

# SOCIAL STUDIES

## 10<sup>th</sup> CLASS



GURUDEVA.COM - NEW BY  
SURESH

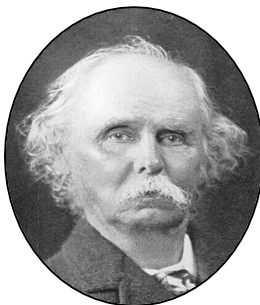


**K. SURESH**  
ZP High School (Boys),  
Srikalahasti.  
Phone: 9441775926

# Part - 4



**Adam Smith**  
Father of Economics



**Alfred Marshall**



**Robins**



**Ragnar Frisch**



**Lord-Wellesley**



**William-Bentinck**



**Warren Hastings**



**Sir-Thomas-Munro**



# Economics



**Malthus**  
Population Theory



**Robert Clive**



**Prasanta Chandra**  
Mahalanobis



**Dadabhai Nourouji**



**Amartya sen**  
Human Development  
Index



**Indian Rupee**  
Symbol



**D.R. Gadgil**



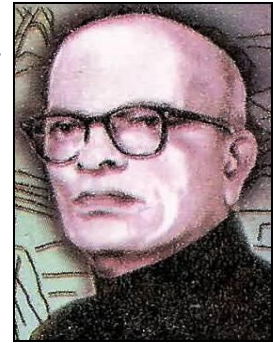
**J.M. Keynes**

## BITS

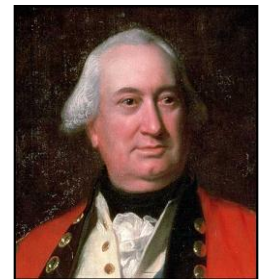
1. **D.R. Gadgil** explained the exploitation of our economy by Britishers as **Economic Drain**.
2. **Dadabhai Naoroji** explained the exploitation of our economy by British as **plunder of Economic wealth**.
3. According to 2001 census rural population is **72.22%**.
4. According to 2001 census urban population is **27.78%**.
5. Examples of **Organised sector** are Large scale Industries like automobiles, chemicals, machineries, electronics.
6. Examples of **Unorganised sector** are small scale and cottage Industries.
7. **Lord Caornwallis** introduced **Zamindari system**.
8. Rapid growing of towns is called **urbanisation**.
9. Income earned through labor or work is called **Earned Income**.
10. Income earned through **wealth and property** is called **Unearned Income**.
11. Presence of large number of **private enterprises** in major branches of production is called **Capitalist Economy**.
12. Production and Supply of goods and services is organised by **the public enterprises** is called **Socialist Economy**.
13. Production, supply of goods and services is organised by **both private and public enterprises** is called **Mixed Economy**.
14. **India** has Mixed economy.
15. **China and Russia** have Socialist Economy.
16. **U.S.A. , England** have Capitalist Economy.
17. Supply and demand forces determine the price level in the **Capitalist Economy**.
18. The literacy rate in India as per 2001 Census was **65.38% (2011-74.04)**
19. The East India Company captured political power in **1757**.
20. If the means of production are in the control of private individuals, it is **Capitalist Economy**.
21. The literacy rate in India as per 1991 census was **52.5%**
22. In 1991 the rural population in India was **629** millions .
23. **The drain theory** was first introduced by **D.R. Gadgil**.
24. Under the **Mahalwari system**, land is owned by a small group of families who pay rent to the state.
25. Firms operation under the ownership of the state are known as **Public Sector**.
26. T.V. and computers come under **Organised or Tertiary sector**.
27. Most of the rain water needed for cultivation comes during the months of June-September in the **South-West monsoon**.
28. Centralized planning system is in the **Socialist Economy**.
29. The agricultural land was under the control of Individuals is called **Ryotwari System**.
30. Before the arrival of the British, Indian villages were **self sufficient**.
31. The period of Industrial Revolution in England **1780-1820**.
32. **Mahalanobis Committee** studied the personal income distribution in India.
33. Before the colonial rule the Indian village community republics consisted of agriculturist, artisan and menials and **Village officials**.
34. Handicrafts, handlooms, household manufacturing activities are included in the **Unorganised sector**.
35. Battle of Plassey-**1757**.
36. Battle of Buxar -**1764**.
37. **Rice (Paddy)** is grown during **Kharif season**.
38. **Wheat** is grown during **Rabi season**.



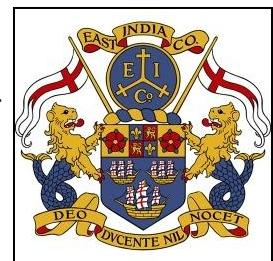
Economic wealth



D.R. Gadgil



Lord Caornwallis  
Zamindari system



East India Company  
Logo

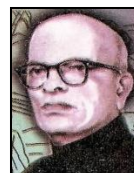


Warren Hastings

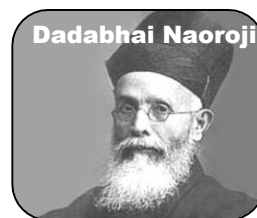


### 1. What are the characteristics of Indian economy during the British Period?

- A. 1. Before the arrival of the British, Indian villages were self sufficient.
2. India remained as a supplier of raw materials.
3. The British followed discriminatory tariff policy to suppress Indian industries.
4. Indian agriculture was commercialised.
5. Indian Gross National Income was decreased.
6. It resulted enormous decline in real percapita income.
7. Decreased wage levels.
8. Unemployment and poverty was increased.
9. D.R. Gadgil explained the exploitation of our economy by Britishers as Economic Drain.
10. Dadabhai Naoroji explained the exploitation of our economy by British as plunder of Economic wealth.



D.R. Gadgil



Dadabhai Naoroji



Indian Gross National Income

### 2. Explain the meaning of organised sector?

- A. 1. Large scale industrial units and agricultural units with a defined pattern of production and employment is called organised sector.

2. Examples.     Automobiles.  
                         Engineering goods  
                         Textiles.  
                         Electronics  
                         Computers.



Automobiles

### 3. Explain the meaning of unorganised sector?

- A. 1. House hold based manufacturing activity, small scale and tiny sectors without a defined pattern of production and employment is called Unorganised sector.

2. Examples.     Handicrafts.  
                         Khadi.  
                         Beedi making.  
                         Agarbatti making.  
                         Candle making.



Handicrafts

### 4. What is Earned Income?

- A. Income earned through labour or work is called Earned Income.

### 5. What is Unearned Income?

- A. Income earned through wealth and property is called Unearned Income.



Engineering goods

### 6. What is Urbanisation?

- A. 1. Rapid growth of towns with rural population is known as Urbanisation.
2. It is considered as a sign of modernisation.



Candle making

### 7. What are the main forms of land tenure?

- A. The main forms of land tenure were three types, they are.

#### I. Zamindari System:

1. Lord Caornwallis introduced Zamindari system.
2. He transformed the existing tax collectors into landed proprietors.
3. This created landlords in our country.

#### II. Mahalwari System:

1. Under this system the land belonged to a small group of families.
2. They were responsible for paying rent to the state.

#### III. Ryotwari System:

1. The agricultural land was under the control of Individuals.
2. In this system land may be held in single independent holdings.
3. They directly pay the revenue to the state.



Urbanisation

## 8. Explain various economic systems?

A. There are three types of economies in the world.

1. Capitalist Economic System.
2. Socialist Economic System.
3. Mixed Economic System.

### I. Capitalist Economic System:

1. In this system production and distribution of goods and services are owned by private individuals.
2. The main aim of this system is "to earn more profits".
3. Supply and demand forces determine the price level in the Capitalist Economy.
4. Free market conditions prevail in this system.
5. The interference of the Government is less.
6. For example: U.S.A, and England.

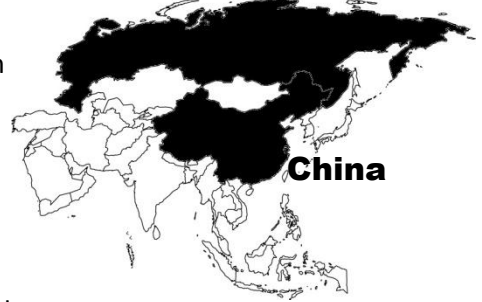


U.S.A,



England

### Russia



China

### II. Socialist Economic System:

1. In this system production and distribution of goods and services are owned by public enterprises.
2. The main aim of this system is "social welfare".
3. Centralised planning mechanism prevail in this system.
4. Government controls the whole production.
5. For examples. China and Russia.

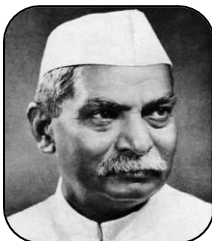
### III. Mixed Economic System:

1. The production and supply of goods and services are organised by both capitalists and government.
2. Public Sector, Private Sector and Joint sectors are in this M
3. India is the best example for the Mixed Economy.



India

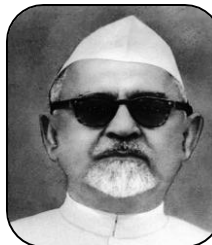
## Presidents of India



1. Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad



2. Sarevepalli Radhakrishnan



3. Dr. Zakir Hussain



Mohammad Hidayatulla  
(acting President)



4. V.V. Giri



5. Dr. Fakruddin Ali Ahmad



6. B.D. Jetti



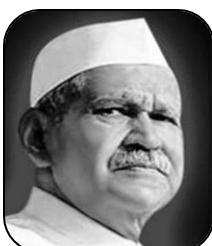
7. Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy



8. Z. Jani Jailsingh



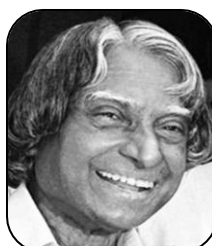
9. R. Venkatraman



10. Sankar Dayal Sharma



11. K. R. Narayanan



12. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam



13. Smt. Pratibha Singh Patil



14. Pranab Mukherjee

## 2. PROBLEMS OF INDIAN ECONOMY

### Poverty:

1. Problems of Indian Economy are **Poverty, Inflation, Unemployment and Regional disparities**.
2. Basic needs like food, shelter and clothing are not capable of meeting for livelihood is called **poverty**.
3. If a person does not get minimum required quantities of grain, pulses milk etc. it is called **Absolute poverty**.
4. **Relative poverty** is measured by taking the income levels of the top 5% to 10% of the population and compared with the bottom 5% to 10% of the population.
5. Incidence of poverty is more in **rural** areas than in **urban** areas.
6. The low-income group countries per capita income is less than **350 Dollars** in 1986.
7. As per World Development Report 1997, low-income countries per capita income was **765 Dollars** or less in 1995.
8. India's per capita income is **340 Dollars** in 1995 according to World Bank.
9. The low income group countries are: **India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Ethiopia, Somalia**.
10. The middle income group countries are: **Korea, Iran, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia**.
11. The high income group countries are: **USA, England, France, Australia, Germany, Japan**.
12. GNP per capita is used as index of relative **economic development**.
13. NNP means **Net National Product**.
14. GNP means **Gross National Product**.
15. The growth of in National Income rises of the people **standard of living**.
16. National Income ÷ **Population** = Per capita income.
17. As per UNDP human development report India got **126** place.
18. The UNO classified **144** countries as low-income group.
19. OECD means **Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development**.
20. Dollar is the currency of **America**.
21. Lira is the currency of **Italy**.
22. If agriculture is considered as the indicator of growth, the state that ranks first **Punjab**. 2<sup>nd</sup> place **Haryana**.
23. If industrial growth is considered as the indicator of growth, the state that ranks first **Maharashtra**.
24. Housing need programs are **IAY, UBS. (Social Housing Schemes)**.
25. Anti-poverty programs are: **RLEGP, SGSY, JGSY, and SGRY**.
26. **RLEGP** means **Rural Labor Employment Generation Program**.
27. **SGSY** means **Swarna Jayanthi Grama Samridhi Yojana**.
28. **JGSY** means **Jawahar Grama Samridhi Yojana**.
29. **SGRY** means **Sampoorna Grama Rojgar Yojana**.
30. **IRDP** means **Integrated Rural Development Programme**.

