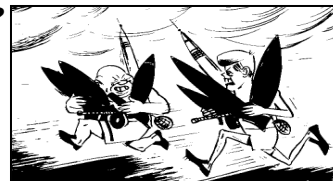


# Part - 3

## 7. What were the causes for the failure of League of Nations?

1. The big powers of the world did not join the League.
2. Germany and Russia joined late but they withdrew.
3. Japan and Germany did not care.
4. The League did not have any army of its own.
5. The dictators like Hitler and Mussolini did not show any respect at the aims of the League.
6. The League failed to stop the arms race among the big powers.
7. The disarmament proposal of the League did not result.
8. Lack of sufficient funds was also one of the cause of failure.



Arms race among the big powers

## 8. What were the causes for the outbreak of World War 2?

### Causes for the World War – II:

#### I. The terms of the Treaty of Versailles:

1. The Treaty of Versailles imposed severe restrictions on Germany.
2. Germany was divided into two parts by the Polish corridor.
3. Germans were waiting to take revenge on England.

#### II. Aggressive Nationalism:

1. Germany, Italy, Spain and Japan followed aggressive nationalism.

#### III. Ideological conflicts:

1. Countries like America, England and France followed democracy.
2. Germany, Italy and Japan supported dictatorships.

#### IV. Rising imperialism:

1. In order to increase their prestige, Germany, Italy and Japan entered into imperialism.
2. This imperialism caused the World War 2.

#### V. Economic competition:

1. To get raw materials and new markets, the big powers of Europe entered into economic competition.
2. Italy occupied Abyssinia.
3. Hitler regained the lost territories.
4. Their army strength caused worry to England and France.

#### VI. Military preparation:

1. Germany, Italy and Japan increased their military power and arms.
2. this caused worry to England and France.

#### VII. Arms role:

1. Lethal weapons played a great role in World War 2.

#### VIII. Failure of League of Nations:

1. League of Nations failed in taking action against the countries.
2. League of Nations remained a dull spectator.

#### IX. The immediate cause:

1. To smash the Polish Corridor, Hitler invaded Poland in September 1939 and thus the Second World War began.

## 9. What was the immediate cause of the World War -2?

1. The Peace conference of Paris created Polish corridor.
2. It divided Germany into two parts.
3. Hitler demanded for the closure of Polish corridor.
4. But Poland refused.
5. On this refusal, Hitler attacked on Poland on 1<sup>st</sup> September 1939.
6. Thus the Second World War began.

## 10. What factors led America into the World War -II?

1. America expected danger from Hitler.
2. America Strengthened England for its safety.
3. When Germany attacked on England it extended its co-operation through Lend-Lease bill in 1941.
- 4.. When Japan started the policy of aggression, USA suspended the supply of scrap iron to Japan.
5. Japan did not agree to the personal appeal of Roosevelt.
6. Japan threw bombs on American nava base at Pearl Harbor.
7. This drew America into the Second World War.



Mussolini and his Wife - dead bodies 1945



Mussolini and Hitler-Sept. 1939



Hitler-DEAD BODY 1945

### 11. What were the political and economic consequences of the World War-2?

#### Political consequences of the World War-2:

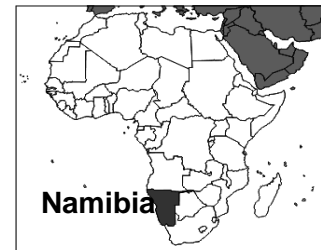
1. British domination decreased.
2. America and Russia emerged as super powers.
3. European domination on Asian countries ended.
4. Burma, Egypt, Ceylon, Malay got independence.
5. France, Portugal and Holland lost their colonies.

#### Economic consequences of the World War-2:

1. The Second World War caused a great loss to mankind.
2. That loss could not be estimated exactly even by the experts.
3. One crore of people died.
4. Another one crore people were wounded.
5. Russia was lose  $\frac{1}{4}$  of its National wealth.
6. England spent almost two thousand crores.
7. Warships, airplanes and tanks were destroyed on a large scale.
8. The dropping of atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki brought a huge loss.



Manchuria location



### 12. Write a short note on apartheid in South Africa.

#### Apartheid in south Africa:

1. Apartheid means policy of racial discrimination followed by the South African Government..
2. It means complete separation of whites and non-whites socially and politically.
3. The UNO also condemned this policy.
4. This was abolished by Nelson Mandela.

### 13. Write about SWAPO.

1. SWAPO means South West African People's Organisation.
2. It was military organisation.
3. It worked for the liberation of Namibia from South Africa.
4. The UNO also supported the fight of SWAPO.
4. As the result of the fight SWAPO was liberated and came to be known as Namibia.



Nelson Mandela



Marshall Tito  
(Yugoslavia)



Chou-En-Lie  
China



Sun-yet-sen  
Kuomintang party



Father Hidalgo  
Mexico  
independence  
fighter



Mari lees  
Mexico independence  
fighter



Mao- Tse – Tung  
Author of "A study of  
physical culture"



Dr. Ali  
Sastroamidjojo



Dag Hammarskjold

## 5. THE WORLD AFTER WORLD WAR - II

### BITS

1. The Supreme Allied Commander during the world war – 2 was **Eisenhower**.
2. After second World War super powers were **USA, Russia**.
3. **USA** leads Western Power Block.
4. **Russia** leads Eastern Power Block.
5. After 2<sup>nd</sup> World War, the Non-aligned countries formed into **Third Bloc**.
6. The Ideological differences between two super powers called **Cold War**.
7. **Truman Doctrine** (1947) is a proposal to send military and economic aid to Greece and Turkey.
8. America started **Marshall Plan** for economic reconstruction and to restrict the growth of communism in Europe.
9. Marshall plan was an economic plan and an extension of **Truman doctrine**.
10. Truman doctrine was proposed to help the countries, like **Greece and Turkey**.
11. Britain, France, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Belgium are the nations in the **Brussels Treaty**.
12. **Maltov** plan was initiated by Russia as a counter move to the Marshall Plan of America.
13. The Russian Foreign Minister was **Maltov**.
14. Nikita Khrushchev was the first Soviet ruler to visit **USA**.
15. "New Deal Policy" was introduced by the American President, **F.D. Roosevelt**.
16. The architect of Non – align movement **Jawaharlal Nehru**.
17. In opposition to the NATO, Russia organised **Warsaw Treaty**.
18. The Brussels Treaty was concluded in the year **1948**.
19. **Marshall Tito** (Yugoslavia) supported non-alignment movement.
20. Sukarno belonged to **Indonesia**.
21. **Chou-En-Lie** belonged to China.
22. **Mao Tse-tung** published an article "A study of Physical Culture"
23. The policy of Racial Segregation followed by White people in South Africa was called **Apartheid**.
24. The old name of Taiwan was **Formosa**.
25. **NATO** (1949) was a military defensive organisation formed by America against Russia.
26. **NATO** stands for North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.
27. **NAM** stands for Non-Alignment Movement.
28. **PLO** stands for Palestine Liberation Organisation.
29. **NNPT** stands for Nuclear Non-Proliferation treaty.
30. Chairman of the Bandung Conference (1955) was **Dr. Ali Sastroamidjojo**.
31. **Winston Churchill** was the Prime Minister of England in the Second World War.
32. **Brussels Treaty** (1948) meant for to check the Russian supremacy and influence in Europe.
33. The Indonesian Islands of Java, Sumatra were the colonies of **The Dutch**.
34. **UNO** was established on 24<sup>th</sup> October, 1945 at New York.
35. **Dag Hammarskjold** United Nations Secretary General, met his death in an air accident.
36. Congo became independent in the year **1960**.
37. Palestine problem was a struggle between **Arabs and Jews**.
38. **Kashmir** crisis rose between India and Pakistan.
39. **Bandung** Conference held in 1955, Afro-Asian countries are met in Indonesia.
40. Suez canal crisis was occurred between England and Egypt in **1956**.
41. Suez Canal was nationalised by **Nasser** (Egypt).
42. Disintegration of USSR occurred in the year **1991**.



**Eisenhower**  
The Supreme Allied  
Commander during the  
world war-2



**Greece Turkey**



**Sukarno Indonesia**



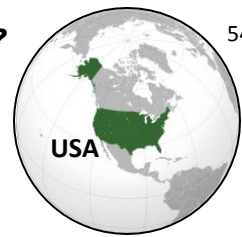
**Nikita Khrushchev**  
first Soviet ruler  
to visit USA.



## 1. Explain how the Military blocs were formed after World War 2 ?

### Formation of Military Blocs after World War – 2:

1. After the second World War USA and Russia emerged as great powers.
2. America led Western capitalistic bloc.
3. Russia led Eastern communist bloc.
4. Thus the world was divided into two rival power blocs.
5. The power bloc formed by America is known as NATO.
6. The power bloc formed by Russia is known as Warsaw bloc.
7. America formed SEATO, CENTO and ANZUS.
8. The two rival systems of alliances gave birth to a war of tension.
9. It had been termed as cold war.



Truman



Marshall



North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

## 2. What is cold war?

1. After the second World War USA and Russia emerged as great powers.
2. The two rival systems of alliances gave birth to a war of tension.
3. It had been termed as cold war.

## 3. Write about Truman Doctrine.

### Truman Doctrine:

1. After the second World War USA and Russia emerged as great powers.
2. The communist forces held considerable influence over Greece and Turkey.
4. The President of America announced a proposal to send military and economic aid to Greece and Turkey.
5. This Proposal was known as Truman Doctrine.
6. The Truman Plan restored peace in Turkey and Greece.

## 4. Write about Marshall Plan.

### Marshall Plan:

1. Marshall plan was an economic plan.
2. Marshall plan was an extension of Truman Plan.
3. America started it for economic reconstruction and to restrict the growth of communism in Europe.
4. It is named after Marshall, the secretary of USA.
5. Marshall plan helped the European nations to survive with their independence.

## 5. Write about NATO.

1. NATO was formed by America in the year 1949.
2. NATO stands for North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.
3. NATO was a military defensive organisation against Russia.
4. It was signed by USA, Canada, Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Britain, Greece and Turkey.
5. The members agreed to make peaceful settlements of all disputes.



Bandung Conference of 1955

## 6. Write about Maltov Plan.

1. Maltov Plan was a counter move to the Marshall Plan.
2. Maltov Plan was proposed by the Russian foreign minister, Maltov.
3. All the communist nations were the members of this plan.
4. It was signed by Russia, Bulgaria, Poland, Romania, East Europe and Mongolia.
5. The communist countries tried to develop their economic position and security.

## 7. Write about Bandung Conference of 1955.

### Bandung Conference of 1955:

1. Bandung Conference held in Indonesia, in 1955.
2. 29 Afro-Asian countries participated in it.
3. This conference condemned colonialism.
4. It recognized the urgency of promoting economic development in Asia and Africa.
5. It decided to improve cultural co-operation, mutual cultural exchange and exchange of information among them.



Maltov

## 8. Write about Non – alignment movement:

### Non – alignment movement:

1. India's foreign policy is Non – alignment movement.
2. India was not prepared to join either the American bloc or the Soviet bloc.
3. India desires world peace.
4. The chief architect of this policy was Jawaharlal Nehru.
5. The main aim of this movement is to develop friendly relations among the nations.
6. The countries which follow non-alignment policy are away from the wars.
7. Switzerland, Sweden, Austria, Yugoslavia and Ireland are following this non-alignment movement.

