

MISSION 28

S.S.L.C.

**Social Science
Passing Package**

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SSLC SOCIAL SCIENCE PASSING PACKAGE 'Mission 28'

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Functions of Banks/service/ advantages of bank accounts

1. Accepting deposits
2. Lending money
3. Transferring money (Remittances)
4. Security to your money.
5. Discounting of bills.
6. Hiring safe deposit lockers.
7. Issuing letters of credit and guarantee.

Measures undertaken to check untouchability

- i) Section 17 of the Constitution prohibits untouchability.
- ii) Untouchability Crime Act was implemented in 1955.
- iii) Citizen Rights Protection Act in 1976
- iv) Right to equality
- v) Reservation in all fields.
- vi) The regulation of 1989 confers special responsibilities to the State Govt.
- vii) Equal opportunities to all citizens.

Role of/ Importance of Panchayat Raj institution in rural development

- 1) They can provide basic facilities like roads, drains, drinking water, street light, school, hospitals etc.
- 2) Encouraging education, technical and vocational training, expansion of health and hygiene.
- 3) Productive activities of agriculture, cattle rearing, poultry, fishery etc.
- 4) To avoid the migration of rural people to cities
- 5) To improve small scale and cottage industries
- 6) Continued employment opportunities for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes.

Importance of road transport.

1. To development of villages and agriculture.
2. Movement of agricultural produce by farmers to the markets.
3. Essential commodities transportation.
4. Road transport feeders rail ways.
5. movement of goods and people.
6. To development of industries.

Problems of Road Transport :

1. Rainy season
2. Roads become unfit during the Environment pollution .
3. Severe wear and tear due to rain, floods and cyclones every year.
4. Construction and management.
5. Scarcity of basic needs.

Sources of non-tax revenue.

- 1) Reserve bank of India net profit
- 2) Indian railways net profit
- 3) Post and telecommunications profit
- 4) Public sector industries revenue
- 5) Coins and mints revenue
- 6) Various types of fees and penalties etc.

Organized workers:

1. Governed by legal rules and regulations
2. Have specialization, Training, talent, experience and educational qualification
3. Get fixed wages, allowances & pension facilities.
4. Get medical facilities, specific hour of work & job security.
5. Govt employs, industrial employs, private company employs.

Unorganized workers:

1. not governed by specific rules and regulations.
- 2 do not have specialization & training.
- 3 Do not get fixed wages, allowances & pension facilities.
4. Do not get medical facilities, and they are denied job security.
5. home maid, house construction workers, garage workers.

Life Insurance

- (i) Person's life certain amount (ii)Covers
- (iii) Risk is certain
- (iv) Payment of premium
- (v) Law of indemnity does not apply
- (vi) Long period

General Insurance

- (i) Non-Life Insurance
- (ii) Protects
- (iii) The occurrence of event
- (iv) Lump sum
- (v) Law of indemnity Applies
- (vi) Short period.

Personal finance

- (i) One family
- (ii) Calculate income and then spend it.
- (iii) Individuals
- (iv) Kept confidential
- (v) for progress save money

Public finance

- (i) Government
- (ii) calculates expenditure first then adjusts its income.
- (iii) Government

- (iv) Public finance
- (vi) spend money of developments .

Factors influencing location of industries.

- (i) Availability of Raw materials
- (ii) Energy resources
- (iii) Market
- (iv) Transport facility
- (v) Availability of labour
- (vi) Port facility
- (vii) Technology, Government policies
- (viii) Land availability at low cost.

Factors influenced our foreign policy.

- i) National interest
- ii) Geographical aspects
- iii] Political situation
- iv) Economic system
- v) Defence capability
- vi) Public opinion
- vii) International circumstances.

Reasons for the failure of the revolt.

- Lack of leadership.
- Lack of unity among Indi
- Lack of strategy,
- Lack of expertise among soldiers, effective soldiers,
- Lack of discipline and direction.
- Provincial kings did not support to the revolt.
- People lost confidence in the soldiers due to their arson and looting.
- Indian soldiers were not provided modernized weapons.

Principles of Panchasheela

1. Mutual respect for national integrity and sovereignty.
2. Non-aggression.
3. Non-interference in internal affairs.
4. Mutual assistance and equality.
5. Peaceful coexistence.