### Unemployment:

30. **Unemployment** means finding no work to do at the existing real wage rate.
31. **J.M. Keynes** distinguished between **involuntary and voluntary employments**.
32. Unemployment is 3 types. They are **Voluntary, Involuntary, Disguished**.
33. **Voluntary** unemployment means individuals prefer not to work for reasons of leisure or their expected wage rate.
34. **Involuntary** unemployment is situation when jobs are not available at prevailing wages.
35. **Disguised** unemployment refers to the stock of gainfully employed individuals, yet work below their full capacity.
36. Under **Disguised** unemployment marginal productivity is **zero or negative**.
37. The disguised unemployment is seen in **Agriculture**.



Poverty in India



Inflation in India



Unemployment in india



One US Dollar



US Dollar Symbol



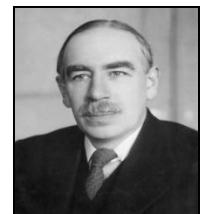
Currency Italian lira



Italian lira



Rupee symbol



J.M.Keynes



Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

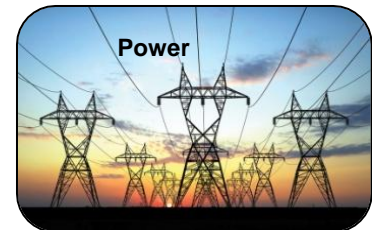


38. Working less than standard hours is called **under employment**.
39. According to National Sample Survey the under-employed are those working for less than **14 hours**.
40. The most employment generation programmes are meant for **rural areas**.
41. Employment generation programs are **RWP, MFALS, NREP and SFDA**.
42. RWP means **Rural Works Programme**.
43. MFALS means **Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Laborers Scheme**.
44. NREP means **National Rural Employment Programme**.
46. SFDA means **Small Farmers Development Agencies**.
45. JRY means **Jawahar Rojgar Yojana**.



### Inflation:

47. **Inflation** means there is a sustained rise in general level of prices accompanied by a fall in the value of money.
48. Inflation is 3 types. They are **1. Demand-pull Inflation. 2. Cost-push Inflation. 3. Structural Inflation.**
49. Price rise due to a rise in the aggregate demand is called **Demand pull inflation**.
50. A sustained rise in the general price level due to an autonomous increase in costs is called **Cost push inflation**.
51. Price rise due to an increase in output costs is called **Cost push inflation**.
52. Mismatch of structural relations is called **Structural Inflation**.
53. Structural inflation is mostly noticed in **Latin America**.
54. In an inflationary situation **poor** people are hit very much.



### Regional disparities - human development:-

55. In Andhra Pradesh the backward places are located in **Telangana and Rayalaseema region**.
56. Regional plans for Telangana and Rayalaseema were adopted in **1970**.
57. Basic minimum services for human development are **Education, Health, Transport, Power, Housing & Irrigation**.
58. CADP means **Command Area Development Programme**.
59. The present "Health for under Privileged" is a modified **"Health for all strategy"**.
60. The country with the highest adult literacy is **Korea**.
61. **Amartya Sen** suggests Human Development Index as indicator for development.
62. In the elementary education system, India stands at **Second place**.
63. As per 1993 Human Development Report the high life expectancy country is **Singapore**.
64. As per 1993 Human Development Report the average life expectancy of India was **60.8 years**. (65.13 years As per 2010 )



**Amartya Sen**

### Question and Answers:

#### 1. Define the concept of per capita income?

1. Per capita income derived by dividing the National Income with of a country population.
2.  $\text{National Income} \div \text{Population} = \text{Per capita income}$ .

#### 2. What is poverty?

1. The state in which basic needs like food, shelter and clothing are not capable of meeting for livelihood is called poverty.

#### 3. Mention some important poverty eradication programmes?

1. important poverty eradication programmes are: NREP, RLEGP, SGSY, JGSY, and SGRY.
2. NREP means National Rural Employment Program.
3. RLEGP means Rural Labor Employment Generation Program.
4. SGSY means Swarna Jayanti Gram Samridhi Yojana.
5. JGSY means Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana.
6. SGRY means Sampurna Gram Rojgar Yojana.



**Singapore**

**Poor children**





#### 4. Differences between less developed and developed countries.

##### Less developed countries:-

1. The per capita income of these economies is less than 765 Dollars.
2. The low income group countries are: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Ethiopia, Somalia.
3. These countries depend on agriculture.
4. In these economies investments are low.
5. These countries are not developed technologically and industrially.
6. Unemployment and poverty levels are more.
7. Standard of living is less.



Ethiopia & Somalia

##### Developed countries:-

1. The per capita income of these economies is more than 9386 dollars.
2. Developed countries are: USA, England, France, Australia, Germany, Japan.
3. These countries depend on industries.
4. In these economies investments are high.
5. These countries are developed technologically and industrially.
6. Unemployment and poverty levels are low.
7. Standard of living is more.



#### 5. Define poverty line. Explain the concepts of absolute and relative poverty?

##### I. Poverty line :

1. The total consumption expenditure on the minimum basic needs is the 'Poverty Line'.
2. Those whose level of income is below the quantum, are said to be below poverty line.

##### I. Absolute Poverty:

1. If a person does not get minimum required quantities of grain, pulses, milk etc. it is called Absolute poverty.
2. For example a person requires ₹ 1000 for his food, shelter and clothes.
3. But he gets only ₹ 500.
4. He is in absolute poverty.



Poverty

##### II. Relative Poverty:

1. Relative poverty is measured by taking the income levels of the top 5% to 10% of the population and compared with the bottom 5% to 10% of the population.
2. This gives the relative levels of poverty.

#### 6. Differentiate involuntary and voluntary unemployment.

##### What is the relevance of disguised unemployment in India?

##### Unemployment:

1. Unemployment means finding no work to do at the existing real wage rate.

##### I. Involuntary unemployment:

1. If a person is ready to work at the existing real wage rate but does not find work.
2. It is called involuntary unemployment.
3. In our country involuntary unemployment is existing.
4. Now-a-days many people are ready to work.
5. But they don't find work.
6. Their unemployment is called involuntary unemployment.

##### II. Voluntary unemployment:

1. In developed countries some people do not like to work.
2. Some people refer leisure to work.
3. Some others do not come forward to work at the low wage rate.
4. All these types fall under the category of voluntary unemployment.

##### III. Disguised unemployment:

1. Disguised unemployment refers to the stock of gainfully employed individuals, yet work below their full capacity.
2. This type of unemployment is in agricultural sector.
3. This is a peculiar situation most commonly prevalent on Indian family owned agricultural units.

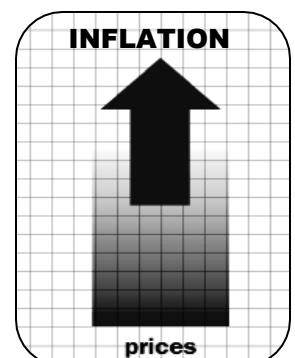


J.M. Keynes distinguished employments



#### 7. What is inflation? What is its result?

1. A sustained rise in general level of prices accompanied by a fall in the value of money is called Inflation.
2. When inflation exists in the economy the volume of money exceeds the value of goods and services.



## 8. Explain various programmes launched by the government for promotion of employment.

1. Various programmes launched by the government for promotion of employment are RWP, MFALS, NREP and SFDA.
2. RWP means Rural Works Programme.
3. MFALS means Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labors Scheme.
4. NREP means National Rural Employment Programme.
5. SFDA means Small Farmers Development Agencies.



Promotion of Employment

## 9. What are the factors causing regional imbalances? Explain the indicators or regional disparities?

### Factors causing regional imbalances:

All regions are not developed equally in any country.

There are two main factors causing regional imbalances. Those are

1. Natural factors.
2. Historical factors.

### I. Natural factors:-

1. **Geographical Factors:-** Geographically some regions are backward because hills and mountains.
2. **Climatic factors:-** Lack of rainfall and high temperature, some regions are backward.
3. **Industrial factors:-** Only some regions have industrial development facilities.
4. **Infrastructure factors:-** Lack of infrastructural facilities like Transport and electricity some regions are backward.
5. **Natural resource factors :-** Due to the scarcity of natural resources some regions are backward.

### II. Historical factors:-

1. The British colonial exploitation was a cause.
2. India resulted in wide disparities in regional growth.
3. Mumbai, Chennai, and Kolkata were developed by the British.

### Indicators of Regional Disparities:-

1. Per capita income of the region.
2. Rate of Industrial growth.
3. Rate of agricultural growth.
4. Rate of generation and utilisation of infrastructure facilities.
5. Social indicators of development.
6. Availability of natural resources.



hills and mountains



inflation



British colonial exploitation in India

## 10. Explain different concepts of inflation.

Inflations are 3 types. They are

1. Demand – pull inflation.
2. Cost- push inflation.
3. Structural inflation.

### I. Demand – pull inflation :-

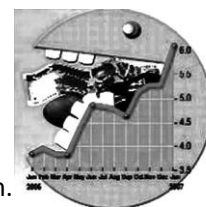
1. Price rise due to a rise in the aggregate demand is called Demand pull inflation.
2. The aggregate demand rises continuously due to increase in investment expenditure.
3. This may sustained rise in general price level.

### II. Cost- push inflation:-

1. A sustained rise in the general price level due to an autonomous increase in costs is called Cost push inflation.
2. Rise in the cost of production which leads to the increase in general price level.
3. It may also result in the form of rising the prices of imports.

### II. Structural Inflation:-

1. Mismatch of structural relations is called Structural Inflation.
2. The interaction of the primary sector with the secondary sector and variety of exchange relation causes a sustained rise in general price level.
3. In Latin America we find Structural Inflation.



