

CLASS 10th
CBSE 2025

SOCIAL SCIENCE KHATAM IN 99 PAGES

- ▶ TOPPERS' THEORY AS PER THE LATEST CBSE SYLLABUS
- ▶ INCLUDES TRICKS, MNEMONICS & SOLVED EXAMPLES
- ▶ HINGLISH LANGUAGE MAINTAINS 2 WAY COMMUNICATION



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S No.	Name of the chapters	Pg No.
	History	
1.	The Rise of Nationalism in Europe	1
2.	Nationalism in India	10
3.	The Making of Global World	17
4.	The Age of Industrialisation	19
5.	Print Culture and Modern World	23
	Geography	
1.	Resource & Development	28
2.	Forest and Wildlife resources	37
3.	Water Resources	40
4.	Agriculture	44
5.	Mineral & Energy Resources	50
6.	Manufacturing Industries	55
7.	Lifelines Of National Economy	60

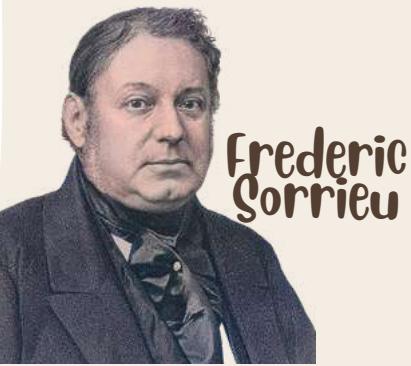
S No.	Name of the chapters	Pg No.
	Civics	
1.	Power Sharing	66
2.	Federalism	69
3.	Gender, Religion and Cast	73
4.	Political Parties	77
5.	Outcomes of Democracy	82
	Economic	
1.	Development	84
2.	Sector of the Indian Economy	89
3.	Money and Credit	93
4.	Globalization and the Indian Economy	98

Rise Of Nationalism In Europe

Europe kaise azad hua ?

FREDERIC SORRIEU'S VISION OF WORLD

Ye Konsi Painting Hai ?
Kisne Banayi Hai ?



- In 1848, French artist Frédéric Sorrieu created a series of four prints depicting his vision of a world made up of democratic and social republics.
- The first print showed people from Europe and America of all ages and social classes marching in homage to the statue of Liberty.
- The Statue of Liberty held a torch to symbolize enlightenment and the Charter of the Rights of Man in the other hand.
- Sorrieu's vision included distinct nations, but united under democratic and social republics.
- The emergence of nation-states was the end result of Sorrieu's vision.

Utopian – A vision of a society that is so ideal that it is unlikely to actually exist

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND THE IDEA OF THE NATION

Steps taken by French Revolutionaries to create the sense of Collective Belonging :-

- Adoption of a constitution that enshrined equal rights for all citizens.
- Introduction of a new tricolor national flag, replacing the former royal standard. 
- Promotion of the concepts of citizenship (de citoyen) and loyalty to the fatherland (la Patrie). 
- Abolition of internal customs duties on goods, facilitating free movement of capital. 
- Adoption of French as the common language. 

Mnemonic

FECTIL

- F - French as the common language
- E - Equal rights in the constitution
- C - Change to a tricolor national flag
- T - Tax abolition on goods
- I - Internal customs duty elimination
- L - Loyalty to the fatherland

NAPOLEANIC CODE OR CIVIL CODE OF 1804



The Civil Code of 1804, also known as the Napoleonic Code, was a comprehensive legal code introduced by Napoleon Bonaparte in France.

It aimed to provide :-

- Eliminated privileges based on birth.
- Abolished the feudal system.
- Removed the guild system.
- Improved transportation and communication systems.
- Secured the right to property.

Mnemonic

EAR IS

- E - Eliminated privileges based on birth.
- A - Abolished the feudal system.
- R - Removed the guild system.
- I - Improved transportation and communication systems.
- S - Secured the right to property.

Napolean france me
dictatorship laya aur phir
Napoleanic code bhi
introduce kara...



DEMERITS

There were Demerits too :-

- Limited individual freedoms
- Patriarchal principles
- Lack of flexibility
- Inequality among social classes
- Limited representation
- Limited recognition of local customs
- Influence on other legal systems

Conservatism – A political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition, established institutions and customs, and preferred gradual development to quick change

JCB KI Khudai se accha ye dekh lete
hain ki Europe me nationalism kese
bana?

THE MAKING OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

Some Important factors that led to the Rise of Nationalism in Europe :-

- Rise of Middle Class
- Spread of Ideology of Liberalism
- The New Script of Conservatism
- The Treaty of Vienna
- The Rise of Nationalism



Aristocracy

- They owned estates and properties in both the countryside and townhouses.
- They spoke French and were a numerically small group.
- They were also united by a common way of life.

Peasantry

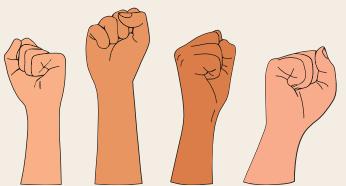
They were the majority in numbers.

Middle Class

- Due to industrialization, new social groups such as the working class and middle class emerged.
- The middle class consisted of industrialists, businessmen, and professionals.
- Among the educated, liberal middle class, the idea of national unity gained popularity.

LIBERAL NATIONALISM

- Liberalism for the middle classes meant individual freedom and equality before the law.
- Economically, liberalism stood for free markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on trade.
- Zollverein abolished tariffs and reduced trade barriers.



A NEW CONSERVATISM AFTER 1815

- In 1815, European governments were driven by conservatism, favoring monarchy, the Church, and social hierarchies.
- The Congress of Vienna restored the Bourbon dynasty to power and reversed Napoleon's territorial annexations.
- Representatives from Britain, Russia, Prussia, and Austria participated in the Congress of Vienna to settle Europe's affairs.
- Liberal nationalists critiqued the new conservative order and advocated for press freedom.



Napolean Bonaparte Got Defeated in WaterLoo 1815. He was defeated by Britain , Prussia , Austria ,Russia .

Mnemonic

B-PRAK

B - BRITAIN
P - PRUSSIA
R - RUSSIA A
- AUSTRIA K
- Killed



Effects of Treaty of Vienna

Bourbon Dynasty rose to Power	Setting up of new States in France Boundaries	Russia gained new territories	Austria gained control over Northern Italy	Russia given part of Poland	Russia given portion Of Saxony	Monarchy got restored	Conservative order got restored
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THE AGE OF REVOLUTION (1830 - 48)

Romantic Imagination & National Feeling

- Culture played a crucial role in shaping the idea of the nation.
- Art, poetry, stories, and music influenced nationalist sentiments.
- Romantic artists criticized reason and science while promoting emotions, intuition, and mystical feelings.
- They popularized the essence of the nation.
- Local folklore was collected and used to spread nationalism, even among those who couldn't read.
- Language was used as a means to resist foreign dominance.



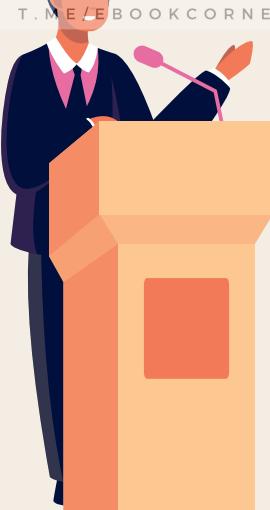
Hunger, Hardship and Revolts

- Population increased significantly across Europe.
- Job opportunities decreased due to the increase in population.
- Cities became overcrowded as people migrated to urban areas for work.
- There was stiff competition between handmade goods and cheaper machine-made goods.
- Food prices rose, and there were food shortages.
- Peasants and weavers revolted against the challenging economic and social conditions.



The Revolution of Liberals 1848

- In 1848, uprisings occurred in European countries involving the poor and middle classes.
- Middle-class movements in regions without independent nation-states like Germany, Italy, and Poland called for constitutionalism and national unification.
- The middle classes used growing popular unrest to push for the creation of a nation-state with parliamentary principles.



MAKING OF GERMANY & ITALY

GERMANY

- German middle class aimed to unify the different regions into a nation state.
- Monarchy, military and large landowners repressed the movement.
- Prussia took initiative in German unification.
- Architect of unification, Otto von Bismarck, used the Prussian army and bureaucracy.
- Prussian victory in three wars over seven years, including with Austria, Denmark and France, completed the German unification process.



ITALY

- In the mid-19th century, Italy was divided into seven states ruled by different powers.
- Giuseppe Mazzini formed a secret society called Young Italy with a program for a unitary Italian republic.
- King Victor Emmanuel II of Sardinia-Piedmont, with the help of Count Cavour and Giuseppe Garibaldi, led the movement to unify Italy's regions.



- In 1859, Sardinia-Piedmont defeated Austria, and in 1860, armed volunteers led by Garibaldi liberated southern Italy and the kingdom of Two Sicilies.
- Italy was finally unified in 1871, with Victor Emmanuel II as its king, after Rome was vacated by France and became a part of Sardinia.



GIUSEPPE MAZZINI

- He was a member of the secret society of Carbonari.
- In 1831, he was exiled for attempting a revolution in Liguria.
- He founded two more underground societies - Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne.
- He believed that nations were intended by God to be the natural units of mankind and that Italy should be a unified republic.
- He was described by Metternich as "the most dangerous enemy of social order."



Giuseppe Mazzini

Mnemonic

GESMM

G - Genoa me Born Hua
 E - Exile (DeshNikala) me chale gye the in 1831 for attempting revolution in Liguria
 S - Secret Societies banai For Ex :- Young Italy In Marsellies & YoungEurope in Berne
 M - Monarch ke Bahut Bada Dushman !!
 M - Metternich ne Most Dangerous Enemy of Social Order Keh Diya

REVOLUTION IN GREECE

- Greece, which had been a part of the Ottoman Empire since the 15th century, fought for independence.
- Nationalists in Greece received support from Western European artists, poets, and Greeks living outside Greece.
- Finally, in 1832, the Treaty of Constantinople recognized Greece as an independent nation.



UNIFICATION OF BRITAIN

- The people of British Isles had ethnic identities such as English, Welsh, Scot, and Irish.
- The English nation became more powerful and extended its influence over other nations.
- The Act of Union in 1707 between England and Scotland led to the formation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, allowing England to impose its influence on Scotland.
- The Scottish Highlanders were banned from speaking their Gaelic language and wearing their national dress.
- A new 'British nation' was created by promoting a dominant English culture.



VISUALIZING THE NATION

During the 18th and 19th century, artists found a way to personify nations as female figures, using them as allegories for the nation. The chosen female form did not represent any particular woman in real life, but instead became a symbol for the nation. In France, the female allegory was named Marianne, while in Germany, it was called Germania.



► **Germania**
FEMALE ALLEGORY
OF GERMANY

Marianne
FEMALE ALLEGORY OF
FRANCE



IMPORTANT SYMBOLS

Attribute	Significance
Broken chains	Being freed
Breastplate with eagle	Symbol of the German empire – strength
Crown of oak leaves	Heroism
Sword	Readiness to fight
Olive branch around the sword	Willingness to make peace
Black, red and gold tricolour	Flag of the liberal-nationalists in 1848, banned by the Dukes of the German states
Rays of the rising sun	Beginning of a new era

NATIONALISM & IMPERIALISM

How the Balkans Became the Source of Nationalist Tension in Europe after 1871 :-

- The Balkans was a region characterized by geographical and ethnic diversity.
- The region was primarily inhabited by Slavs and was under the control of the Ottoman Empire.
- Nationalist ideas began to spread throughout the Balkans.
- One by one, different nationalities in the region declared their independence through struggles.
- The Balkans later became one of the causes of the First World War.

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Nationalism In India

India me Nationalism kaise spread
hua Itni Diversity ke Baad Bhi

SPREAD OF NATIONALISM IN INDIA

- Nationalism in India developed during the anti-colonial struggle.
- Educated Indians demanded more autonomy in the mid-19th century.
- The Indian National Congress led the nationalist movement.
- Gandhi played a key role in mobilizing and uniting Indians.
- Internal conflicts arose due to differing ideologies and strategies.

EFFECT OF WAR



- War led to a rise in defense spending financed by loans and higher taxes.
- Prices doubled between 1913 and 1918, causing hardship for people. Forced conscription in rural areas caused anger among the population.
- Crop failures and an influenza outbreak resulted in food shortages. Between 12-13 million people died from famine and epidemic caused by the war.

Mnemonic

L - Led to Increase in Defence Expenditure
I - Income Tax was introduced & Custom Duties were raised.
LIPSI
P - Prices were increased
S - Supply of Soldiers & Forced Requirement
I - In India, Acute Shortage of Food & Spreading of Influenza

SATYAGRAHA

- Satyagraha focused on the importance of truth and the pursuit of it.
- It advocated that physical force was unnecessary to fight against injustice if the cause was true.
- Through non-violence, a Satyagrahi could win without seeking revenge or being aggressive.
- The aim was to persuade people, including oppressors, to see the truth, rather than imposing it through violence.
- Satyagraha ensured that truth would ultimately triumph.

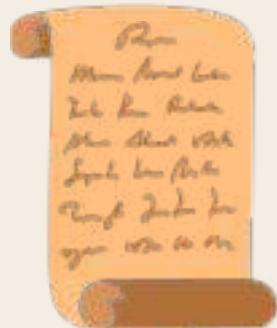


In January 1915, Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa. He CORNER visited Champaran in Bihar in 1916 to motivate peasants to fight against the oppressive plantation system. The following year, he led a Satyagraha to support the demands of the Kheda district peasants in Gujarat to relax revenue collection. In 1918, Gandhi organized a Satyagraha among cotton mill workers in Ahmedabad.

YT/@padhreakshay

ROWLATT ACT (1919)

- Rowlatt Act was passed hastily through the Imperial Legislative Council despite strong opposition from Indian members.
- The Act granted the government broad powers to suppress political activities.
- Political prisoners could be detained without trial for up to two years.
- The Act led to the imposition of martial law, with General Dyer appointed to enforce it.



imposition of direct military control over normal civil functions + suspended Civil law.

Mnemonic

HOD

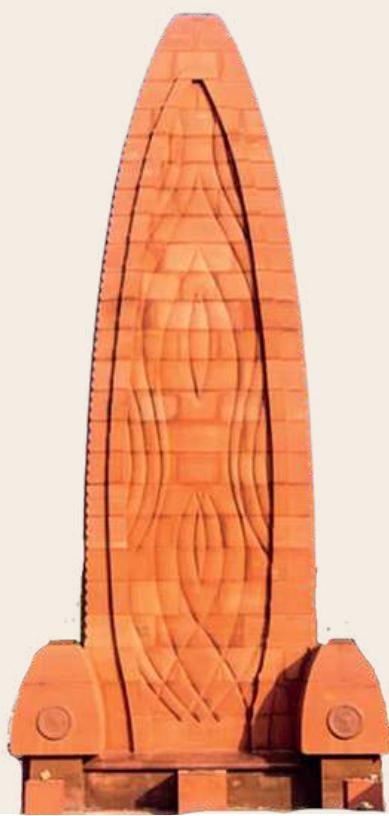
H - Hurriedly Passed

O - Opposition of Indians But Passed

D - Detention of Political Prisoners without trial for 2 years

JALLIANWALA BAGH MASSACRE

- On April 13, 1919, a large crowd gathered in the enclosed area of Jallianwala Bagh.
- Some came to protest the government's new repressive measures, while others were attending the annual Baisakhi fair.
- Many villagers from outside the city were unaware of the imposed martial law.
- General Dyer blocked the exit points and ordered his troops to fire on the unarmed crowd, killing hundreds.
- Dyer's intention was to create a sense of terror and awe in the minds of Satyagrahis by producing a moral effect.