## 9. What are the problems of Disarmament movement?

### Problems of Disarmament movement:

1. The cold war created the tension between the two big powers.
2. The European countries were involved in arms race and prepared weapons.
3. Some countries were purchasing the arms from the big powers.
4. All nations realised that if the Third World War breaks, the entire man-kind will be wiped off.
5. Hence all the countries thought of the disarmament.
6. UNO suggested the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.
7. The major powers ignored the resolutions of the United Nations.
8. So, the disarmament movement did not yield any good results.

## 10. Assess the role of the UNO in preserving world peace.

### Role of the UNO in preserving world peace:

1. **Cyprus Issue** :- UNO helped Cyprus to avert a conflict between Greeks and Turks.
2. **Indonesian problem**:- UNO succeeded in getting independence to Indonesia from the Dutch.
3. **Kashmir Problem**:- UNO intervened in Kashmir problem and averted war between India and Pakistan.
4. **Korean Problem**:- UNO stopped the aggression of North Korea over South Korea.
5. **Liberation of Congo**:- UNO helped Congo to get liberation from Belgium.
6. **Liberation of Kuwait**:- UNO helped Kuwait to liberate from Iraq.
7. **Liberation of Namibia**:- UNO helped Namibia in getting liberation in 1989 and Namibia became its member.
8. **Palestine Problem**:- UNO solved the conflict between the Arabs and the Jews in Palestine and helped to form Israel.
9. **Positive role** :- UNO plays a positive role in avoiding quarrels and helped in preserving peace.
10. **Suez Canal crisis**:- UNO succeeded in averting war between England and Egypt over Suez Canal crisis.
11. **CTBT**:- The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty was signed in 1995 is also its achievement of UNO.

## 11. Write about Palestine problem.

### Problem of Palestine:

1. There are both Arabs and the Jews in Palestine.
2. Palestine was under the control of British.
3. In 1947 the UNO divided Palestine into Jews and Arab areas.
4. The UNO established a new state Israel to Jews.
5. Though Palestine became independent, the struggle has been disturbing Israel and Palestine.

## 12. Write about Kashmir Problem.

### Kashmir Problem:

1. In 1947 India was divided into India and Pakistan.
2. Kashmir state joined in India.
3. But Pakistan invaded on Kashmir and occupied some area in Kashmir.
4. Nehru, then the prime minister of India put forth the issue in UN.
5. Though UNO struggled hard, Kashmir issue could not be solved permanently between India and Pakistan.



Jawaharlal Nehru



Nasser (Egypt)



Jammu Kashmir

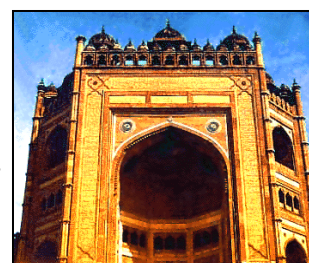
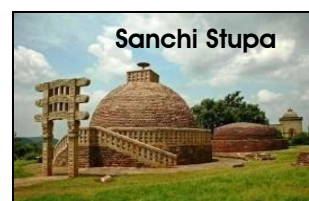
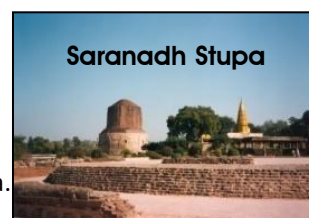
## 6. CULTURAL HERITAGE OF INDIA AND INTELLECTUAL AWAKENING

56

1. The chief characteristic feature of Indian history was **Unity in Diversity**.
2. The period of Indus Valley Civilization was **3000 – 1500 B.C.**
3. Oldest civilisation of India was **Indus Valley Civilization**.
4. Indus valley civilization was discovered in the year 1921-22 by **Sir John Marshall**.
5. **The Great bath** at Mohenjadaro was a striking example of city culture.
6. Indus Valley Civilization was **Urban civilisation**.
7. Vedas are four. They are **Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda and Atharvana veda**.
8. Rig-Veda was the earliest of the Vedas.
9. **Aryans** gave birth for Vedic civilisation.
10. Ajanta caves (Aurangabad) belonged to **Gupta kings**.
11. Great master of Indian medical Science was **Charaka**.
12. **Nalanda** was the famous Buddhist Monastery in Bihar.
13. Mahabalipuram is the best example for **Pallavas art**.
14. Temples at Mahabalipuram were built by the Pallava king **Narasimha Varma**.
15. The great astronomers of ancient India were **Aryabatta and Varaha Mihira**.
16. **Varanasi, takshasila, Nalanda and Ujjaini** were the prominent educational centres during the ancient period.
17. **Aryabhatta, Varahamihira** were famous astronomers during the period of Guptas.
18. Brihadeswara Temples located at **Tanjore** (Tamilnadu).
19. **Raja Raja Chola** built Brihadeeswara Temple located at Tanjore.
20. Hoyaleswara Temple was built in **Halebedu**(Karnataka)
21. The Sculpture that existed during Kanishka's period was called **Gandhara Sculpture**.
22. **Hiuen Tsang**, the chinese pilgrim visited India during the region of Harsha.
23. **Gandhara** art was also called as Greco – Buddhist Art.
24. Srikrishna Devaraya wrote **Amuktamalyada**.
25. The great king of Vijayanagara Kingdom was **Srikrishnadevaraya**.
26. **Srikrishnadevaraya** built Hampi temple, Vithala and Hazara Rama Swamy Temple.
27. The Philosophy advocated by Sankaracharya was known as **Adwaita**.
28. The construction of Kutub Minar was started by **Qutubuddin Aibak**.
29. The construction of Kutub Minar was completed by **Iltutmish**.
30. Founder of the 'Moghal Empire' was **Babar**.
31. The builder of Buland-Darwaja was **Akbar**.
32. **Jahangir** encouraged the **Miniature** paintings.
33. **Red Fort** located in Delhi was built by **Shahjahan**.
34. **Shahjahan's** period was known as the Golden Age in the Mughal era.
35. **Gopal mitra** provoked national feelings in Bengalis through conducting **Hindu Melas**.
36. The first Europeans who came to India were **The Portuguese**.
37. The European country which held Monopoly over Indian trade during 16<sup>th</sup> Century was **Portugal**.
38. **William Bentinck** succeeded in abolishing the practice of '**Sati**' in India.
39. The battle of Plassey took place in the year **1757**.
40. The battle of Buxar took place in the year **1764**.
41. English education was introduced by **William Bentinck**.
42. The revolt of sepoy mutiny of 1857 began **Meerut**.
43. The immediate cause of the Sepoy mutiny was **introduction of enfield rifles and greased catridges**.
44. **Swami Vivekananda** attended World religions parliament , Chicago in **1894**.
45. The founder of Arya samaj was **Dayananda Saraswati**.
46. Ramakrishna Mission was founded by **Swami Vivekananda**.



Harappa – ox symbol



Buland darwaja



Vascodagama

### Question and Answers

#### 1. How many Vedas are there? What are they?

Four Vedas are there. They are

1. Rig veda.
2. Yajur veda.
3. Sama veda.
4. Atharvana veda.



## 2. Write about characteristic features of Indian History.

### Characteristic features of Indian History:

1. Indian civilization and culture were very ancient.
2. Indian history was divided into three periods.
3. They were Ancient period, medieval period and modern period.
4. India was a victim of several foreign invasions.
5. Some of the invaders carried much Indian wealth to their countries.
6. Some settled in India and adopted Indian culture.
7. India maintained religious traditions and culture.
8. India had been a 'museum of many religions'.

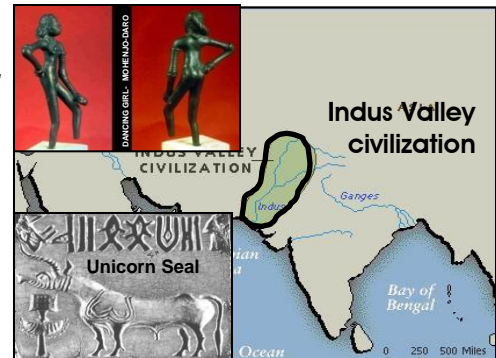


Vedas

## 3. Write about Indus Valley civilization. / Write about Mohenjodaro & Harappan Civilisation.

### Indus Valley civilization:

1. In 1922 Sir John Marshall conducted excavations at Harappa and Mohenjodaro.
2. These excavations revealed that a great civilization existed between 3000 to 1500 B.C.
3. It was called the Indus Valley Civilization.
4. It was an urban civilization.
5. This civilization had well planned cities.
6. This civilization had very good drainage facility.
7. The great bath at Mohenjodaro was a striking example of city culture.
8. Agriculture was the main occupation.
9. Music, dance and chess were their entertainments.
10. Their script was pictorial script.
11. They worship Pasupathi and Mother Goddess.
12. This civilization was destroyed by the floods of the Indus and barbaric attacks of the foreigners.



The great bath

### 4. What are the essential features of Vedic civilization?

1. Vedic culture belonged to Aryans.
2. The Aryan civilization is rural character.
3. Aryans organised into 16 Janapadas.
4. Aryans developed agriculture.
5. The four vedas are Rig veda, Yajur veda, Sama veda and Atharvana veda.
6. Aryans led rural and simple life.



Qutub- Ud- Din Aibak

## 5. Write about the Six schools of Ancient Indian Philosophy.

There were six schools of Hindu Philosophy called as Asthika Darshanas. They are

1. Nyaya.
2. Sankhya.
3. Viseshika.
4. Yoga.
5. Purvamimansa.
6. Uttara Mimansa or Vedanta.

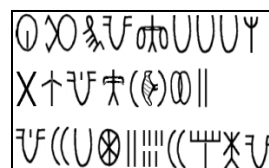
## 6. Write about Gandhara School of Art.

### Gandhara School of Art:

1. The specimens have been found in Gandhara region of this art.
2. So, it was called as Ganghara Art.
3. This is also called as Greece – Buddhist art.

### Features of Gandhara School of Art:

1. The facial features.
2. Curled hair.
3. The folds of the dress are to be seen.



Pictorial Script



Gandhara School of Art

## 7. Write about Amaravathi School of Art.

### Amaravathi School of Art:

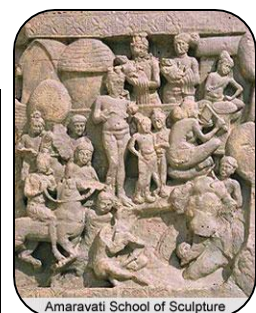
1. Amaravathi is in Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh.
2. It is famous for Buddhist art and sculpture.

### Features of Amaravathi School of Art:

1. Amaravathi stupa were made of marble.
2. Amaravathi figures are lean and beautiful.
3. Flowers and Lotus are carved on the paintings.



Flowers and Lotus are carved on the paintings



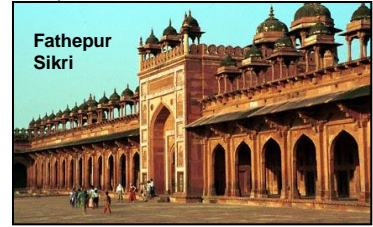
Amaravathi School of Art



## 8. Write about Moghal Architecture/ What are the contribution of Mughals to Indian Architecture?

### Mughal Architecture:

1. The Mughals greatly contributed to the development of art and sculpture.
2. Akbar constructed Buland Darwaja in Fatehpur Sikri.
3. Akbar built the city Fatehpur Sikri.
4. Jahangir patronised miniature paintings.
5. Shahjahan built Red Fort and TajMahal.
6. The Taj Mahal is one of the Wonders of the World.