Inflation

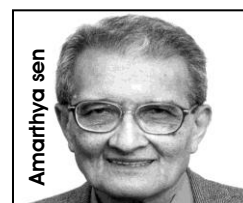
Country	HDI Rank <sup>1</sup>	
	2000	2005
Norway	1	2
Australia	5	3
Sri Lanka	89	99
China	96	81
Indonesia	110	107
India	124	128
Pakistan	138	136
Bangladesh	145	140
Nepal	142	142
Mozambique	170	172
Niger	172	174

Human Devp. index

## 11. Explain the concept of Human Development Index.

### Human Development Index:-

1. Human development index based on life expectancy, general health level, literacy rate, education and sanitary facilities besides per capita income.
2. Amartya sen suggests Human Development Index as indicator for development.



Amartya sen

### 3. STRUCTURE OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY

91

BITS

1. The distribution of working population among different occupations or productive activities is known as **occupational structure**.
2. There are 3 types of Occupational structures in India. They are  
**1. Primary, 2. Secondary, 3. Tertiary.**

3. Examples for the primary or agricultural sector: **Agriculture, Fishing, plantations, mining and allied activities.**

4. Deficiency of Technology leads Low productivity in agriculture.
5. The productivity of agriculture depends upon the size of land holding.
6. Small land holding leads problem of agriculture.

7. The share of agriculture in National Income in **England** is **2%**.
8. The share of agriculture in National Income in **USA** is **3%**.
9. The share of agriculture in National Income in **Canada** is **4%**.
10. The share of agriculture in National Income in **Australia** is **5%**.
11. The share of agriculture in National Income in **India** is **63%**.
12. Working population engaged in agriculture in **England** **2%**
13. Working population engaged in agriculture in **USA** **4%**
14. Working population engaged in agriculture in **India** **63%**
15. Working population engaged in agriculture in **Pakistan** **74%**
16. Rice yield in **India** was **17.5** quintals per hectare.
17. Rice yield in **China** was **55.1** quintals per hectare.
18. Rice yield in **North Korea** was **75** quintals per hectare.

19. Examples for the secondary or industrial sector: Large & small scale industries, building construction, manufacturing industries, consumption goods and capital goods.

20. Structure of Industry by type of ownership are 3 types. They are  
**1. Public sector, 2. Private sector, 3. Foreign sector.**

21. Structure of Industry by size of investment are 3 types. They are  
**1. Large scale sector, 2. Small scale sector, 3. Tiny scale sector.**

22. The large scale sector investment is above Rs. **1.5 Crores**.
23. The small scale sector investment is Rs. **25 Lakhs to 1.5 crores**.
24. The tiny scale sector investment is below Rs. **25 Lakhs**.

25. Structure of Industry by type of out put are 4 types. They are  
**1. Basic Industries, 2. Capital goods Industries, 3. Intermediate Goods Industries, 4. Consumer goods Industries.**

26. **Basic Industries** are Iron & Steel, coal, chemicals, cement, aluminium, fertilizers and electric power.

27. **Capital goods** Industries are Machine tools, engineering goods, electrical equipment and automobiles.

28. **Capital goods** industries produce the machinery and equipment required for all industries and agriculture.

29. **Intermediate goods** industries are Petroleum products, Tyre industries, plastic industries.

30. **Consumer goods** industries are Cosmetics, bicycles, electronic goods like TVs, watches, textiles.

31. Industrial Policy resolutions: **1948, 1956, 1991.**

32. Industrial stagnation and declaration was observed during mid **1960s and late 1970s**.

33. Examples for the Tertiary or Service sector : **banking, commerce, communications, computers, Financial Institutions, Hotels.**

34. Modernisation represents employment of work force in **Secondary and Tertiary sectors.**

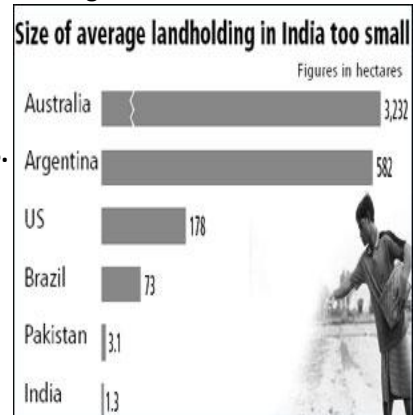
35. **RBI** means Reserve Bank of India.

36. RBI was established in **1935**.

37. RBI was nationalised in **1949**.



plantation



Aluminum



Tyre industries



Reserve Bank of India



Duvvuri Subba Rao  
Governor of R. B. I.



38. Central Bank and monetary authority to control and regulate the flow of money in the country is Reserve Bank of India.
39. Scheduled commercial banks are those which fulfill the conditions stipulated in The Scheduled of Reserve Bank Act of 1934.
40. Reserve Bank of India controls and regulates flow of money and credit in the country.
41. Financial and banking institutions provide essential inputs to all industries and agriculture.
42. Present Governor of Reserve Bank of India is **D. Subbarao**.
43. The tele - communication policy of **1994** proposes to Increase private investment.
44. High yielding seeds, Fertilizers, pesticides and better water managements are associated with the Green Revolution.
45. Green Revolution started from the year 1965.
46. Example for intermediate goods : **Petroleum products**.
47. **FERA** means Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.
48. **FEMA** means Foreign Exchange Management Act.
49. **HYV** means High Yielding Variety.
50. **SEZ** means Special Economic Zone.

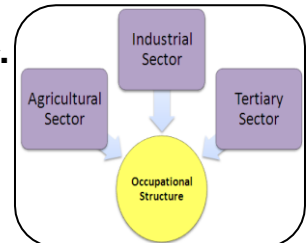


Indian Currency

## QUESTION AND ANSWERS

### 1. Describe the occupational structure of the Indian economy.

1. The distribution of working population among different occupations or productive activities is known as occupational structure.
2. There are 3 types of Occupational structures in India.  
They are Primary, Secondary, Tertiary.
3. **Primary or agricultural sector**:- Agriculture, Fishing, plantations, mining and allied activities.
4. **Secondary or industrial sector**:- Large, small scale industries, building construction, manufacturing industries, consumption and capital goods.
5. **Tertiary or Service sector** :- services like in banking, commerce, communications, computers, Financial Institutions, Hotels.



Occupational Structure

### 2. What is the relationship between occupational structure and modernisation?

1. The distribution of working population among different occupations or productive activities is known as occupational structure.
2. Modernisation denotes making necessary changes in the existing system.
3. Modernisation very much depends on occupational structure.
4. The people can be shifted from primary sector to secondary and tertiary sectors.
5. Thus the introduction of modernisation can eradicate the backwardness of economy.



Fishing



Manufacturing Industries

### 3. What is green revolution? Explain the objectives of Green Revolution?

**Green Revolution**:- Utilisation of new fertilisers, pesticides HYV seeds and proper water resource management is called Green revolution.

#### objectives of Green Revolution:

1. To overcome the problem of food shortage.
2. To overcome under nutrition and malnutrition.
3. To raise two or three crops.
4. To utilise resources effectively
5. To introduce new methods in agriculture.
6. To eliminate agricultural poverty in rural areas.
7. Using high yielding varieties of seeds.



Three crops system

#### 4. Explain the relationship between farm size and productivity in Indian agriculture?

1. The productivity in agriculture depends upon, the size of land holdings.
2. The productivity per acre depends upon the intensive cultivation.
3. This is known as inverse relationship between farm size and productivity.



Intensive Cultivation

#### 5. Explain the significance of Service sector in Indian Economy.

1. Services like in banking, commerce, communications, computers, Financial Institutions, Hotels are come under the Tertiary or Service sector.
2. Service sector helps widen the market.
3. World markets are brought together.
4. International exchange of goods and services is made easier.
5. Service sector mobilise savings from public.
6. In this way service sector contribute to the growth of national income.



Service Sector

#### 6. What is the role of banking and financial institutions in India? Will privatisation help in realising the objectives?

1. The banking and financial institutions in India mobilise savings from the public.
2. They offer financial assistance to the public.
3. They provide industrial finance.
4. They provide agriculture finance to farmers.
5. They play vital role in strengthening economy.
6. The customers get locker facilities for safe keeping of their valuable ornaments and documents.



Industrial Sector



Banking

#### Privatisation of financial institutions:-

1. Privatisation of banks will certainly affect the development of any economy.
2. In the private sector the rich will prosper.
3. But the interests of the poor will not safeguarded.



### List of Prime Ministers / Planning Commission Chairmen of India



1  
Jawaharlal  
Nehru



2  
Guljari  
Nanda



3  
Lal Bahadur  
Sastri



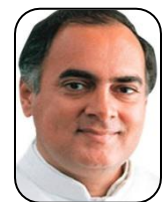
4  
Indira  
Gandhi



5  
Morarji  
Desai



6  
Charan  
Singh



7  
Rajiv  
Gandhi



8  
V.P. Singh



9  
Chandra  
Sekhar



10  
P.V.  
Narasimha  
Rao



11  
Deve Gowda



12  
I.K. Gujral



13  
Vajpai



14  
Manmohan  
Singh



## 4. PLANNING : ACHIEVEMENTS AND FAILURES

### BITS

1. **Planning** is a strategy and mechanism of coordinating economic decision through rational and centralised control.
2. Objectives of Indian Planing are **Economic growth with stability, distributional justice and industrial development and employment.**
3. The aim of five year plans is **establishing socialistic pattern of society.**
4. The primary objective of planning is **improving the standard of living of the people.**
5. Planning commission in India was setup in the year **1950.**
6. "Heavy Industry Strategy" was the objective during the **Second** five year plan.
7. The policy of 'Garibi Hatao' was introduced by **Smt. Indira Gandhi.**
8. The chairman of the planning commission is **Prime Minister.**
9. The present Deputy Chairman of the planning commission is **Mantec Singh Ahluvalia.**
10. The first five year plan was launched in the year **1951.**
11. Top priority was given to **agriculture** in the first five year plan(1951-56).
12. Second plan period **1956-61.**
13. 'Self reliance' was declared as the main objective in the **Third** five year plan.
14. The fifth five year plan was terminated in **1978.**
15. **Sixth** five year plan was introduced twice.(1979-1983 & 1980-1985).
16. Proposed target of growth rate for the Ninth plan was **7%.**
17. Now we are in the **12<sup>th</sup>** five year plan. (12<sup>th</sup> Plan started in April 2012)
18. Major failure of planning in India is that it could not achieve **reduction Income inequalities, unemployment, inflation, illiteracy, and poverty.**
19. The total plan out lay of 8<sup>th</sup> five year plan was **7,98,000** crores.
20. The total plan out lay of 9<sup>th</sup> five year plan was **8,75,000** crores.
21. The total plan out lay of 10<sup>th</sup> five year plan was **15,92,300** crores.
22. Control of population is one of the main objectives of 8<sup>th</sup> five year plan.
23. The main objectives of 8<sup>th</sup> five year plan: **Universal elementary education, Strengthening of infrastructure sectors, Employment generation, control of population.**
24. **1962-** India China war.
25. **1948, 1965, 1971** - India Pakistan war
26. **1948-** Announcement of first industrial policy.
27. **1991-** New industrial policy was announced.