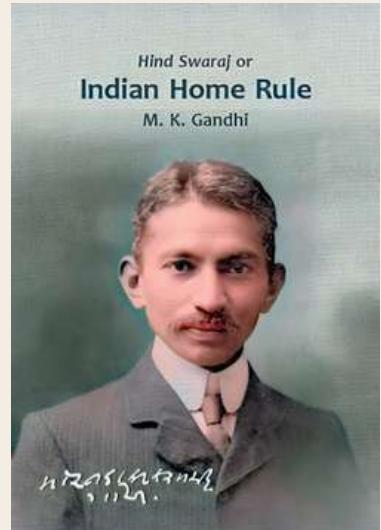
KHILAFAT ISSUE

- Ottoman Turkey was defeated in WWI.
- Muslims were concerned about the harsh peace treaty imposed on the Khalifa.
- A Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay to defend the Khalifa's temporal powers.
- Young Muslim leaders discussed a united mass action with Gandhi.
- Gandhi saw this as an opportunity to unify Muslims under a national movement.
- The non-cooperation movement was launched in 1920 to support Khilafat and Swaraj.

NON CO-OPERATION MOVEMENT

WHY, NON - COOPERATION ?

- Mahatma Gandhi's book *Hindi Swaraj* (1909) declares that British rule in India was established with the help of Indians.
- According to Gandhi, the British dominion in India survived solely because of Indian cooperation.
- Gandhi believed that if Indians refused to cooperate, the British rule in India would collapse within a year.
- In his book, Gandhi envisioned Swaraj, or self-rule, in India as a viable alternative to British dominion.



HOW CAN NON-COOPERATION BECOME A MOVEMENT ?

- Mahatma Gandhi proposed a staged approach for the noncooperation movement.
- The first stage involved surrendering government-awarded titles and boycotting civil services, army, police, and foreign goods.
- The second stage would be initiated if the government used repression against the movement. The second stage would involve a full-scale civil disobedience campaign.

“
The Non-Cooperation
Khilafat Movement
began in January 1929





DIFFERING STRANDS WITHIN THE MOVEMENT

The Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement commenced in January 1921, with the involvement of diverse social groups who attributed varying interpretations to the term.

In Towns :-

The middle-class started the Non-Cooperation Movement in the towns. Thousands of students, teachers, and headmasters left government- in support of the movement.

Many lawyers also gave up their legal practices.



The boycott of foreign goods had a significant economic impact, with the production of Indian textile mills and handlooms surging.



However, the movement lost momentum due to various factors such as the high cost of Khadi clothes and limited options of Indian institutions for students and teachers.



As a result, many students and teachers returned to government schools.

Lawyers also rejoined government courts.



Mnemonic

STAMMP

- S - Started by the middle-class in towns.
- T - Thousands of students, teachers, and headmasters left schools and colleges.
- M - Many lawyers also gave up their legal practices.
- M - Movement included the boycott of foreign goods.
- P - Production of Indian textile mills and handlooms surged.

Rebellion in the Countryside:

- The Non-Cooperation Movement extended to rural areas where peasants and tribals were residing in different parts of India.
- The peasant movement emerged against talukdars and landlords who imposed high rents and various other cesses.
- The peasant movement called for the reduction of revenue, abolition of begar, and social boycott of oppressive landlords.





Baba Ramchandra



Alluri Sitaram Raju

- In June 1920, Jawaharlal Nehru visited the villages in Awadh to comprehend their grievances.
- In October, Nehru and a few others founded the Oudh Kisan Sabha, which established 300 branches within a month.
- In 1921, the peasant movement expanded, and the houses of talukdars and merchants were targeted, markets were looted, and grain boards were taken over.
- In the early 1920s, a militant guerrilla movement began in the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh, where the government shut down forest areas, leading to a detrimental impact on the livelihood of the hill people.
- Eventually, the hill people rebelled, led by Alluri Sitaram Raju, who claimed to possess a range of special powers.

Swaraj In Plantations:-

- Plantation workers in Assam desired the freedom to move freely in and out and maintain a connection with their hometowns.
- The Inland Emigration Act of 1859 restricted plantation workers from leaving the tea gardens without permission.
- Upon learning of the Non-Cooperation Movement, many plantation workers left their jobs and attempted to return home.
- Unfortunately, the workers were apprehended by the police and subjected to severe beatings, never reaching their intended destinations.



The Non-Cooperation Movement was withdrawn in 1922 due to its violent turn. Some leaders wanted to participate in provincial council elections & formed the Swaraj Party. The late 1920s saw the worldwide economic depression & falling agricultural prices. The Statutory Commission was set up to review the constitutional system in India & suggest changes. The Simon Commission was met with the slogan "Go back Simon". In 1929, the Lahore Congress formalized the demand for "Purna Swaraj" or full independence for India. January 26, 1930, was declared as Independence Day.

SALT MARCH



- January 31, 1930: Gandhi sends a letter to Viceroy Irwin outlining eleven demands, including the abolition of the salt tax.
- March 11, 1930: Deadline for the British government to meet the demands or face civil disobedience.
- March 12, 1930: Gandhi begins the Salt March, accompanied by 78 volunteers.
- Distance of the march: Over 240 miles, from Sabarmati ashram to Dandi.
- April 6, 1930: Gandhi reaches Dandi and breaks the salt law by making salt from seawater.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

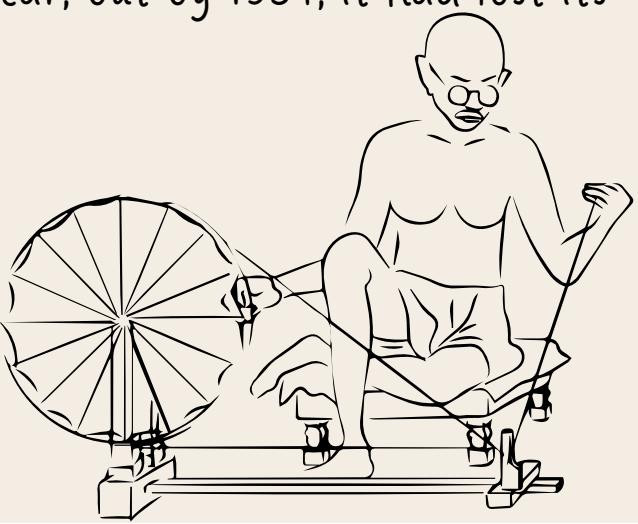
The Civil Disobedience Movement, which started with the Salt March, gained widespread popularity and led to the breaking of the salt law in various parts of the country.



- The movement also involved the boycott of foreign cloth, refusal to pay revenue by peasants, and violation of forest laws in several places.
- In April 1930, Abdul Ghaffar Khan, a follower of Mahatma Gandhi, was arrested, followed by the arrest of Gandhi himself a month later.
- This led to attacks on symbols of British rule across the country. Witnessing the violent situation, Mahatma Gandhi decided to call off the movement and signed the Gandhi-Irwin Pact on 5 March 1931, agreeing to participate in a Round Table Conference in London.
- However, when the conference failed to achieve its objectives, Mahatma Gandhi returned to India disappointed and relaunched the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- The movement continued for almost a year, but by 1934, it had lost its momentum.

**Be the change you want
to see in the world**

~Mahatma Gandhi



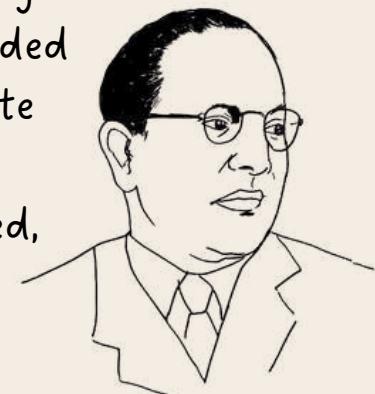
THE LIMITS OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE



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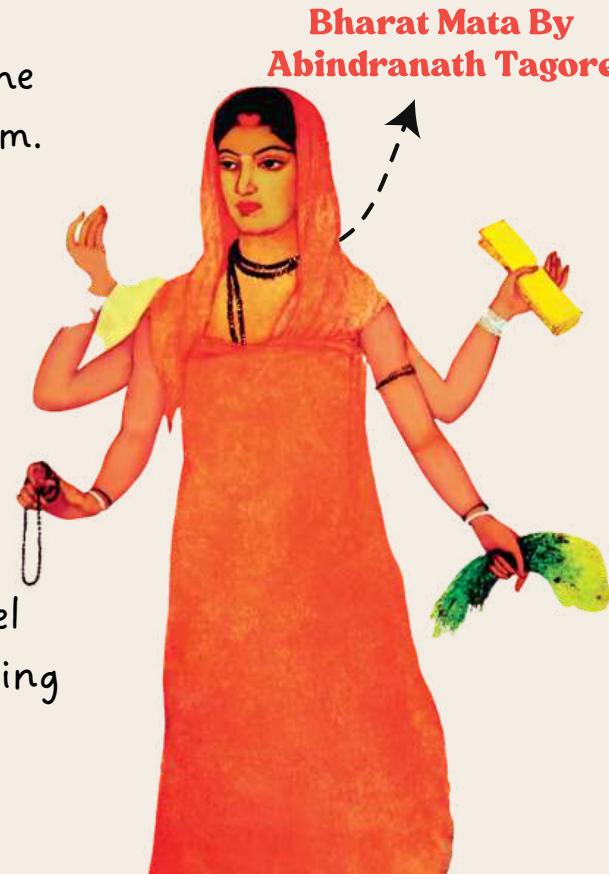
T.M.E/EBOOKCORNER

- Dalits were not fully convinced by the concept of Swaraj and were more focused on their own demands. They demanded reserved seats in educational institutions and a separate electorate.
- After the Non-Cooperation-Khilafat movement declined, Muslims felt alienated from the Congress, leading to deteriorating relations between Hindus and Muslims.
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah was willing to give up the demand for separate electorates if Muslims were assured reserved seats in the Central Assembly and representation in proportion to population in Muslim-dominated provinces. The All Parties Conference in 1928 failed to resolve the issue as M.R. Jayakar of the Hindu Mahasabha strongly opposed efforts at compromise.
- In short, Dalits and Muslims were not fully satisfied with the Congress's handling of their demands, which led to increasing communal tensions.



SENSE OF COLLECTIVE BELONGING

- Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay created Bharat Mata as a visual representation of Indian identity.
- Abanindranath Tagore portrayed Bharat Mata as a spiritual figure, strengthening the connection between culture and nationalism.
- Nationalists recorded folk tales and songs, preserving cultural heritage and uniting people through shared narratives.
- Tricolour flag with eight lotuses and a crescent moon symbolized unity among provinces and religious groups during the Swadeshi movement.
- Gandhiji's Swaraj flag with a spinning wheel symbolized self-help and autonomy, becoming an emblem of the independence struggle.



Bharat Mata By
Abanindranath Tagore

Making Of Global World

Globalisation is commonly linked to the economy as it involves the unrestricted flow of capital, goods, technology, ideas, and people across the globe. Additionally, globalisation encompasses cultural exchanges between countries around the world.

ANCIENT TIMES

Bhide Ke Jamaane Me !!

- People, including travellers, traders, priests, and pilgrims, journeyed great distances to gain knowledge, opportunities, spiritual fulfilment, or to escape persecution.
- During their travels, they transported goods, money, values, skills, ideas, inventions, and even germs and diseases.
- An active coastal trade linked the Indus valley civilizations with present-day West Asia as early as 3000 BCE.
- The Silk Route connected China with the West, and food travelled from America to Europe to Asia.
- Noodles travelled from China to Italy, where they became spaghetti. European conquerors carried the germs of smallpox to America, and once introduced, it spread throughout the continent.

Silk Ka Transportation Kese Hota Hai

SILK ROUTES

- The Silk Route was a historical trade route that existed from the second century B.C. until the 14th century A.D.
- The importance of West-bound Chinese silk cargoes along this route earned it the name "silk routes."
- The route stretched from Asia to the Mediterranean, passing through China, India, Persia, Arabia, Greece, and Italy.

Mnemonic

SILK

S - Second century B.C. to 14th century A.D.

I - Importance of West-bound Chinese silk cargoes

L - Locations: Asia to Mediterranean through

China, India, Persia, Arabia, Greece, and Italy

K - Known as "silk routes."

FOOD TRAVELS: SPAGHETTI AND POTATO /@EBOOKCORNER

- Traders and travellers introduced new crops to the lands they visited.
- Noodles travelled from China to become spaghetti, or perhaps Arab traders took pasta to fifth-century Sicily, an island now part of Italy. - Many of our common foods, such as potatoes, soybeans, peanuts, corn, tomatoes, chilli peppers, and sweet potatoes, were unknown to our ancestors until about five ago.
- The introduction of the humble potato allowed Europe's poor to live better and longer lives.
- Ireland's poorest peasants became so dependent on potatoes that when disease destroyed the crop in the mid-1840s, hundreds of thousands died of starvation.

Pehle Ke Jamaane me kaise chalta hai ?

CONQUEST, DISEASE, AND TRADE

- European sailors discovered a sea route to Asia and also successfully crossed the western ocean to America.
- Prior to its "discovery," America had been cut off from regular contact with the rest of the world for millions of years.
- Precious metals, particularly silver from mines located in present-day Peru and Mexico, enhanced Europe's wealth and financed its trade with Asia.
- The Portuguese and Spanish conquest and colonisation of America was decisively underway by the mid-sixteenth century.
- The most potent weapon of the Spanish conquerors was the germs, such as those of smallpox, that they carried on their person.
- Due to their long isolation, America's original inhabitants had no immunity against these diseases that came from Europe, and smallpox, in particular, proved to be fatal.



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Age Of Industrialisation

THE COMING UP OF THE FACTORY

- Proto-industrialisation: Pre-Industrial Revolution, international production without factories.
- Proto-industrial system: Linked commercial exchanges. Early factories: Emerged in England by 1730s.
- Cotton: Symbolized the industrial shift. Eighteenth century inventions: Enhanced production steps.
- Richard Arkwright: Inventor of the cotton mill.

PACE OF INDUSTRIAL CHANGE

How rapid was the process of industrialisation?

The speed of industrialization varied, with cotton and metals being the most dynamic industries in Britain.

New industries couldn't easily replace traditional ones.

Technological advancements were gradual due to factors like high costs, frequent breakdowns, and overblown claims about their effectiveness.

Hand Labour and Steam Power:

Human labor was abundant in Victorian Britain, leading industrialists to favor machines with lower capital requirements.

Seasonal industries preferred manual labor.

Handmade products represented refinement and social class.

Life of the Workers:

The labor market had an excess supply of workers, impacting their lives.

Workers often faced unemployment after peak seasons.

In the 19th century, wages increased, but so did the prices of goods.

INDUSTRIALIZATION IN THE COLONIES

The Age of Indian Textiles:

Prior to the rise of machine industries, India's silk and cotton textiles held a dominant position in the global market.

Robust maritime trade was conducted through main pre-colonial ports.

Impact on Weavers:

With the East India Company's rise to power, efforts were made to exert direct control over weavers, replacing existing traders and brokers.

A supervisory role, the "gomastha," was introduced to oversee weavers, manage supplies, and inspect cloth quality.

Manchester Comes to India

- Collapse of export market due to surge in British cotton goods exports.
- Inundation of Manchester imports, shrinking the local market.
- Inadequate supply of quality raw cotton due to increased cotton exports.
- Mass production of machine-made goods by factories in India, flooding the market.

FACTORIES COME UP

- The first cotton mill in India was set up in Bombay in 1854.
- By 1862, there were 5 cotton mills in India.
- The first jute mill was set up in Rishra, Bengal in 1855.
- Another jute mill was set up in 1862.
- The first cotton mill in Ahmedabad was set up in 1869.
- The first spinning and weaving mill of Madras began production in 1874.