## 9. Write about unifying factors of Indian culture/What are the factors contributing for the cultural unity of India.

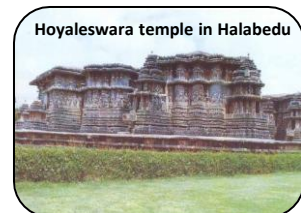
### The factors contributing for the cultural unity of India:

1. **Epics**:- All Indians regard the epics Ramayana and Mahabharata as very sacred.
2. **Sanskrit language**:- Sanskrit language regarded as very Ancient Native Indian language.
3. **Persia and Hindi**:- Languages like Persia and Hindi helped in fostering unity among the Indians.
4. **Cultural Unity**:- India has the cultural unity. The entire country was referred to as Bharata Varsha.
5. **Holy Places** :- Indians consider the places such as Kasi, Haridwar, Tirupati as very holy and sacred.
6. **Festivals**: Indians celebrate festivals such as Deepavali, Ramzan, Christmas.
7. **Rivers**:- Indians consider rivers such as Ganga, Yamuna, Krishna and Godavari as very holy.
8. **Worship** :- Indians also worship common Gods and Goddesses.
9. **Marriages** :- All Indians participate in marriage occasions without any discrimination.
10. **Beliefs**:- All Indians have the common beliefs.



### 10. Write briefly about South Indian temples.

1. South India is famous for temples.
2. Raja Raja Chola Built Brihadeeswara Temple in Tanjore.
3. Rajendra Chola built a temple in Gangaikondacholapuram.
4. Pallava Narasimha Varma built rock temples in Mahabalipuram.
5. The Hoyasalas built Hoyaleswara temple in Halabedu.
6. Sri Krishna Deva Raya built Hazara Ramalayam, Vittalalayam, Virupakshalayam.



### 11. Write about the Medieval Bhakthi Movement in India.

#### Bhakthi Movement:

1. During the Muslim rule Hinduism was influenced by Islam.
2. This resulted Bhakthi Movement in Hinduism.
3. The preachings of Sufi saints gave rise to Bhakti Movement.

#### Chief Bhakti saints:

1. Chaitanya.
2. Guru Nanak.
3. Kabir.
4. Meerabai.
5. Ramananda.
6. Ramanuja.
7. Tukaram.
8. Vallabha Charya,
9. Nimbarka
10. Madhava



Chaitanya



Guru Nanak



Kabir



Meerabai



Nimbarka



Vallabha Charya



Ramananda



Ramanuja



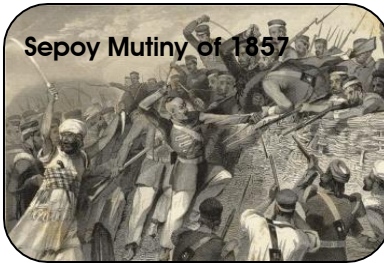
Tukaram



Madhava

### Principles Bhakthi Movement:

1. Belief in single god.
2. Non-idol worship.
3. Social equality.
4. Opposing ritual practices.
5. Leading simple life.
6. Maintaining good character.



Sepoy Mutiny of 1857



Enfield Rifles & greased paper cover bullets

### 12. Write about the influence of Islam on India.

1. During the Muslim rule Indian culture was influenced by Islam.
2. The monotheist principles and social equality of Islam had made impact on Hinduism.
3. It resulted several reforms in our Hinduism.

### 13. Write about the impact of English Education on Indians?

#### Impact of English Education on Indians:

1. The English language made the Indians cultivate democratic principles.
2. Indians were able to understand the philosophy of Plato, Aristotle and Marx.
3. Indians were also able to understand the socialist theories.
4. Indians came out of Superstitions and adopted logical thinking.
5. Indians began to study modern scientific world knowledge.

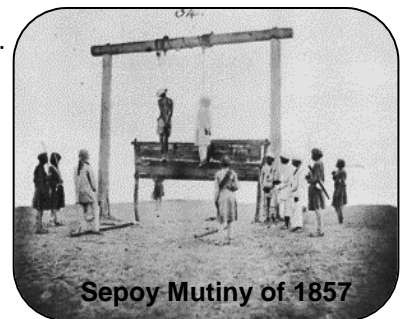


Cartridges of the new Enfield rifles

### 14. Sepoy Mutiny of 1857.

#### Causes of the Revolt or Sepoy Mutiny of 1857:

1. Indian Nationalists called it First War of Indian Independence.
2. British forced our Indians to convert into Christianity.
3. The misrule of the British in India caused the Revolt.
4. Dalhousie's annexations of the native states caused for the revolt.
5. Discriminatory policies were followed by the British Government.
6. British plundered Indian resources.
7. They did not patronise Indian handicrafts.



Sepoy Mutiny of 1857

#### Immediate cause:

1. The cartridges of the new Enfield rifles had a greased paper cover.
2. It was rumoured that the cartridges were greased with cow and pig fat.
3. The Sepoys refused to use them.
4. British forced to use them.
5. Thus started the revolt at Meerut on 10<sup>th</sup> May 1857.



Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi

#### Incidents:

1. The revolt first started at Meerut.
2. Jhansi Laxmi bai, Nana Saheb, Tantia Tope joined the revolt.
3. The common people also fought.
4. The British curbed the revolt with the help of its mighty army.



Mangal Pandey



Bahadur Shah

#### Reasons for the failure of the Revolt of 1857.

1. The revolt was confined to North India only.
2. It did not spread to South India.
3. Even North India the revolt did not start at a time.
4. Some native rulers helped the British in crushing the revolt.
5. There was no proper and efficient leadership.
6. The war equipment of the mutineers was not modern.
7. The educated Indians did not cooperate with the mutineers.
8. All these causes led to the failure of the Sepoy Revolt of 1857.



Tantia Tope



Nana Saheb

#### Results:

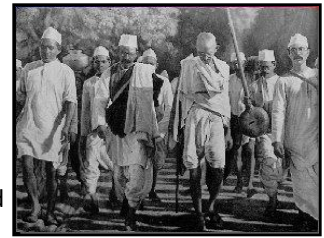
1. The East India company's rule in India was abolished.
2. The rule of India passed to the British Parliament.



## 7. FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN INDIA

### BITS

1. The first Europeans who came to India were **The Portuguese**.
2. The policy 'Divide and rule' was followed by **The British**.
3. To provide a safety outlet to growing discontentment among the educated Indians was called **Safety valve theory**. Introduced by A.O.Hume.
4. Methods of **moderates** are 1. Hold meetings. 2. Passing resolutions. 3. Sending petitions 4. Expressing protests. (Pray-petition-protest)
5. Methods of **extremists** are 1. Non-cooperation. 2. Boycott of foreign goods. 3. Passive resistance.
6. Vandematharam Movement was launched in response to the **partition of Bengal(1905)**
7. 1909 Indian Council Act, was also called **Minto Marle Reforms**.
8. **Rowlatt Act,1919** authorised the government to Imprison any person without trial and conviction.
9. Simon Commission send to inquire into the working of the reforms of **1919**.
10. In Lahore session Nehru declared **Poorna Swaraj** as the Congress objective.
11. The state that was incorporated into Indian Union through police action was **Hyderabad / Nizam State**.



1930 Dandi march



1930 Dandi march



Freedom Movement



Bhagath Singh



Bhagath Singh

### Persons:

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. <b>Annie Be sent and Tilak</b> | started Home Rule Movement(1915-16).                           |
| 3. <b>Balagangadhar Tilak</b>     | 'Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it'.                |
| 4. <b>Bakim Chandra Chatarji</b>  | The author of song 'Vandematharam'.                            |
| 5. <b>B. R. Ambedkar</b>          | Chairman - Constitution drafting committee.                    |
| 6. <b>Dadabai Naoroji</b>         | Explained the Drain Theory.                                    |
| 6. <b>Dayananda Saraswathi</b>    | 'Go back to Vedas'.(Arya Samaj)                                |
| 7. <b>Mahatma Gandhi</b>          | Conducted Salt Sathyagraha at <b>Dandi</b> .(1930)             |
| 8. <b>Mahatma Gandhi</b>          | 'Do or Die' - Quit India Movement.(1942)                       |
| 9. <b>General 'O' Dyer</b>        | Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.(13 <sup>th</sup> April, 1919)       |
| 10. <b>Gopala Krishna Gokhale</b> | The leader of Moderates.                                       |
| 11. <b>Lord Curzon</b>            | Cause for the partition of Bengal.(20 <sup>th</sup> July,1905) |
| 12. <b>Potti Sree Ramulu</b>      | Sacrificed his life – for the formation of Andhra.             |
| 13. <b>Subhas Chandra Bose</b>    | 'Chalo Delhi' and 'Jai Hind', Indian National Army             |
| 14. <b>W.C. Benarjee</b>          | The first president of Indian National congress.               |

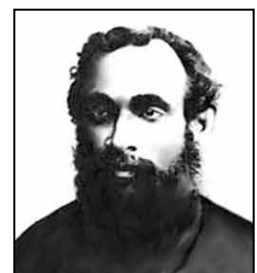
### Titles:

1. Andhra Kesari was the title of
2. Father of the Nation was the title of
3. Nethaji was the title of
4. Grand Old Man of India was the title of
5. Lokmanya was the title of
6. **Iron man of India**.

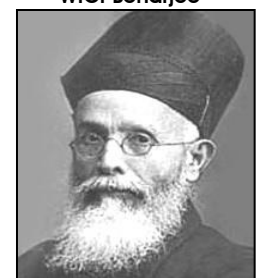
**Tanguturi Prakasam.**  
**Mahatma Gandhi.**  
**Subhas Chandra Bose.**  
**Dadabhai Naoroji.**  
**Balagangadhara Tilak.**  
**Sardar Vallabhai Patel**

### Founders:

- |  |                                  |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. The founder of Brahma Samaj                 | <b>Raja Rama Mohan Roy.</b>      |
| 2. The founder of Arya Samaj                   | <b>Dayananda Saraswathi.</b>     |
| 3. The founder of Rama Krishna Mission         | <b>Swamy Vivekananda.</b>        |
| 4. The founder of Swaraj Fund was              | <b>Balagangadhar Tilak</b>       |
| 5. The founder of Theosophical Society         | <b>Annie Besant</b> .(Ireland)   |
| 6. 'Kesari' and 'Maratha' News papers          | <b>Balagangadhara Tilak.</b>     |
| 7. The founder of 'Indian National Army' was   | <b>Subash Chandra Bose.</b>      |
| 8. The first Indian political association      | <b>Dadabhai Naoroji</b> In 1866. |
| 9. The founder of the Indian National Congress | <b>A.O. Hume.</b>                |
| 10. The founder of Amritha Bazar Patrika was   | <b>Sisir Kumar Ghosh</b>         |



W.C. Benarjee



Dadabai Naoroji



### **Important Years:**

1. **1866** - Indian Political association.
2. **1885** - Indian National Congress-.
3. **1885-1905** - Moderate Phase.
4. **1905-1919** - Extremist Phase.
5. **1920-1947** - Gandhian Era.
6. **1905** - Partition of Bengal
7. **1905** - Vande Mataram Movement
8. **1906** - Muslim League Party.
9. **1909** - Minto - Morley Reforms
10. **1911** - Revocation of Partition of Bengal.
11. **1919** - Rowlatt Act
12. **1919** - Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms.
13. **1919** - Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
14. **1919** - Diarchy was introduced at the provinces.
15. **1920** - Non-Cooperation Movement.
16. **1922** - Chauri - Chaura incident.(13<sup>th</sup> April)
17. **1927** - Simon Commission.
18. **1930** - Salt Satyagraha ( 12<sup>th</sup> March)
19. **1930-32** - 3 Round Table Conferences.
20. **1935** - Provincial autonomy for provinces .
21. **1942** - Quit India movement .
22. **1942** - Cripps Mission.
23. **1942** - Indian National Army / Azad Hind Fouz.
24. **1947** - Mount Batten Plan.
25. **1947 Aug,15** - Indian Independence day
26. **1950 Jan,26** - India as Republic



Mahatma Gandhi



Gopala Krishna Gokhale



Rama Mohan Roy



Balagangadhar Tilak



Annie Be Sent



Bakim Chandra Chatterji



B. R. Ambedkar

### **Question and Answers**

#### ***1. Bring out the factors that contributed to the growth of National consciousness in India?/ What were the reasons that led to Nationalism in India?***

- 1. The impact of English Education:** Indians learnt the ideas of liberty, democracy and equality. The educated Indians spread ideas of nationalism through press and brought reforms in religious and social spheres.
- 2. The political unity achieved under the rule of the British:** The british rule made Indians aware of common interests and common grievances against foreign rule. This gave rise to the feeling of nationalism.
- 3. Social and religious movements:** English education helped Indians to start socio-religious reform movements in India. All reforms tried to free India from religious superstitions and blind faiths.
- 4. Development of modern Transport and Communications:** The development of modern means of transport helped Indians by bringing them together to discuss their common exploitation by the British.
- 5. The role of early political Associations:** The early political organizations worked for the creation of political consciousness among Indians .
- 6. The role of the press:** The news papers like Amrit Bazaar, Kesari, Marata, The Hindu, Sanjeevini etc. created political consciousness among the Indians.