Planning commission  
of India



Mantec Singh Ahluvalia  
Manmohan Singh



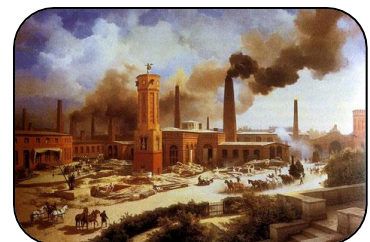
Indo- China  
war-1962



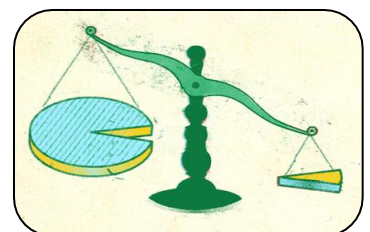
India Pakistan war-1965



India Pakistan war -1971



Rapid Industrialisation



inequalities in income  
and wealth

### QUESTION AND ANSWERS

#### 1. What is economic planning?

1. Economic Planning is a strategy and mechanism of co-ordinating economic decisions through rational and centralised control of the economy.

#### 2. What are the general and specific objectives of planning in India?

**General objectives of planning in India:-**

1. To improve the national income of the country.
2. To raise the standard of living of the people.
3. To attain rapid industrialisation.
4. Generation and expansion of employment opportunities.
5. To ensure distributional justice through reduction in inequalities in income and wealth.



## Specific objectives of planning in India:-

95

PLAN NO.	DURATION	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES
1 <sup>st</sup> five year plan	1951-1956	Agriculture.
2 <sup>nd</sup> five year plan	1956-1961	Heavy industries development.
3 <sup>rd</sup> five year plan	1961-1966	Self - reliance.
Three annual plans	1966-1969	---
4 <sup>th</sup> five year plan	1969-1974	Removal of poverty.
5 <sup>th</sup> five year plan	1974-1979	Removal of poverty and self – reliance.
6 <sup>th</sup> five year plan	1979-1983	This plan ended in 1980.
6 <sup>th</sup> five year plan	1980-1985	Removal of poverty and rural development.
7 <sup>th</sup> five year plan	1985-1990	Food production and employment.
Two annual plans	1990-1992	---
8 <sup>th</sup> five year plan	1992-1997	Infrastructure facilities, Primary education.
9 <sup>th</sup> five year plan	1997-2002	Rural and agricultural development.
10 <sup>th</sup> five year plan	2002-2007	Population, primary education poverty.
11 <sup>th</sup> five year plan	2007-2012	comprehensive growth in agriculture and society.
12 <sup>th</sup> five year plan	2012-2017	Faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth.



### 3. What are the achievements and failures of our planning?

#### Achievements of our planning:-

1. There is a considerable rise in savings and investments.
2. Self sufficiency in food grain production is achieved.
3. There is a good deal of diversification in industrial structure.
4. There has been tremendous development of educational sector.
5. Development of science and technology.
6. Effective control of dreadful diseases.
7. Effective use of the resources.

#### Failures of our planning:-

1. Inequalities in income and wealth have not reduced.
2. Land reforms are not effectively implemented.
3. Population growth not controlled.
4. The exchange value of rupee decreased.
5. The foreign debt also increased.
6. The poverty has not decreased.
7. Indian planning failed in reducing unemployment.
8. In India there is a sustained rise in general level of prices.
9. Failure in reducing regional imbalances.
10. India has largest number of illiterates in the world.



