

Fall of Constantinople

1. Trade b/w Asia&European countries
2. Arab&Italian merchants got monopoly
3. Turks captured Constantinople 1453
4. Trade is under the control of Turks
5. They started to put too many taxes
6. Trade became unprofitable
7. Spain&Portugal tried to break monopoly
8. Compass, Astrolabes & Gunpowder helped

Causes & Effects of Battle of Plassey

Causes-1. Misuse of Dastakas

2. Mending fort without permission
3. Black Room Tragedy

Effects-1. greed of Indian businessmen

2. Mir Jaffar became the Nawab of Bengal
3. Company gained exclusive rights over Bengal region.

4. Paid rupees 17 crore and 70 lakhs

3. Effects of British tax system

1. New zamindars class was created.
2. The farmers were exploited.
3. Land became a commodity.
4. Zamindars mortgage their lands.
5. Agriculture commercialized.
6. Money lenders became strong.

4. Impact of British modern education

1. Indians could Developed modernity,
2. literature & languages developed
3. Growth in nationalistic ideals
4. Periodicals started emerging
5. Social&religious reformation started.
6. The thoughts of thinkers brought fresh thinking
7. freedom struggles influenced Indians
8. understand their rich tradition.

5. Role of Sangolli Rayanna.

1. He was a brave Soldier.
2. Fought for independence of Kittur
3. He developed a sense of nationalism
4. He organized secret meetings.
5. He had an army of 500 men.
6. He looted the treasury,
7. He became furious

6. Srirangapatna treaty of 1792

1. Tippu part half of his Kingdom.
2. Forced to pay 3 crore rupees
3. Had to pledge two of his children
4. Forced to release prisoners of war.
5. British withdrew combined army
6. Destroyed the Srirangapatana fort

7. Achievements of Krishna Raj Wodiyar IV

1. Abolished fees in schools.
2. Started the University of Mysore.
3. founded Indian Institute of Science.
4. Dam constructed across Cauvery.
5. New railway lines were started.
6. Many industries were started.
7. formed the Legislative council.
8. Encouraged musicians.
9. Mysore became a 'Model State'.
10. Mahatma Gandhiji Called 'Rajashri'

8. preaching's / aims and objectives/ social and religious movements (Bramho, Prathana, Arya, Aligarh)

1. Advocated Monotheism.
2. Opposed Polygamy.
3. Advocated women education.
4. Advocated women Rights.
5. Advocated gender equality.
6. Opposed meaningless rituals.
7. Opposed child marriage and Caste.
8. Opposed untouchability.

9. Economic causes for 1857 Revolt.

1. Handicrafts and industries suffered.

2. Ind craftsmen became unemployed.

3. People lost their jobs.

4. Heavy tax on Indian goods

5. The farmers were exploited

6. Inam lands were withdrawn

10. Causes for the failure of 1857 revolt.

1. Did not spread every part of India.
2. Not a planned mutiny.
3. Disunity among the Indian soldiers.
4. Lack of direction and leadership.
5. Many rulers supported British.
6. People lost confidence.
7. Lack of arms & expertise.

11. The effects of 1857 Revolt.

1. It is India's 'Magna Carta' in 1858.
2. agreements with kings accepted.
3. expansion plans had to be given up.
4. A stable government to Indians.
5. There would be equality before law.
6. not interfere in religious matters.

12. Role of Moderates

1. Reduce the military expenditure.
2. Organized public meetings
3. Development of Indian industries.
4. Providing good education.
5. Faith in the rule of British
6. Conducting meetings
7. Appeal by prayers and requests.
8. Try to bring awareness in people.
9. Submitted memorandums
10. education, poverty alleviation.

13. Role of Extremists/

Role of Bal Gangadhar Tilak

1. Called moderates as political beggars
2. Opposed Partition of Bengal.
3. Lal, Bal, Pal were leaders.
4. demanded for complete freedom.
5. They try to organize common people.
6. started swadeshi movement.
7. Tilak declared "Swaraj is my birth right and I will get it at any cost".
8. Opposed foreign goods.
9. Shivaji Jayanti and Ganesh Utsav
10. Kesari and Maratha newspaper

14. Subhash Chandra Bose

1. Known as Nethaji
2. Rejected civil service post.
3. established Forward Black.
4. Escaped from house arrest.
5. Sought help from Hitler.
6. Took leadership of INA.
7. He called for 'Delhi Chalo' & 'Give me blood I will give you freedom'.
8. Subhash died in a plane accident.

15. Jawahar Lal Nehru

1. First Prime minister of India
2. designed Indian foreign policy
3. implemented Five Year Plan
4. Integrated princely states with India.
5. reorganizing all states on language.
6. followed mixed economy
7. Architect of Modern India.
8. followed non-alignment policy.

16. Non-Cooperative Movement.

1. Abstaining schools and colleges
2. it became people's movement
3. Many Lawyers sacrificed their career
4. Boycotting courts
5. Boycotting elections and resign
6. Boycotting foreign goods and
7. the government functions
8. leaders returned their awards.

