raw materials for various industries.
- A variety of food and non-food crops are grown in different parts of the country depending upon the variations in soil, climate and cultivation practices.
- Commercial farming uses the modern inputs, HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers to make higher productivity.
- Plantation is also a type of commercial farming. In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area.
- In India, tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana, etc., are important plantation crops.
- The prime focus of the First Five-Year Plan of the government was land reform.
- The Green Revolution and the White Revolution are some of the revolutionary strategies adopted to improve the agricultural sector.
- In the 1980s and 1990s, a comprehensive land development programme was introduced for institutional and technical reforms.
- Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire, and disease; establishment of the Grameen banks and cooperative societies; and the loan facilities from banks to farmers at lower rates are some of the reforms introduced by the government.
- The Kisan Credit Card and Personal Insurance Accident Schemes are some of the schemes introduced by the Indian government for the benefit of the farmers.
- The government also announces a minimum support price, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops to check the exploitation of farmers by speculators and middlemen.

Major Crops

Rice (Kharif crop)

- India is the second largest producer of rice in the world.
- It requires temperature between 20° and 35° and well distributed rainfall about 100 cm for growing.
- The major rice producing states are U.P., West Bengal, Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

Wheat (Rabi crop)

- Wheat is the main crop in north and north western parts of the country.
- Wheat requires moderate rainfall (50 to 75 cm annually).
- Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan are the major wheat producing states.

Maize (Kharif Crop)

- It grows in alluvial soil.
- It requires temperature between 21° to 27°C.
- Maize is grown as a foodgrain and livestock feed.
- Major states are MP, UP, Bihar, AP and Telangana.

Millets

- Millets refer to ragi, jowar and bajra.
- It is grown in tropical region.
- Despite being named as coarse grain, it contains nutrients.
- In India, millets are grown in Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, U.P., MP and Haryana.

Pulses

- India is the largest producer and consumer of pulses in the world.
- It requires less moisture.
- It is basically a dry crop which survives even in dry climate.
- They are grown in Punjab, U.P., M.P., Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Karnataka.
- Tur, Urad, Moong, Masur, Peas and grains are the varieties of pulses.

Food crop other than Grains**Sugarcane**

- It is a tropical as well as a subtropical crop.
- It grows well in hot and humid climate.
- It needs temp between 21°C to 27°C.
- India is the second largest producer of sugarcane after Brazil.
- It is main source of sugar, gur, khandsari and molasses.
- U.P., Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and Haryana are the sugarcane producing states of India.

Oilseeds

- In 2018 India was the second largest producer of groundnut in the world after China.
- Groundnuts, Mustard, Sunflower, Soyabean, Olive and coconut are the major oilseeds.
- Sesamum is a Kharif crop in north and rabi crop in south.

Tea

- India is the largest producer of tea after China (2018).
- Tea plant grows well in tropical and sub-tropical climates.
- It is grown mainly on hilly slopes and requires cheap and skilled labour.
- Warm and moist climate, heavy rainfall and wide land areas are required for the growth of tea.
- Assam, Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri of West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Uttarakhand, Andhra Pradesh are major tea producing states.

Coffee

- India is well-known for its good quality of Coffee.
- Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu are the major coffee producing states.

Horticulture crops

- India was the largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world after China (2018).
- Apple, mango, banana, grapes, oranges, apricot, walnuts are world famous.
- Major states are Maharashtra, AP, Telangana, UP, WB, Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.

Non Food Crops**Rubber**

- Rubber is an equatorial crop but also grown in tropical and subtropical areas.
- It requires moist and humid climate with 200 cm rainfall.
- It is an industrial raw material. Tyres, footwear, belts, latex foam, dipped goods and many other things are made up of rubber.

Fibre crops**Cotton (Kharif Crop)**

- Cotton is obtained from the plant.
- It requires high temperature, light rainfall, 210 frost-free days and bright sun-shine.
- Cotton can be grown in drier areas with the help of irrigation.
- Black soil is suitable for growing cotton.
- The largest producers of cotton are Gujarat, Maharashtra, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Punjab and Karnataka.