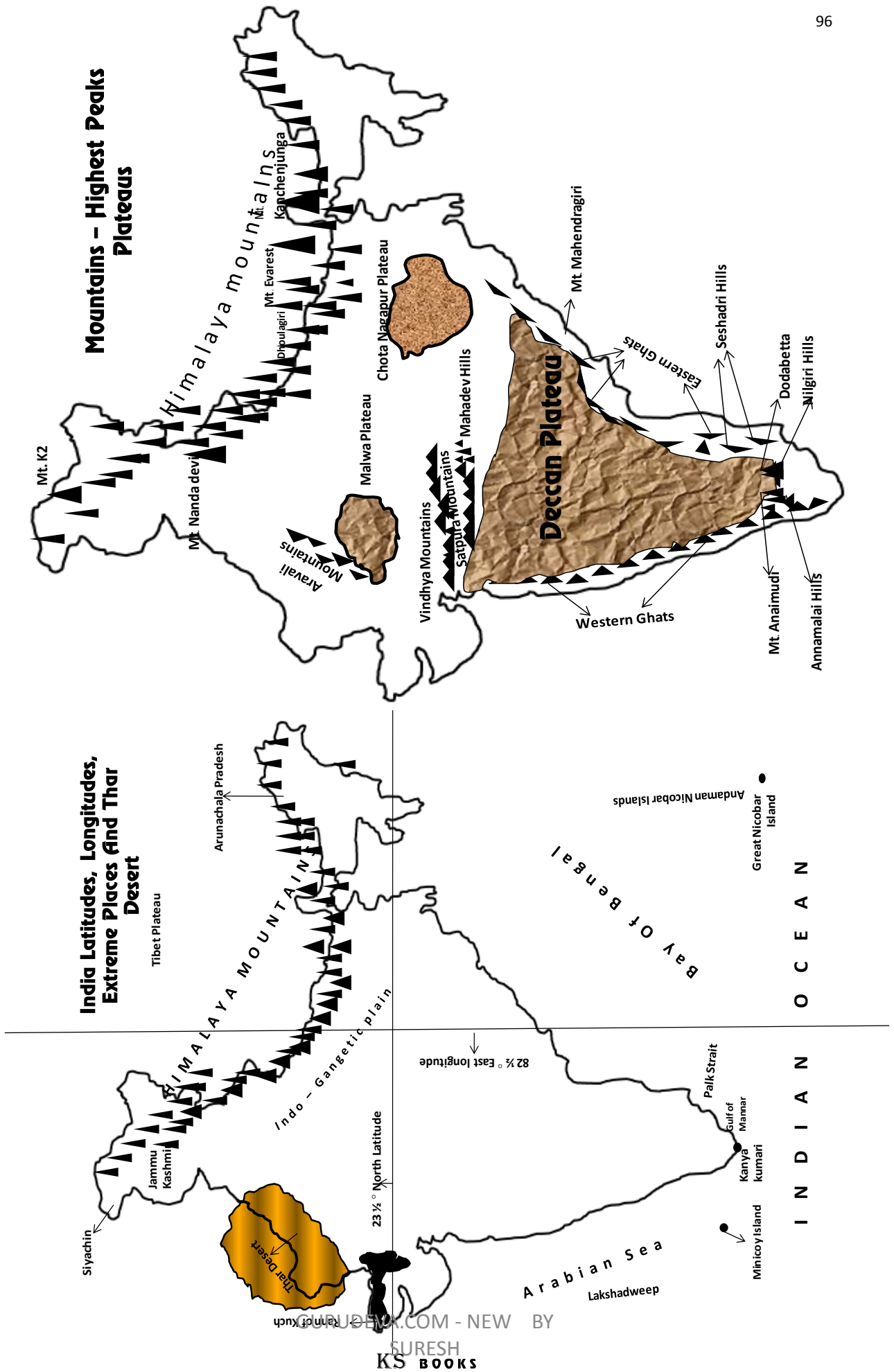
**Savings**



**Investments**



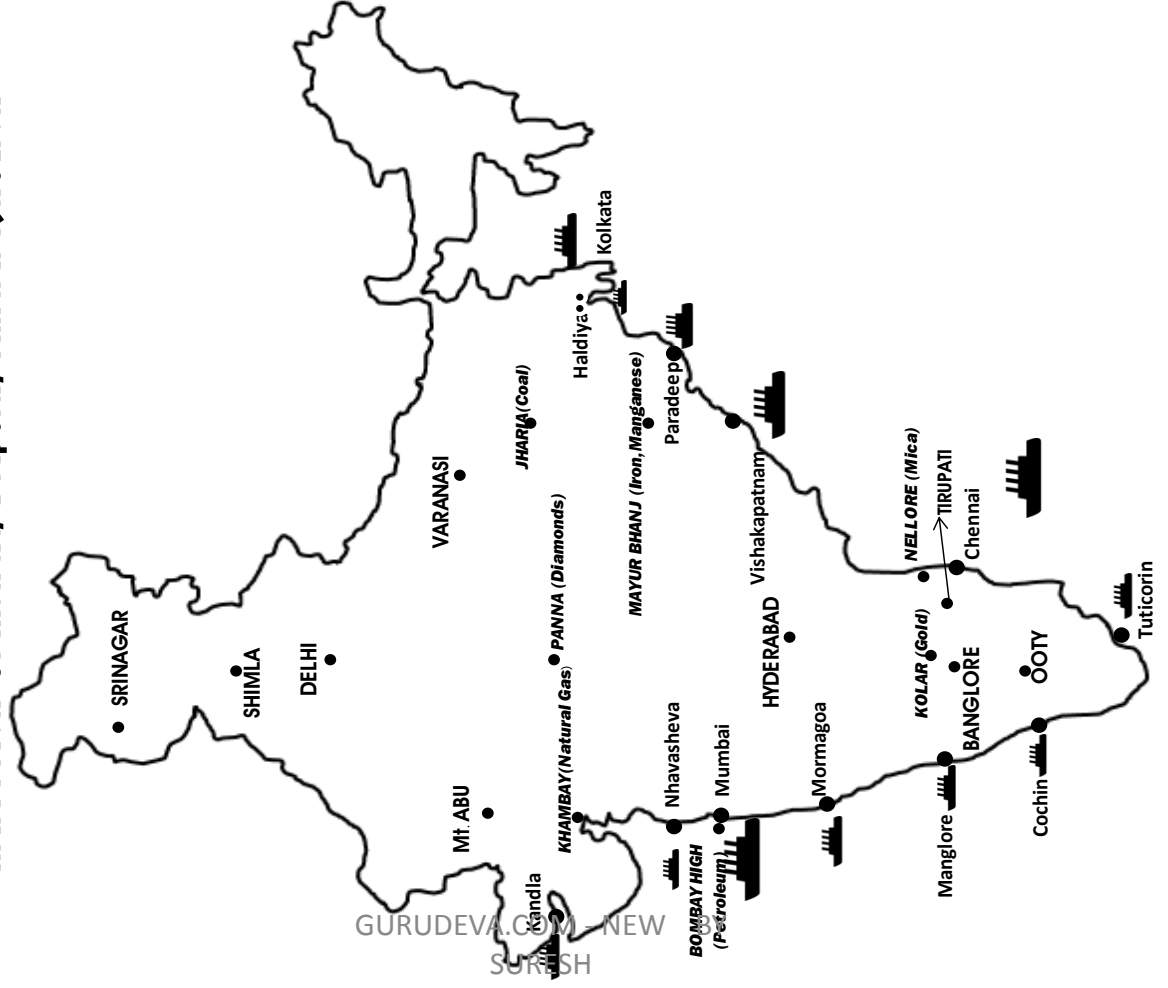
**Science And Technology**



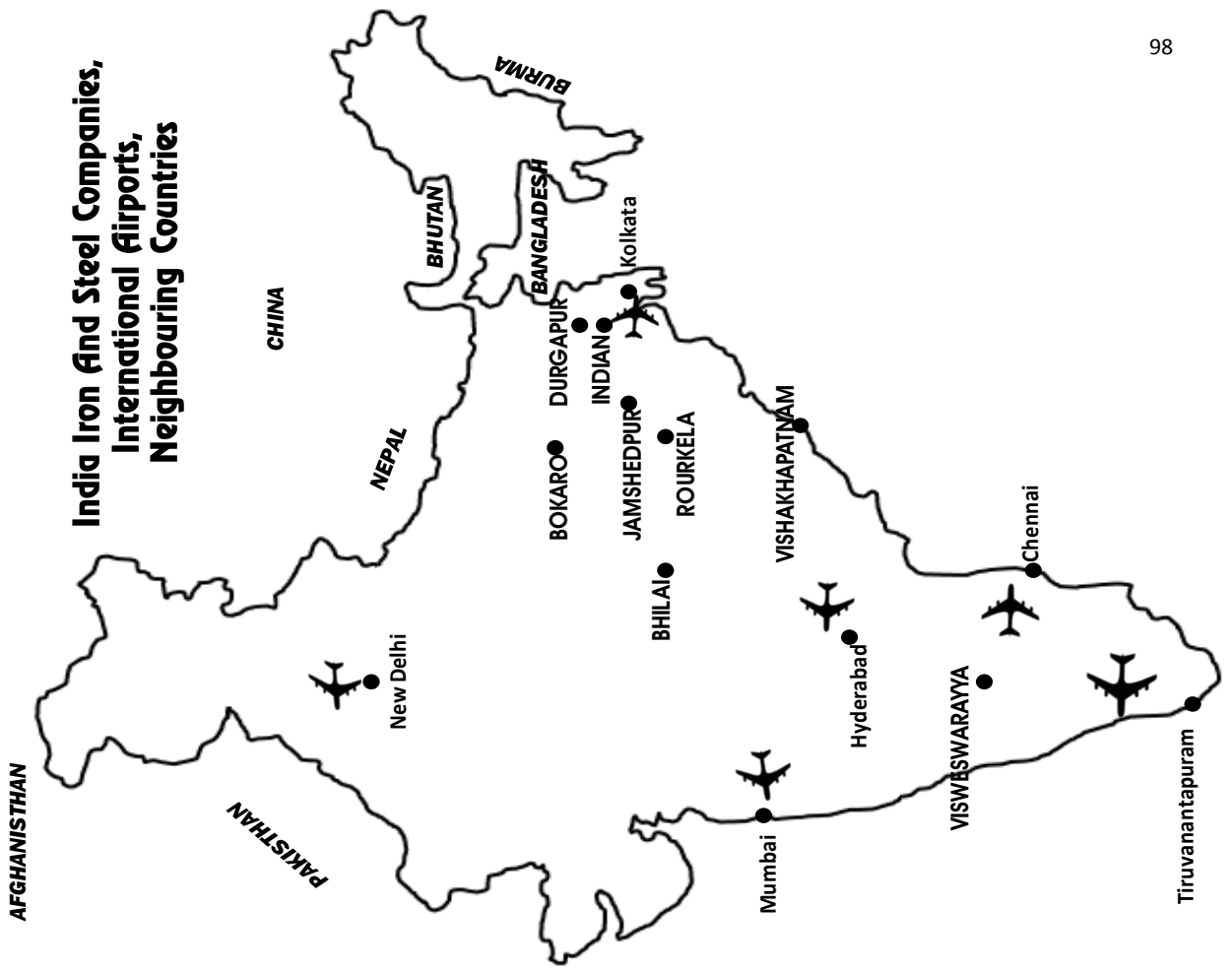




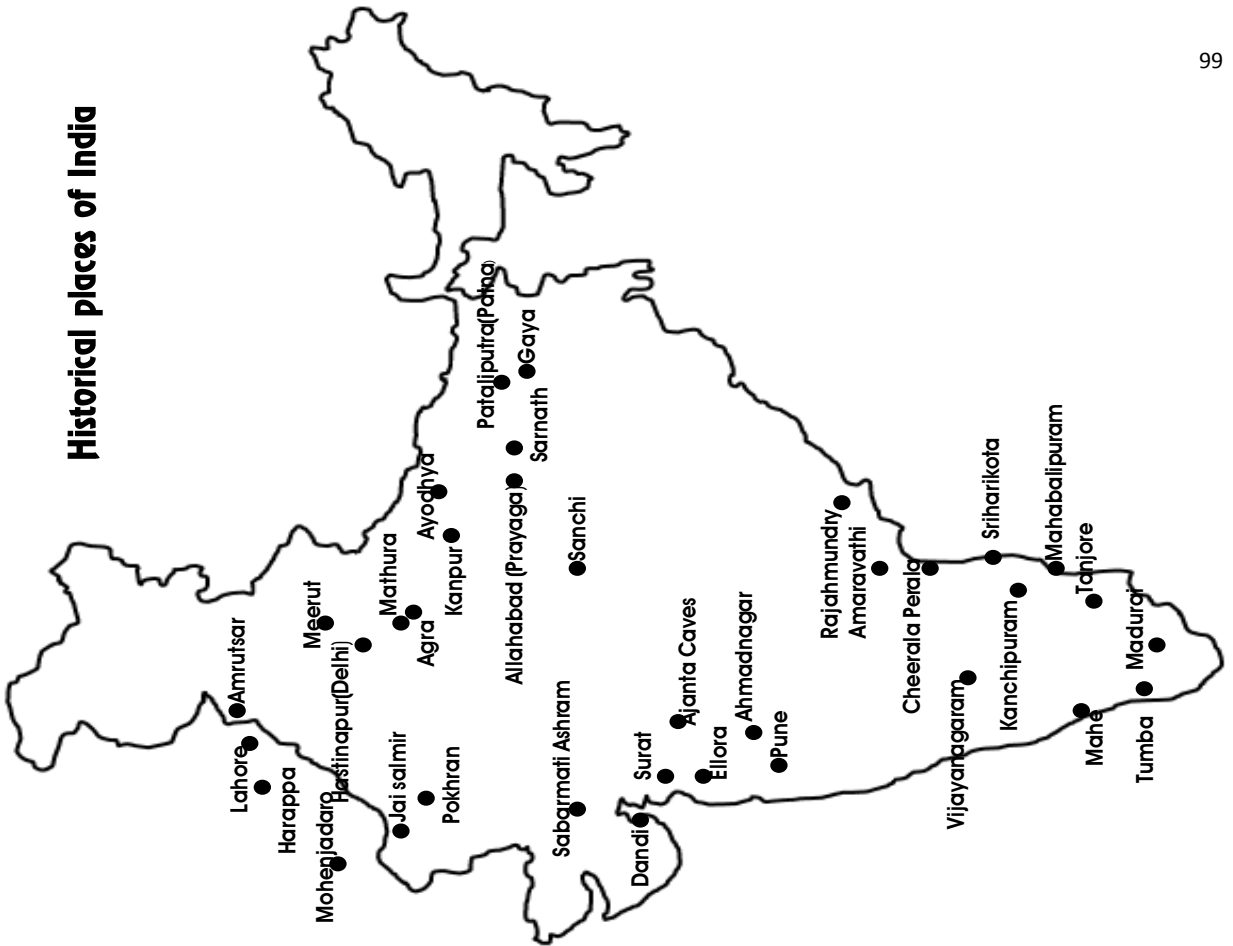
## India Places Of Interest, Seaports, Mineral Resources



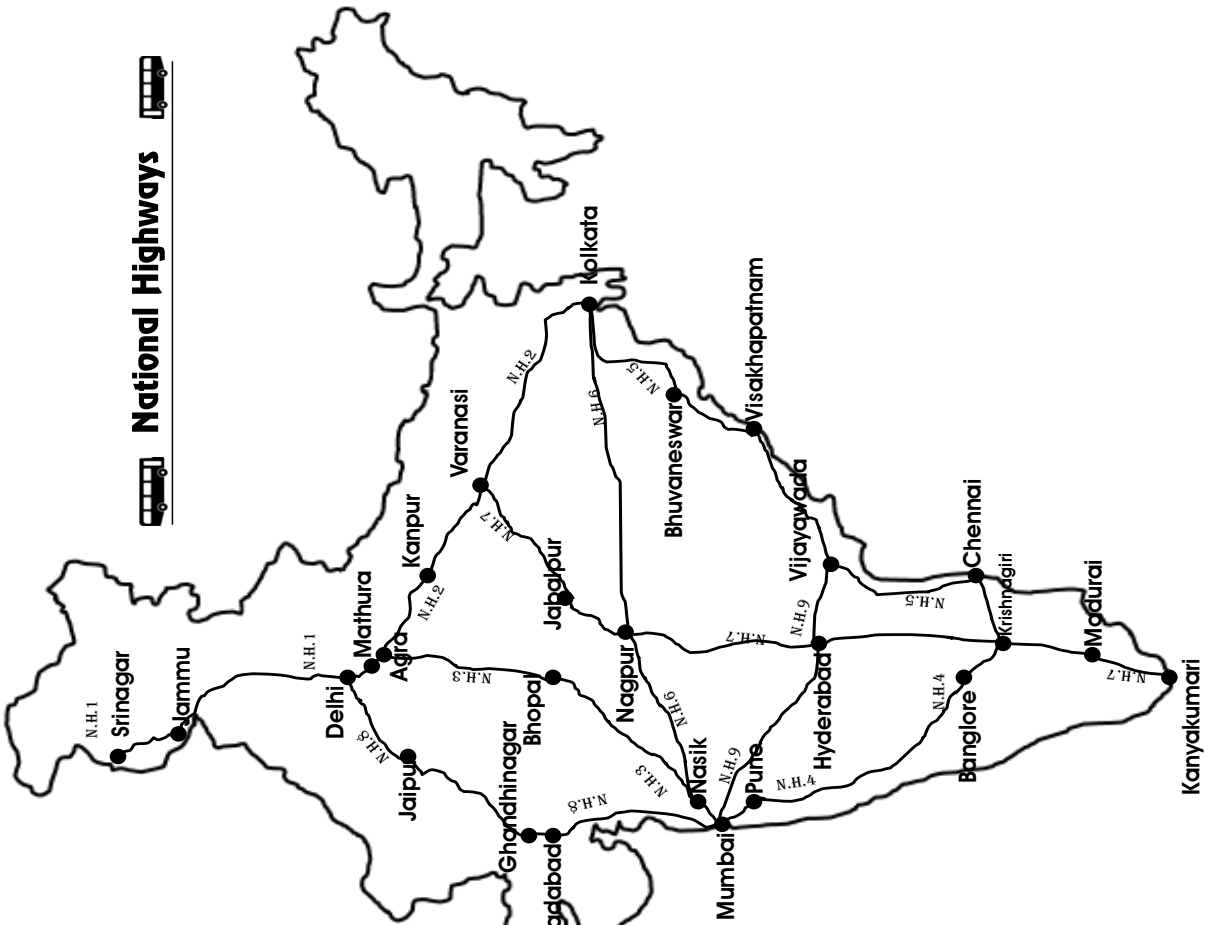
## India Iron And Steel Companies, International Airports, Neighbouring Countries