#### ***2. Write about Safety Volve Theory.***

##### **Safety Volve Theory:**

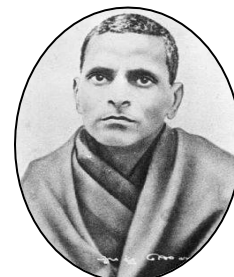
1. A.O. Hume was the person behind the establishment of Indian National Congress.
2. He thought that the Congress would provide a Safety Valve.
3. It would be a safe outlet to the growing dissatisfaction among the educated Indians.
4. His theory was Safety Valve Theory.



A.O. Hume



Lord Curzon

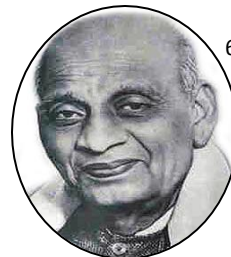


Potti Sreeramulu

### 3. Write about Partition of Bengal.

#### Partition of Bengal:

1. In 1905 Lord Curzon declared the partition of Bengal into two provinces.
2. He declared that the partition was on administrative grounds.
3. In fact he wanted to disunite the Muslims and Hindus.
4. Both the Hindus and Muslims opposed the partition.
5. As a result Vandematharam Movement started.
6. At long last the partition was canceled in 1911 by Lord Hardin.



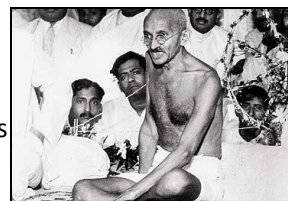
Sardar Vallabhai Patel

### 4. Write about Vandematharam Movement.

#### Vandematharam Movement:

#### Vandematharam Movement:

1. In 1905 Lord Curzon declared the partition of Bengal into two provinces.
2. As a result Vandematharam Movement started.
3. In Maharashtra Tilak, In Punjab Lala Lajpat Rai led the movement.
4. Boycott of foreign goods, and use of swadeshi goods were the parts.
5. The students were barred from government services and expelled from schools.
6. The extremist movement could not survive long with arrest of Tilak, depart of Lala Lajpat Roy.
7. It was the first mass movement against the Britishers.



Gandhi in Vandematharam Movement

### 5. Write about Khilafat Movement.

#### Khilafat Movement:

1. Khalifa was the religious head of the Muslims in the entire world.
2. After the World war 1 England had abolished the title of Khalifa.
3. This act pained Muslims throughout the world.
4. Indian Muslims also joined in this movement.
5. This is called Khilafat Movement.



### 6. Write about Home Rule Movement.

#### Home Rule Movement:

1. In India between 1915 and 1916 two Home Rule Movements were started .
2. One was started from Maharashtra under the leadership of Tilak.
3. The other was started by Annie Besant from Madras.
4. The Home Rule Movements demanded the declaration of self government for Indians.
5. The movements gained popularity.
6. The British government arrested the leaders.
7. In 1918 the Home Rule Movement was totally suppressed.



Subhas Chandra Bose



Sir John Simon



Sisir Kumar Ghosh



Chandra sekhar azad

### 7. Write about Rowlatt Act.

1. 1919 Act did not satisfy the Indians.
2. Indians were in a mood to start an agitation.
3. The British government decided To suppress this agitation of the Indians.
4. In 1919 Rowlatt Act was done by the British Government.
5. Rowlatt Act authorised the government to Imprison any person without trial and conviction.
6. The meetings were prohibited.
7. This Act made Indians Humiliated.
8. Indians brought great agitation against this act.

### 8. Write about Simon commission.

1. In 1927 the British Government appointed Sir John Simon to inquire the working of the reforms of 1919.
2. There were 7 British men in the Commission.
3. Not even a single Indian was included as a member.
4. The Indians boycotted it with the slogan 'Simon go Back'.
5. Lajpat Rai, Tilak and Tanguturi Prakasam Pantulu led the anti-Simon's campaign.

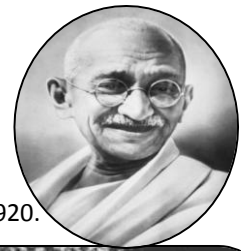


Indians boycotted Simon commission with the slogan 'Simon go Back'

### 9. What was the role played by Gandhi in the freedom struggle ?

#### Role played by Gandhi in the freedom struggle:

1. Gandhi was called "The Father of the Nation".
2. The Satyagraha against Rowlatt Act was the first national experiment of Gandhi.
3. Gandhi took up the leadership of Congress party in 1920.
4. Jallianwala Bagh incident led Gandhi to launch non-cooperation movement in 1920.
5. He was very sympathetic to the cause of Khilafat.
6. In 1927 he gave a call to boycott Simon Commission's visit.
7. In 1930 he led Dandi March (Salt Satyagraha).
8. It was also called Civil Disobedience Movement.
9. In 1942 he started Quit India Movement.
10. He encouraged all the Indians with the slogan "Do or Die".
11. He worked for the upliftment of Harijans.
12. India got freedom on 15<sup>th</sup> August 1947.
13. He was shot dead in 1948.



Gandhi in the freedom struggle

### 10. Write about Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

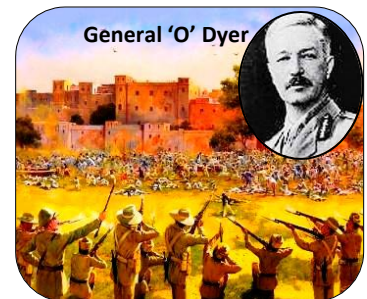
1. Against the Rowlatt Act a general hartal was called all over the country in 1919.
2. Hartals and processions took place in Punjab.
3. In Punjab Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlu was arrested by the British on 12<sup>th</sup> April.
4. On 13<sup>th</sup> April people arranged a meeting in a park called Jallianwallah Bagh in Amritsar.
5. They were conducting the meeting in a peaceful manner.
6. While the meeting was going on General 'O' Dyer entered the park with his army.
7. The park had only one gate.
8. The gate was closed by the General 'O' Dyer.
9. He ordered to open fire on the people.
10. Nearly a thousand people died and many more were wounded.



Dr. Satyapal



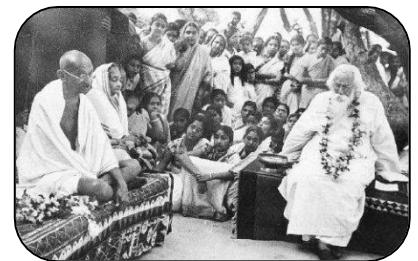
Dr. Kitchiew



Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

### 11. Write about Non - Cooperation Movement in India.

1. After the incident of Jallianwallah bagh Gandhiji started Non-cooperation movement.
2. This movement was started in the year 1920.
3. Indians refused to co-operate the British.
4. They refused to pay taxes.
5. The Indian industries were encouraged.
6. National Schools and colleges were established.
7. Many Indians were killed by the British.
8. So many were arrested by the British.
9. Gandhiji suspended the movement following the Chauri-Chaura incident in 1922.



Vandematharam Movement  
Gadhi with Tagore

### 12. Write about Salt Satyagraha / Dandi March / Civil Disobedience Movement.

1. In 1930, the British government levied taxes on salt preparations.
2. Gandhi started a movement against the taxes.
3. That movement was called as Civil Disobedience Movement.
4. Gandhiji walked 200 miles from Sabarmathi Ashram to Dandi.
5. That's why this movement is also called as Dandi March.
6. Gandhi made salt in violation of the salt laws at Dandi.
7. So it is also called as Salt Sathyagraha or Dandi March.
8. Nearly 90,000 Congress leaders were kept in Prison in the movement.



Non - Cooperation Movement



### 13. Write about quit India Movement.

1. In 1942 the Quit India Movement was started in India.
2. The main aim of the movement was to send away the British from India.
3. Quit India means 'Leave India'.
4. Gandhi gave the slogan 'Do or Die' during this movement.
5. That means every Indian should fight against British or die in the attempt.
6. Quit India movement was suppressed by the British.



Indian National Army Flag

### 14. Write about Indian National army.

1. Indian National Army was founded by Nethaji Subhash Chandra Bose.
2. This was also known as Azad Hind Fauz.
3. INA decided to fight against British with the help of Japan.
4. Netaji reached Singapore and set up headquarters of the INA at Rangoon and Singapore.
5. Subhash Chandra Bose gave two slogans, they were 'Chalo Delhi', and 'Jaihind'.
6. The plans of INA failed with the defeat of Japan.
7. But it succeeded in holding up the dropping national spirits at home.
8. It set an example of courage and patriotism.



Indian National Army



Mountbatten

### 15. Write about Mountbatten Plan

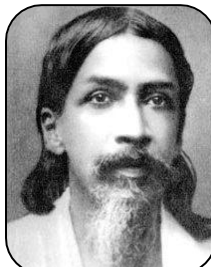
1. Differences arose between the Muslim league and Congress in the year 1947.
2. Lord Mount Batten was the Viceroy of India.
3. He put up his plan in June 1947.
4. He convinced the Congress leaders for the partition.
5. He proposed India and Pakistan would become independent by August 15, 1947.



Sardar Vallabhai Patel



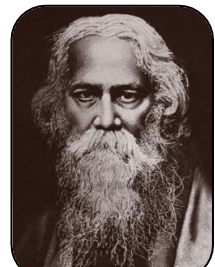
Bipin Chandra Pal



Aurobindo Ghose



Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar



Rabindranath Tagore



Kasturba, Wife of Gandhi



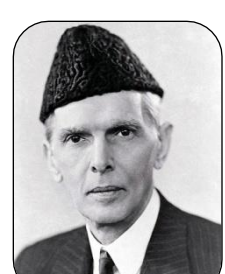
1942 - Gandhi & Stafford Cripps



Gandhi at Dandi 5 April 1930



Abul Kalam Azad



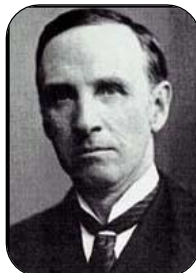
Muhammad Ali Jinnah



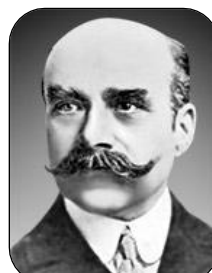
Tanguturi Prakasam



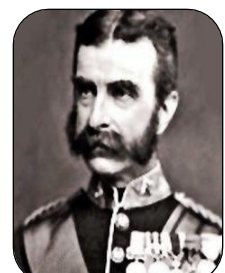
Lord Minto



Lord Morley



Lord Montagu



Lord Chelmsford



Kanhaiyalal  
Maneklal Munshi

### PREAMBLE

**WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA** having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a **SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC** and to secure to all its citizen

**JUSTICE**, social, economic and political  
**LIBERTY** of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship  
**EQUALITY** of status and of opportunity and to promote among them all.  
**FRATERNITY** assuring the dignity of individual and the unity and integrity of the nation.