Fundamental factors of India's foreign policy

- a) Panchasheela Principles.
- b) Non-Alignment policy.
- c) Against Colonialism.
- d) Against racial discrimination
- e) Disarmament.

“Scientific developments led to the sea voyages”. Justify the statement.

- The new scientific instruments like the compass, the gunpowder, naval equipment and maps helped the sailors in their sea voyage.

- Gunpowder encourages the sailors to go to unknown lands fearlessly.

This promoted to find out alternative routes to India.

Factors inspired to alternative trade routes to India

- The new scientific instruments like the compass, gun powder, naval equipment maps etc.
- The stories that were being told about the wealth of the Eastern nations.
- The eagerness of the missionaries for proselytization.

Effects of battle of plassey

Siraj-ud-Daula had defeated.

Mirzafar was nominated as the Nawab of Bengal.

British got the zamindari right over the 24 paraganas.

English became powerful.

Describe the system of Dual government

- Robert Clive introduced in Bengal in 1765.
- Due to the Diwani rights the English were collecting the land revenue.
- Administration, importing of justice and other administrative functions were carried on by the navabs.

Reasons for the socio religious reformation.

- English education.
- Rationalism
- Ideas of Democracy, freedom equality and nationalism.

All type of reforms in society.

- Opposed Untouchability, exploitation of women, idol worship, cast, sati system, child marriage and polytheism.
- Encouraged monotheism, inter caste marriage, women education, Widow marriage, gender equality.

Reforms of alighar movement.

- promoting harmony of Eastern and Western ideas in Muslims.
- Modern education to Muslim community.
- Supported female literacy.
- Condemned polygamy and ideas against widow marriage.

Reforms adopted by Stalin in Russia

- He introduced Five year plans
- Russia sent manned satellite into space.
- He introduced community farming.

‘Nazi ideology destroyed Germany.’ Justify.

- i) Greatness of Aryan race

- ii) Only Germans are eligible to rule the world
- iii) Jews are responsible for Germans' problems.
- iv) Appointment of ministers called 'Goebbels'.
- v) Organisation of outfit called 'Brown shirts'.
- vi) Mass massacres (Holocaust)
- vii) Concentration camps
- viii) Hitler's ambition - cause for II World War.

Effects of china Revaluation.

- Adopted community farming
- Free education, health and sports facilities.
- Importance to science and technology, achieve industrial development.
- Major communist country.

How Communalism is harmful.

- Mutual distrust and threat.
- Social groupism, economic antagonism and even political rivalry.
- Propagates hate philosophy among religious groups.
- Disrupt the very unity and integrity of our nation.

Causes of population growth.

- * rapid increase in birth rate,
- * death rate decreases.
- * Poverty
- * Illiteracy
- * Blind beliefs
- * Unemployment

The effects of population explosion

- Burden on nation.
- Unemployment
- Shortage of food.
- Lack of nutrition.
- Pressure on civic and social amenities.
- Low per capita income.
- Slow rate of economic development.
- Political unrest.
- Social problems.

Measures to control the growth of population.

- family planning,
- women welfare projects,
- prevention of infant mortality,
- field plans, publicity and advertisement,
- family planning camps and creating awareness among the rural population.

Measures to spread literacy/ eradicate illiteracy

- **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan** in 2001 to provide free education for children of 6 to 14 years.
- It provides education to girls and physically challenged.

- In 1998 '**National Literacy Mission**'
- Article 21 of our constitution Right to Education has been guaranteed.
- In 2009 '**Right to Education**' a national level was introduced.

Measures to check soil erosion.

- i) Counter-ploughing
- ii) Construction of bunds around the agriculture land
- iii) Prevention of deforestation
- iv) Control of livestock grazing
- v) Planned use of waters
- vi) Construction of check dams.

Causes for soil erosion

- Deforestation
- Overgrazing
- Unscientific cultivation
- Over-irrigation.

Effects of soil erosion.

- accumulation of silt in the river beds.
- Causes flood.
- Rivers course changing direction,
- The storage capacity of the reservoirs gets reduced.
- Causes less fertility.

Main causes of destruction of forests

- Expansion of agriculture,
- Animal grazing,
- Construction of roads and rail routes,
- Irrigation projects,
- Forest fire and mining.

Methods to forest conservation:-

1. Cutting down dried-up and abrasion trees which cause forest fires
2. Protecting against diseases.
3. Sowing seeds.
4. Planting saplings
5. Creating awareness regarding the importance of trees.