## Historical places of India



## National Highways

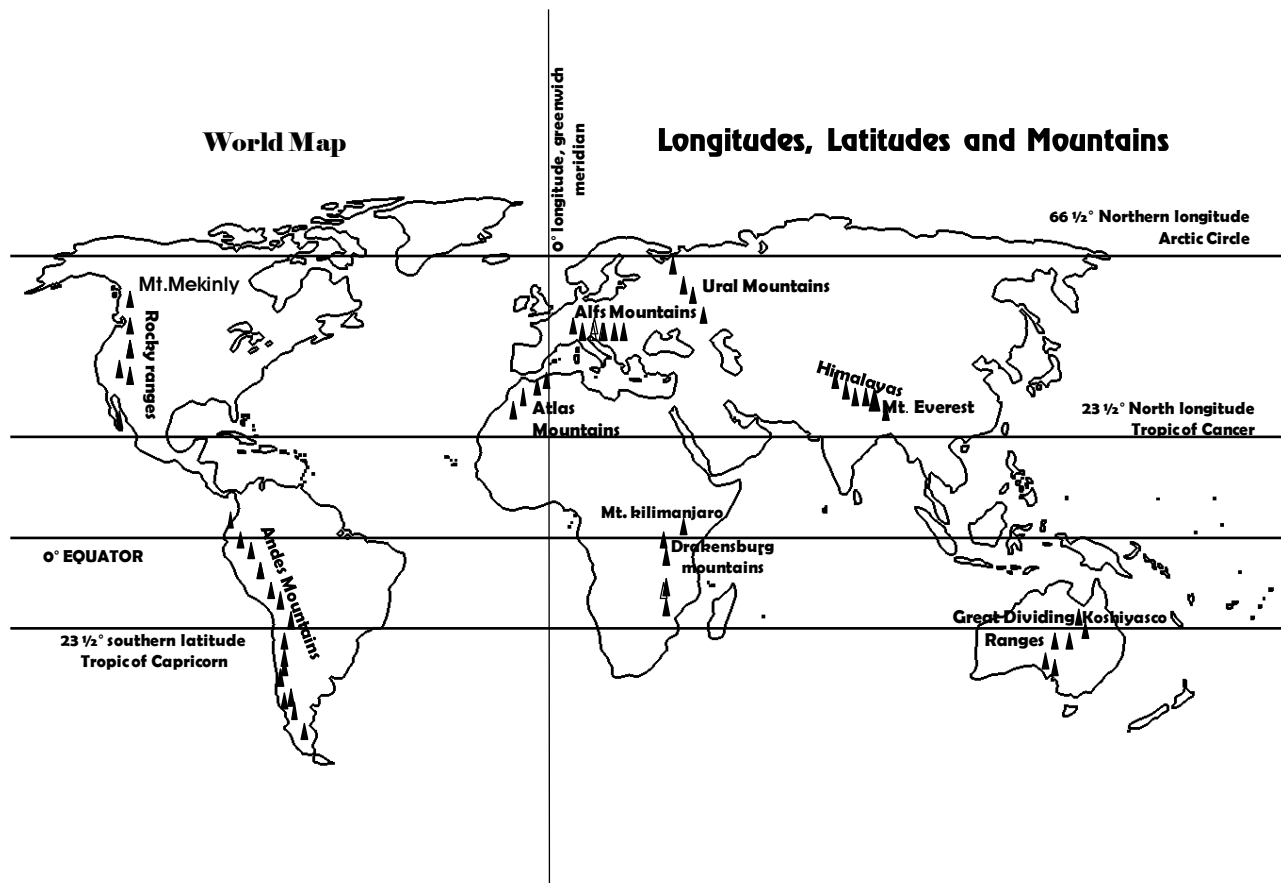






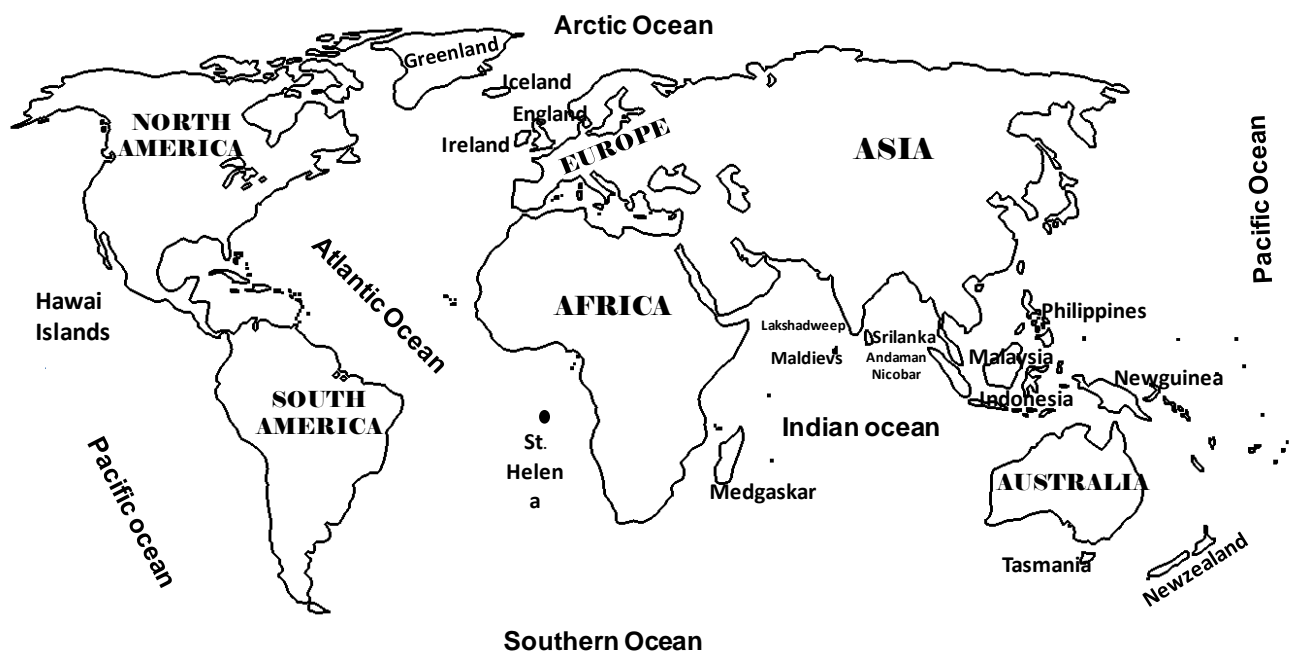
World Map

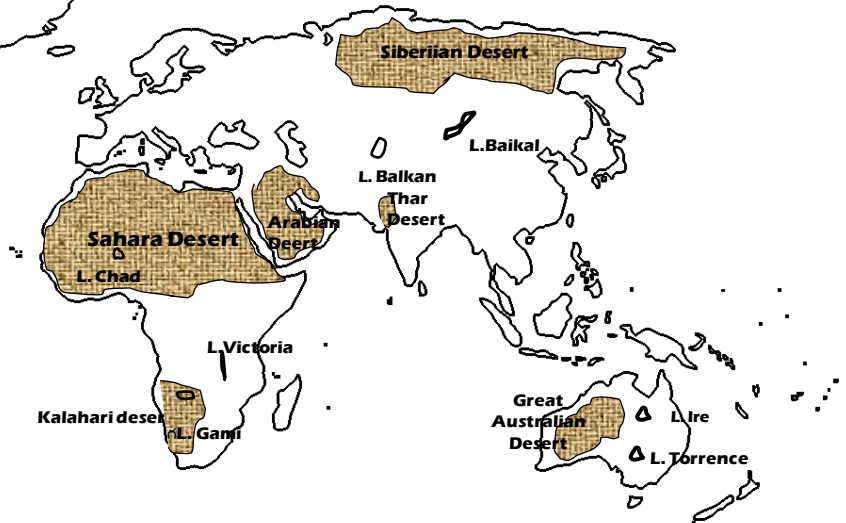
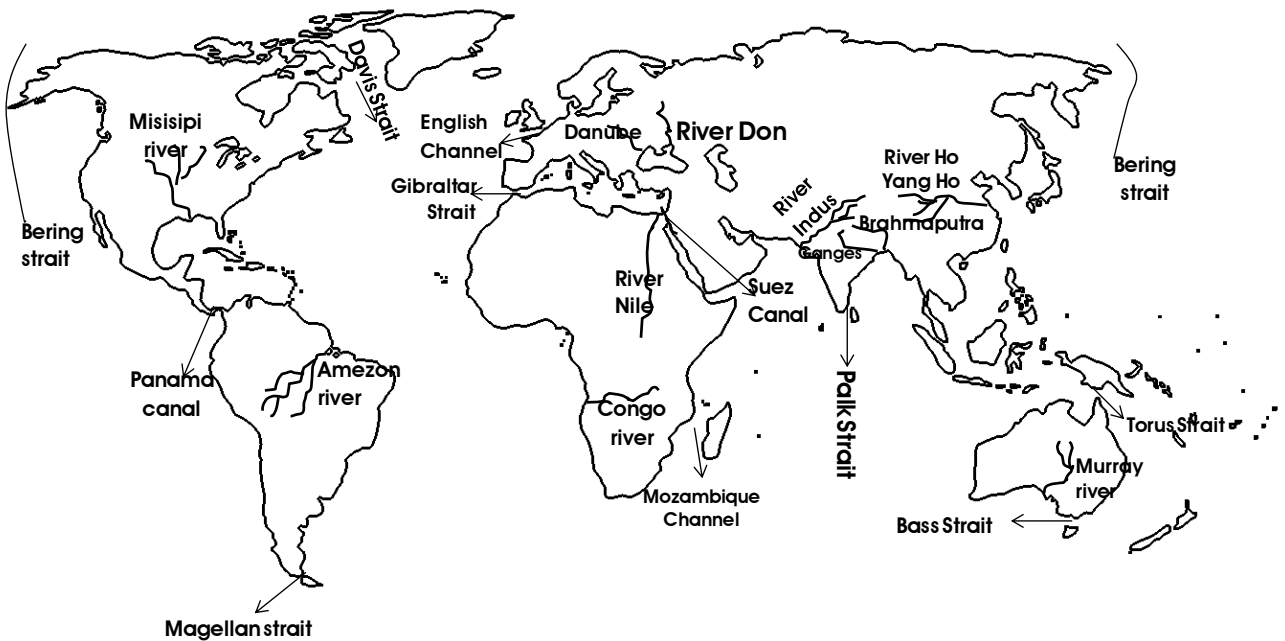
Longitudes, Latitudes and Mountains