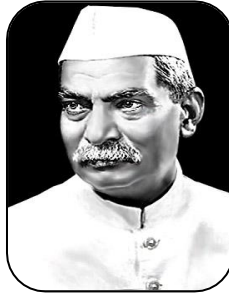
**IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY** the twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do, **HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION**



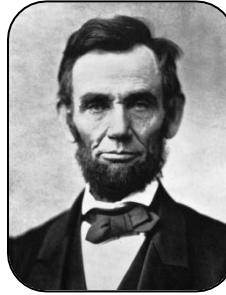
T.T. Krishnamachari



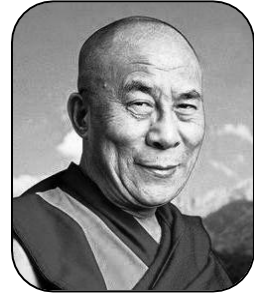
B. R. Ambedkar



Dr. Babu Rajendra  
Prasad



Abraham Lincoln



Dalai Lama

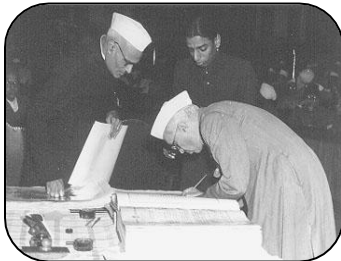


Sucheta-kriplani

# Civics



Vijaya-lakshmi-pandit



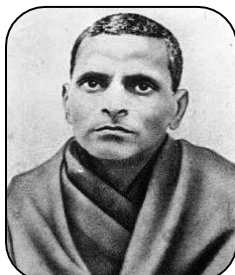
Nehru signing Indian Constitution



Supreme Court of India



Rajendra Prasad on  
9<sup>th</sup> Dec. 1946



Potti Sree Ramulu



Sarojini Naidu



Lord Cornwallis  
abolished Zamindari system



UNO Secretary General  
Ban Ki-moon



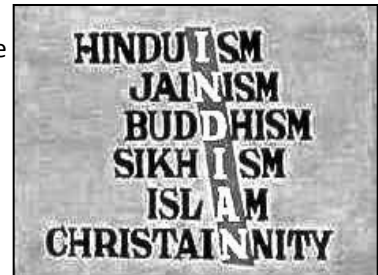
# 1. INDIA AS A NATION

- The rank of Telugu among the major languages of the world is **Sixteenth**.  
(spoken by 8 crore people)
- When every individual is considered equal before law, it is known as **Rule of law**.
- In India **28** states and **7** union territories are there.
- India's Constitution was adopted in the year **1949 November 26**.
- India's Constitution was implemented in the year **1950 January 26**.
- A Right that safeguards Fundamental Rights is known as  
**Right to Constitutional remedies**.
- At **18** years of age an Indian gets the right to vote.
- Population of India as per 2001 census **102.87** crores. (2011 -121.04 crores)
- Delinking of the state from religious matters is known as **Secularism**.
- Reservation** is an important device to promote **Social Justice**.
- The process of national integration in India is characterized by the phrase **Unity in diversity**.
- Religion that preached equality of people(Sarva Dharma Sama Bhavana) in ancient India is **Buddhism**.
- IAS stands for **Indian Administrative Service**.
- IPS stands for **Indian Police Service**.
- English** language is not recognized by the Indian constitution.
- The largest democratic country in the World is **India**.
- The first state created on Linguistic basis was **Andhra State**.(1-10-1953)
- The number of languages recognized as statutory by the Indian constitution is **22**.
- The official language of India is **Hindi**.
- In ancient times, our country was known as **Bharatha Varsha**.
- Secular State** means a neutral state in religious matters.
- The country with highest population in the World is **China**.
- The country with second highest population in the World is **India**.
- The system of Government of India is **Parliamentary**.
- Division of powers between the Central and the State Governments is an important feature of **Federal system**.
- The state twice that of Bangladesh is **Andhra Pradesh**.
- Federation** is a union of states and union territories.
- The supreme power in India rests with **People**.
- The process of National Integration in India is characterized by the phrase **Unity in Diversity**.
- Reservation is an important device to promote **Social Justice**.
- 1652** languages are there in India.
- 6748** castes are there in India.
- The percentage of the Hindus in our population is **80.5%**,  
**Muslims 13.4%, Christians 2.3%, Sikhs 1.9%**.
- Population of India as per 2011 census **1,21,01,93,422**.
- The essential elements of Indian national life in the contemporary period are **Democracy, Secularism, Social Justice**.

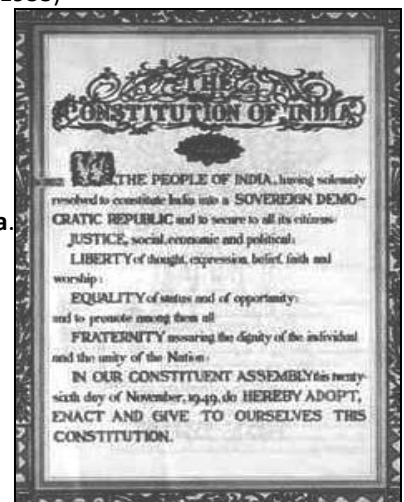


IAS

Indian Administrative Service



Unity in diversity



Preamble of Constitution of India



Parliament in New Delhi

## QUESTION AND ANSWERS.

### 1. How do you describe India as a multi - cultural society?

- There are many languages, religions, castes, customs and traditions in our country.
- India is termed as a sub-continent.
- It is a land of multiple traditions and religions.
- India is the largest democratic country in the World.
- There are 28 states and 7 union territories in India.
- Unity in diversity** :- Unity in diversity is the chief characteristic feature of India.
- largest country** :- India is the second largest country in population in the world.  
India's population as per 2011 census 121.01 crores.
- languages** :- There are 1652 languages in India.
- Religions**:-Hindus, Muslims, Buddhists, Christians and Jains are there in India.
- Castes**:- There are 6748 castes in India.
- Different customs**:- People follow different customs and traditions.
- So, we can describe India as a multi- cultural society.





## 2. How India committed to Democracy?

1. The people have the supreme powers in democracy.
2. An Indian gets the right to vote at the age of 18 years.
3. Any citizen is eligible to contest for any political office.
4. Every Indian is considered equal before law.
5. There are no special privileges in favor of any individual.
6. The fundamental rights are provided by the constitution for the citizens.
7. The elected representative responsible to the people and govern according to the law. India is a republic which had an elected head.
8. All these features indicates India committed to Democracy.



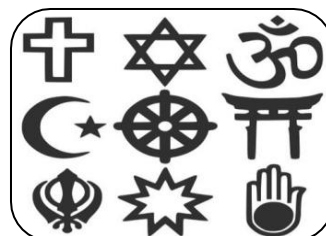
## 3. What is the meaning of rule of law?

### 1. Rule of law:-

When every individual is considered equal before law, it is known as Rule of law.

### Features of Rule of Law.

1. All persons are subjected to the same laws.
2. The law is superior to the ruler.
3. No person can be made to suffer except for a breach of law
4. There are no special privileges in favor of any individual.



Secularism

## 4. What is Secularism?

### Secularism:

1. Delinking of the state from religious matters is known as Secularism.
2. In India there is no state religion.
3. All religious people should be treated equally by the Government.
4. Every citizen of India has the right to follow any religion.

### Secularism has two meanings:

#### I. Dharma nirapekshata:-

1. Secularism means that the religion or religious consideration should not enter in the functioning of the state.
2. This is called Dharma nirapekshata.

#### II. Sarvadharmha Samabhav:-

1. Secularism in the Indian context implies tolerance towards beliefs and faiths of other religions.
2. This is called Sarvadharmha Samabhav.



Parliament in New Delhi

## 5. How India committed to Secularism?

### Give two meanings of Secularism.

#### A. India is a Secular State:

1. Although the United India was partitioned in 1947 on the basis of religion into India and Pakistan, India opted for a Secular State.
2. Harmony among persons following different faiths is a striking feature of our society.
3. In India there is no state religion. All religions should be treated equally.
4. No political party shall use religion or religious symbols in elections.
5. Every citizen of India has the right to follow any religion.
6. Any job shall not be provided on the basis of religion.
7. No religious instruction can be imparted in any educational institution.
8. All the above reasons declared that India is committed to Secularism.



Secularism



Federalism in India

## 6. What is Federalism?

- A. **Federalism:** "Federalism is a system in which the power to govern is shared between central and the state governments".

### Features of Federalism:

1. Written constitution.
2. Independent Judiciary.
3. Division of powers between the Central and the State Governments.



## 7. What is Social Justice?

1. **Social Justice:** It means giving due share to the people who were discriminated, deprived and oppressed for centuries.
2. It is to enable them to lead a dignified human life.
3. It also means redistribution of social wealth.

### Measures taken by the Government:

1. Untouchability was abolished.
2. Now a days Untouchability is a crime.
3. No discrimination on the basis of caste, religion or gender shall be shown.
4. Zamindari system was abolished.
5. Rural development programs are being implemented.
6. Reservations are provided to the deprived people in education, employment and representative political bodies.
7. Government implemented special programmes for the welfare of backward sections.

## 8. Describe the factors to the promotion of National Integration?

- National Integration:**
1. National Integration means bringing together different people in to a whole, through a free and equal association.
  2. It involves the promotion of sense of belonging to the nation
  3. The process of national integration in India is characterized by the ideal "unity in diversity".

### Factors to promote National Integration:

#### a. The Historical Legacy:

1. India have shared a common civilization and cultural ethos for more than two thousand years.
2. Indians had a common history and mythology.

#### b. Federalism:

1. Federalism means a union of states and union territories.
2. Our constitution provides a framework for building a strong Federal India.
3. All the 28 states and 7 union territories play their role in collective progress.

#### c. Political parties:

1. The political parties recruit members of different castes, tribes, religions and regions.
3. They mobilize people on common issues.

#### d. Removal of Social Barriers:

1. To attain national integration the social barriers of religion, caste, inequalities, discrimination and prejudice should disappear.

#### e. Some Institutional Arrangements:

1. One Constitution, single citizenship, uniform civil and criminal law and integrated Judiciary also promote National unity.
2. All India Services such as I.A.S., I.P.S., are intended to ensure uniform standards in administration.

## 9. Write the role of political parties in promoting National Integration?

1. Political parties are one of the sources for promoting National Integration.
2. They recruit members of different castes, tribes, religions and regions.
3. They mobilize people on common issues.
4. The National parties have party organizations in different states.
5. Even the regional parties in India have a national outlook.