Importance of Peninsular plateau

- It has rich deposit of minerals
- Rivers have formed waterfalls.
- Production of hydro-electricity
- Agriculture
- Tourist.

Objectives of five year plan are:

- 1) Increasing the production to the maximum extent.
- 2) Increasing the employment opportunities.
- 3) Reducing the economic disparities.
- 4) Ensuring economic stability.

5) Modernising the economy etc.

Difference between Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats

Western Ghats

- Continues and very height
- Near to the sea and very deep mountains
- No delta, it has many hydro power stations

Eastern Ghats

- Not continues and height
- Far from the sea and separated by river valley.
- Large extent of delta

Problems of migration.

- * formation of slums
- * leads to immoral and other activities
- * Pressure mounts on the basic amenities like water, electricity, road, edn etc.
- * The density population increases in the place of migrated regions
- * It affects employment opportunity

Measures to control migration.

- Establishing industrial areas outside the city limits.
- providing facilities available in cities for villages & small towns.(PURA)
- improving transportation facilities between cities & surrounding rural areas.
- establishing satellite towns.

Effects of terrorism.

- Negative impacts on civilized society and government.
- creates fear complexities and glorifies the Terrorist ideology.
- Such acts of organized violence are fully unlawful and antisocial in nature.
- causing heavy psychological impact.

The role played by India in upholding human rights.

- championed the cause of Universal Human Rights.
- provided for fundamental rights in the Constitution
- prohibit the all sort of exploitation.

Causes for the 2nd Anglo Mysore war.

- The British captured Mahe.
- Mahe was a colony of the French and was under the control of Haider Ali.

Causes of the Third Anglo- Mysore War.

- Tippu Sultan attacked the king of Travancore.
- king of Travancore was friend of British.

Terms of the treaty of Srirangapatna.

- Tippu had to forfeit half of his kingdom to the British.
- Had to pay 330 Lakh rupees as compensation.
- Two of his sons were taken as hostages by the English.

Importance of communication.

- Help to learn various incidents in country.
- Help to know policies of the government.
- To know the developments in all sectors.
- Help in development of trade and commerce.

Uses GIS

- GIS maps are more attractive and give accurate information.
- All information can be easily analysed and models can be constructed.
- GIS is used to give advance intimation regarding weather phenomena.
- Maps can be created in a very short time and even maps can be modified.
- helps in maintenance of natural resources.

Uses of GPS

- Useful in assessing the geographical position of natural calamities.
- Helpful for trekkers to know the exact location and routes.
- Soldiers, pilots, fishermen and sailors use GPS
- Transport authorities use this to manage the movement.

Who?

1. Subsidiary alliance was introduced by – Lord wellsly
2. The last governor general of India was- Lord Mount batten.
3. The first president of independent India was- Dr Rajendra Prasad.
4. Thje first prime minister of independent India was – Jawahar Lal Nehru.
5. The first Home minister of India – Sardar vallab bai patel.
6. The Iron man of India was - Sardar vallab bai patel
7. The socialism of karl mark was brought in Russia by- Lenin.
8. Five year plans in Russia was Introduced by- Stalin.
9. Founder of Nazi party/ Dictator of Germany - Hitler.
10. Founder of Fascist party/ Dictator of Germany – Mussolini.

11. First president of communist China was – Mao tse Tung.
12. Maker of Indian foreign policy Nehru.
13. African Gandhi- Nelson Mandela.
14. The founder of UNO- Churchil, Stalin, Rosevelt DeGoule.
15. Secretary General of UNO- Antoio Guterres.
16. “Truly the whole mankind is on” said by- Pampa.
17. Chipko movement lead by – Sunder lal ahuguna and Sri chandi Prasad bhat.
18. Narmada Andolan led by- Medha pakar and Baba amte.
19. Kaiga agitation led by Shivram Karanth.
20. Father of planning in India – Sir M Vishveshwaraiah.
21. “Planned economy for India” book written by- Sir M Vishveshwaraiah.
22. Father of Indian green revolution- M S Swaminathan.
23. Central budget is presented by – Central Finance minister.
24. The founder of Apollo group of hospitals- Dr Pratap reddy.
25. The proprietor of Jet Airways- Naresh goyal.
26. The owner of Infosys- Narayan murthy.
27. The father of white revolution- Vargeess Kurien.
28. Reliance company owner- Dheerubai Ambani.
29. Wipro Technologies owner- Azim premji.
30. Biocon Ltd- Kiran mazumdar sha.
31. The queen of Indian television sector (Balaji Films)- Ekta Kapoor.
32. Doctrine of lapse- Lord Dalhousie.