Jute

- It is called golden fibre.
- It grows on well drained fertile soil and areas with high temperature.
- West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Odisha and Meghalaya are the chief jute producing states.

5. Minerals and Energy Resources

► Revision Notes

Mineral resources – Many things that we use in our day-to-day life are made up of minerals. It is a natural resource which also constitutes rocks.

- Earth's crust is made up of minerals in the form of rocks.
- Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives. Over 2000 minerals have been identified, only a few are abundantly found in most of the rocks.
- India is fortunate to have fairly rich and varied mineral resources. However, these are unevenly distributed.
- Minerals are usually found in ores. It is available in concentrated form on Earth. Humans refine the ore resources before using them to extract the metals.
- Iron ore is the backbone of industrial development.
- Manganese is mainly used in the manufacturing of steel and ferro-manganese alloy.
- Ferrous Minerals account for about three fourths of the total value of the production of metallic minerals. For examples iron ore and manganese.
- Non-ferrous minerals like copper, bauxite, lead, zinc and gold play a vital role in a number of metallurgical, engineering and electrical industries.
- Energy resources are the leading energy-producing resources. The resources can be derived from various sources.
- Non-conventional energy resources are eco-friendly. They reduce the carbon footprint and do not emit greenhouse gases. Thus, not polluting the environment. The resources are natural and can be renewed.
- Most of the minerals in India are nationalised and their extraction is possible only after obtaining due permission from the government.
- "Rat Hole" mining is practised in the tribal areas of north-east states like Meghalaya due to large deposits of coal, iron ore, limestone, and dolomite. This practice is illegal in India.

Energy Resources – Resources through which energy is generated are known as Energy resources.

It has two types–

- (i) Conventional source of energy – Example – Coal, Natural gas and Petroleum. It is naturally found.
- (ii) Unconventional source of energy – Energy is generated from natural sources like the Sun, Wind and Tide.

Coal

- Fossil fuel is found in sedimentary rocks.
- Anthracite, bituminous, lignite and peat are few varieties of coal.

- Coal contains carbon.
- India is the world's largest coal producing country.

Natural gas

- It is used as CNG and PNG at homes.
- It is colourless inflammable hydrocarbon.
- It is found in Mumbai High and the Gulf of Cambay.
- New reserves of natural gas have been found in the Krishna-Godavari basin.

Petroleum

- Petrol, diesel, kerosene and aviation fuel are the products of petroleum.
- It is a crude oil.
- It is a mixture of petroleum, natural gas and bitumen.
- Ankeleshwar is the most important field of Gujarat.
- Assam is the oldest oil producing State of India.

Electricity

- Electricity is generated by running water which drives hydro turbines and generates hydro electricity. Electricity is also generated by coal, petroleum and natural gas. It is called thermal power.

Nuclear or Atomic Energy

- Uranium and Thorium type of minerals are required for generating atomic energy.
- Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Kerela are Uranium and Thorium producing states.

Solar Energy

- Sunlight is a source of energy.
- Solar energy can be obtained by the solar cells which are also called photovoltaic cells.
- It is a costly method.
- Many photovoltaic cells can generate thousands of kilowatts of electricity.

Wind Power

- India has great potential of wind power.
- It is a renewable energy.
- Tamil Nadu and Gujarat have largest number of windmills.

Biogas

- Shrubs, farm waste, animal and human waste are used to generate biogas.
- It improves the quality of organic fertilizers.
- It is very popular in rural areas.

Geothermal Power

- It refers to the heat and electricity by using the heat from the interior of the earth.
- Geothermal power plants are located in Parvati Valley near Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh and Puga Valley in Ladakh.
- It is produced by the heat of interior parts of the earth.

Tidal Energy

- During high tides electricity can be generated through a turbine.
- It is a potential resource.

- It can be reproduced. So it is a renewable resource.
- Gulf of Kutch, Gulf of Khambhat, the Ganga delta and eastern coast have been surveyed as potential sites.