Social Justice



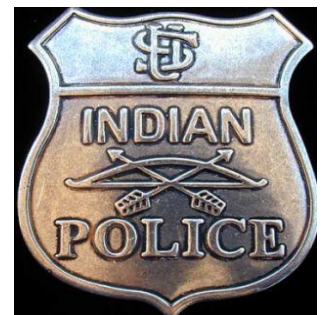
Lord Cornwallis  
abolished  
Zamindari system



Historical Legacy



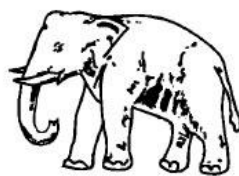
Removal of Social  
Barriers



Indian police service



Symbol Of Akalidai



Symbol of Bahujan  
Samaj Party



Symbol of National  
Conference(J&K)

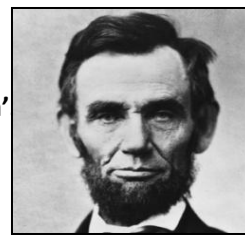


Communist Party of  
India

## 2. INDIAN DEMOCRACY

### BITS

1. The word 'Democracy' is derived from the Greek words 'Demos' and 'Kratia'.
2. Demos means 'People', and Kratia means 'rule'.
3. In democracy the supreme power rests with **the People**.
4. In modern democracies the form of government is **representative**.
5. **Abraham Lincoln** defined democracy as "Democracy is the government of the people, by the people and for the people".
6. The largest democratic country in the world is **India**.
7. **Electorate** means the Body of voters.
8. Electoral Roll means **List of voters**.
9. **Adult Franchise** means the right to vote given to adults (18 years above).
10. The people's representatives elect someone to a public office it is called **indirect election**.
11. **25 years** is the minimum age requirement for a person to be a candidate in **Lok Sabha** (M.P.) election.
12. **Returning Officer** supervises and conducts election in a constituency.
13. **Presiding officer** is in charge of a polling booth.
14. **59.15 crores** voters were there in the Eleventh Lok Sabha Elections.
15. Securing votes by resorting to force and illegal means during the polling process is known as **election crime**.
16. Indian Democracy is **Parliamentary** form of government.
17. **Lok Sabha** is also called as **Lower House**.
18. Normal period of the member of Lok Sabha is **5 years**.
19. **Rajya Sabha** is also called as **Upper House**.
20. Normal period of the member of Rajya Sabha is **6 years**.
21. **Polling agent** can challenge the bonafide identity of a voter.
22. **Article 326** of the constitution says that elections shall be on the basis of Adult Suffrage.
23. **Election Commission** issues symbols to political parties.
24. National Conference is a Regional party in **Jammu and Kashmir** state.
25. For the first time, the local bodies elections were held in the year **1884**.
26. General elections in India are held once in every **5 years**.
27. **General election** means an election held at regular intervals in which representatives are elected in all constituencies.
28. **Bye- Election** means a special election held between regular elections to fill one or few vacant seats.
29. **Mid – term election** means Elections held before expiry of 5 years tenure.
30. In which year were the First General Elections held **1952**.
31. In which year were the Sixth General Elections held **1977**.
32. **12th** Lok Sabha election were held in the year **1998**.
33. **13th** Lok Sabha election were held in the year **1999**.
34. **14th** Lok Sabha election were held in the year **2004**.
35. **15th** Lok Sabha election were held in the year **2009**.
36. The members of **Rajya Sabha** are elected indirectly.
37. A party which is got 4% of polled votes in a state is called **state Party**.
38. Examples for state parties **Telugu Desam Party, T.R.S. DMK, AIADMK, Assam Gana Parishat**.
39. A party which is recognised as a state party in at least 4 states is called **National Party**.
40. Examples for National parties **BJP, Congress, CPI, CPM**.
41. **Lok Sabha and Assembly** elections are Examples for Direct Elections.
42. **Rajya Sabha and President of India elections** are examples for Indirect Elections.
43. Present Election Commissioner of India is **V.S. Sampath**.



Abraham Lincoln



Lok Sabha



Rajya Sabha



Voting mark



Congress



B.J.P.



C.P.I.(M)



## QUESTION AND ANSWERS

### 1. Explain the meaning of democracy?

1. The word 'Democracy' is derived from the Greek words 'Demos' and 'Kratia'.
2. Demos means 'People', and Kratia means 'the rule'.
3. The word democracy means 'Rule by the People'.
4. In democracy the supreme power rests with the People.
5. In modern democracies the form of government is representative.
6. Abraham Lincoln defined democracy as "Democracy is the government of the people, by the people and for the people".
7. In democracy all adults have an equal right to vote and stand for election.

### 2. How did Abraham Lincoln define 'democracy'?

1. Abraham Lincoln defined democracy as "Democracy is the government of the people, by the people and for the people".

### 3. Mention the basic elements of democracy?

#### Basic Elements of Democracy:

#### 1. Limited Government:-

The powers of the government limited by the Constitution.

#### 2. Rule of Law:-

In democracy all citizens are equal.

#### 3. Recognition of dissent:-

Every individual has the right to express his opinion freely in democracy.

#### 4. Need for a vigilant public:-

People must be alert to defend their rights when they come under attack of those in power.

#### 5. Effective Public Opinion:-

It can be expressed through organization of meetings, rallies and processions or submitting memorandum to the official and people's representatives.

#### 6. Mature and responsive leadership:-

Democracy needs a tolerant, wise and responsible leadership.

#### 7. Social and Economic Equality:-

Where the social and economic disparities among the people are kept to the minimum, there the democracy will be successful.

### 4. What do you mean by Universal Adult Franchise?

#### Universal Adult Franchise:-

1. Article 326 of the constitution says that the elections in India to be held on the basis of adult suffrage.
2. Every person who is a citizen of India and who is not less than 18 years of age is entitled to be registered as a voter.
3. No person is ineligible for inclusion in the electoral roll on grounds of religion, Race, Caste, Gender, etc.

### 5. Describe the Election Commission of India?

#### Functions of Election Commission of India:

1. Election Commission conducts elections to the Parliament and State Legislatures.
2. It prepares and revises the electoral rolls before every general election.
3. It ensures that elections are held as per schedule.
4. It controls and directs the election machinery throughout the country.
5. It announces the election schedule.
6. It conducts the elections in a free and fair manner.
7. Finally it announces the elected candidates and issues certificate.



'Q' for vote



Electronic Voting Machine



Voting Process



Voting mark



Universal Adult Franchise



Election Commission of India



V.S. Sampath  
Chief Election  
Commissioner of India

## 6. Distinguish between general election and Mid – Term?

### I. General Elections:-

1. General election means an election held at regular intervals in which representatives are elected in all constituencies.
2. General elections in India are held once in every 5 years.

### II. Mid – Term Elections:-

1. If the Lok Sabha or State Assembly dissolved before the expiry of its full term, fresh election will be held to form a new house. Such elections are called mid-term elections. Eg. 1998, 1999 Lok Sabha elections.

### III. Bye-Election:-

1. A special election held between regular elections to fill one or few vacant seats is called bye-election.

## 7. Describe the Election procedure in India?

### Election Procedure in India:

The procedure for elections in India is laid down in “Representation of People’s Act.”

#### I. Announcement:-

The Election Commission announces the dates and schedule of elections to Lok Sabha and Vidhana Sabha.

#### II. Appointment of Election Officers:-

1. The Election Commission appoints a Returning Officer to each constituency to conduct the election.
2. It appoints a Presiding Officer and sufficient polling staff to each polling booth.

#### III. Nominations:-

Anyone who is eligible and interested to stand in the elections files the nomination papers and submit to the Returning Officer.

#### IV. Scrutinisation:-

After the time for withdrawal is over, the final list of contesting candidates is declared.

#### V. Voting machines:-

Voting machines are supplied with the allotted symbols against the names of party candidates and independents.

#### VI. Polling arrangements:-

On the date of polling registered voters are allowed to vote. After checking the particulars of the voter, an indelible ink marked on the index finger of voter’s left hand. Then he will be allowed to cast his vote.

#### VII. Counting:-

After the polling is over the ballot boxes are sealed and brought to the counting centers. On a certain day they conduct counting.

#### VIII. Announcement of the results:-

The Returning Officers declare the candidates who secure highest number of votes.

## 8. What are the malpractices in Election?

**Malpractices in Election:** 1. Giving bribes of gifts.

2. Promise or some gratification to influence the voters
3. Making appeals to win votes in the name or religion, caste and community.
4. Use of official machinery or government employees for election purpose.
5. Hiring or procuring vehicles for the purpose of bringing voters to the polling stations.
6. Spending more than the prescribed limit during the elections.
7. Committing to rigging.
8. Carrying away the voting machines.
9. Kidnapping the candidates and voters.

## 9. What is meant by Manifesto ?

1. Every political party, before elections, comes out with their principles and aims in the form of circulation.
2. This is called Manifesto.

## 10. Define National and State Parties?

**State Party:** 1. A party which secures 4% of valid votes in a state in a general election is recognized as a state Party. State parties are usually referred to as regional parties.

2. Examples for Local parties Telugu Desam Party, Telangana Rashtra Samithi. DMK, AIADMK, Assam Gana Parishat.

**National Party:** 1. A party which is recognized as a state party in at least 4 states is called as a National Party.

2. Examples for National parties BJP, Congress, CPI, CPM, BSP.



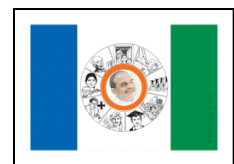
Telugu Desam Party



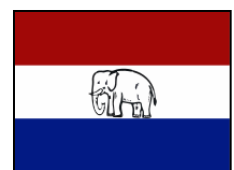
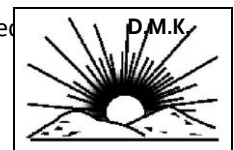
T.R.S.



Loksatta



YSR Congress



Assam Gana Parishat



Malpractices in Election

### 3 CHALLENGES FACING OUR COUNTRY TODAY

73

#### BITS

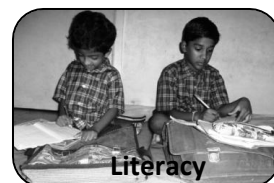
1. **Social evils** in our society are Dowry system, child marriages, Casteism and discrimination against women
2. The pupil below the age of **14** are called children.
3. **18** years is the minimum age of marriage for girls.
4. **21** years the minimum age of marriage for boys.
5. States are re-organised on the **Linguistic** Basis.
6. The first linguistic state was **Andhra Pradesh**.
7. The formation day of Andhra state was on **1<sup>st</sup> October, 1953**.
8. The formation day of Andhra Pradesh state was on **1<sup>st</sup> November, 1956**.
9. Dowry Prohibition Act was enacted in the year **1961**.
10. The National policy for children was published in **1974**.
11. National policy for Education launched in the year **1986**.
12. National literacy mission was set up in the year **1988**.
13. The document 'Education for all' was announced in the year **1990**.
14. The female literacy rate in India was **39.29%** in 1991.
15. Education for all refers the commitment to universalising primary education by the year **2000**.
16. Article No. **17** is meant for abolition of **untouchability**.
17. Article No. **21** is meant for the **right to life**.
18. Article No. **24** is meant for the **employment of children in hazardous work** is prohibited.
19. Article No. **29** is meant for safe guards to minorities.
20. Article No. **326** is meant for Election to Lok Sabha and Vidhana Sabha on the basis of Adult suffrage.
21. The right to freedom guarantees **six** types of freedom.
22. Writ of **Habeas Corpus** provides a remedy for wrongful detention.
23. **Bihar** state has lowest literacy rate and lowest female literacy rate.
25. Examples for drugs are **Morphine, Heroin, Hashis, Charas, Ganja**.
26. Sons of soil theory belongs to **regionalism**.
27. Examples for sub regionalism are **Telangana** in Andhra Pradesh and **Vidarba** in Madhya Pradesh.
28. Liberty is meaningless without **equality**.
29. **Ambedkar** said that "in India not only there was division of labour, but also division of labourers".
30. **Scam** means scandal involving making of money through wrongful schemes or illegal means.
31. Indian society has been divided into **four** varnas. They are **Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vyasya, and Sudras**.
32. The percentage of Schedule Caste persons in the total population is 18%



Ambedkar



Untouchability is a crime



Literacy



Literacy

#### Indian Population Information

S. No.		1991	2001	2011
1.	India population	84.39 Crores	102.7 Crores	1,21.0 Crores
2.	Literacy	52.11	65.38	74.04%
3.	Male Literacy	64.13	75.26	82.14%
4.	Female literacy	39.29	54.16	65.46%
5.	High literacy rae State	90.00	90.92	93.91%
6.	Low literacy rate Bihar	38.48	47.53	63.82%
7.	Male Female Ratio	927	933	940
8.	Density of population	273	324	382
9.	Population growth rate	+23.85 %	+21.34 %	+17.64 %
10.	Andhra Pradesh Population	6.63 Crores	7.57 Crores	8.46 Crores
11.	Andhra Pradesh literacy	44.09 %	61.11 %	67.77 %
12.	A.P. Density of population	242	275	308
13.	A. P. Male Female Ratio	972	978	992



## Question and Answers

### 1. What are the challenges being faced by our country today?

India is facing some challenges like

1. Illiteracy.
2. Communalism.
3. Regionalism.
4. Casteism.
5. Discrimination against Women.
6. Protection of Children.
7. Misunderstanding at law, society and individual.
8. Anti-Social practices.

