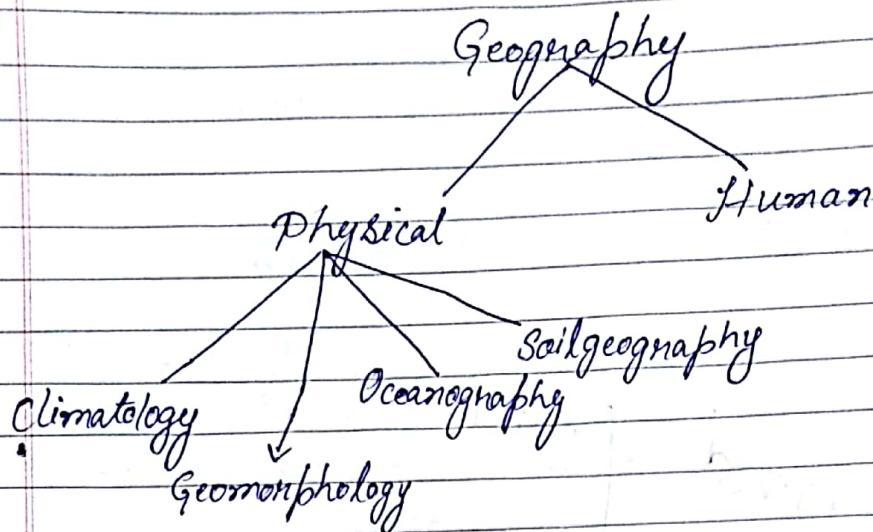


ESP (Geography)



Human:-

It is a branch of social science that deals with peoples, community, culture, race, economies & its interaction with environment.

Determinism :-

- i) Evolved from Darwin's survival of the fittest
- ii) Man is a passive agent.
- iii) Nature is an active agent.
- iv) Every action of nature human is interpreted as nature's action.

Followers of determinism :-

- i) Aristotle
- ii) Strabo
- iii) Alexander-van-Humboldt

Environmental determinism :-

- i) Concept given by Frederick Ratzel
- ii) Environment determines the actions of human.

In tropics people are more lazy because of environment/climate whereas Europe or America have pleasant climate hence

their effectiveness is high.

Constitution

Keshav Narayan Bharti Case 1973 -

The supreme court adjudicated that any part of the constitution can be amended (By the parliament) but the Basic Structure cannot be altered. This case was the first time gives birth to the Basic Structure doctrine.

JUDICIAL ACTIVISM - (Novel meaning)

✓ The judiciary may declare a law as null & void if it feels that the Basic Structure has been violated.

History

1765 - 1858 → India under East India Co.

1858 - 1947 → India under British Govt.

1764 (Battle of Buxar)

Mughal ruler

- i) M-Shah Alam II
- ii) Mirka Sim (Bengal)
- iii) Sujandheulla (Agrodh)

j) Robert Clive
(Govt. of Bengal)

Bengal

↓
Subadar
(Administration)

↓
Deewain
(Economy)

1858 - i) Govt. of India Act

- a) Abolition of the power of East India Company
- b) India came directly under the British govt.
- c) Abolition of the power of Governor general of India
Last governor general - Lord Canning
- d) Starting started post
as viceroy of India.
- e) Formation of a new ~~post~~ post as a secretary of the state (main function is linking between India & England).

f) Before 1858 we didn't pay tax.

Started income tax for the first time.

ii) ~~Grand Durbar~~ Grand Durbar

- a) Held on 1st November
- b) Held in Allahabad
- c) Lord Canning arranged the grand durbar.
- d) Lord Canning declared abolition of doctrine of lapse.
- e) Started by Lord Dalhousie in 1848
- f)

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Possibilism :-

- i) Develop as a reaction (opposite) of determinism
- ii) Man is the active agent; nature passive agent.
- iii) Every natural activity is determined by human

Followers

- i) Vidal - de - la - Blache (concept of pays)
- ii) Jean Brunhes

Neo-determinism :-

- i) Griffith Taylor
- ii) It is also known as stop & go determinism
- iii) Behaves like traffic controller i.e., human activity should stop when nature is harmed & when we have reclaim the nature we will go forward.

Constitution

Judicial Activism:-

Judicial review :- The Supreme court can once and for all decide upon the legality or illegality of any law, constitutional amendments etc.

Suo-moto-cognizance :- The court can initiate proceedings or take action regarding a matter of public importance on legal implications without the need for a person to file a case before the court.

Jurisdiction of the Court :-

Broadly the Supreme Court has

3 Jurisdictions -

- 1) Original
- 2) Appellate
- 3) Advisory

Original Jurisdiction :- Only the Supreme Court can hear disputes regarding or cases involving -

- i) Union of India v/s One or more states.
- ii) Union of India & One or more states v/s One or more States.
- iii) Disputes between two or more states.

Appellate :- The Supreme Court is the highest court of appeal in the Nation.

Cases :-

- i) Cases can be referred to the Supreme Court which require interpretation of the constitution.

- II) Civil cases which do not require interpretation of constitution.
- III) Criminal cases which do not require interpretation of constitution.

Advisory :- The President of India may seek advise from the Supreme Court regarding matters of legal importance under ~~the~~ Article 143.

In such a case the Supreme Court is bound to tender advise but that advise is not binding upon the President.

~~Geography~~

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In equitorial region convectional rainfall is also known as 4 pm rainfall

Human Adaptation in equitorial region:-

Masai (Tribe)

Mediterranean:-

The Mediterranean region is also known as ~~Fruit~~ Fruit basket of the earth.

Temperate Grassland:-

(~~Steppe~~) Steppes (Also Known as Prairies in North America).

This is also known as Granaries of the world.