17. Quit India Movement -1942

1. Gandhi call to "Do or Die".
2. prominent leaders were arrested.
3. new leaders were emerged

4. Jayapraksh Narayan took leadership.

5. common people participated

6. collected funds from people

7. gave a proper direction

8. led by socialist wing of congress.

18. Role of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

1. Planned to remove caste system
2. Mahad&Kalaram' temple movements
3. Attended the 3 Round Table Conferen
4. Established 'Bahishkruta Hitakarini Sabha' and 'Swatantra Karmika Party'
5. Newspapers like Janata&Mukanayaka
6. Chairman of Drafting Committee
7. First Law Minister of free India
8. awarded the 'Bharat Ratna'

19. To improve the Status of Women

1. Women&child development depart
2. Child marriage prohibition act,
3. Dowry prohibition act.
4. Mahila Mandalas, Yuvathi Mandalas
5. 'Stree Shakti' & Self- help groups
6. Established Women's commissions
7. 33% Reservations in Local bodies.
8. Reservations in government jobs.

20. Relationship - India & USA.

1. Bigger democratic nations
2. Equal distance between power blocs
3. Helped financially for Five-year Plans
4. Supported during Chinese aggression
5. both concern for curbing terrorism
6. good relationship in foreign trade, science & technology, space & education
7. Bound by principles of World peace

21. Relationship - India & Russia.

1. India has good relationship with it
2. Russia opposed China aggression
3. Russia mediated Tashkent agreement
4. Supported Liberation of Goa in 1961
5. Agreement of 20 years for peace
6. assisted to establish steel plants
7. helped to growth in industry&coms
8. Supporting for permanent seat in UN

22. Objectives of UNO

1. international peace and security
2. friendly relations among nations
3. faith in fundamental human rights
4. achieve international cooperation
5. establish justice and respect
6. a centre for harmonizing all nations.

23. Legal Measures to eradicate untouchability in India.

1. Section 17 prohibits untouchability
2. Untouchability crime act 1955,
3. Citizens' Rights Protection Act' 1976
4. untouchability is a punishable offence
5. Reservation SC, ST and OBC,
6. 1989 act given special responsibilities

24. Causes & Effects of Unemployment

1. Over-population
2. Mechanization
3. untouchability
4. high division of labour
5. Social inequality
6. Insufficient capital
7. Illiteracy

Effects- 1. Poverty 2. Ill-health

3. Crimes and corruption
4. Family disintegration
5. Cheating and robbery
6. Prostitution

25. Differences between organized and unorganized labour

Organized labour

1. Governed by rules
2. Have job security
3. They have fixed wages.
4. They have fixed time for work
5. Have medical facility

Unorganized labour

- .Not governed by rules
- .No job security
- .They do not have fixed wages.
- .They have no fixed time for work
- 5.No medical facility

26.Importance of Himalayas.

1. Provide protection to India
2. birth-place of many rivers
3. hydro-electric power generation
4. home for many plants and animals
5. treasure-house of minerals
- 6.Famous tourism & religious centre

27. Indian agriculture gambling with the monsoon winds explain.

- 1.Climature has great influence on economy
- 2.monsoons control agriculture of India
3. Less rainfall leads to drought
4. Heavy leads floods
5. destruction to life and property.

28. Causes for Soil erosion

1. Deforestation
2. Over grazing.
3. Unscientific methods of cultivation
4. Over irrigation
5. Manufacture of bricks, tiles and pots

29. Measure to preventing soil erosion.

1. Afforestation and reforestation
2. Control over grazing.
3. Contour farming,
4. Construction of check dams.
5. Contour bonding.
6. Planned use of water

30.Conservation of Forests

1. Cutting down dried-up trees
2. Protecting trees against diseases.
3. Planting saplings and sowing seeds.
4. Guarding the illegal cutting of trees.
5. Avoiding grazing of domestic animals.
6. Motivating people to plant saplings.
7. Creating awareness among people.
8. Implementing Social forestry projects.

31. Importance of Agriculture

1. Main occupation of Indians
2. Provide food grains
3. more employment opportunities
4. Support tertiary sector
5. It support the industries
6. Supply raw materials
7. Develop the economy
8. supports transport, trade & banking

32.Types of farming's in agriculture.

1. Subsistence farming
 - a) Sedentary farming
 - b) shifting cultivation
2. Intensive farming
3. Commercial farming
4. Mixed farming
5. Plantation farming
6. Horticultural farming
7. Dry farming

33. Advantages of road transport.

- 1.Development of villages and agriculture
2. Movement of products to the markets
3. Provide the movement of goods
4. Provide door to door service.
5. Feeders to railways,
- 5.Essential in development of industries

34. Factors influence the location of

- . Availability of raw materials,
- . Energy resources, market,
- . Transport facility,
- . Availability of labour,
- . port facility,
- . the land availability at low cost,
- . technology and government policies.