Mnemonic

BRIAM	Bombay (1854)
	Rishra (Bengal, 1855)
	Ahmedabad (Gujarat, 1869)
	India (5 cotton mills by 1862)
	Madras (spinning and weaving mill, 1874)

THE EARLY ENTREPRENEURS

- British East India Company started trading opium in China in the late 18th century.
- This trade made the company a lot of money, which they used to invest in other businesses in India.
- Indian businessmen also invested in industries, and some of them became very successful.
- However, the British colonial government restricted trade between India and Europe, which led to the decline of some Indian industries.
- Despite these challenges, some Indian businesses thrived during the colonial period and laid the foundation for the modern Indian economy.



WHERE DID THE WORKERS COME FROM?

- Demand for factory workers increased as factories expanded.
- Most workers came from neighboring districts.
- Over 50% of Bombay cotton workers came from Ratnagiri.
- Kanpur mills got most workers from within the district.
- Workers traveled long distances to find work.
- Getting jobs was difficult even with high demand.
- Jobbers recruited workers for industrialists.
- Industrialists helped jobbers settle down.



APECTS OF INDUSTRIAL GROWTH



- European companies invested in export-oriented industries.
- Indian businesses started setting up industries in the late 19th century.
- The Swadeshi movement led to a boycott of foreign cloth, boosting the Indian textile industry.
- Indian yarn exports to China declined due to competition from China and Japan.
- Industrial growth was slow until the First World War.
- The war led to a boom in Indian industry as mills supplied war materials.
- Manchester could not regain its dominance in the Indian market after the war.

SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES MATTER



- Small-scale industries were the main drivers of industrial growth in India.
- Only a small proportion of the industrial labor force worked in registered factories.
- Handicraft production expanded in the 20th century due to technological changes.
- Certain groups of weavers were able to survive the competition with mill industries.
- Weavers and other craftspeople worked long hours, including women and children.
- They were not simply remnants of the past, but integral to the process of industrialization.

MARKET FOR GOODS

- They can shape the minds of people and create new needs.
- Advertisements have been around since the beginning of the industrial age.
- They have played a role in expanding markets for products and shaping new consumer culture.
- Manchester industrialists used labels to mark the quality of their products.
- They also used images of Indian gods and goddesses to sell their products.
- Later, advertisements were used to promote the nationalist message of Swadeshi.



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THE FIRST PRINTED BOOKS

In China

The earliest printing technology was developed in China during the Tang dynasty (618-906 AD). By the seventeenth century, as urban culture bloomed in China, the uses of print diversified. Printed materials included books, maps, calendars, and government documents. In the late nineteenth century, western printing techniques and mechanical presses were imported as Western powers established their outposts in China. Shanghai became the hub of the new print culture.

In Japan

Woodblock printing was introduced to Japan from China in the late 8th century. The oldest Japanese book which was printed in AD 868 is the Buddhist Diamond Sutra. In the Edo period (1603-1868), the rise of popular culture led to a boom in print publishing. Books, magazines, and newspapers were published on a wide range of topics, including literature, art, history, and science. In the late nineteenth century, western printing techniques were introduced to Japan. This led to a further expansion of the print industry and the spread of literacy.



PRINT COMES TO EUROPE

Chinese paper reached Europe in the 11th century via the Silk Road.

Marco Polo, an Italian explorer, returned to Italy from China in 1295 and brought printing knowledge back with him.

Italians began producing books with woodblocks, and soon the technology spread to other parts of Europe.

The demand for books increased, and booksellers all over Europe began exporting books to many different countries

However, the production of handwritten manuscripts could not satisfy the ever-increasing demand for books because:

- Copying was an expensive, laborious, and time-consuming business.
- Manuscripts were fragile and awkward to handle.

GUTENBERG AND THE PRINTING PRESS

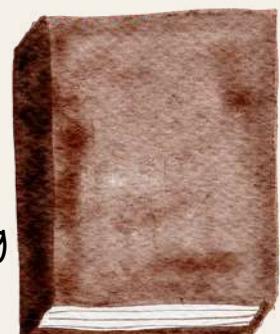


- Johannes Gutenberg was born in Mainz, Germany, in the early 1400s.
- He was a goldsmith and metalworker with a strong interest in mechanics.
- In the 1430s, he started experimenting with movable type for printing.
- He developed a system of individual letters that could be arranged to form words and sentences.
- Gutenberg invented a printing press that applied pressure to type and paper, creating sharp impressions.
- By 1448, he perfected his printing system and produced the Gutenberg Bible, a landmark work.
- The Gutenberg Bible, printed in Latin with 42 lines, spread literacy and knowledge across Europe.
- Between 1450 and 1550, printing presses were established across Europe, leading to increased book availability.
- Printed books played a vital role in spreading ideas about science, philosophy, politics, cultures, and religions.

THE PRINT REVOLUTION & ITS IMPACT

Printing ki vajah se
kya revolutions ae?

- The Print Revolution led to the emergence of a new reading culture.
- Books became more accessible, encouraging people to read.
- However, low literacy rates in Europe until the 20th century hindered widespread adoption.
- To address this, printers published illustrated books featuring popular ballads and folk tales.



Mnemonic

BOOK PAGE

B - Books more accessible
O - Outspread reading culture
O - Overcoming low literacy
K - Knowledge dissemination

P - Popular illustrated books
A - Ancient ballads and folk tales
G - Growing literacy rates
E - Encouraged reading

RELIGIOUS DEBATES & FEAR OF PRINT

Belief in the power of printed ideas sparked fear of rebellious and irreligious thoughts. In 1517, Martin Luther, a religious reformer, wrote 'Ninety Five Theses' criticizing Roman Catholic Church practices. Luther's writings caused a division in the Church and marked the start of the Protestant Reformation.

THE READING MANIA

Ek Nayi
Category....

By the late 18th century, some parts of Europe had high literacy rates, ranging from 60% to 80%. In England, "Penny chapbooks" were sold for a penny by traveling peddlers called chapmen. In France, the "Biliotheque Bleue" offered low-priced small books with poor quality paper and cheap blue covers. Newspapers and journals provided information on wars, trade, and developments in other regions.

PRINT CULTURE & THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

Print culture played a significant role in shaping the context of the French Revolution.

It helped spread the ideas of Enlightenment thinkers to a wider audience.

Print culture fostered a culture of discussion and argumentation.

By the 1780s, numerous pieces of literature emerged that ridiculed the monarchy and critiqued their moral values.

French revolution
and print culture
ke beech me kya
relation ha?

THE 19TH CENTURY

Children, Women, and Workers

19th Century me print ke
basis pe kya innovations
hue

A children's press dedicated to children's literature was established in France in 1857.

Women gained significance as both readers and writers.

"Penny Magazines" targeted women and included manuals for proper behavior and housekeeping.

Lending libraries in 19th-century England became educational platforms for white-collar workers, artisans, and lower-middle-class individuals.



Further Innovations

- In the mid-19th century, Richard M. Hoe perfected the power-driven cylindrical press.
- The late 19th century saw the development of the offset press capable of printing up to six colors simultaneously.
- Electrically operated presses in the 20th century accelerated printing processes.

India me Print
Revolution Ka Kya
Impact raha

PRINT REVOLUTION'S IMPACT IN INDIA

India and the World of Print

- Before the print era, manuscripts in India were copied on palm leaves or handmade paper.

Print Comes to India

- In the mid-sixteenth century, the printing press arrived in Goa through Portuguese missionaries. By 1674, around 50 books were printed in Konkani and Karana languages.
- In 1579, Cochin witnessed the printing of the first Tamil book by Catholic priests.
- The first Malayalam book was printed by Catholic priests in 1713.
- Dutch Protestant missionaries printed 32 Tamil texts by 1710.
- From 1780, James Augustus Hickey initiated the Bengal Gazette, a weekly magazine.

RELIGIOUS REFORM & PUBLIC DEBATES

- In the early 19th century, vigorous debates emerged concerning religious matters.
- Diverse groups presented fresh interpretations of various religious beliefs.
- Rammohun Roy released the Sambad Kaumudi in 1821.
- In 1810, the first printed edition of Tulsidas' Ramcharitmanas, a 16th-century text, was published in Calcutta.



NEW FORMS OF PUBLICATION

The novel, which initially originated as a European literary form, underwent a transformation to incorporate distinct Indian styles. Alongside this, a range of novel literary formats emerged, encompassing lyrics, short stories, and socio-political essays. In addition, artists such as Raja Ravi Varma played a role in producing visual images that could be widely distributed to the masses.

Women and the World of Print

- Progressive husbands and fathers started educating women within the household.
- Conservative Hindus worried educated girls might become widowed.
- Muslims feared literacy might corrupt women exposed to Urdu romances.

Print and the Impoverished

- In the 19th century, extremely affordable small books entered markets.
- From the late 19th century, caste discrimination issues appeared in numerous printed essays.

PRINT & CENSORSHIP

British Government ke against hone wali printing ke saath kya hua?

- Before 1798, during the colonial era under the East India Company, censorship of print materials was not a significant concern.
- During the 1820s, the Calcutta Supreme Court introduced regulations aimed at controlling press freedom.
- Following the 1857 revolt, the approach towards press freedom shifted.
- In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was enacted, granting the government broad authority to censor reports and editorials in vernacular press publications.
- Despite these repressive measures, nationalist newspapers continued to proliferate across India.



Mnemonic

FREE ACT

- Free press before 1798
- Regulations in the 1820s
- Evolving after 1857
- Enactment of Vernacular Press Act (1878)
- Authority for government censorship
- Continued proliferation of nationalist newspapers
- Transformation in press freedom



Resource & Development

Everything in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs and is technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable is termed a 'Resource'.

CLASSIFICATION OF RESOURCES

On The Basis Of Origin

Abiotic

Biotic

Biotic Resources are living things that come from the biosphere. Examples include plants, animals, humans, and bacteria.

Abiotic Resources are non-living things that come from the lithosphere, hydrosphere, and atmosphere. Examples include rocks, minerals, water, and air.

On The Basis Of Exhaustability

Renewable

Non-Renewable



Renewable Resources are those that can be replenished by natural processes on a human timescale. Examples include solar energy, wind energy, water, forests, and wildlife.

Non-Renewable Resources are those that cannot be replenished on a human timescale. Examples include fossil fuels, metals, and gemstones.

On The Basis Of Status Of Development

- Developed
- Potential
- Stock
- Reserve

Potential Resources are those that exist in a region but have not yet been developed. They may be undeveloped due to lack of technology, investment, or political will.

Developed Resources are those that have been surveyed and their quality and quantity have been determined. They are ready to be used for economic or social benefit.

Stocks are resources that exist in the environment but are ~~not yet accessible~~ with current technology. They may be potential resources in the future if technology advances.

Reserves are stocks that have been identified and are technically feasible to extract. They are available for use now or in the future.

DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES

Resources have been used by human beings indiscriminately and this has led to the following major problems :-

- Depletion of resources to satisfy the greed of a few individuals.
- Accumulation of resources in a few hands, which, in turn, divided the society into two segments i.e., rich and poor.
- It has led to global ecological crises such as global warming, ozone layer depletion, environmental pollution and land degradation.

Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit, 1992

The first International Earth Summit was held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. It was attended by more than 100 heads of state and govt, who came together to address urgent problems of environmental protection and socioeconomic development. The summit resulted in the signing of several important agreements, including the Declaration on Global Climatic Change & Biological Diversity, the Rio Convention, and Agenda 21. These agreements laid the foundation for global cooperation on environmental issues in the years to come.

Agenda 21

Agenda 21 is a plan of action for sustainable development adopted by world leaders at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in 1992. It aims to combat environmental damage, poverty, and disease through global cooperation. Agenda 21 also calls for local governments to develop their own local Agenda 21 plans.

Sustainable Development

Sustainable economic development means 'development should take place without damaging the environment, and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generations.'





RESOURCE PLANNING

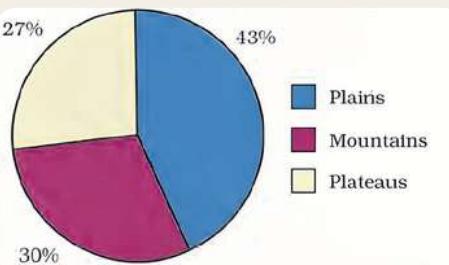
Resource planning is the process of identifying, inventorying, and developing resources in a way that is sustainable and equitable. It is important in India because the country has a diverse range of resources, but they are not evenly distributed. Some regions are self-sufficient, while others have acute shortages.

Resource planning involves three main steps:

- Identification and inventory of resources: This involves surveying, mapping, and estimating the quantity and quality of resources in a region.
- Development of resource plans: This involves developing plans for how to use resources in a sustainable and equitable way.
- Implementation of resource plans: This involves putting the plans into action and monitoring their progress.
- Resource planning is a complex process, but it is essential for the sustainable development of India. By identifying and developing its resources, India can ensure that everyone has access to the resources they need to live a good life.

LAND RESOURCES

Land is a vital natural resource that supports all life on Earth. India has a variety of landforms, including mountains, plateaus, plains, and islands. These landforms support a variety of plants, animals, and human activities.



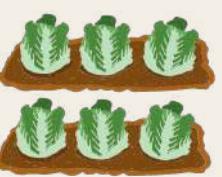
LAND UTILISATION

Land resources are used for the following purposes:

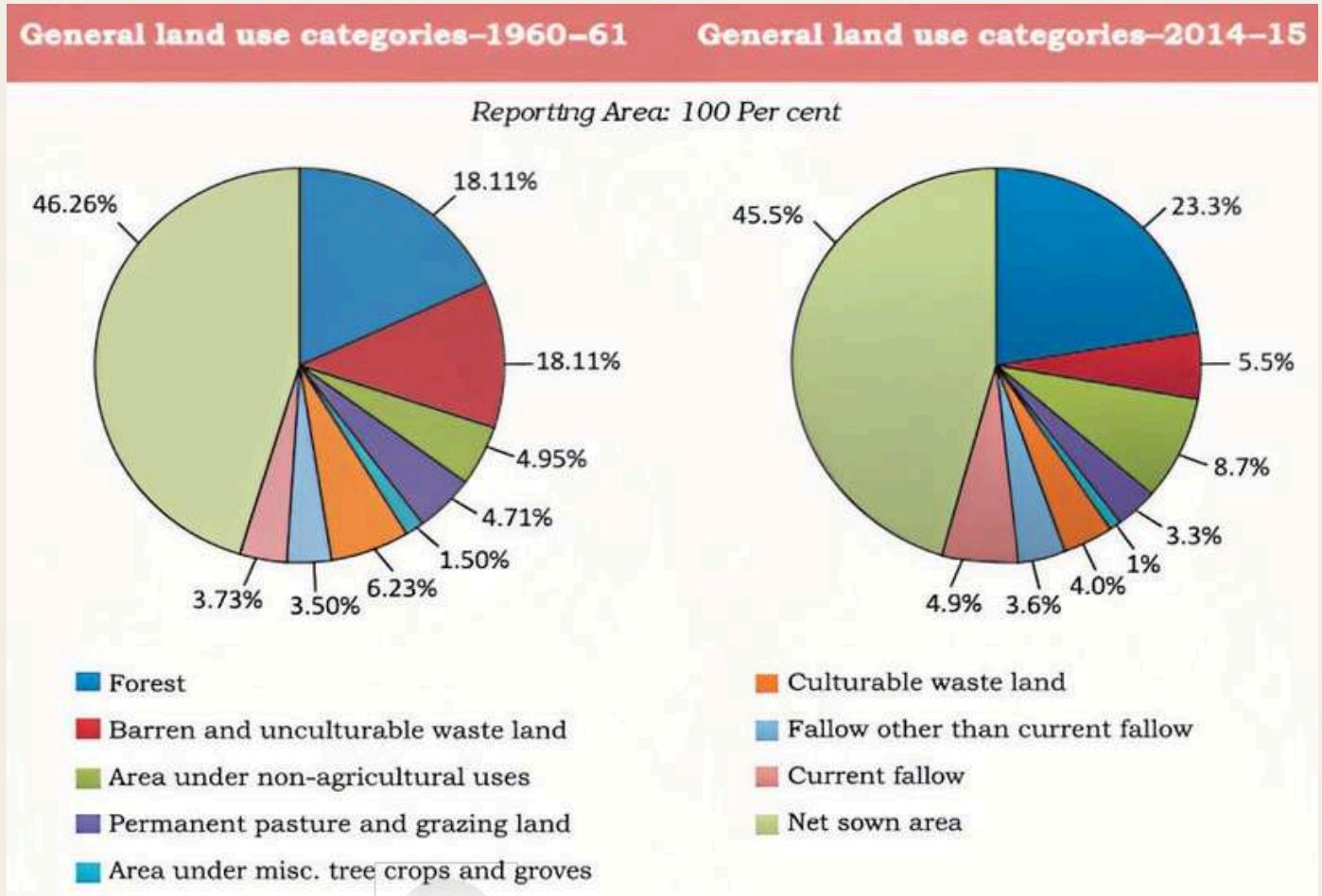
- Forests
 - Land not available for cultivation
- a) Barren and wasteland
 - b) Land put to non-agricultural uses
 - Fallow lands
 - Other uncultivated lands (excluding fallow land)



Net sown area: Land that is actually being cultivated in a given year.