Conservation of Resources

- Land, Soil, Mineral and energy resources are the backbone of Indian economy.
- They are also very essential for mankind.
- They should be utilized in a proper manner.
- Many of these resources are not renewable.
- Resource planning should be done so that maximum can be obtained from the scarce resources.

6. Manufacturing Industries**► Revision Notes**

- The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.
- Manufacturing is the process of production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products.
- The manufacturing sector is generally considered significant for a country's economic development.

Importance of Manufacturing

- Manufacturing industries help modernising agriculture and reduce the heavy dependence of people on income generated by agriculture. They provide jobs to people in secondary and tertiary sectors.
- Industrial development helps in reducing unemployment and poverty from the country.
- Export of manufactured goods brings foreign exchange.

Agro-Based Industries**Textile Industry**

- Only self-reliant industry
- It contributes to industrial development, employment generation and foreign exchange earnings.

Cotton textiles

- It is the most important industry in terms of employment and production of export goods. Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Gujarat have many textiles units.
- The first textile mill was set-up in Mumbai in 1854.

Jute Textile– India manufactures the largest quantity of jute goods offer Bangladesh. West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, U.P. and M.P. are its producing states.

First jute mill was set up in Kolkata in 1855.

Sugar Industry

- India stands second as a world producer of sugar.

- India stands first in production gur and khandsari.
- The largest number of sugar industry is located in Uttar Pradesh (60%) Maharashtra, TN, AP, Gujarat, and Punjab.
- Seasonal nature of the industry, old and inefficient methods of production and transport delay affect the production.

Mineral Based Industries–

Industries that use minerals and metals as raw materials are called mineral based industries.

Iron and Steel Industry–

- It is the basic industry.
- Production and consumption of steel is regarded as the index of country's development.
- It is a heavy industry because its raw materials and finished goods are heavy and bulky.
- Bhilai, Bokaro, Durgapur, Rourkela and Burnpur are India's famous steel plants.

Aluminium Smelting–

- It is the second most important metallurgical industry in India.
- It is light, resistant to corrosion, malleable, good conductor of heat and strong when mixed with other metals.
- Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, UP, W.B., Odisha and Kerala have aluminium smelting plants.

Chemical Industry–

- Chemical industry of India is the fast growing industry.
- Inorganic chemicals consist of sulphuric acid, synthetic fibres, plastics, adhesive, soap, etc.
- Organic chemicals include petrochemical, synthetic, rubber, plastics and pharmaceuticals plants.

Fertilizer Industry–

- This industry is centred around the production of nitrogenous fertilizers

- Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Kerala are fertiliser producing states.

Cement Industry–

- Cement is used for construction work.
- It requires bulky and heavy raw materials like limestone, Silica, alumina and gypsum.

Automobile Industry–

- It provides various types of vehicles like trucks, buses, cars, two wheelers, three wheelers and multi-utility vehicles.
- Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Indore, Jamshedpur and Bengaluru are major centres.

(vii) Information Technology and Electronics Industry–

- Bengaluru is famous as the electronic capital of India. 18 software technology parks provide single window service and high data communication facility to software experts.
- The success of IT industry depends on the growth of hardware and software.
- Nodia, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, and Pune are the major centres.

Industrial Pollution and Environmental Degradation

Industries contribute to the economic development of the country. But at same time, there are many bad effects of it like increase in water, air and noise pollution and land degradation.

(a) Air Pollution

It is caused by the presence of high proportion of undesirable gases like sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide. It adversely affects the health of the mankind as well as the environment.

(b) Water Pollution

- Industries pollute the water by discharging large quantities of chemical wastes and garbage into it.
- Fly ash, phospo-gypsum and Iron and steel sludge are major solid wastes in India.

(c) Thermal Pollution

- It occurs when hot water from factories and thermal plants drained into river.
- Wastes from nuclear power plants can cause cancer, birth defects and miscarriages.

(d) Noise Pollution

- It can cause hearing impairment, increased heart rate and blood pressure.
- Unwanted sound irritates and is a source of stress.