### 2. What are the steps need to be taken to realise the objective of Universal primary education?

Literacy and education play an important role in the development of the individual and society.

**Steps to be taken to realise the objective of Universal Primary Education:**

1. **Compulsory Enrollment:-** Enrollment of children in the schools must be made compulsory.
2. **Reduce the dropouts:-** We should take care to reduce the dropouts in school by educating the parents.
3. **Infrastructure facilities:-** Infrastructural facilities like library, laboratory and play ground have to be improved in every school.
4. **Step up enrolment:-** There is a need to step up enrollment particularly among girls.
5. **Teaching environments:-** The teaching environment have to be made lively and meaningful to children.
6. **Non-detention method:-** Wastage, stagnation should be minimised by following non-detention method.
7. **Incentives to poor students:-** Incentives like hostels, free distribution of clothes and books should provide.
8. **Awareness among parents:-** Effective campaigns are necessary to increase awareness among the parents.
9. **Literacy campaign:-** Government should launch literacy campaigns throughout country.
10. **Efficient use of resources:-** Efficient use of resources have to be improved in primary schools has to be improved.

### 3. What are the ways to curb Communalism in India?

#### Communalism

Communalism is a narrow, divisive and aggressive attitude on the part of a group to the detriment of the other groups.

They look upon each other with a sense of suspicion and hatred. It is harmful to the society.

#### Ways to curb Communalism in India

1. We should cultivate equal feeling towards others, irrespective of religion.
2. All should feel we are all Indians.
3. We must strive to curb communal feelings and animosities.
4. Religious faith shall be confined to private life.
5. The press and media can also play a positive role to educate the people.
6. We should avoid the religious differences in social and political sectors.
7. Those who are responsible for the communal tensions must be punished severely.
8. All political parties should try to maintain peace in society.
9. Students should be taught about the disadvantages of communalism.
10. Oneness should be taught through lessons
11. We should have faith in humanity rather than divinity

### 4. Define regionalism in the Indian context?

1. Region means a state or a group of states or a part of the existing state.
2. Regionalism is the tendency to promote the language, customs, culture of a particular region.
3. Regionalism hampers national unity.

Compulsory Education



Reduce the dropouts



Infrastructure facilities



Incentives to poor students



Literacy campaign



Educate the people



Peace in society

### 5. What are the ways to curb regionalism in India?

The ways to curb Regionalism

1. Recognition of the autonomy of the linguistic nationalities.
2. Measures to reduce the unequal development of various regions.
3. Advancement of secular values and attitudes.

### 6. Explain the meaning of Casteism?

1. Casteism may be defined as the discrimination of persons on the basis of caste.
2. The caste of a person is determined by the caste in which he was born.
3. Casteism is a major barrier for the social development.



Women in India

### 7. What are the ways to curb casteism in our country?

1. Government should work for the upliftment of the Scheduled castes and Tribes.
2. The caste discrimination should be solved in a peaceful manner.
3. Untouchability Act should be implemented properly.
4. No candidate appeals to win votes in the name of caste.
5. Government should encourage inter caste marriages.
6. Voluntary organisations have to play an important role in this matter.
7. All people should be provided equal opportunities.
8. The urbanisation must be encouraged.



Casteism

### 8. Suggest some measures for the improvement of the conditions of SC, ST s in India?

Measures for improving the conditions of the SCs and STs:-

1. Land reforms should be implemented meaningfully.
2. The Government must ensure that the tribals land is not alienated.
3. SCs and STs shall be made partners in development activities.
4. The right of the tribals on the hilly land areas should be recognised.
5. Education must be given top priority to them.
6. Reservation facility in education and employment has to be implemented.
7. In rural and remote areas more schools must be opened.
8. They must be provided hostel facilities, free books, clothes etc.,
9. Those, who commit crimes against them, should be punished seriously.



Conditions Of SC, ST S In India

### 9. Give your views on the future of the status of the women in India?

1. For a long time India remained a male-dominant society.
2. Now the status of women is gradually changing.
3. The role of women is very important in the development.
4. Today women are asking not merely for protection but liberation not merely welfare but empowerment.
6. These days women become more self confident and self reliant.
7. Women have the right to vote and the right to contest in elections.
8. Women are working as doctors, lawyers, judges, nurses, professors, lecturers, teachers etc.,
9. If the women reservation bill is passed, they will certainly contribute to India's progress and prosperity.



Indira Gandhi



Meira Kumar



Sunitha Williams



Kalpana Chawla



Prathibha Patil



Kiran Bedi



Sonia Gandhi



## **10. State the laws relating to the protection, welfare and rights of children in India.**

### **A. Laws relating to the protection of children:**

#### **1. The children Act, 1933:-**

It aims at eradicating the evil of pledging the labour of young children by their parents to employers in lieu of loans and advances.

#### **2. The Employment of children Act, 1938:-**

It lays down that children cannot be employed on hazardous work.

#### **3. The Factories Act, 1948:-**

It provides that children shall not be allowed to work in any factory.



children in hazardous work

### **B. Rights of a child:**

#### **1. The right to survival:-**

It includes the right to life, health, nutrition.

#### **2. The right to protection:-**

It includes freedom from all forms of exploitation and abuse.

#### **3. The right to development:-**

It includes the right to education, development, care and social security.

#### **4. The right to participation:-**

It includes respect for the views of child, freedom of expression and freedom of thought.



children

### **C. Welfare policies of a child:-**

1. The national policy for children, 1974 declared to provide adequate services to children.

2. Article 24 prohibits the employment of children in hazardous work as in some factories and mines.

3. Children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner.

4. Child hood is protected against exploitation.



Child labour

## **11. Write about the writ of Habeas Corpus.**

1. The writ of Habeas corpus provides a remedy for wrongful detention of a person.
2. The writ provides that a person who is arrested and kept in police custody shall be produced before the nearest magistrate within 24 hours.



The right to survival

## **12. Give the meaning of corruption.**

1. Corruption means taking money through wrong schemes.
2. If the amounts of corruption assume larger amounts, they are called 'scams'.
3. Corruption is seen now a days in the form of presentations and gifts.
4. Corruption is an anti social practice.



The right to participation

## **13. Explain the dangers of drug addiction.**

### **Drugs:**

1. Morphine.
2. heroin.
3. Hashis.
4. Charas.
5. Ganja are some of various drugs.

### **Dangers of drug addiction:**

1. Drug addiction ruins the life of an individual.
2. Studies will spoiled.
3. The addict must raise money by any means of false ways.
4. Health will destroyed.



The right to development



The right to protection



## 4. INDIA, UNITED NATIONS AND WORLD PROBLEMS.

### BITS

1. **SAARC** was launched to promote cooperation among South Asia countries.
2. The SAARC summit was held in the year **1985**.
3. The first SAARC summit was launched in **Bangladesh at Dhaka**.
4. Number of countries in SAARC is **8**.
5. The members of SAARC are **Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka**



### UNO - United Nations Organisation

1. United Nations charter was signed at the **San Francisco** meeting.
2. United Nations Organisation came into existence on **24<sup>th</sup> October, 1945**.
3. UNO formation day is celebrated on **October 24<sup>th</sup>**.
4. The Head quarters of the UNO is in **New York**.
5. The present membership of UNO is **193**. (**193<sup>rd</sup> South Sudan**)
6. The main aim of the UNO is to **Promoting international peace**.
7. The principal organs of the UNO are **6**.
8. Security council, the organ of UNO, has **veto power**.
9. Member countries of Security council is **10+5= 15**
10. **China, France, Russia, England, and America** are permanent members of the UN.
11. The International court of Justice is located in **The Hague** (Netherlands).
12. The term of office of the Judges in International court of justice is **9 years**.
13. The Number of Judges in International court of Justice **15**.
15. The chief administrative officer of the UNO is **Secretary General**.
16. The present Secretary General of UNO is **Ban Ki Mun**.
17. India holds a permanent seat on the governing body of **ILO**.
18. FAO headquarter is situated in **Rome**.



Pokran Nuclear test - Indira Gandhi  
- December 1974

### Years

1. 1948 - India and Pakistan war.
2. 1948 Dec 10<sup>th</sup> - Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
3. 1954 - Panchasheel.
4. 1955 - Bandung conference.
5. 1956 - Suez canal crisis.
6. 1962 - India and China war.
7. 1965 - India and Pakistan war.
8. 1971 - India and Pakistan war.
9. 1971 - Bangladesh came into existence.
10. 1973 - Algiers conference.
11. 1974 - India's Nuclear Explosion conducted in Pokran.
12. 1980 - Willy Brant Commission.
13. 1985 - First SAARC summit in Dhaka.
14. 1989 - Namibia got Independence.
15. 1995 - Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.



Pokran Nuclear test May 1974

### Abbreviations:

1. **CFC** Chloro – fluoro – Carbons.
2. **CTBT** Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.
3. **FAO** Food and Agricultural Organisation.
4. **IBRD** International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank).
5. **ILO** International Labour Organisation.
6. **IMF** International Monetary Fund.
7. **NIEO** New International Economic Order.
8. **NNPT** Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty.
9. **NRSA** National Remote Sensing Agency.
10. **UNDP** United Nations Development Programme



Nuclear Non  
Proliferation Treaty logo



ILO Logo

11. **UNCTAD** United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.
12. **UNESCO** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.
13. **UNICEF** United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.
14. **WHO** World Health Organisation.
15. **WTO** World Trade Organisation.
16. **SAARC** South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation.



### Common Wealth

1. The Common Wealth Nations meeting in **1983** was held at **New Delhi**.
2. Common Wealth was an association of countries which were once ruled by the **British crown**.
3. Member nations of Commonwealth are **54 countries**.