LAND USE PATTERN



LAND DEGRADATION & CONSERVATION MEASURES

Human activities, such as deforestation, overgrazing, mining, and quarrying, have degraded land. Mining sites leave scars and pollute land and water. Industrial effluents are also a major source of land and water pollution.

Reasons :-

- Overgrazing can lead to soil erosion & desertification in Gujarat, Rajasthan, & Madhya Pradesh.
- Over-irrigation can lead to waterlogging & increased soil salinity & alkalinity in Punjab, Haryana, & Uttar Pradesh.
- Mining can leave behind unused & scarred land.
- Mineral processing can generate dust that harms human health & pollutes the environment.
- Industrial waste can pollute land & water sources.



“There is enough for everybody's need and not for any body's greed.”

~Mahatma Gandhi

SOIL AS A RESOURCE

Soil is a vital natural resource that supports plant growth and living organisms. It is formed over millions of years and is essential for agriculture, water filtration, and erosion prevention.

Alluvial Soil

- Alluvial soil is the most important soil type in India, covering about 40% of the country's land area.
- It is formed by the deposition of silt, sand, and clay by rivers, and is found in the northern plains, eastern coastal plains, and Rajasthan and Gujarat.
- Alluvial soil is very fertile and contains an adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid, and lime.
- It is ideal for growing sugarcane, paddy, wheat, and other cereal and pulse crops.
- Alluvial soil can be classified as old alluvial (bangar) and new alluvial (khadar).



Bangar soil is older and has a higher concentration of kanker nodules, while khadar soil is newer and has more fine particles.

Black Soil

- Black soil is a fertile soil found in the Deccan plateau of India.
- It is formed from the weathering of basalt rocks and is rich in organic matter, calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash, and lime.
- Black soil is ideal for growing cotton, tobacco, and other crops that require a lot of moisture.
- The soil is sticky when wet and difficult to work on, but it can be tilled immediately after the first shower or during the pre-monsoon period.



Red & Yellow Soils

- Red soil is the most widespread soil type in India, covering about 10.6% of the country's land area.
- It is found in the Deccan plateau, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Ganga plain, and Western Ghats.



- Red soil is formed from the weathering of crystalline igneous rocks and is rich in iron oxide.
- Red soil is porous and well-drained, and does not hold moisture well.
- Red soil is suitable for growing crops that are tolerant to drought, such as millet, sorghum, and cotton.
- Red soil can be improved by adding organic matter and fertilizers.

Laterite Soil

- Laterite soil is a type of soil found in tropical and subtropical climates with alternating wet and dry seasons.
- It is formed by the leaching of minerals from the parent rock, leaving behind a clayey soil that is low in nutrients and acidic in nature.
- Laterite soil is found in the southern states of India, the Western Ghats, Odisha, West Bengal, and the northeast.
- It is not very fertile, but it is suitable for growing tea and coffee.



Laterite soil is also used to make bricks and tiles.

Arid Soil

- Arid soil is a type of soil found in arid and semi-arid regions of India.
- It is red to brown in color and sandy in texture.
- Arid soil is low in organic matter and moisture.
- It has a high salt content, and in some areas, common salt is obtained by evaporating the water.
- The lower horizons of the soil are occupied by kankar, which is a type of calcium carbonate deposit.
- Kankar can restrict the infiltration of water, making it difficult to grow crops in arid soil.



Forest Soil

- Mountain soil is a type of soil found in the hilly and mountainous areas of India.
- It is loamy and silty on the valley sides and coarse-grained on the upper slopes.



- Mountain soil is acidic with low humus content in the snow-covered areas of the Himalayas.
- Mountain soil is fertile on the river terraces and alluvial fans.

SOIL EROSION

Soil erosion is the removal of soil by the action of wind, water, or ice. It is a natural process that has been occurring for billions of years, but human activities have accelerated the rate of soil erosion in recent centuries.

There are many different types of soil erosion, including:

Sheet erosion: This is the most common type of soil erosion. It occurs when a thin layer of topsoil is removed from a large area by rain or wind.

Rill erosion: This type of erosion occurs when small channels are created in the soil by runoff water. These channels can eventually grow into gullies.

Gully erosion: This is a more severe type of soil erosion that occurs when large channels are created in the soil by runoff water. Gullies can cause significant damage to land and infrastructure.

Wind erosion: This type of erosion occurs when wind blows loose soil away from an area. Wind erosion is most common in dry areas with little vegetation.



Loss Due To Soil Erosion

- Loss of agricultural productivity: Erosion can remove the topsoil, which is the most fertile layer of soil. This can lead to decreased crop yields and increased food prices.
- Degradation of water quality: Erosion can carry sediment and pollutants into waterways, which can degrade water quality and harm aquatic ecosystems.
- Damage to infrastructure: Erosion can cause damage to roads, bridges, and other infrastructure.
- Increased flooding: Erosion can increase the risk of flooding by reducing the amount of vegetation that can absorb rainwater.

Different Ways Of Soil Conservation

- **Contour ploughing:** Ploughing along the contour lines of the land helps to slow down the flow of water, which can prevent erosion.
- **Terrace cultivation:** This type of agriculture practice involves creating a series of level terraces on a slope. This helps to prevent water from eroding the soil.

- **Strip cropping:** This method involves planting different crops in strips, with strips of grass or other vegetation in between. This helps to break up the wind and prevent erosion.
- **Shelter belts:** Planting rows of trees to create shelter can help to stabilize sand dunes and prevent erosion.

Mnemonics

BLACK SOIL

B- Best for agriculture
 L- Limestone can be found in it
 A - Ability to retain moisture
 C-Calcium-rich
 K-Known for its dark color
 S-Suitable for growing cotton.
 O- Often found in Deccan Plateau region of India.
 I- Ideal for crops that require moisture
 L-Low in nitrogen

RED AUNTY

R-Red soil is rich in iron oxide, giving it a reddish color.
 E-Erosion is a common issue with both types of soil.
 D-Drainage is poor in both types of soil, which can lead to waterlogging.
 A - Agriculture is common on both types of soil..
 N- Nutrient-poor: Both types of soil are generally low in nutrients and require fertilizers for optimal crop growth.
 T- Tropical regions are where both types of soil are typically found.
 Y - Yellow soil is also rich in iron, but has a more yellowish color due to lower iron content.

LATERITE

1- Laterite soil found in areas with high rainfall and temperatures.
 A - Aluminum and iron are the two primary minerals found in laterite soil.
 T-Tropical climate is the main factor
 E-Erosion is a common issue due to its porous nature.
 R- Reddish in color due to the high iron content.
 I- In India, laterite soil used for construction purposes due to its durability.
 T-Trees struggle to grow due to its poor nutrient content.
 E- Economically important for mining, as laterite soil is a primary source of aluminum ore.

ARID SOIL

A - Absence of moisture

R- Reduced organic matter

I- infertile due to lack of nutrients

D-Dry and dusty

S- Sparse vegetation due to water scarcity often found in desert regions -

I- Infiltration of water is limited

L- Low microbial activity

FOREST SOIL

F- Found in forested areas

O- Organic matter content is high

R- Rich in nutrients due to decomposing leaves and other organic material

E- Environmentally important for carbon sequestration and biodiversity

S- Soil pH is typically acidic

T- Trees and other forest vegetation depend on forest soil for nutrients

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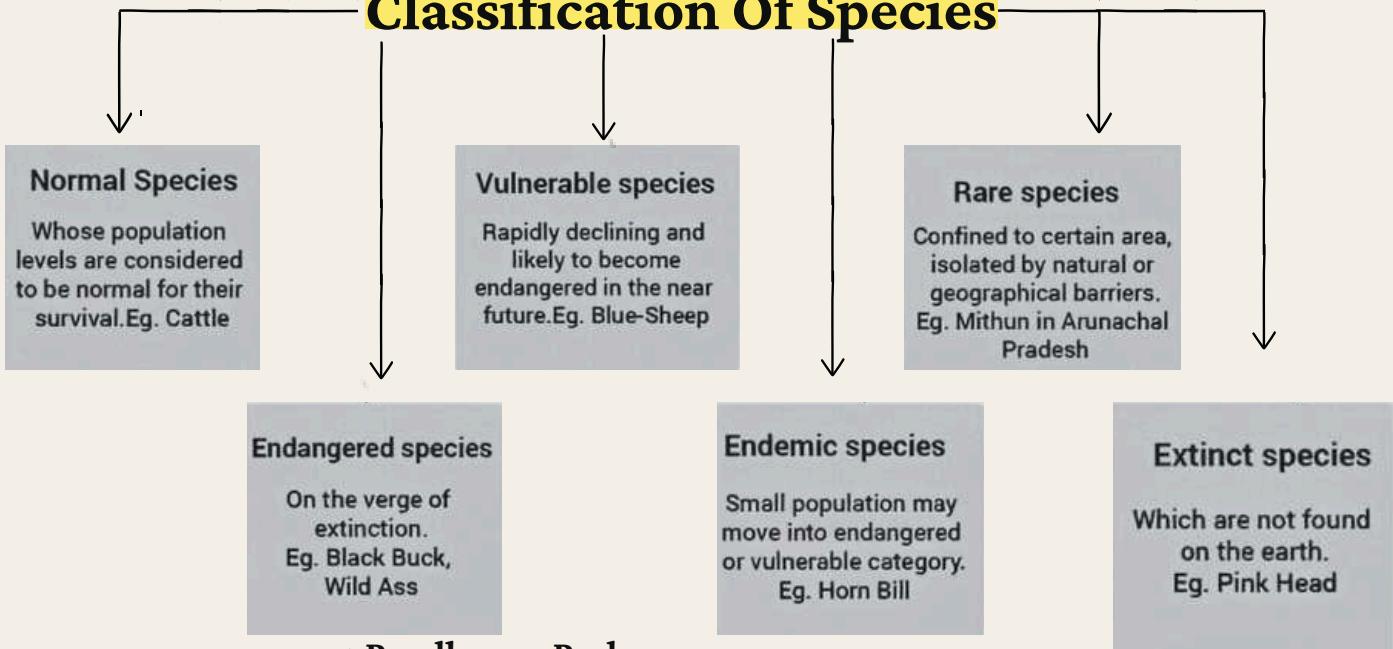
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Forest and Wildlife resources

Forest & Wildlife Resources in India encompass diverse habitats, plants, and animals, which are conserved and sustainably utilized. They are categorized based on IUCN classifications.

Classification Of Species



FLORA & FAUNA



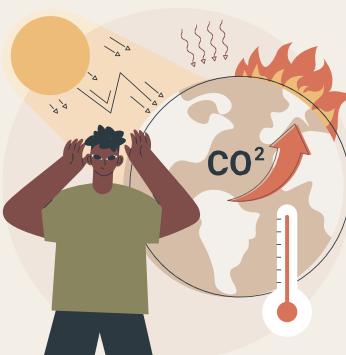
FLORA IS THE PLANT LIFE OCCURRING IN A PARTICULAR REGION OR TIME



FAUNA IS ALL OF THE ANIMAL LIFE OF ANY PARTICULAR REGION OR TIME

DEPLETION OF FLORA & FAUNA

- Human activities such as excessive consumption of natural resources like wood, bark, leaves, rubber, medicines, dyes, food, fuel, fodder, and manure can cause depletion of flora and fauna.
- Expansion of railways, agriculture, commercial and scientific forestry, and mining activities can also negatively impact the environment.
- Large-scale development projects and mining activities can contribute to the depletion of natural resources and damage to flora and fauna.
- Unequal access to resources and differential sharing of responsibility for environmental well-being can also have negative impacts on the environment.



- The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was enacted in 1972 to safeguard habitats and species.
- An all-India list of protected species was published, and the central government launched various animal protection programs.
- The Wildlife Act of 1980 and 1986 included hundreds of butterflies, moths, beetles, and one dragonfly in the list of protected species.
- For the first time in 1991, plants were also added to the list, beginning with six species.
- Conservation is essential to maintaining ecological and genetic diversity in lands & animals.



TYPES & DISTRIBUTION OF FOREST

The forests are classified under the following categories:

- Reserved Forests:** These forests are regarded as the most valuable as far as the conservation of forest and wildlife resources are concerned. It covers half of the total forest land.
- Protected Forests:** This forest land are protected from any further depletion. Almost one-third of the total forest area is protected forest.
- Unclassed Forests:** These are other forests and wastelands belonging to both government and private individuals and communities

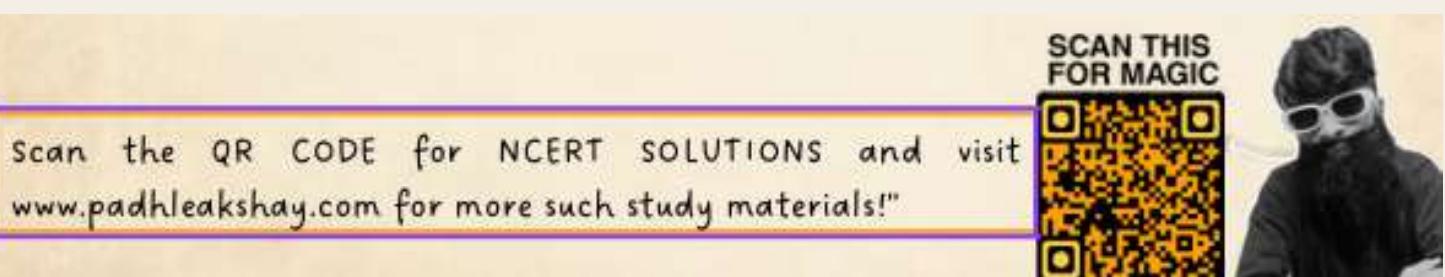


Logo Kaise nature ko conserve kr rhe hai

COMMUNITY & CONSERVATION

- Villagers in Sariska Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan fought against mining by using the Wildlife Protection Act.
- Five villages in the Alwar district of Rajasthan declared 1,200 hectares of forest as the Bhairodev Dakav 'Sonchuri' and implemented their own rules and regulations to protect the wildlife from hunting and outside encroachments.
- The Chipko movement in the Himalayas successfully resisted deforestation in several areas and resulted in community afforestation. Farmers and citizen's groups like the Beej Bachao Andolan in Tehri and Navdanya demonstrated the possibility of adequate levels of diversified

- Crop production without the use of synthetic chemicals, which is economically viable.
- India's Joint Forest Management (JFM) program involves local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests.