Most expected 1 mark questions.

- The folk history is based on the study of artifacts, lavanis, folk songs and traditions.
- The ideological war between 2 blocs(American & Russian) is called- cold war.
- The hatredness between only religion with another is called – Communalism.
- The attachment towards a particular region is called regionalism.
- Social stratification is the classification of people as upper class and lower class on basis of income education, caste, gender, occupation etc.
- Inequality at work and wages is called labour discrimination.
- Unemployment means inability to get work in spite of proper age ability and interest.

- Collective behaviour organised and directed towards a specific goal is called movement.
- Dowry means a Gift given to bride groom from bride side during marriage.
- A organisation formed to achieve economic and social aim is called self help group.
- When the foetus is that of a girl. If it is killed in the womb itself is known as “Female Foeticide”.
- The inhuman practice of killing the female baby after its birth is called “Female Infanticide”.
- Intensive Forming- Growing 2-3 crops on the same plot in a year.
- Subsistence forming – farmer grow crops for their own use.
- Commercial forming- former grow crops for commercial purpose/ selling.
- Mixed forming- practicing cattle rearing, poultry, bee keeping, sericulture etc. along with raising crops.
- Kharif- the crops grown during the south west Monsoon season are called Kharif crop.
- Rabi- the crops grown during the winter season are called Rabi crops.
- Jade- During the period between Kharif and Rabi crops are cultivated.
- Golden Revolution- The rapid progress of horticultural field.
- Population density- The total population of a area is divided by total area is called as population density.
- Migration- Shifting of residential place from one place to another.
- Per capita income- The total population of a country is divided by the total income of year.
- Women empowerment- making women powerful to take social, economic and political decisions
- Green revolution – the drastic increase in food grain production during 1970.
- Cropping pattern- The proportion of an area under different crops at a given particular of time is called cropping pattern.
- Globalisation- connecting the link between the indian economic system with world economic system is called globalisation.
- Entrepreneurship- it is a process of a action of an entrepreneur to establish his enterprise.
- Budget- The statement of estimated income and expenditure of a year prepared by the Government.
- Basic industry- Iron is basic material for machinery, railways, ship building, power projects, irrigation projects and building

construction. Hence iron is called basic industry.

- Silicon city- Bengaluru is the centre of information technology so it is called silicon city.
- Manchester- Mumbai of Maharashtra has largest cotton mills and hence it is called the Manchester of india.
- Wonder metal- Bauxite(Aluminium) is called as wonder metal.
- Black Diamond- Coal is an important mineral product with multiple uses is called Black Diamond.
- Liquid Gold- Petrol s very precious during peace and war. Hence it is called Liquid gold.
- Unemployment- inability to get work in spite of proper age, ability & interest.
- Organised workers- those who are working in specific fields which are governed by legal rules and regulation.
- Unorganised workers- People who work in areas which are not governed by specific rules and regulation are called unorganised workers.
- Child labour- Those who are aged below 14 years and work to earn money.
- Migrant- One who has shifted from his birth place and sealed down in another place.
- Entrepreneur- An innovator of new ideas and business processes.
- Article 17- eradication of untouchability.
- Article 21 – Education as fundamental right.
- Article 24- Prohibition of child labour.
- 42nd amendment- Including secular and socialistic words into the constitution.

Role of Gandhiji in freedom Struggle

- 1920 to 1947 Gandhian age
- Non-violence and Satyagraha as the main instruments.
- Participation of Muslims, he encouraged khilafat movement.
- Gandhiji gave a call for a non-cooperation movement against the British.(1920)
- Civil disobedience Movement (salt movement) known as 'Dandi March'
- He participated in 2nd round table conference, 'Poona pact' with B.R. Ambedkar.
- He gave a call to the British Quit India Movement on 1942. Call of 'Do or Die'
- brought independence to India in 1947 and called as father of nation.

Subhash Chandra Bose in freedom struggle.