35. Effects & Remedial measures of natural disasters. (Cyclones, floods. All)

- Effects-
1. loss of life and property
 2. disturbs electricity supply
 3. obstruction of transport facilities.
 4. Spread of infectious diseases
 5. rivers may cause floods
 6. disturbs rail routes

Remedial measures

1. Keeping ready medical facilities
2. Keep potable water and clothes
3. Keeping the army battalions ready.
4. Relocate to safer place.
5. Re-routing trains and buses
6. Supply of food other basic things

36. Objectives of Five-Year Plans

- 1.Increasing the production to the maximum extent possible.
- 2.Increasing employment opportunities.
- 3.Reducing the economic disparities.
- 4.Ensuring economic stability.
- 5.Modernising the economy etc

37. Achievements of Five-year plans

1. Growth in national income
2. Self-sufficiency in the food grains
3. Increasing employment Opportunities
4. Progress in science technology
5. Expansion of industries& service sector
6. Development in agriculture
7. Modern technology used in all sectors
8. Services of our engineers is exported

38. Role of panchayath raj institution

- 1.Enable rural people to participate in rural development
- 2.Provide basic facilities(roads,hospital)
3. More employment opportunities
4. Agricultural irrigation is expanded
5. Rural & cottage industries improved
- 6.Establishment of food processing units
7. seminars and training programmes
8. over-all development of rural areas

39.Difference-Public & Private Finance

- 1.Income & Expenditure of a person
- 2.calculate income then spend it
- 3.transactions are kept confidential.
- 4.savings supplement their prosperity.

Public Finance

- 1.Income & Expenditure of Government
- 2.calculates its expenditure then income
3. discussed in the legislative houses
4. always plan more expenditure

40. Aspects of non-tax revenue

- 1.Net profit earned by R B I.
- 2.profit generated by Indian Railways.
- 3.Revenue byPost&Telecommunications
- 4.Revenue by Public Sector Industries.
- 5.The revenue by the Coins and Mints.
- 6.Various types of fees and penalties

41.Functions/ importance/ advantages/characteristics of banks

- 1.Safe custody of money
- 2.Accept deposits
- 3.Helps in making payments
- 4.Promote savings
- 5.Helps in collecting of money
- 6.Lending loan in advance
- 7.Helps smooth financial transactions
- 8.Issue debit and credit card
- 9.Safe deposit lockers facility
10. Home and Vehicle Loans

42.services offered by the Post offices

1. National Savings Certificate
- 2.Kissan Vikas Patra
- 3.Monthly Recurring deposits
- 4.Postal Life Insurance

5.Pension payment

6.Money transfer

43.Characteristics of Entrepreneurs

- 1.Creativity
- 2.Team building
- 3.decision making
- 4.Leadership
5. Dynamism
6. Goal orientation
7. Innovation
8. Problem solving

44.Functions of an entrepreneur.

1. Preparing various plans.
2. Organizes factors of production.
- 3.Takes decisions on product, technology
4. Coordinates things effectively
5. Introduces new methods.
6. Handles budget of his concern.
7. Bears Risk and uncertainty.
8. Gives direction to business.

45.Self-employment opportunities

1. Advertising agencies
2. Marketing consultancies
3. Industrial consultancies
4. Photo coping centres
5. Industrial testing lab
6. Internet browsing
7. Beauty parlours
8. TV and cable networking

46. Objectives of Consumer Act

- 1.importance for safety and quality.
- 2.Avoiding sale of dangerous goods.
- 3.Prevention Trade Malpractices
- 4.Supervision on Quality,Weights&Pric
- 5.Compensating to the Consumers
- 6.Creating awareness to the consumers

47.Improve the Literacy rate in India

1. Sarva Siksha Abhiyan
2. National Literacy Mission
3. Sakshara Bharath
4. Right to Education-2009

48.Features of economic backwardness

1. Shortage of food. (causes for poverty)
2. Lack of capital
3. Lack in technology
4. Lack of medical facilities
- 5.Lack of higher educational amenities

49. Housing programmes of India

1. Indira Awas Yojana
- 2.Ambedkar-Valmiki Housing Programme
3. Ashraya Yojana' etc

50. remedies for the Unemployment

1. Population control
2. Encouragement to cottage industries
3. Agricultural development
4. Industrial development
5. Educational reforms &Five-year plan.
6. Vocational education
- 7.Rural development
8. Employment-guarantee programs etc

MAP Questions: 1.Bhakaranagall 2.Kandla

- 3.Surat 4.Bombay High 5.mumbai 6.Tarapur
- 7.Marmagao 8.Bhadravathi 9.Davanagere
- 10.New Mangalore 11.Kaiga12.Bengaluru
- 13.Kochi14.Kalpakam15.Chennai16.Kolkata
- 17.Vishakapnam18.Narora19.Salem20.Bhil.