Water Resources

EBOOKCORNER
EBOOKCORNER

Pani itna important kyu ?

Although about 75% of the Earth's surface is covered by water, only a small fraction of it is freshwater suitable for human use. However, it is important to note that water is a replenishable resource.

WATER SCARCITY

Jal Bachao , Jeevan Bachao !!



- The availability of water resources varies in terms of location and time, leading to water scarcity.
- Water scarcity is caused by immoderate use, over-exploitation, and unequal distribution of water among different social groups.
- Expansion of irrigated land for dry-season farming further leads to water scarcity.
- Even areas with sufficient water resources may suffer from water scarcity due to poor water quality.

Pani*3 Uncle Ji Mujhe Pani Pila
Dijiye Mera Gala Sukh Raha hai!!!

NEED FOR WATER CONSERVATION & MANAGEMENT

- Protect health from hazards
- Ensure food security & livelihoods
- Preserve natural ecosystems



BENEFITS OF WATER CONSERVATION & MANAGEMENT

- Proper water management ensures sustainable water use, preventing scarcity in vulnerable areas.
- Water conservation and management protect natural ecosystems, promoting biodiversity.
- Effective water resource management ensures food security, livelihoods, and health protection from waterborne diseases.



DAMS

A dam is a barrier that obstructs, directs, or retards the flow of water, often creating a reservoir. Dams are used for irrigation, electricity generation, water supply, flood control, and recreation.



SIDE EFFECTS OF CREATING DAMS

→ Dams ke Nuksaan !!

- River regulation and damming disrupt natural flow, harming aquatic life.
- Fragmented rivers hinder aquatic fauna migration.
- Dams on floodplains lead to vegetation and soil decomposition.
- Dam construction displaces local people and affects their livelihoods.
- Dams have caused floods, soil erosion, and triggered earthquakes, waterborne diseases, pests, and pollution.

Mnemonic

FRIENDS

f - flood control

R - reservoirs

I - irrigation

E - electricity production

N - navigation

D - destroys local flora and fauna, disrupt natural flow

S - soil erosion, triggered earthquakes, disease, pollution

NARMADA BACHAO ANDOLAN

Narmada Bachao Andolan was started in the 1980s with Medha Patkar and Baba Amte as the face of the Andolan. This Andolan was started by the farmer, social activists, Adivasis, and people across the river bank to help the people displaced by the large-scale construction of the Sardar Sarovar dam.

TEHRI DAM ANDOLAN

Environmental activist Sunderlal Bahuguna led the Anti-Tehri Dam movement from 1980s till 2004. The protest was against the displacement of town inhabitants and environmental consequence of the weak ecosystem.

RAINWATER HARVESTING



- Rainwater harvesting is the process of collecting and storing rainfall for future use. It involves various techniques that allow rainwater to be stored, utilized, or directly recharged into the ground.
- Different regions have adopted different methods of rainwater harvesting, such as diversion channels in hill regions and inundation channels in flood plains.
- Rooftop rainwater harvesting is a common practice, especially in Rajasthan & Tamil Nadu, where it is mandatory for all houses.

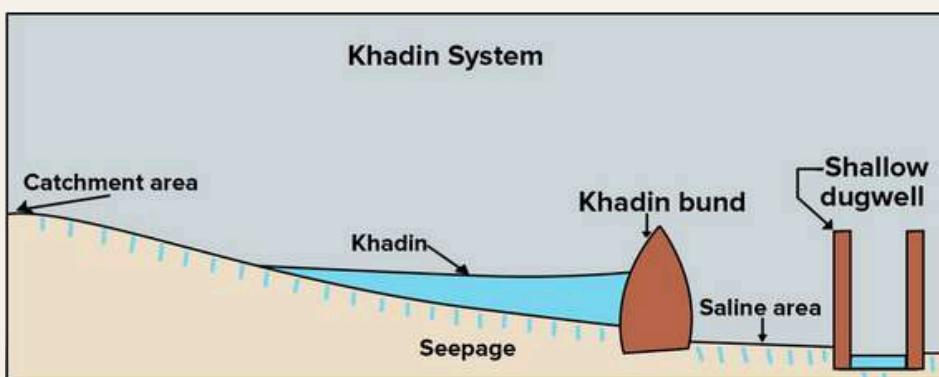


Method



Tamil Nadu is the first state to make rooftop rainwater harvesting compulsory and has provisions for punishing defaulters.

Agricultural fields have also been converted into rain-fed storage structures, like khadins in Jaisalmer and johads in other parts of Rajasthan.



Tankas are underground structures built inside houses or courtyards in Rajasthan for storing rainwater and keeping rooms cool.

T - SRK

T - Tankas

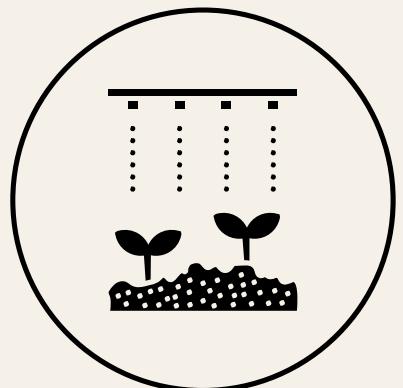
S - States in which these methods are used
(Rajasthan, Jaisalmer , tamil nadu etc...)

R - rain water harvesting

K - Khadin system

BAMBOO DRIP IRRIGATION

It is a system is a 200-year-old system of tapping stream and spring water by using bamboo pipes. This irrigation system is prevalent in Meghalaya. About 18-20 litres of water enters the bamboo pipe system, gets transported over hundreds of metres, and finally reduces to 20-80 drops per minute at the site of the plant.



METHOD



- Bamboo pipes are used to divert perennial springs on the hilltops to the lower reaches by gravity.
- The channel sections, made of bamboo, divert water to the plant site where it is distributed into branches, again made and laid out with different forms of bamboo pipes. The flow of water into the pipes is controlled by manipulating the pipe positions.
- If the pipes pass a road, they are taken high above the land.
- Reduced channel sections and diversion units are used at the last stage of water application. The last channel section enables water to be dropped near the roots of the plant.



Agriculture

Mere Desh Ki Dharti

Agriculture is the practice of cultivating crops and raising animals for food, fiber, and other products. It is vital to human survival and has evolved greatly over time.

Alag Alag Tarah Ki Kheti

TYPES OF FARMING IN INDIA

Farming practices in India vary depending on environmental factors, technology, and socio-cultural practices. The main types of farming are primitive subsistence farming, intensive subsistence farming, and commercial farming.

Primitive Subsistence Farming : This type of farming involves clearing a patch of land to grow crops, and when the soil fertility decreases, farmers shift to another patch. It is known as "slash and burn" agriculture and is mainly dependent on monsoons. It is practiced in a few parts of India, and land productivity is low.

Intensive Subsistence Farming : This type of farming is labor-intensive and involves using high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation to achieve higher

production. It is practiced in areas with high population pressure on land.



Commercial Farming : This type of farming uses modern inputs like high-yielding seeds, chemical fertilizers, and pesticides to obtain higher productivity. Plantation farming, a type of commercial farming, involves growing a single crop in a large area, using capital-intensive inputs with migrant laborers. Industries use all the produce, and examples of crops include tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, and bananas.

Mnemonic

PIC

P - Primitive subsistence farming
I - Intensive subsistence farming
C - Commercial farming

**RABI****KHARIF****ZAID**

T.M.E / EBOOKCORNER

Sowing Season**Winter (October-December)****Beginning of the rainy season between April and May**

In between the Rabi and the Kharif seasons, there is a short season during the summer months known as the Zaid season (in the months of March to July)

Harvesting Season**Summer (April-June)****September-October****Important Crops****Wheat, Barley, Peas, Gram & Mustard****Paddy, Maize, Jowar, Bajra, Tur (Arhar), Moong, Urad, Cotton, Jute, Groundnut and Soyabean.****Watermelon, Muskmelon, Cucumber, Vegetables & Fodder crops**

India is a country with diverse soil, climate and cultivation practices, which makes it possible to cultivate a variety of food and non-food crops. The major crops grown in India are:

Rice

- India is the world's second largest producer of rice after China.
- Rice is a staple food crop for the majority of Indians.
- It requires high rainfall (above 100cm) and high temperature (above 25°C) to grow.
- Proper irrigation can allow rice to be grown in low rainfall areas. Major rice producing states include West Bengal, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Assam, and Kerala.

**Wheat**

- Wheat is the main food crop in the north and northwestern parts of India.
- This Rabi crop requires a cool season and bright sunshine during ripening.
- Rainfall should be between 50 to 75cm.



- There are two important wheat growing zones in the country - the Ganga-Satluj Plains and the Black soil Region in Deccan.
- Major wheat producing states include Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Uttarakhand, and Rajasthan.

Millets

- Millets are also known as coarse grains.
- Jowar, Bajra, and Ragi are important millets grown in India. Millets have high nutritional value.



Maize

- Maize is a crop that is used both as food and fodder.
- It is a kharif crop but can also be grown as a Rabi crop in Bihar. Maize requires a temperature between 25°C to 27°C.
- It grows well on old alluvial soil.
- Major maize producing states are Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, and Karnataka.



Pulses

- India is the largest producer and consumer of pulses.
- Pulses are the main source of protein in a vegetarian diet.
- Major pulses grown in India include Urad, Arhar, Moong, Masur, Peas, and Gram.
- Pulses need less moisture and can survive in dry climates.
- Being leguminous crops, they are grown as rotational crops to restore soil fertility by fixing nitrogen (except Arhar).
- Major pulses producing states are Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Karnataka.



FOOD CROPS OTHER THAN GRAINS

Oilseeds

- Oilseeds cover about 12% of the total cropped area of India. Major oilseeds grown in India include groundnut, mustard, soybean, linseed, cotton seeds, castor seeds, and sesame.
- Some of them are used as raw materials for soaps, cosmetics, and ointments.



- India is the second-largest producer of groundnut after China. Groundnut is a kharif crop.
- Gujarat is the largest producer of groundnut, followed by Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.



Tea

- India is the second-largest producer of tea in the world after China.
- Tea is a beverage crop that was initially introduced by the British and is an example of a plantation crop.
- Tea bushes require well-drained fertile soil, rich in humus and organic matter.
- Tea requires a warm and moist frost-free climate throughout the year.
- Major tea producing states are Assam, the hills of Darjeeling in West Bengal, Kerala, Uttarakhand, Tripura, and Meghalaya.



Sugarcane

- Sugarcane is a tropical as well as subtropical crop that requires almost a year to grow.
- It can be grown on a variety of soils, as long as they are fertile and well-drained.
- Sugarcane requires a hot and humid climate to grow, with a temperature between 20°C to 27°C and annual rainfall between 75-100cm.
- India is the second-largest producer of sugarcane in the world after Brazil.
- Sugarcane is the main source of sugar, jaggery, and khandsari. Major sugarcane producing states are Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh.



Coffee

- Indian coffee is globally recognized for its high quality and is in high demand.
- The Arabian variety of coffee was initially brought to India from Yemen.
- Coffee cultivation was first done in India on Baba Budan Hills. Major coffee producing states in India are Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu.



Horticulture Crops

- Horticulture crops refer to the cultivation of fruits and vegetables.
- India is the second largest producer of horticulture crops in the world after China.
- India produces both tropical and temperate fruits.
- Mangoes are produced in Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal.
- Oranges are produced in Nagpur and Cherrapunji in Meghalaya. Apples are produced in Himachal Pradesh and Kashmir. Pineapples are produced in Meghalaya.
- Grapes are produced in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, and Maharashtra.
- Important vegetable crops in India include peas, cauliflower, onions, cabbage, tomatoes, brinjal, and potatoes.



NON-FOOD CROPS

Rubber

- Rubber is primarily grown in equatorial regions, but can also be cultivated in certain tropical areas.
- It is a crucial raw material for various industries including auto parts, tires, belts, footwear, and hoses.
- Major rubber producing states in India include Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.



Fibre Crops

- India grows four major fibre crops including cotton, jute, hemp, and natural silk.
- Cotton, jute, and hemp are plant products, while silk is obtained from silkworm cocoons.
- The process of rearing silkworms for the production of silk fibre is called sericulture.



Cotton

- Cotton is a significant raw material for the textile industry.
- It grows well in drier regions of black soil in Deccan and takes 6- 8 months to mature.
- India is the second-largest producer of cotton worldwide, after China.
- Cotton requires high temperatures, light rainfall or irrigation,
- 210 frost-free days, and bright sunshine for growth.
- Major cotton-producing states in India include Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, and Uttar Pradesh.



Jute

- Jute is also known as the "Golden fibre".
- This strong fibre is used to make gunny bags, mats, ropes, yarn, carpets, and other items.
- It grows well in well-drained fertile soils in floodplains.
- Major jute-producing states in India include West Bengal, Odisha, Bihar, Assam, and Meghalaya.



Ek aur resource ka type



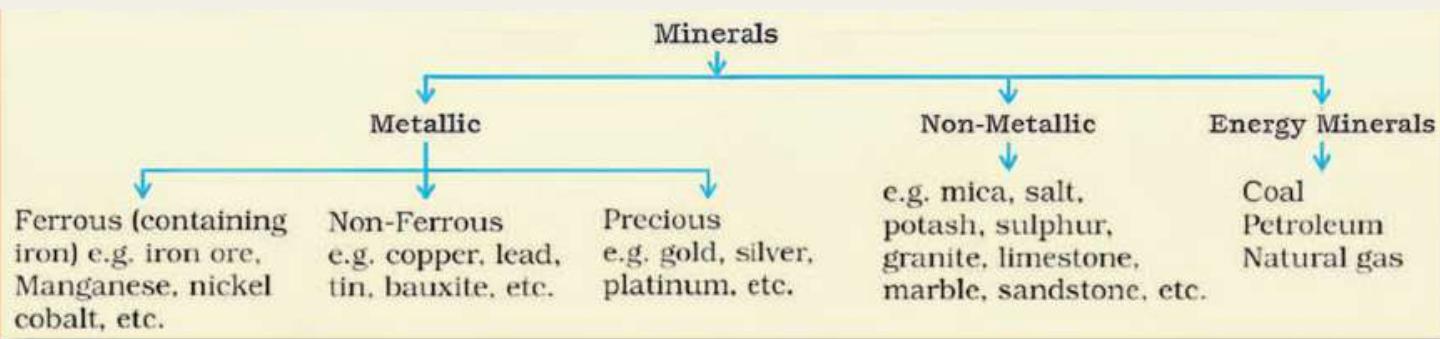
MINERALS

A mineral is defined as a "homogenous, naturally occurring substance with a definable internal structure." Minerals are found in varied forms in nature, ranging from the hardest diamond to the softest talc.

MODE OF OCCURRENCE OF MINERALS

- Minerals are usually found in "ores". The term ore is used to describe an accumulation of any mineral mixed with other elements.
- Minerals can be found in cracks, crevices, faults, or joints in igneous and metamorphic rocks.
- Minerals can be found in beds or layers in sedimentary rocks.
- Minerals can be formed from the decomposition of surface rocks and the removal of soluble constituents.
- Minerals can be found as alluvial deposits in the sands of valley floors and the base of hills.
- The ocean waters contain vast quantities of minerals.