- a) subhash was the most prominent revolutionary.
- b) He played an important role in establishing the congress socialist party with Nehru in 1934.
- c) He was elected as the president of the congress at the Haripura Session.
- d) Though being a follower of Gandhiji he was also a critic of Gandhiji principles.
- e) In 1938 Subhash Chandra Bose got elected as the president of congress in spite of the opposition from Gandhiji.
- f) He left congress and established forward block party.
- g) He escaped form house arrest and join hands with hitler of Germany and japan.
- h) Subhash Chandra Bose Joined hands with Ras Bihari Bose who had organized Indian to fight against British.
- i) He gave the call 'Delhi Chalo' & urged the Indians "Give me Blood, I Will give you freedom".
- j) By 1944, the INA Army entered the Indian Sub-Continent and occupied Kohima & Imphal.
- k) INA Captured 10,000 Sq miles of Manipur territory after a battle with British.

Jawaharlal Nehru

- He is first prime minister of India.
- Nehru was the architect of industrialization of Modern India.
- Bring together all the 562 princely states and merge them with Indian union along with Sardar Vallababhai Patel.
- Laid foundation for democracy by recognizing all states on the basis of language.
- Mixed economy was his contribution to India.
- He was the pioneer of five year plans.
- Non-alignment policy regarding foreign policy is his contribution
- Panchasheela principles to promote peace and harmony.
- Multiple river vally project to develop agriculture and industries.
- Give importance to industries.

Dr B.R. Ambedkar

- * Ambedkar is referred as modern Manu.
- * He believed that political independence was meaningless without social independence.

- * He started 'Mahad' and 'Kalaram' temple movements
- * He attended the three round table conferences and gave valuable suggestions.
- * He fought for a separate electoral constituency for untouchables. (poona pact)
- * He established an organization 'Bahishkruta Hitakarini Sabha' and two separate parties named 'Swatantra Karmika party' and 'Republican party of India'.
- * He published various newspapers like 'bahiskruta bhārata', 'mukanayaka' and 'janata'.
- * He fought for reservation to untouchables.
- * He advocated equality in the constitution and gave legal protection against practice of Untouchability.

Why/ Give Reason.

- India does not have any written documentary evidence. Because more than 70% of Indians were illiterates.
- Emotions are more important in Oral history than the documentary.
- In Karnataka there is Lokayuktha to curb corruption.
- To improve the status of women Karnataka 33% reservation has been implemented for women in local government.
- We should buy UNICEF cards. Because this cards utilized for the welfare of the children.
- Dowry is a social evil because- Dowry diminishes women's self-respect, dignity and stature.
- Ganga river plain regions are maximum number of sugar industries located. Because It has large plantation of Sugarcane and good facilities of road, market and labour also available.
- Reason for the increasing gender ratio variation is female foeticide and female infanticide.

The role of extremists freedom struggle

- Those who criticized the moderate thinking propagated extremist ideas.
- Opposed the partition of Bengal throughout the country.
- They encouraged the people to use Indian goods.
- * People started getting organized to fight for their rights in jute and textile industries and the railways.

- Extremists maintained that good administration cannot be a substitute for Independence.
- Bala gangadhar Tilak declared the "Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it"
- Extremist's aim was to get complete Independence.
- Through religious functions they started organizing people for a freedom movement.
- Tilak utilized his kesari in Marathi and 'Marathi. news paper in English for freedom struggle.

Tribal movements in the Indian freedom struggle.

- The tax and forest tax implemented by the British East India Company on tribal's provoke the revolt
- In the tribal movement, Santalas and Mundas movement are prominent one.
- In Karnataka, Hadagali Hunters revolution is noteworthy.
- The Santala community became destitute when The British imposed permanent land lord system.
- Enraged Santalas held secret meetings and decided to loot the landlords and prominent citizens.
- The rioters killed their enemies.
- The land lords and moneylenders ran away.
- The British used the army to stem the revolt.

Farmers and labour organizations in freedom struggle.

- * During the British rule, farmers in many places revolted against landlords, and European planters.
- * They refused to grow indigo in champaranya district.
- * They staged agitations against land tax.
- * The farmer's problems merged with the non cooperation movement, civil disobedience and quit India movements.
- * Many protests were organized under the banner of kisan samba which was founded on lefty's principles
- * In Maharashtra the farmers protested against low wages.
- * The labours movement started in Calcutta.