Economics

Financial Market

- 1) Money Market
- 2) Capital Market

(1) Money Market

- a) Organised Money Market
- b) Unorganised Money Market
- c) Co-operative market

a) Organised :-

RBI is the regulatory body of organised money market.

- * National / Govt. Bank (Public sector)
- * Private Sector Bank (ICICI, Axis, HDFC)
- * Foreign Bank (Standard chartered)
- * Regional Rural Bank

2 types -

- (i) Scheduled Bank
- (ii) Non-Scheduled Bank

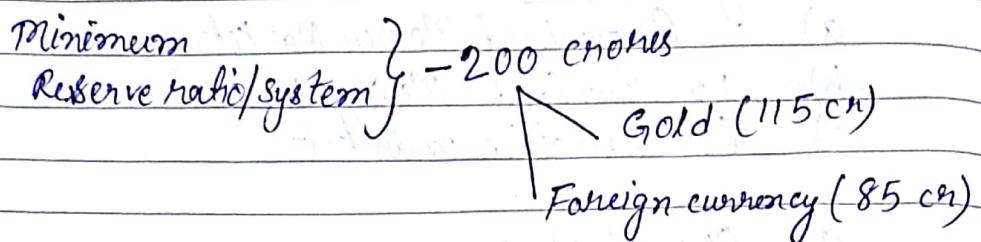
(i) Scheduled Bank:- The commercial Bank which can submit 5-lakh rupees to RBI (Act to 1934, RBI) the Bank will be called Scheduled Bank.

At present to open a private bank 500 crore rupees is required.

For small payment bank the amount is 100 crore rupees (eg PAYTM etc.)

Major functions of RBI :-

- i) RBI can print new currency note
- ii) The method through which RBI can print new currency note is called minimum reserve ratio system.



Q) What is the max. capacity of RBI to print every month.

Ans - i) Max. 300 crores

iii) RBI is called Bankers Bank.

This means that RBI can regulate all the banks in India.

iv) RBI can control money supply of an economy.

v) RBI can control the exchange rate of Indian economy.

vi) RBI is called bank of govt.

(except Sikkim & Jammu & Kashmir)

vii) Present governor of RBI is

Dh. Urjit Patel.

Name of the 4 deputy governor of RBI

a) Mr. S. S Mundra

b) Mr. Viral Acharya

c) N.S Vishwanathan

d) V.P Kanungo

viii) Four branches of RBI -

a) Mumbai (Head Quarter)

b) Kolkata

c) Chennai

d) New Delhi

b) Un-organised money market:-

i) chit-fund

ii) Private money lenders & others non-banking financial companies. (e.g.- Muthoot Finance)

c) Co-operative structure:-

3 parts -

- i) State co-operative (controlled by RBI / state)
- ii) Central / District Co-operative
- iii) P.A.C.S (Primary Agricultural Credit Societies)

Questions -

- 1) Definition of Bank
- 2) Major criteria of Scheduled Bank
- 3) What is meant by monetary policies.
- 4) Instruments of monetary measures.
- 5) Aliases of RBI
- 6) RBI started its function in which year?
(Ans 1935)
- 7) RBI was Nationalised in which year?
- 8) Before 1948, RBI was the central bank of which countries?
(Ans - Pakistan, Myanmar)

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Writs Jurisdiction :-

- (i) Part III of the constitution contains fundamental rights which is a very important component of any democratic nation.
- (ii) An individual may directly approach Supreme Court to enforce their Fundamental Rights under ~~Art~~ 32 where the individual may also directly approach High court under Art. 226 for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
- (iii) To enforce Fundamental Rights, the Supreme / High Court may issue 5 types of ~~writs~~ writs:
rights ~~writs~~
 - a) Habeas - Corpus
 - b) Mandamus
 - c) Prohibition
 - d) Certiorari
 - e) Quo - Warranto

- a) Habeas Corpus (To present the body of) :-
Arrested or detained individual must be produced in body before the Court, when the writ of Habeas - Corpus is issued.
The court will examine the reasons of arrest / detention and will nullify it, if the grounds are found to be malafied.

- * An arrested or detained person has to be produced before the Court or before Magistrate within 24 hours of his arrest.

* An arrest / detention can be declared void if grounds of arrests / detention is not justified.

b) Mandamus (Command) :- The Court can issue the writ of Mandamus to any public body or even the govt. asking it to perform its duties which it was not performing.

* Mandamus cannot be issued against private bodies or against President, Chief Justices etc.

c) Prohibition :- The Court can issue the writ of prohibition to a lower board, magistrate, others judicial bodies to prevent it from taking up a case which may be beyond its jurisdiction.

* Prohibition can only be issued to judicial or quasi-judicial bodies.

d) Certiorari (To certify) :- A higher Court can issue the writ of certiorari to a lower body asking to transfer a case pending or to quash a case.

* This may be issued to a lower court if it goes beyond its jurisdiction or makes an error of law.

e) Quo-Warranto (By what warrant)

The Court can issue quo-warranto to enquire into the legality of a person's claims over a public office.

* Quo-warranto is applicable for public offices only.

Geography (National Region)

Tundra:- They are also known as Perma-frost.

Perma-frost:- The soil is permanently frozen.

Human adaptations in the Natural regions -

- i) In the Equatorial region
- ii) In the hot Desert Bedouin
- iii) In Tundra Eskimos (found in Igloo)

2nd Chapter

Characteristics of Developed Economies :-

- (i) Double digit G.D.P.
- (ii) High employment rate.
- (iii) Major Source of Revenue is from Secondary and Tertiary sector.
- (iv) Education rate is very high.
- (v) Welfare of the citizens are thought by the Nation. (amenities/facilities)
- (vi) Health conditions are extremely good.