CLASSIFICATION OF MINERALS

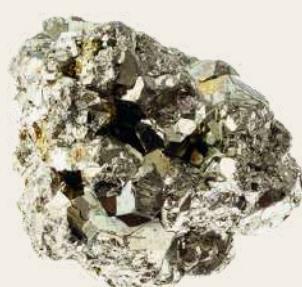


Ferrous Minerals

Ferrous minerals account for about three-fourths of the total value of the production of metallic minerals.

Iron Ore

India is endowed with fairly abundant resources of iron ore. Magnetite is the finest iron ore with a very high content of iron, up to 70%. It has excellent magnetic qualities.



Hematite ore is the most important industrial iron ore. It contains 50 to 60% iron.



The major iron ore belts in India are:

- Odisha-Jharkhand belt
- Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur belt
- Ballari-Chitradurga-Chikkamagaluru-Tumakuru belt
- Maharashtra-Goa belt

Manganese

- India is endowed with fairly abundant resources of iron ore.
- Magnetite is the finest iron ore with a very high content of iron, up to 70%. It has excellent magnetic qualities.



Non-Ferrous Minerals

Non-ferrous minerals include copper, bauxite, lead, zinc and gold. These minerals play a vital role in a number of metallurgical, engineering and electrical industries.

Copper

- A malleable, ductile and good conductor of heat and electricity.
- Mainly used in electrical cables, electronics and chemical industries.
- The Balaghat mines in Madhya Pradesh, the Khetri mines in Rajasthan and the Singhbhum district of Jharkhand are leading producers of copper.



Bauxite

- Bauxite deposits are formed by the decomposition of a wide variety of rocks rich in aluminium silicates.
- Aluminium is obtained from bauxite. Aluminium has good conductivity and great malleability.
- Deposits are mainly found in the Amarkantak plateau, Maikal hills and the plateau region of Bilaspur-Katni.



Non-Metallic Minerals

Mica

Mica is a mineral made up of a series of plates or leaves. It can be clear, black, green, red, yellow or brown.



Mica is the most indispensable mineral used in the electric and electronic industries.

Rock Minerals

Limestone

Limestone is found in rocks composed of calcium carbonates or calcium and magnesium carbonates.

It is the basic raw material for the cement industry and essential for smelting iron ore in the blast furnace.



CONSERVATION OF MINERALS

- **RECYCLING & REUSE:** CONSERVE MINERAL RESOURCES BY RECYCLING METALS, PLASTICS, AND OTHER MATERIALS.
- **Improved mining technologies:** Reduce environmental impact and make mining more efficient.
- **Use of alternative materials:** Use alternative materials instead of minerals when possible.
- **Planned resource development:** Governments and businesses should work together to develop plans for the sustainable use of mineral resources.

ENERGY RESOURCES

Energy resources can be classified as

- **Conventional Sources:** It includes firewood, cattle dung cake, coal, petroleum, natural gas and electricity.
- **Non-Conventional Sources:** It includes solar, wind, tidal, geothermal, biogas and atomic energy



CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY

Coal

- It is the most abundantly available fossil fuel.
- It is used for power generation, to supply energy to the industry as well as for domestic needs.
- Lignite is a low-grade brown coal, which is soft with high moisture content.
- Coal that has been buried deep and subjected to increased temperatures is bituminous coal.
- Anthracite is the highest quality of hard coal.
- Jharia, Raniganj, and Bokaro are important coalfields.





Petroleum

- It provides fuel for heat and lighting, lubricants for machinery and raw materials for a number of manufacturing industries.
- Petroleum refineries act as a "nodal industry" for synthetic textile, fertiliser and numerous chemical industries.
- Mumbai High, Gujarat and Assam are major petroleum production areas in India.

Natural Gas

- Natural gas is an important clean energy resource. It is considered an environment-friendly fuel.
- The power and fertilizer industries are the key users of natural gas.
- Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) is used in vehicles to replace liquid fuels.
- Large reserves of natural gas have been discovered in the Krishna-Godavari basin and Assam are major petroleum production areas in India.



Electricity

The 2 main ways electricity is generated in India :

Hydroelectricity: Uses the power of running water to drive turbines and generate electricity. It is a renewable resource.

Thermal power: Uses fossil fuels such as coal, petroleum, and natural gas to drive turbines and generate electricity. It is a non-renewable resource.



India has a number of hydroelectric power projects, such as the Bhakra Nangal and Damodar Valley Corporation. It also has a number of thermal power plants, which are located in areas with abundant coal reserves.

Mnemonic

**TEN HP
COMPUTER**

T - Thermal power

E - Electricity

N - Natural gas

H - Hydroelectricity

P - Petroleum

Computer(C) - Coal

NON-CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY

Renewable energy sources like solar energy, wind, tide, biomass and energy from waste material are called Non-Conventional Energy Sources.

Nuclear/Atomic Energy

Nuclear Energy is obtained by altering the structure of atoms.

Uranium and Thorium are used for generating atomic or nuclear power.



Solar Energy

Solar energy is produced by the Sun's light. Photovoltaic technology converts sunlight directly into electricity.



Wind Power

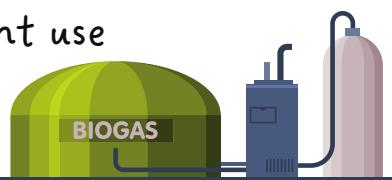
Wind Energy or Power is the use of wind to generate electricity.

Wind turbines are used for this purpose. The largest wind farm cluster is located in Tamil Nadu from Nagercoil to Madurai.



Biogas

Biogas is a type of biofuel that is naturally produced from the decomposition of organic waste. Biogas is the most efficient use of cattle dung. It improves the quality of manure.



Tidal Energy

Tidal energy harnesses tides for power, mainly electricity. In India, Gulf of Kambhat, Gulf of Kachchh (Gujarat), and Sunderban (West Bengal) offer favorable sites for tidal energy utilization.



Geo-Thermal Energy

When heat and electricity are produced by using the heat from the interior of the earth, it is known as Geo-Thermal Energy. In India, geothermal energy is harnessed from Parvati Valley near Manikarn in Himachal Pradesh and from Puga Valley, Ladakh.



CONSERVATION OF ENERGY RESOURCES

Every sector of the national economy - agriculture, industry, transport, commercial and domestic - needs inputs of energy. There is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path for energy development. Here are some ways that each one of us can contribute to saving energy resources:

- Using public transport systems instead of individual vehicles
- Switching off electricity when not in use
- Using power-saving devices.
- Using non-conventional sources of energy



Industries Ka Lekha Jokha !!

IMPORTANCE OF MANUFACTURING

- The manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of development due to the following reasons.
- Manufacturing industries help in modernising agriculture as it provides jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.
- It helps in the eradication of unemployment and poverty.
- Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce and brings in much-needed foreign exchange.
- It helps in prospering the country by giving a boost to the economy.

INDUSTRIAL LOCATION

Industrial locations are influenced by the availability of:

- Raw material 
- Labour 
- Capital 
- Power 
- Market 
- Government policies 

The trend of growth rate in manufacturing over the last decade has been around 7 percent per annum.



AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIES

Cotton, jute, silk, woollen textiles, sugar and edible oil, etc. industries are based on agricultural raw materials. Let's know about each of them, one by one.

Textile Industry

It is the only industry in India which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain, i.e., from raw materials to the highest value-added products. It contributes to industrial production, employment generation and foreign exchange earnings.

Cotton Textiles

This industry has close links with agriculture and provides a living to farmers, cotton boll pluckers and workers engaged in ginning, spinning, weaving, dyeing, designing, packaging, tailoring and sewing. It supports many other industries, such as chemicals and dyes, packaging materials and engineering works.



Jute Textiles

- India is the largest producer of raw jute and jute goods. Most of the mills are located in West Bengal, mainly along the banks of the Hugli River.

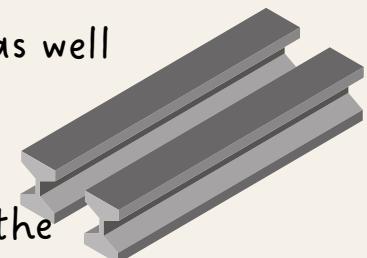
Sugar Industry

- India stands second as a world producer of sugar but occupies first place in the production of Gur and Khandsari. This industry is seasonal in nature.

MINERAL-BASED INDUSTRIES

Iron and Steel Industry

Iron and steel is the basic industry as all the other industries – heavy, medium and light, depend on it for their machinery. It is considered a heavy industry because all the raw materials, as well as finished goods, are heavy and bulky entailing high transportation costs.



India is an important iron and steel producing country in the world, yet, we are not able to perform to our full potential largely due to the following reasons.

- High costs and limited availability of coking coal
- Lower productivity of labour
- Irregular supply of energy
- Poor infrastructure

Aluminium Smelting

Aluminium Smelting is the second most important metallurgical industry in India. It is used to manufacture aircraft, utensils and wires. Bauxite is the raw material used in the smelters.

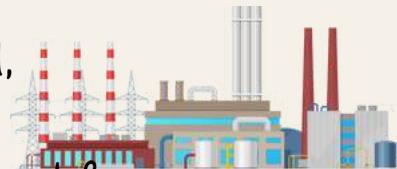
Aluminium smelting has gained popularity as a substitute for steel, copper, zinc and lead in a number of industries. It exhibits the following properties:

- Light in weight
- Resistant to corrosion
- A good conductor of heat
- Malleable
- Becomes strong when it is mixed with other metals



Chemical Industries

- The chemical industry comprises both large and small-scale manufacturing units. Rapid growth has been recorded in both inorganic and organic sectors.
- Inorganic chemicals include sulphuric acid, nitric acid, alkalies, soda ash and caustic soda.
- Organic chemicals include petrochemicals, which are used for manufacturing synthetic fibres, synthetic rubber, plastics, dye-stuffs, drugs and pharmaceuticals.



Fertilizer Industry

- The fertilizer industries are centred around the production of nitrogenous fertilizers (mainly urea), phosphatic fertilizers and ammonium phosphate (DAP) and complex fertilizers, which have a combination of nitrogen (N), phosphate (P), and potash (K). Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Kerala contribute towards half of the fertilizer production.



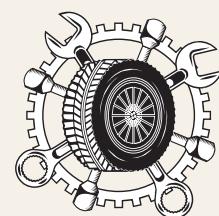
Cement Industry

- Cement is essential for construction activities such as building houses, factories, bridges, roads, airports, dams and other commercial establishments. This industry requires bulky and heavy raw materials like limestone, silica and gypsum.



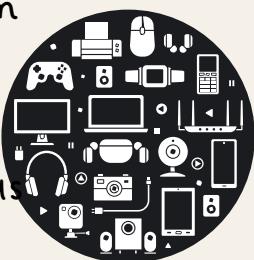
Automobile Industry

- This industry deals with the manufacturing of trucks, buses, cars, motorcycles, scooters, three-wheelers and multi-utility vehicles. These industries are located around Delhi, Gurugram, Mumbai, Pune, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Indore, Hyderabad, Jamshedpur and Bengaluru.



Information Technology and Electronics Industry

- The electronics industry covers a wide range of products, from transistor sets to television, telephones, cellular telecom, telephone exchange, radars, computers and other equipment required by the telecommunication industry. This industry has generated employment in India. Bengaluru is known as the electronic capital of India.





2AC IS FIT

(2AC = AAC C)

A - Aluminium Smelting

A - Automobile industry

C - Chemical industries

C - Cement Industry IT - Information Technology

IS - Iron and Steel

F - Fertilizer Industry

INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION

Industry Pollution
me kaise contribute karta hai ?

Industries are responsible for 4 types of pollution:

1. Air
2. Water
3. Land
4. Noise

Air Pollution

- It is caused by the presence of a high proportion of undesirable gases, such as sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide. Smoke is emitted by chemical and paper factories, brick kilns, refineries and smelting plants, and the burning of fossil fuels leads to air pollution.
- It adversely affects human health, animals, plants, buildings and the atmosphere as a whole.

Water Pollution

- It is caused by organic and inorganic industrial wastes and effluents discharged into rivers.
- The industries which are mainly responsible for water pollution are paper, pulp, chemical, textile and dyeing, petroleum refineries, tanneries and electroplating industries.

Thermal Pollution Of Water

- It occurs when hot water from factories and thermal plants is drained into rivers and ponds before cooling.
- Noise pollution is the propagation of noise with a harmful impact on the activity of human or animal life. It results in irritation, anger, cause hearing impairment, and increased heart rate and blood pressure.

CONTROL OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

- Minimize water use through reuse and recycling.
- Harvest rainwater for water needs.
- Treat hot water and effluents before release.
- Reduce particulate matter by using smoke stacks with filters.
- Use oil or gas instead of coal to reduce smoke.
- Redesign machinery for energy efficiency and less noise.



Mnemonic

E-TRUMP

- E: Effluents treatment
- T: Treat hot water
- R: Reduce particulate matter
- U: Use oil or gas
- M: Machinery redesign
- P: Put Down water use



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Lifelines Of National Economy

The movement of goods and services can take place on three different surfaces of the Earth: land, water, and air. Therefore, transportation can also be classified into three main types: land transportation, water transportation, and air transportation.

ROADWAYS

India has one of the largest road networks in the world, aggregating about 54.7 lakh km.

Growing Importance of Road Transport over Rail Transport :-

- **Lower construction costs:** The cost of building roads is much lower than the cost of building railways. This is because roads do not require expensive bridges or tunnels.
- **Greater flexibility:** Roads can be built in more difficult terrain than railways. This makes them a more viable option for transporting goods and people in remote areas.
- **Door-to-door service:** Road transport can provide door-to-door service, which is not always possible with rail transport. This can save businesses and individuals time and money.
- **Connectivity:** Roads can connect to other modes of transportation, such as railways, airports, and seaports. This makes them a more versatile option for transporting goods and people over long distances.

TYPES OF ROADS

On The Basis Of Carrying Capacity

Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways

This is a network of highways that connects India's four major metropolitan areas: Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, and Mumbai. It is also known as the "Golden Quadrilateral".

National Highways

These are highways that connect important cities and towns in the country. They are maintained by the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI).

State Highways

These are highways that connect the state capital with various district administrative centers. They are maintained by the State Public Works Department (PWD).





District Roads

These are highways that connect the district's administrative center with other locations. They are maintained by the Zila Parishad. This category includes rural roads that connect rural regions, villages, and

Other Roads

towns. They are maintained by the Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

The Border Roads Organisation (BRO) is responsible for building and maintaining roads in the country's bordering regions. This organization was founded in 1960 to improve the vital border routes in the northern and northeastern regions.

On the Basis of the materials used in the construction of roads

Metalled roads

Roads that are surfaced with a hard material such as bitumen, coal tar, cement, or concrete. They are also known as paved roads. Metalled roads are durable and can withstand heavy traffic. They are also less susceptible to damage from weather conditions.

Unmetalled roads

Roads that are not surfaced with a hard material. They are also known as dirt roads or gravel roads. Unmetalled roads are less durable than metalled roads and can be damaged by weather conditions. They are also more susceptible to potholes and other surface defects.

RAILWAYS

Railways are the primary mode of transportation for goods and passengers in India. It is one of the largest and busiest transportation networks in the country. Railways play an important role in the Indian economy. It connects all parts of the country and transports goods and passengers from one place to another.

Challenges Faced By Railways :-

- To install the railway lines, bridge construction is necessary over the vast beds of rivers.
- Railway tracks are inserted through small hills, chasms, or tunnels in the peninsular region's rugged topography.
- Due to their high elevation points on the surface, low population density, and lack of employment prospects, the Himalayan mountainous regions are also unsuitable for the development of railway lines.
- Sand-covered plains make it challenging to install railway lines.