### Non alignment movement

1. India's foreign policy is **Non alignment** movement.
2. December 10<sup>th</sup> is the Human Rights day.
3. Architect of Indian Foreign policy was **Jawaharlal Nehru**.
4. So far, India had to go to war with Pakistan 3 times.
5. The boundary line between India and China is called **Mec Mohan Line**.
6. **Panchasheel** agreement was signed by India and China.
7. Indo China dispute occurred for **Tibet**.
8. A large number of newly independent and developing nations or Asia, Africa and Latin America are called **Third World**.
9. The Indo - Soviet Treaty was signed by India and the former Soviet Union in the year **1971**.
10. India has the **1%** of the forest area in the world.
11. South Africa followed a policy of a racial discrimination called Aparthied.
12. In Algiers conference the non aligned nations give a call for New International Economic Order.
13. All the conditions and influences surrounding and affecting existence of mankind are called Environment.
14. **UNESCO** headquarter is in Paris.



### Question and Answers:

#### 1. What is foreign policy?

1. A set of deliberately chosen guidelines for the protection and promotion of national interest to the maximum extent possible in the international affairs is foreign policy.
2. Foreign policy of a country is determined by several factors.



World Health Organization

#### 2. State the foundational principles of India's Foreign Policy?

##### The foundational principles of India's Foreign Policy:

1. To oppose colonialism, fascism and racism.
2. Maintain equality of all nations.
3. World peace and freedom.
4. Avoid wars and conflicts.
5. Peaceful settlement of international disputes.
6. A world without wars.
7. Mutual co-operation.



ASEAN



#### 3. What is non - alignment?

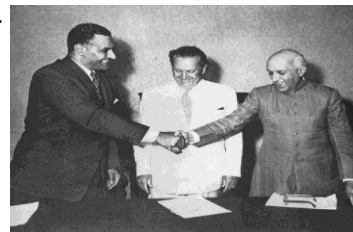
1. Non-alignment is not joining either American or Russian blocs.
2. The main objective of non-alignment is to promote friendly relations with all the nations.
3. Promote World Peace.
4. Non-alignment is the India's foreign policy.



FAO

#### 4. Explain why India had to choose Non – Alignment policy?

1. After independence the world was divided into two powerful rival blocs.
2. One bloc was Western bloc headed by America.
3. Another bloc was Communist bloc headed by Russia.
4. Our leaders were not completely in favour of the Communist model.
5. India was highly dependent on Western powers for trade.
6. Non-alignment is not joining either American or Russian blocs.
7. The main objective of non-alignment is to promote friendly relations with all the nations.
8. So India had chosen non – alignment policy.



Founders of Non-Aligned Movement  
Nasser, Tito, and Nehru

#### 5. What is Panchasheel? What are its objectives?

##### Panchasheel:-

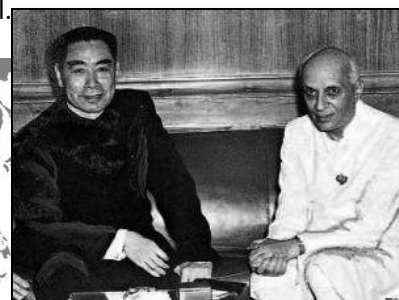
1. Panchasheel is the agreement reached by the two Prime Ministers of China and India.
2. It was signed in the year 1954.
3. Jawaharlal Nehru and Chou-En-Lai were signed in Panchasheel.
4. The agreement has five principles.
5. So, it is called Panchasheel.

##### Objectives of Panchasheel:-

1. To respect the territorial integrity.
2. To avoid aggression on the other.
3. Not to interfere in their internal affairs.
4. To establish friendly relations.
5. To practice peaceful co-operation



India and China



June 1954: Prime Ministers Chou Enlai and Nehru in New Delhi



#### 6. What do you mean by Common Wealth?

1. The Commonwealth Nations meeting in 1983 was held at New Delhi.
2. Commonwealth was an association of countries which were once ruled by the British crown.
3. Member nations of Commonwealth 54 countries.



Commonwealth logo

#### 7. What is SAARC? Mention the objectives of the SAARC.

##### SAARC:

1. SAARC stands for South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation.
2. SAARC was launched to promote cooperation among South Asia countries.
3. The SAARC summit was held in the year 1985.
4. The first SAARC summit was launched in Bangladesh at Dhaka.
5. Number of countries in SAARC is 8.
6. The members of SAARC are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka.

##### Objectives of the SAARC:-

1. To promote the welfare of the peoples of South Asia and to improve their quality of life.
2. To achieve economic growth.
3. To strengthen collective self reliance.
4. To contribute mutual trust.
5. To promote mutual assistance.



SAARC  
SAARC Logo

#### 8. Explain the term 'Third World'.

##### Third World:

1. The term 'Third World' represents a large number of newly independent and developing nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America.
2. They neither belong to the developed western group nor the socialist group.
3. The idea of 'Third World' gained currency since 1955.





### 9. What are the aims of the United Nations?

The aims of the United Nations are:

1. To save succeeding generations from the scourge of war.
2. To reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights.
3. To promote justice through the application of international law.
4. To promote social progress and better standards of life.



United Nations  
Organisation

### 10. Name the Principal Organs of the United Nations Organisation.

The Principal Organs of the United Nations are:

1. General Assembly.
2. Security council.
3. Economic and Social Council.
4. Trusteeship Council.
5. International Court of Justice.
6. Secretariat.



UNO head quarters  
New York

### 11. Name the specialised agencies of the United Nations.

1. ILO : International Labour Organisation.
2. FAO : Food and Agricultural Organisation.
3. UNESCO : United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.
4. WHO : World Health Organisation.
5. IBRD : International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank).
6. IMF : International Monetary Fund.
7. WTO : World Trade Organisation.
8. UNICEF : United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.



### 12. What are the main functions of General Assembly?

functions of General Assembly are:

1. General assembly elects its President.
2. It elects the ten non-permanent members of the Security Council.
3. It makes recommendations for international cooperation.
4. Maintenance of international peace and security.
5. The admission of new members of the U.N.O.
6. It approves the budget of the Organisation.
7. It elects the members of the other main organs and agencies of the UNO.



General Assembly

### 13. What is meant by 'Veto Power'?

1. The special power which can resist a resolution passed by a majority vote with a simple vote is called veto power.
2. The permanent members in the Security council are China, Russia, England, America and France. (CREAF)
3. These five member countries enjoy this power.



UN Security Council

### 14. What is the role played by India in the United Nations Organisation?

Role played by India in the United Nations Organisation:

1. India is one of the founder-Members of the UNO.
2. India extended its whole - hearted cooperation.
3. India's role in the UNO was guided by the principles of non-alignment.
4. India opposed racialism, colonialism.
5. India was the first country to raise the issue of Apartheid.
6. India actively participated in the UN peace-keeping missions.
7. India was a member of the Security Council during 1991-92.
8. India has been playing a crucial role in the UN Disarmament Commission.
9. India holds a permanent seat on the governing body of International Labour Organisation.



International Court of Justice  
in Hague



International Court of  
Justice

### 15. Explain the meaning of New International Economic Order.

1. NIEO means New International Economic Order.
2. A large number of newly independent states emerged after the World War 2.
3. Economically backward nations began to realise that the causes of inequality.
4. Consequently these nations proposed New International Economic order.
5. It seeks to restructure the present economic order.



Environment

### 16. What is environment?

1. Environment refers to all the conditions and influences surrounding and affecting our existence and development.

### 17. Describe the problems of environmental pollution and ecological decay.

#### Problems of environmental pollution and ecological decay:

1. Land, air and water are polluted.
2. The Ozone layer which absorbs ultra violet rays is getting damaged.
3. The emission of hydro carbons and carbon monoxides are beyond permissible limits.
4. Several plants and animals become extinct.
5. It leads to natural calamities.
6. Soil fertility and its recuperative power are damaged.
7. Today the nuclear testing is the greatest pollutant and health hazard.
8. The non-renewable resources of the world are also getting depleted.
9. The excessive emission of green house gases contributes to global warming.



Air Pollution



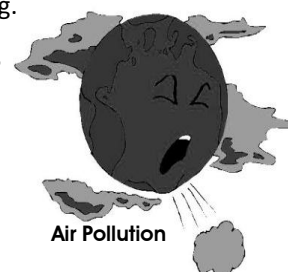
Afforestation

### 18. What measures we have to take to protect environment?

#### Measures to protect environment:

It is time to take up necessary measures to protect our environment.

1. All industries must follow safe and scientific methods of disposing waste material.
2. Industries that pollute environment shall be closed down.
3. Use of manure instead of chemical fertilizers is to be encouraged.
4. Afforestation and planting of saplings will help to prevent several natural hazards.
5. Bicycles can be used for short distances.
6. Governments should give priority to programmes aimed at controlling environmental pollution.



Air Pollution

### 19. Explain the Human Rights according to the Universal Declaration.

#### Human Rights according to the Universal Declaration:

1. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, approved by the UNO on 10 December 1948.
2. It proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.
3. Everyone in this world is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set for them.
4. Every individual, society and state shall promote respect for these rights and freedoms.



Water Pollution



NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS  
Association India



Human Rights Protections



## 5. TRAFFIC EDUCATION

1. Do not enter the street where you see **No entry sign**.
2. At the back of a cycle, there should be a **red reflector**.
3. **Zebra Crossing** is meant for Pedestrains to safely cross the road.
4. **Driving Licence** is a must for all motor cyclists and scooterists.
5. Well planned road safety measures help us to avoid **Fatal accidents**.
6. Traffic management is largely depends on **Traffic education**.
7. Power driven vehicles' riders need **Driving licence**.
8. The aim of **traffic education** is everyone should reach their distination without accidents.



Zebra Crossing

### QUESTION AND ANSWERS

#### 1. What are safely measures essential in using roads?

1. The population has been increasing rapidly.
2. The volume of traffic in towns and cities increased.
3. Fatal accidents have become a routine affair.
4. So, safety measures should be followed in using roads.

#### Safely measures in using roads:

1. To prevent accidents.
2. to manage the growing traffic.
3. To reach our destinations safely.
4. To save not only our lives but also others .
5. To avoid the traffic offences and punishments.

#### 2. Mention safety – measures for riding bicycles.

##### safety – measures for riding bicycles:

1. Bicycle is the most commonly used means of transport in India.
2. We should not drive bicycle recklessly.
3. We should not stop suddenly without signaling.
4. We should never try to compete with the power driven vehicles.
5. We should give the signal of our approach from a safe distance.
6. We should ensure that our bicycle breaks and bell are always in good condition.
7. We should have light in the front and a red reflector in the back in the night times.
8. Never ride by the side of a fast moving vehicle.
9. We should drive slowly in the night.
10. We should not drive along the wrong side of the road.
11. We should not carry heavy load on cycle.
12. We should not enter 'No Entry' areas.

#### 3. What are the precautions necessary for observance by those that ride motorcycles and scooters?

1. Motor cycles and scooters are the most commonly used means of transport in India.
2. We should not drive scooters recklessly.
3. We should not stop suddenly without signaling.
4. We should ensure that our scooter breaks, gears, light and horn are always in good condition.
5. Never ride by the side of a fast moving vehicle.
6. We should drive slowly in the night.
7. We should not drive along the wrong side of the road.
8. We should not carry heavy load on scooters.
9. We should not enter 'No Entry' areas.
10. Never overtake just before the Zebra crossing.
11. Helmet is a must for all motor cyclists and scooterists.
12. Concentration while riding on the road is essential.

#### 4. What are the main causes of accidents to scooterists and motor-cyclists?

1. Rash driving.
2. Lack of knowledge of traffic rules.
3. Not observing the traffic signals.
4. Miscalculation of the speed of other vehicles.
5. Poor maintenance of the vehicle.
6. Taking turns without giving proper signals.
7. Driving the vehicle in a drunken state.



Accidents



Riding Bicycles



Accidents



fast moving vehicle



Scooterists wearing helmets



Road signals



No parking



School zone



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