World Map

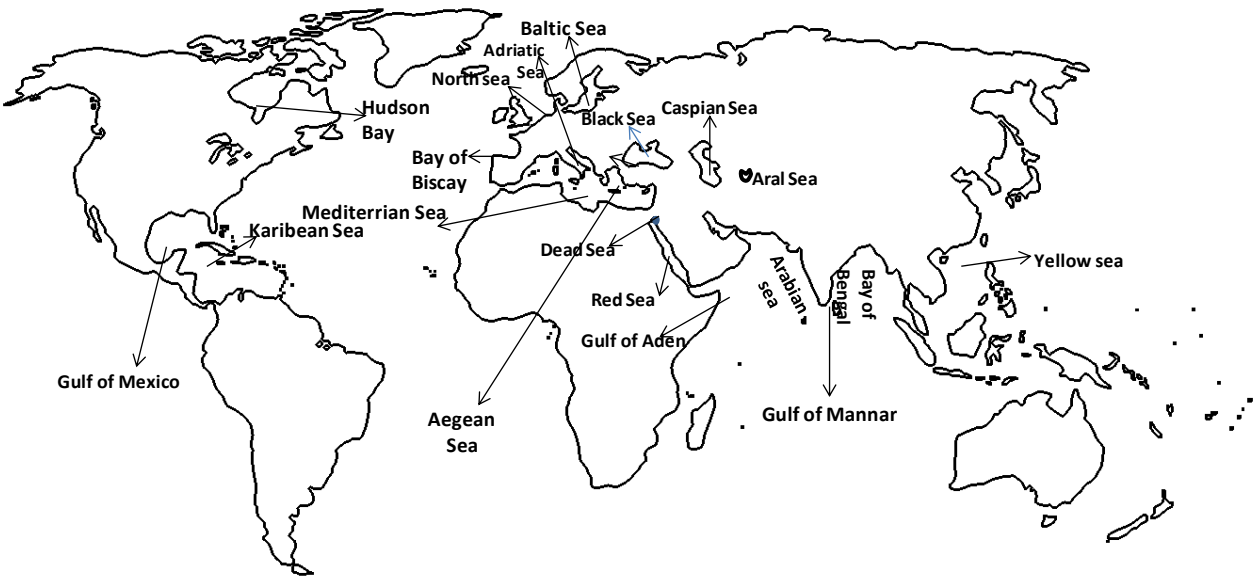
Continents, oceans and islands



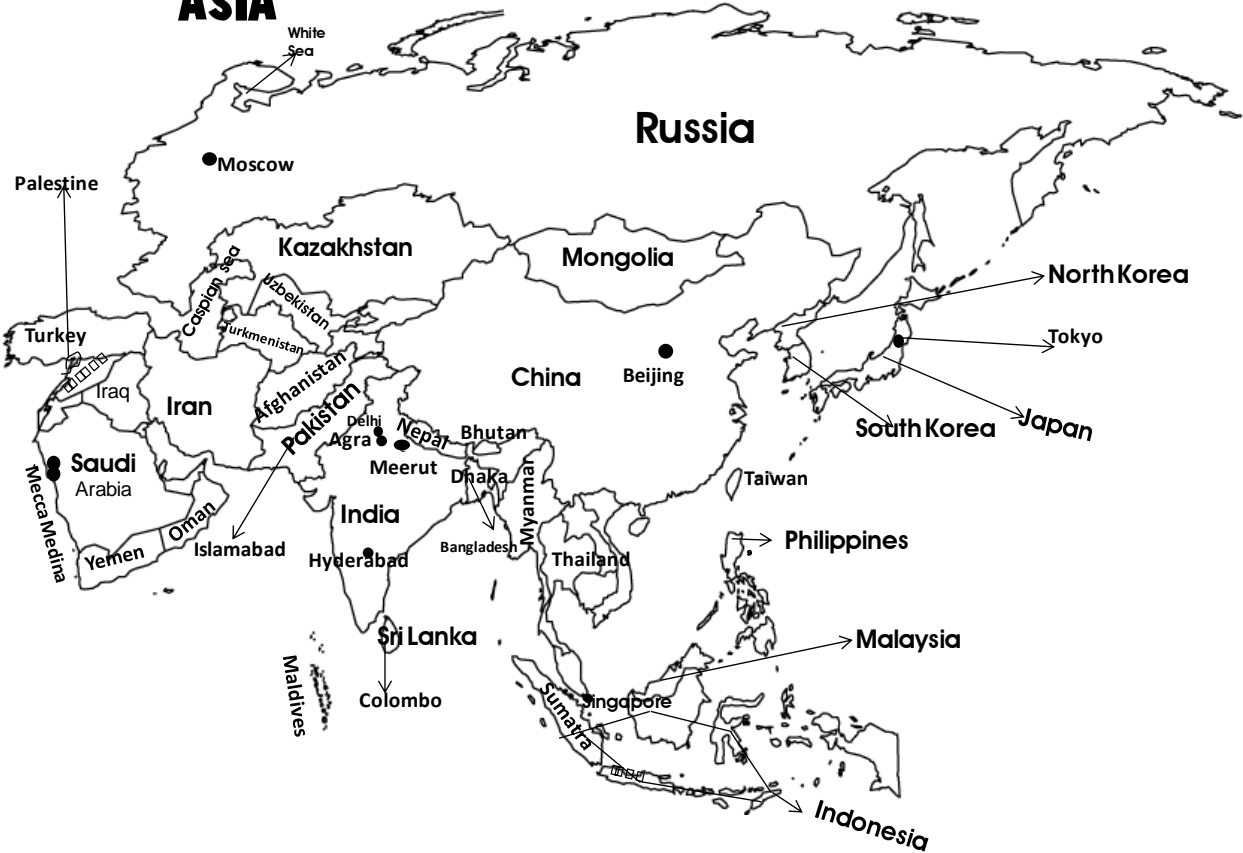
**World Map****Lakes and Deserts****World Map****Rivers & Straits**