PIPELINES

A pipeline is a long tube that carries fluids, such as water, oil, and natural gas, from one place to another. Pipelines are usually buried underground to protect them from damage.



There are three important pipeline transportation networks in India:

- The Assam-Kanpur pipeline transports crude oil from the oil fields in Assam to the Kanpur refinery in Uttar Pradesh. The Salaya-
- Jalandhar pipeline transports petroleum products from the Salaya refinery in Gujarat to the Jalandhar refinery in Punjab. The Hazira-
- Jagdishpur pipeline transports natural gas from the Hazira gas field in Gujarat to the Jagdishpur gas-based power plant in Uttar Pradesh.

WATERWAYS

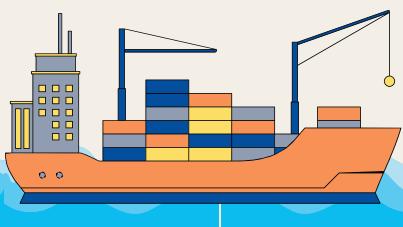
Waterways are a cheap and efficient way to transport goods. They are especially useful for carrying heavy and bulky items. In India, there are 5 national waterways:

- National Waterway 1: The Ganga River between Allahabad and Haldia (1620 km)
- National Waterway 2: The Brahmaputra River between Sadiya and Dhubri (891 km)
- National Waterway 3: The West-Coast Canal in Kerala (Kottapurma-Kollam, Udyogamandal and Champakkara canals-205 km)
- National Waterway 4: Specified stretches of Godavari and Krishna rivers along with the Kakinada Puducherry stretch of canals (1078 km)
- National Waterway 5: Specified stretches of river Brahmani along with Matai river, delta channels of Mahanadi and Brahmani rivers and East Coast Canal (588 km)

In addition to these national waterways, there are also a number of inland waterways in India, such as the Mandavi, Zuari and Cumberjua rivers, the Sunderbans delta, the Barak River, and the backwaters of Kerala.

MAJOR SEA PORTS

India's trade with foreign countries is carried from the ports. There are 2 major and 200 notified non-major (minor/intermediate) ports in India.



Major Ports In India

1. Kandla in Kachchh was the first port to be developed after independence.
It is also known as the Deendayal Port.
2. Mumbai is the biggest port with a spacious natural, and well-sheltered harbour.
3. Marmagao Port (Goa) is the premier iron ore exporting port of India.
4. Mangalore Port, located in Karnataka, caters to the export of iron ore.
5. Kochchi is the extreme southwestern port located at the entrance of a lagoon.
6. Tuticorin Port is situated in the extreme southeast.
7. Chennai is one of the oldest artificial ports in India.
8. Visakhapatnam is the deepest landlocked and well-protected port
9. Paradwip Port, located in Odisha, specialises in the export of iron ore.
10. Kolkata is an inland riverine port.
11. Haldia port was developed as a subsidiary port in order to relieve growing pressure on the Kolkata port.

AIRWAYS

Air Travel is the quickest, most convenient, and prestigious form of transportation. It enables access to remote areas such as high mountains, deserts, forests, and oceans.

- In 1953, air transport was nationalized.
- Air India offers both domestic and international air travel services.
- Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd. provides helicopter services to Oil and Natural Gas Corporation for off-shore operations in challenging terrains and inaccessible areas.
- Unfortunately, air travel is not affordable for the general public.

COMMUNICATION

Communication in India primarily relies on television, radio, the press, and films.

- The Indian postal system holds the distinction of being the world's largest, managing both parcels and personal written messages.
- First-class mail is transported by air and covers both ground and aerial routes.
- Second-class mail, which includes book packets, registered newspapers, and periodicals, is carried through surface mail, encompassing land and water transportation.

- India boasts one of Asia's most extensive telecom networks, achieved by integrating space technology and communication technology to establish Subscriber Trunk Dialling (STD) services nationwide.

MASS COMMUNICATION

- Mass communication serves the dual purpose of entertainment and spreading awareness about national programs and policies. It encompasses mediums like radio, television, newspapers, magazines, books, and films.
- India Radio Channel (Akashwani) broadcasts diverse programs in national, regional, and local languages.
- Doordarshan, the national television channel, stands as one of the world's largest terrestrial networks.
- India publishes a substantial number of newspapers across approximately 100 languages and dialects.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

- Trade refers to the exchange of goods among individuals, regions, and nations. When this exchange happens between two countries, it's known as international trade.
- International trade is often seen as an economic indicator for a country. It consists of two main aspects: exports and imports. The balance of trade, which is the distinction between a country's exports and imports, plays a significant role.
- When a country's export value surpasses its import value, it is referred to as a favorable balance of trade.
- Conversely, if the value of imports is greater than exports, it's termed an unfavorable balance of trade.
- India exports various commodities to other nations, including gems and jewelry, chemicals and related products, agriculture and related goods, and more.
- On the flip side, India imports items like crude petroleum and its products, gems and jewelry, chemicals and related products, base metals, electronics, machinery, and agriculture-related products.



TOURISM IN INDIA

- Promotes national integration
- Provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits
- Helps in the development of international understanding of Indian culture and heritage. Foreign tourists visit India for heritage tourism, eco-tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism and business tourism.

More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry.



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Power Sharing

• Power ka Batwara

For a democracy to function properly, it is crucial to have power sharing among the three organs of the state, namely the legislature, executive, and judiciary. This helps to prevent any one branch of government from becoming too powerful and ensures a system of checks and balances.

BELGIUM

TENSION BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND DUTCH COMMUNITIES

- The French-speaking community in Belgium was historically richer and more powerful. The French-speaking community in Belgium was historically richer and more powerful. This caused resentment among
- the Dutch-speaking community. The Dutch-speaking community benefited from economic development and education much later. In the capital city of Brussels, the Dutch-speaking community is a minority despite being majority in the entire country.

Sri Lanka ne kya Kiya!!

MAJORITARIANISM IN SRI LANKA

After Sri Lanka gained independence in 1948, the Sinhala leaders aimed to establish their dominance in the government due to their majority, leading to majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala supremacy.

- In 1956, Sinhala was made the only official language of Sri Lanka.
- The government established preferential policies for Sinhala applicants for university and government jobs.
- The new constitution protected and fostered Buddhism.
- These measures increased alienation among Tamils.
- Tamils felt major political parties led by Buddhist Sinhala leaders were insensitive to their language and culture.
- Tamils felt the constitution and government denied them equal rights, discriminated against them in getting jobs and opportunities, and ignored their



ACCOMODATION IN BELGIUM



REASON/NEED FOR POWER SHARING

Prudential : Power sharing has benefits as it helps to decrease the likelihood of conflicts arising between different social groups. Such conflicts frequently result in violence and political unrest. **Moral** : Sharing power is integral to democracy, as it embodies the fundamental principles of a democratic system. In a democratic government, power is shared with those who are affected by its exercise or who will be impacted by its consequences. A government is considered legitimate when citizens have a stake in the system through participation.

FORMS/TYPES OF POWER SHARING

The different forms of power-sharing in modern democracies are:

1. **Horizontal Division of Power**: It is the sharing of power among the different organs of government. In this type of power-sharing arrangement, different organs of government, placed at the same level, exercised different powers. Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power, thereby putting a check on each other. For example, power sharing by the executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary.
2. **Vertical Division of Power**: It is a system of power sharing among governments at different levels. The Constitution lays down the powers of different levels of government. For example, a general government for the entire country and governments at provincial or regional levels. In India, we refer to it as the Central Government, State Governments, Municipality, Gram Panchayat etc.

3. **Division of Power among different Social Groups:** Power can also be shared among different groups which differ socially like different religious and linguistic groups. Such an arrangement is used to give minority communities a fair share in power, who otherwise would feel alienated from the government.

Eg:- The system of reserved constituencies in India and the community government of Belgium.

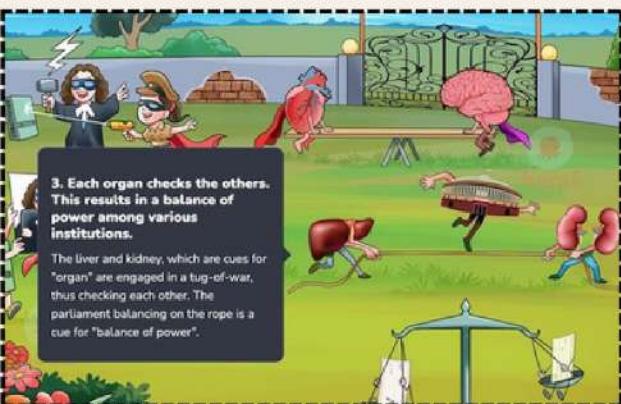
4. Division of Power among Pressure Groups and Movements:

Pressure groups groups are formed when people with similar opinions get together for similar objectives. It is the association of individuals or organisations that seek to influence government policy. Eg :- ABVP (Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad) and FICCI (Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry).

5. Division of power among political parties:

A coalition government is formed by the collaboration of at least two political parties or groups to form a government. The usual reason for such an arrangement is that no single party has achieved an absolute majority after an election. Eg :- The BJP-led coalition in 1998, the NDA in 1999, the UPA in 2004 and 2009 are some of the best examples of coalition governments.

FreeKitaab VISUAL MNEMONIC



Federalism

Federalism divides power between a central government and smaller units within a country, each with independent authority.

India me federal system kaise kaam karta h?

INDIA AS A FEDERAL COUNTRY

- India is a federal country with a two-tier system of government consisting of the central government and state government.
- Later, a third tier of federalism was added in the form of Panchayats and municipalities, resulting in three levels of government: central, state, and local.
- The existence and authority of all three levels of government are constitutionally guaranteed.



UNION LIST

- The Constitution establishes jurisdiction for different levels of government through lists. The
- Union List includes subjects of national importance. Examples of subjects in the Union List are defense, banking, currency, and foreign affairs. Only the central government has the authority to create laws regarding these subjects.

FreeKitaab



STATE LIST

- The State List contains subjects of state and local importance that are related to day-to-day administration.
- Only the state government can make laws related to these subjects. Examples of subjects in the State List include police, trade, agriculture, irrigation, and commerce.



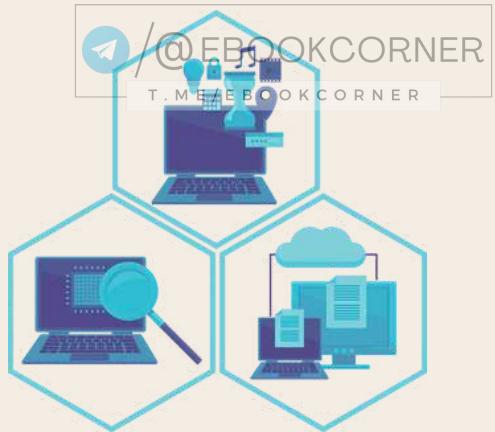
CONCURRENT LIST

The Concurrent List covers subjects of shared interest to central and state governments. Both can make laws, but if there's a conflict, the central law prevails. Examples: education, health, forests, marriage, adoption.



RESIDUARY LIST

- The Residuary List includes subjects that came up after the constitution was made, such as computer science.
- According to the constitution, the central government has powers to legislate on residuary subjects.



In India, the power-sharing arrangement is changed through the approval of a two-thirds majority in both Houses of Parliament and at least half of the total states' legislatures. Disputes between different levels of government are resolved by the Supreme Court or High Courts.. Additionally, India is a holding together federation where constituent states do not have equal powers.

HOW IS FEDERALISM PRACTISED ?

- India practices federalism with power shared between the central government and state governments.
- Jammu and Kashmir lost its special status in 2019.
- Union Territories like Chandigarh, Lakshadweep, and Delhi lack state powers.
- Changing power-sharing requires a two-thirds majority in both houses of parliament and approval from at least half of the total states.
- Disputes between levels of government are resolved by the Supreme Court or High Courts.

Mnemonic

FEDER

- F - Federalism with power sharing
- E - End of special status for Jammu and Kashmir
- D - Union Territories lack state powers
- E - Approval needed from two-thirds majority and states
- R - Resolved by the Supreme Court or High Courts



LINGUISTIC STATES

- The creation of linguistic states was a major test for democratic politics in India.
- After Independence, several old states were reorganized to create new states where people who spoke the same language could live together.



LANGUAGE POLICY

- The Indian constitution does not give national language status to any one language.
- Hindi is the official language of India, and about 40% of Indians have it as their mother tongue.
- Other 21 languages are recognized as scheduled languages by the constitution.
- A candidate can take an examination for a central government position in any of these languages.
- States have their own official language for government work.



CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS

- For a long time, the same political party ruled both the central government and many states, which limited state governments' autonomy.
- If the party ruling in the state and center was different, the central government often misused the constitution to dismiss state governments controlled by their rival party.
- After 1990, the rise of regional political parties led to coalition governments at the center, which respected the autonomy of state governments. This trend made it difficult for the central government to dismiss state governments arbitrarily.



DECENTRALISATION

Decentralisation refers to the process of transferring power from central and state governments to local government.

Local governments in India consist of Panchayats in rural areas and municipalities in urban areas. Prior to the implementation of decentralization policies, local government elections were not held regularly and they lacked significant powers granted by the state government.

AMMENDMENTS OF 1992

- In 1992, amendments were made to the Indian Constitution for decentralized power to local governments.
- Regular elections for local government bodies became constitutionally mandatory.
- Seats in elected bodies are reserved for SC, ST, and OBC.
- At least one-third of positions are reserved for women in local government bodies.
- State Election Commissions conduct elections for panchayats and municipalities.
- State governments share power and revenue with local governments, with variation across states.

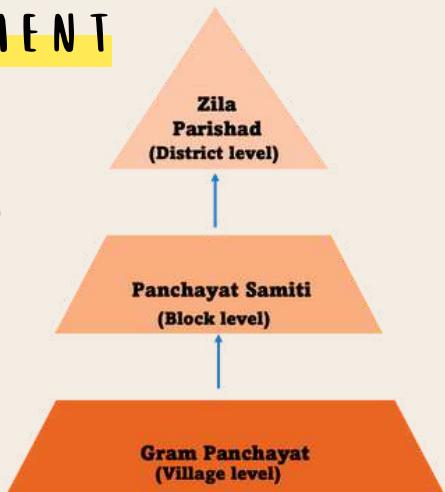
Mnemonic

POWERS

- P - Power decentralization amendments
 O - Obligatory regular elections
 W - Reserved seats for SC, ST, and OBC
 E - Equal representation for women
 R - Role of State Election Commissions
 S - Sharing of power and revenue

STRUCTURE OF RURAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT

In India, villages have gram Panchayats, which form Panchayat Samitis. Representatives are elected by Panchayat members. Panchayat Samitis come together to create Zila Parishad, including members from Lok Sabha, MLAs, and officials. Cities have municipalities led by a Mayor and councilors. Municipalities have tax powers and provide basic services.



Gender Religion & Caste

Ye Teeno Politics Se Kaise
Related Hai

Gender

- Social roles and expectations based on gender. Women have been excluded from education, employment, and political participation.

Religion

- System of beliefs and practices. Diversity has been a source of conflict and strength.
- Religious groups have played a major role in Indian politics.

Caste

- Social hierarchy based on birth. People of lower castes have been excluded from education, employment, and political participation.
- There has been a growing movement against caste discrimination.

GENDER & POLITICS

The gender division tends to be understood as natural and unchangeable. It is not based on biology but on social expectations and stereotypes.

WOMEN'S ROLE IN PUBLIC LIFE & FEMINIST MOVEMENTS

- Women have traditionally been excluded from public affairs and politics.
- Feminist movements have advocated for improved rights, education, and career opportunities for women.
- These movements have aimed to achieve equality in personal and family life.
- The political expression of gender division and mobilization has contributed to enhancing women's participation in public life.