Steps to Control Environmental Degradation

1. Reuse and recycle water in two or more successive stages.
2. Harvesting of rainwater.
3. Treating hot water and effluents. It can be done in three phases–
 - (a) Primary treatment by mechanical means like grinding, flocculation and sedimentation.
 - (b) Secondary treatment by biological process.
 - (c) Tertiary treatment by biological, chemical and physical processes.
4. Machinery should be redesigned to increase energy efficiency.
5. Generators should be fitted with silencers.

The challenge of sustainable development needs integration of economic development with environmental concerns.

7. Lifelines of National Economy

► Revision Notes

- Modern means of transport and communication serve as lifelines of our nation and its economy.

Land transport

- India has second largest road networks in the world aggregating to about 62.16 lakh km (2020-21).
- Road transport is more important than railways because
 - (a) Construction cost of roads is much lower than railways.
 - (b) Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected.
 - (c) It is affordable for many people.
 - (d) It provides door to door service.
 - (e) It is used as a feeder to other mode of transport.

- Roads can be classified on the basis of the type of materials used to construct it like –
 - (a) Metalled road
 - (b) Unmetalled road
- The first train was started between Bombay and Thane at a distance of 34 km in 1953.
- The Indian railways is divided into 16 zones and headquarters.
- The Indian Railways is the largest public sector undertaking in the country. Railways are the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India.
- The Railway network in the country has been largely influenced by physiographic, economic and administrative factors.

- It's difficult to build railway lines on the sandy plains of western Rajasthan, swamps of Gujarat, and forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, and Konkan.

Pipelines

- Pipeline transport network is a new arrival on the transportation map.
- It is used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas from natural gas fields to refineries.
- Barauni, Mathura and Panipat are famous for pipelines.
- Three important networks of pipeline transportation are—
 - (a) From oilfield in the upper Assam to Kanpur via Guwahati, Barauni and Allahabad.
 - (b) From Salaya (Gujarat) to Jalandhar (Panjab) via Viramgam, Mathura, Delhi and Sonipat.
 - (c) From Hazira in Gujrat to Jagdishpur in U.P. via Vijaiapur (M.P).

Waterways

- India has inland navigation waterways of 14,500 km in length.
- It is the cheapest mode of transport.
- These are considered as the National waterways by the Government.
 - (i) The Ganga River between Allahabad and Haldia (1620 km) – N.W. – 1
 - (ii) The Brahmaputra River between Sadiya and Dhurbi (891 km) – N.W. – 2
 - (iii) The west coast canal in Kerala (Kottapuram – Kollam Udyogmandal and Champakara Canals – 205 km.) – NW. 3.
 - (iv) Godavari and Krishna rivers along with kakinada Puducherry (1078 km) N. W. No. 4
 - (v) The river Brahmani along with Matai river, delta channels of Mahanadi and Brahmani rivers and east coast canal (588 km) N.W. No. 5

(iv) 95% of trade is done by sea.

- India has a long coastline of 7,516.6 km, with 12 major and 200 notified nonmajors' ports. These ports handle 95 per cent of India's foreign trade.
- Mumbai is the biggest port with a spacious natural and well-sheltered harbour.

Airways

- It is the fastest and most comfortable mode of transport.
- Domestic and international are two types of airways.
- Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd. provides helicopter services to ONGC to the inaccessible and difficult terrains or north-eastern states.
- It is a costly means of transport.
- Air transport makes it possible to commute easily over long distances, high mountains, overseas and rivers, forests, and deserts.

Communication

- Indian postal network is the largest in the world.
- Six mail channels have been introduced recently – Rajdhani Channel, mber of newspapers and periodicals annually. Newspapers are published in about 100 languages.
- **International trade**
- Ores and minerals, agriculture and allied products, gems and jewellery, engineering goods are some export commodities.
- Petroleum, precious stones, coke, inorganic materials are imported items.
- The growth of a country's international trade displays the country's prosperity and economic development.
- More than 15 million people contribute directly to the tourism industry in India.
- Tourism in India has grown substantially over the last three decades.