**World Map**

**Seas, Bays and Gulfs**

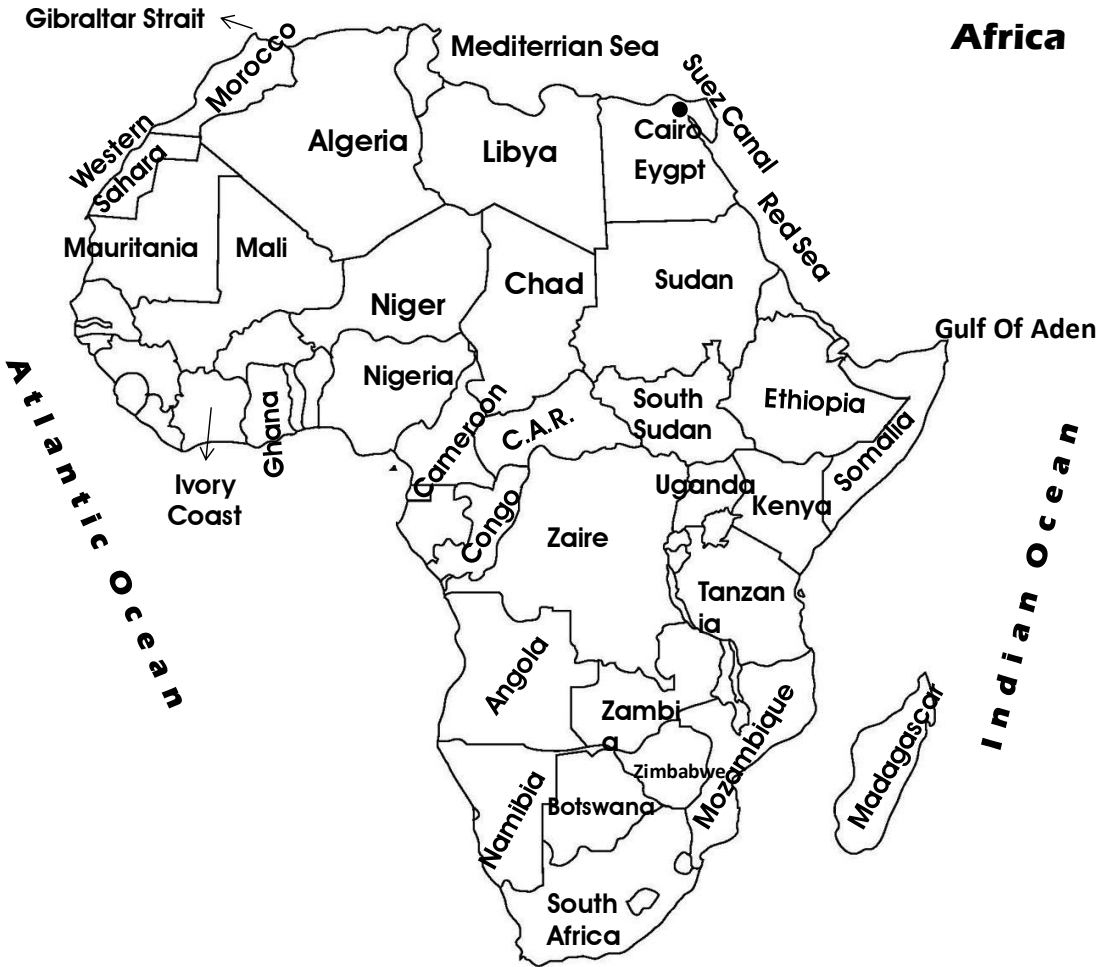


**ASIA**

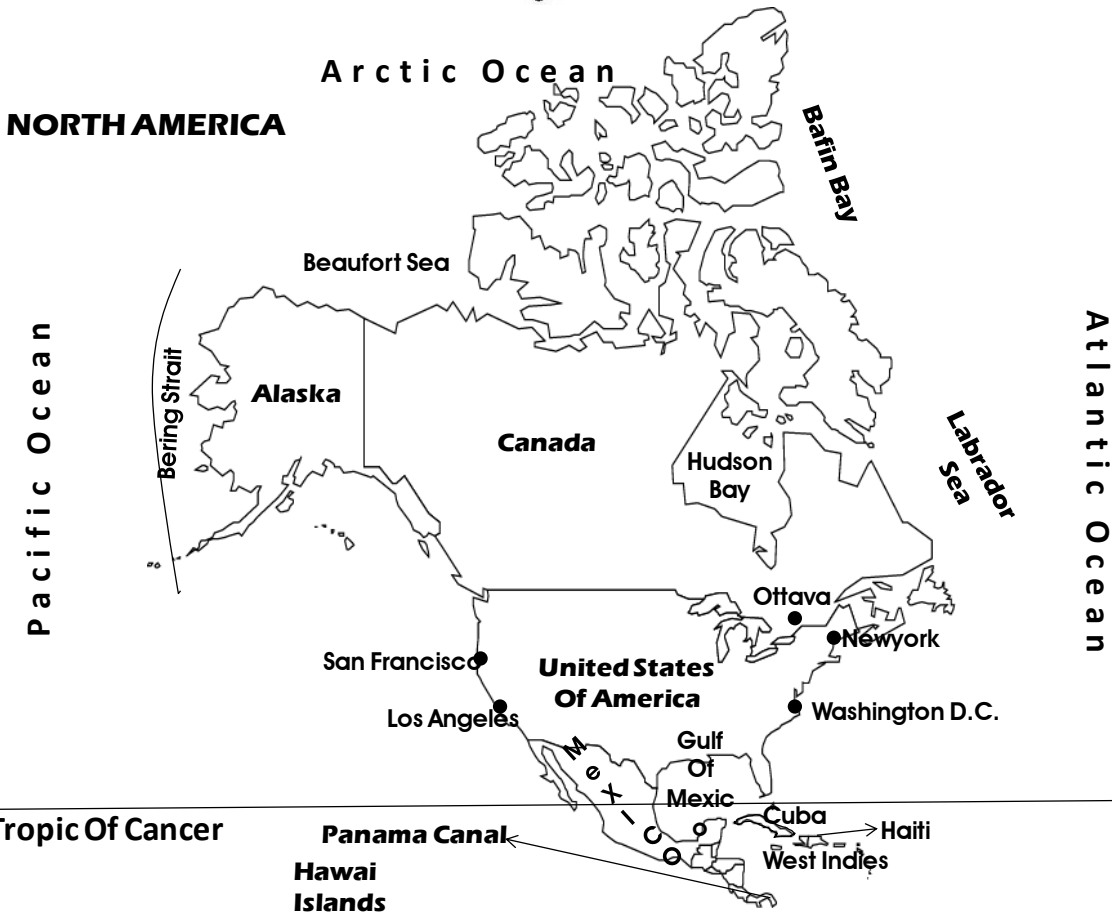




**Africa**



**NORTH AMERICA**





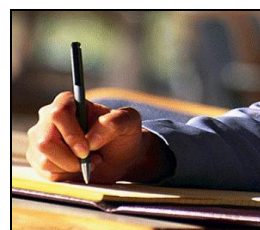
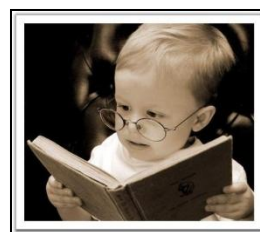
# GUIDELINES FOR STUDENTS TO SCORE HIGHEST MARKS IN SOCIAL STUDIES

*“Success needs 99% of perspiration and 1% of inspiration”*

- Thomas Alva Edison



1. Be positive. Public Examinations are also like terminal examinations.
2. Reach the examination centre half an hour before.
3. Present your answers in the form of points. Each point is worth 1/2 mark.
4. Write at least 8 points for 4 mark questions and 4 points for 2 mark questions.
5. Answer all the 1 mark questions on one page.
6. Start answering the questions which you can present well.
7. Maintain neat and legible handwriting throughout.
8. Leave a margin of one inch on the left-hand side of each page.
9. The number of lines on each page should not exceed 20.
10. Leave some space empty at the bottom of each page.
11. Make no mention of the year/s if you are not sure of it.
12. Don't start answering any question at the bottom of the page.
13. Avoid overwriting while answering questions in the bit paper.
14. The answer of a 2 mark question should cover at least half the page.
15. The given question should not be copied while answering any question.
16. Identifying some points in part A and some in part B on a map is not allowed.
17. Before commencing the examination take long breathes which gives you more oxygen and make you stress free.
18. Read the question paper completely and carefully before attempting to answer the questions.
19. Use quotation marks for important dates, years, incidents names of persons and titles.
20. Wrong answers should be struck out in one or two lines across and “wrong answer” must be written there.
21. Make no mention of the names of any Gods, religious symbols and appeals anywhere in the answer booklet.
22. The number of the question which we are answering must be written on the right side of the margin.
23. The number of each point in an answer must be written on the right side of the margin.
24. Choice questions can be answered only after all the questions are answered. The heading “Choice” must be given.
25. 4 mark question must have at least 8 points and the answer should cover at least one page.
26. Each question must have a suitable heading and subheadings in neat handwriting.
27. While pointing places on map, the points in only one part (either A or B) must be pointed out.
28. If any student wishes to point the places in both the parts, he/she can do so by using two different colours (Black or Blue).
29. In map pointing (Paper – I) thorough preparation must be given to Europe, Africa and South American continents.
30. Make sure that all the questions are answered and question numbers written clearly in the margin before handing in the answer booklet.
31. Don't write two or more answers in multiple choice questions in bit papers. Put the correct answer in brackets.



“Take up one idea. Make that one idea your life. Think of it, dream of it, live on that idea. Let the brain, muscles, nerves, every part of your body be full of that idea, and just leave every other idea alone. This is the way to Success...” - **Swamy Vivekananda.**

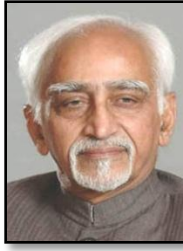




## Latest who is who



President of India  
Shri Pranab  
Mukherjee



Vice President of  
India  
Shri Mohd. Hamid  
Ansari



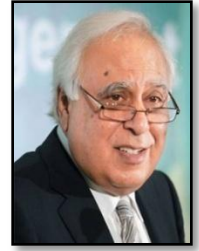
Prime Minister of  
India  
Dr. Manmohan  
Singh



Lok Sabha Speaker  
Smt. Meira Kumar



Minister of Home  
Affairs  
Shri Palaniappan  
Chidambaram



Minister of  
Human Resource  
Development  
Kapil sibal



Minister of  
External Affairs  
Shri S.M.  
Krishna



Minister of railways  
of India  
Shri Dinesh Trivedi



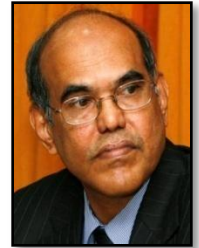
Chief election  
commissioner of  
India  
V. S. Sampath



Chief Justice of  
Supreme Court  
Hon'ble Justice  
S.H. Kapadia



National Human  
Rights Commission  
of India  
K.G. Balakrishnan



Governor of the  
Reserve Bank of  
India  
Dr. D. Subbarao



U.N.O. Secretary  
General:  
Ban Ki Moon



Planning commission  
vice President:  
Montec Singh  
Ahluvalia



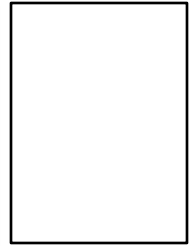
Minister of Defence  
Shri A.K. Antony



Governor of  
Andhra Pradesh  
Shri. E.S.L.  
Narasimhan



Chief Minister of  
Andhra Pradesh  
Shri. N. Kiran Kumar  
Reddy



Chief justice of  
High Court  
Andhra Pradesh



Assembly Speaker  
of Andhra Pradesh  
Shri. N. Manohar



Chairman of  
Legislative Council  
of A.P.  
Shri. Chakrapani



Finance Minister of  
A.P. Shri. A.  
Ramanarayana  
Reddy



Home Minister Of  
Andhra Pradesh  
Smt. Sabitha Indra  
Reddy

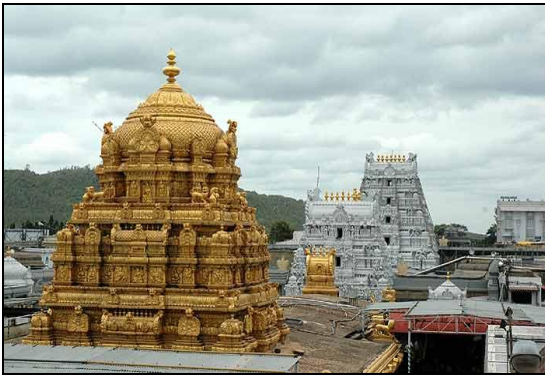


Minister for  
Secondary  
Education of A.P.  
Shri Partha Saradhi



Minister for Primary  
Education of A.P.  
Sri. S. Sailajanadh

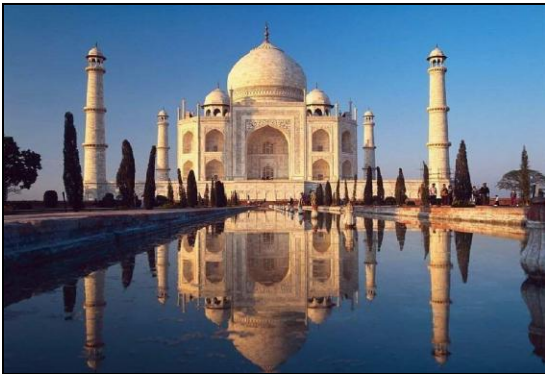
Note: The Currents affairs may change from time-to-time. Follow the news paper for updation.



**Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanam**



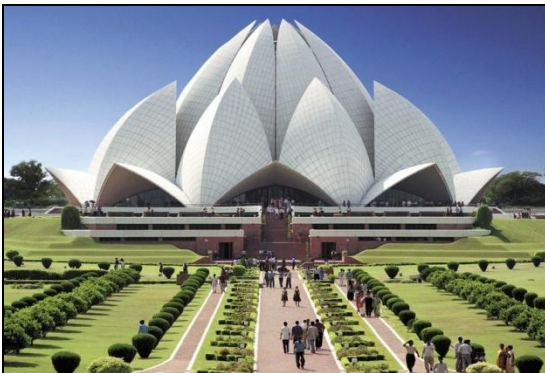
**Red Fort**



**Taj Mahal**



**Iron Pillar of Gupta**



**Lotus temple in New Delhi**



**Mahabali Puram Temple**



**Panch Mahal**



**Tanjore Brihadeeswara Temple**



**For Details Contact**

**K. SURESH**

**S.A., SOCIAL STUDIES**

**Z.P.High School, Srikalahasti,**

**Chittoor District.**

**Phone : 9441775926**

**Mail : [kunadisuresh@gmail.com](mailto:kunadisuresh@gmail.com)**

**Website : [sureshsrikalahasti.weebly.com](http://sureshsrikalahasti.weebly.com)**







₹ 45/-

(All parts) (postage extra)

FOR COPIES CONTACT:

***K. SURESH***

ZP High School (Boys), Srikalahasti.

Phone: 9441775926

Mail: [kunaatisuresh@gmail.com](mailto:kunaatisuresh@gmail.com)

**K.S.V. Krishna Reddy,**

M.A., (Eng), M.A., (Pol), M.L.I.Sc., B.Ed.,

S.A., Social Studies,

SVS ZPP Boys High School,

Ravulapalem, East Godavari Dist.

Phone: 9492146689.

[kris689@gmail.com](mailto:kris689@gmail.com)