CHALLENGES FACED BY WOMEN IN INDIA

- **Patriarchal Society:** India is characterized by a patriarchal societal structure.
- **Disadvantages and Discrimination:** Women in India face multiple disadvantages, discrimination, and oppression.
- **Literacy Gap:** Women's literacy rate is 54%, considerably lower than the men's rate of 76%.
- **Unpaid Work:** Despite working more than men on average, a significant portion of women's work is unpaid.



- **Equal Remuneration Act:** The Equal Remuneration Act of 1976 aims to ensure equal pay for equal work.
- **Sex-Selective Abortion:** Sex-selective abortion has resulted in an imbalanced child-sex ratio, favoring boys.
- **Safety Challenges:** Urban areas in India present safety challenges for women, creating an environment of insecurity.

RELIGION

The division based on religious differences is often expressed in the field of politics. In India, there are followers of different religions. People should be able to express in politics their needs, interests and demands as a member of a religious community



COMMUNALISM

Communalism is the use of religion to divide and rule people.

Different Forms Of Communalism

- **Religious Prejudice:** This is when people believe that their religion is superior to other religions. This can lead to stereotypes and discrimination against people of other faiths.
- **Political dominance:** This is when people from one religious group try to gain power over people from other religious groups. This can lead to violence and conflict.
- **Communal violence:** This is when people from different religious groups attack each other. This can lead to riots, massacres, and even civil wars.
- **Political Mobilization:** This is when politicians use religion to stir up support for their cause. This can be done by using religious symbols, leaders, and appeals to fear.

Mnemonic

**RENU
PLAYING
CHOR
POLICE**

Renu(R) - Religious prejudice: when people believe that their religion is superior

Playing(P) - Political dominance: when people from one religious group try to gain power over people from other religious group

Chor(C) - Communal violence: Different religious people attack each other

Police (P) - Political mobilization: when politicians use religion to stir up support for their cause

SECULAR STATE

- India is a secular state. This means that the government does not favor any one religion over another.
- Everyone is free to practice their religion, or not to practice any religion at all. This is called religious freedom.
- No one can be discriminated against because of their religion. This is called religious equality.
- It is important because it helps to promote religious harmony and tolerance.

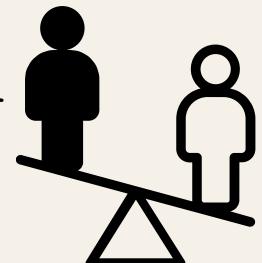


CASTE AND POLITICS

Caste and politics are two powerful forces in India that can be used to divide or unite people. It is important to be aware of both the positive and negative aspects of caste and politics in India, and to work towards a society where everyone is treated equally.

CASTE INEQUALITIES

- Caste is a system of social stratification in India that has its origins in Hinduism. It divides people into different groups, or castes, based on their birth.
- People from different castes are often treated differently, with those from lower castes often facing discrimination.
- The caste system has been weakening in recent years, but it is still a major problem in India.
- The Constitution of India prohibits caste-based discrimination and has taken steps to reverse the injustices of the caste system.



CASTE IN POLITICS

- Caste is a powerful force in Indian politics. Political parties often appeal to caste sentiment to win elections.
- However, caste is not the only factor that determines the outcome of elections. Other factors such as the performance of the government and the popularity of the leaders also play a role.
- Candidates and parties need to win the confidence of more than one caste and community to win elections.
- No party wins the votes of all the voters of a caste or community.



- Some voters have more than one candidate from their caste, while many voters have no candidate from their caste.
- The ruling party and the sitting MP or MLA keep changing whenever fresh elections take place.

I like the religion that teaches liberty, equality and fraternity

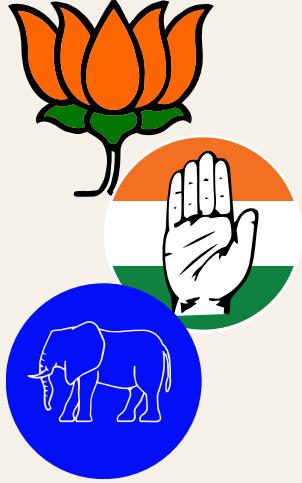
~ Dr. BR Ambedkar

Equality is the soul of democracy. Without equality, would be an empty shell.

~ Dr. BR Ambedkar

POLITICS IN CASTE → Caste me politics kaise kaam karti hai ?

- Caste groups aim to grow by including neighboring castes, causing clashes over dominance: Caste groups try to expand by including nearby castes, which can lead to conflicts for control. Caste groups forge alliances with others for political influence, leading to a dynamic caste system: Caste groups form alliances for political power, making the caste system dynamic. Economic and political factors create new caste groups like "backward" and "forward" castes: Economic and political conditions create categories like "backward" and "forward" castes.
- Political power struggles among caste groups can result in tensions, conflict, and violence: Power struggles among caste groups can lead to tensions and even violence.



Caste in Politics refers to the involvement and impact of caste based identities and considerations in the political arena. Whereas, **Politics in Caste** refers to the use of political strategies, tactics, and maneuvers within caste-based communities.



≡ Political Parties ≡

A political party is a group of people with policies and programs aiming to promote the collective good and gain power in government. The party's stance on issues and whose interests it represents identifies it.

COMPONENTS OF A POLITICAL PARTY

A political party has three main components:

- Leaders,
- Active Members,
- Followers.

These groups work together to achieve the goals of the party.



FUNCTIONS OF POLITICAL PARTIES

- Political parties contest elections. They present policies and programs to voters.
- Parties make laws.
- They form and run governments.
- Parties provide opposition to the ruling party. They shape public opinion.
- Political parties provide access to government machinery.
- They facilitate access to welfare schemes implemented by the government.

→ Political Parties Ki
Kya Jarurat H?

IMPORTANCE OF POLITICAL PARTIES

- Political parties fulfill various functions necessary for effective governance.
- They represent diverse views and perspectives on important issues to the government.
- Political parties bring together representatives to form responsible governments.
- They serve as a mechanism to support or restrain the government's actions.
- Parties are involved in policy-making and provide justifications or opposition to policies.
- Political parties meet the needs of representative governments.



SMJH GYA!

NUMBER OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN A DEMOCRACY

- In a democracy, any group of citizens can form a political party.
- Not all registered parties are serious contenders in elections.
- The number of major or effective parties is important for a healthy democracy.
- One-party systems, where only one party controls the government, are not favorable for democracy.
- Two-party systems, where power alternates between two main parties, are seen in some countries like the US and UK.
- Multiparty systems, like in India, involve several parties competing for power, either individually or in alliances.
- Alliances or fronts are formed when multiple parties join forces to contest elections and gain power.

Mnemonic

PARTIES

P - Political groups represent diverse views.
 A - Alliances form in multi-party systems.
 R - Registered parties compete in elections.
 T - Two-party systems have two main contenders.
 I - In democracy, any citizen can form a party.
 E - Effective parties contribute to responsible governance.
 S - Several parties provide choice and representation.

RECOGNITION CRITERIA FOR PARTIES

All parties in India must register with the Election Commission, but larger and established parties are granted special facilities. The Election Commission has set specific criteria for parties to be recognized.

STATE PARTIES

A party that obtains a minimum of 6% of total votes in a Legislative Assembly election and wins at least 2 seats is recognized as a State Party.

NATIONAL PARTIES

A party that secures at least 6% of the total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four states and wins a minimum of 4 seats in the Lok Sabha is recognized as a National Party.

For State Party:

- S - Secures at least 6% of the total votes
 T - Two seats won in the Legislative Assembly
 A - Acknowledged as a State Party

For National Party:

- N - National recognition
 A - At least 6% of the total votes in Lok Sabha or Assembly elections in 4 States
 T - At least 4 seats won in the Lok Sabha

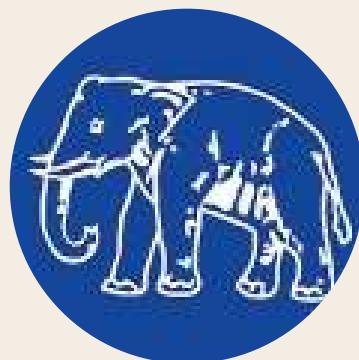
ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS (AITC):

- Launched in 1998 under Mamata Banerjee's leadership.
- Recognised as a national party in 2016.
- Symbol is flowers and grass.
- Committed to secularism and federalism.
- In power in West Bengal since 2011 and has a presence in Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura. Got 3.84% votes and won 34 seats in the 2014 General Elections.



BAHUJAN SAMAJ PARTY (BSP):

- Formed in 1984 under Kanshi Ram's leadership.
- Represents and seeks power for the Bahujan samaj (Dalits, Adivasis, OBCs and religious minorities). Stands for the interests and welfare of Dalits and oppressed people.
- Main base in Uttar Pradesh, substantial presence in neighbouring states.
- Formed government in UP several times by taking support from different parties.



BHARATIYA JANATA PARTY BJP:

- Formed in 1980, it draws inspiration from India's ancient culture and values.
- Promotes cultural nationalism and believes in building a strong and modern India.
- Expanded its support base beyond its traditional strongholds in the north and west to the south, east, northeast and rural areas.
- Emerged as the largest party with 282 members in the 2014 Lok Sabha elections.



COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA CPI

- Founded in 1925
- Ideologies: Marxism-Leninism, secularism, and democracy
- Opposes secessionism and communalism
- Supports parliamentary democracy for the benefit of working class, farmers, and the poor



COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA MARXIST

- Founded in 1964, it supports socialism, secularism and democracy and opposes imperialism and communalism.
- Accepts democratic elections as a means for socio-economic justice in India.
- Has a strong support base in West Bengal, Kerala and Tripura. Was in power in West Bengal for 34 years.
- Won about 3% of votes and 9 seats in the 2014 Lok Sabha elections.



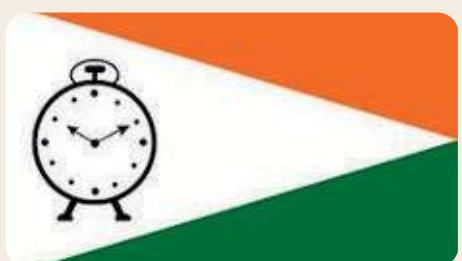
INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (INC)

- Founded in 1885 and is one of the oldest parties in the world.
- Under Nehru's leadership, it aimed to establish a modern secular democratic republic in India.
- Ruled the country from the centre until 1977 and then from 1980 to 1989. Its support declined after 1989, but it is still present throughout India. Promotes secularism and the welfare of weaker sections and minorities.



NATIONALIST CONGRESS PARTY (NCP)

- Established in 1999 after a split in the Congress party.
- Supports democracy, Gandhian secularism, equity, social justice and federalism.
- Has a significant presence in Meghalaya, Manipur, Assam and is a major party in Maharashtra.
- Forms a coalition with Congress in Maharashtra and is a member of the United Progressive Alliance since 2004.



Mnemonic

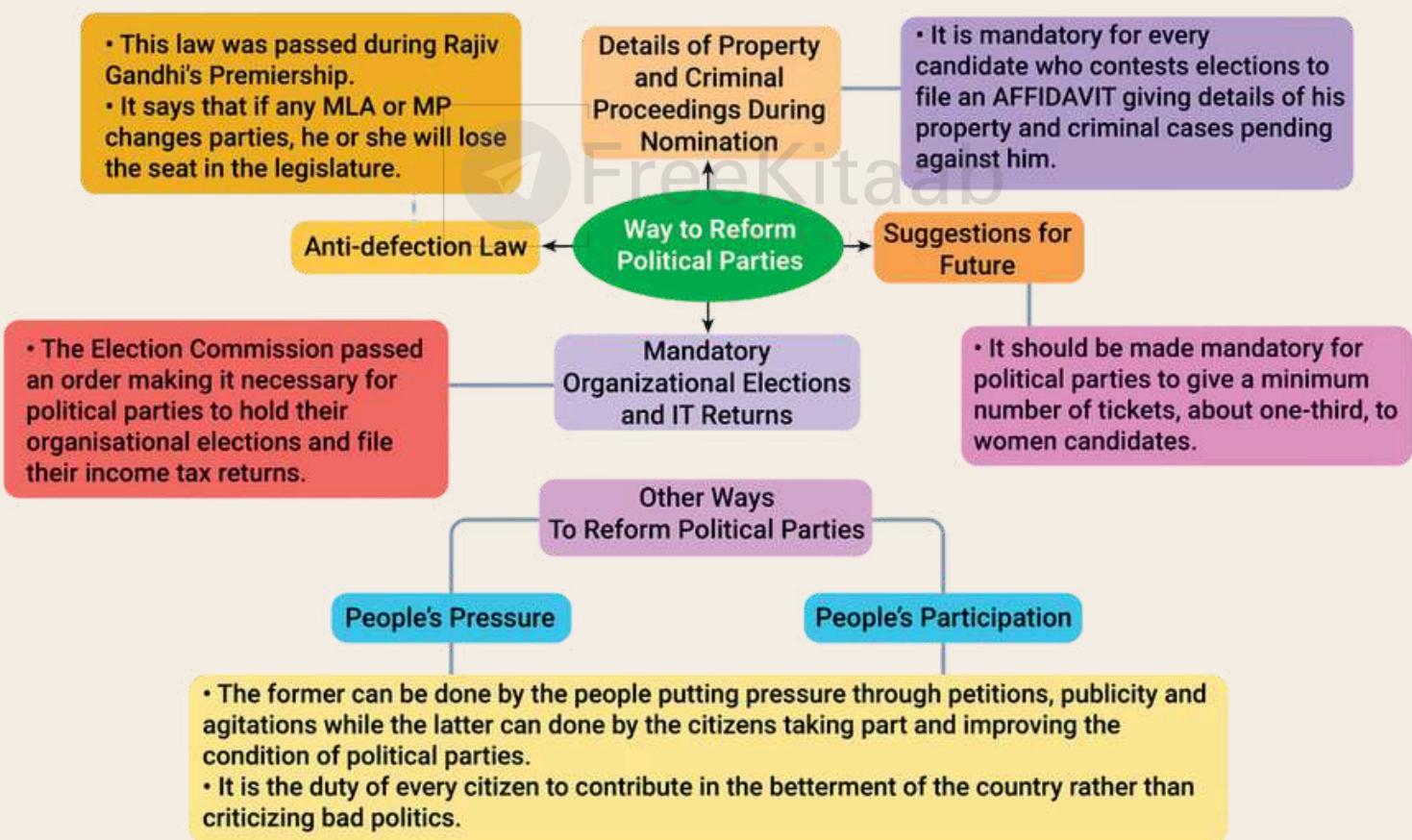
INCABIN

- I - Indian National Congress
- N - National Congress Party
- C - Communist Party of India
- A - All India Trinamool Congress
- B - Bahujan Samaj Party
- I - Communist Party of India Marxist
- N - Bhartiya Janta Party

CHALLENGES TO POLITICAL PARTIES

- Lack of internal democracy: Parties lack membership registers, organizational meetings, and regular internal elections.
- Absence of transparency: Parties operate without open and transparent procedures, limiting opportunities for ordinary workers to reach leadership positions.
- Dynastic control: Top positions in many parties are controlled by members of a single family.
- Influence of money and muscle power: Parties prioritize winning over ethical conduct, leading to the growing influence of money and muscle power during elections. Some parties even support criminal candidates.
- Limited choice: Voters perceive a lack of meaningful choice as leaders frequently switch between parties, and vastly different candidates are not available for election.

WAYS TO REFORM POLITICAL PARTIES



Outcomes Of Democracy

DEMOCRACY & ITS PRINCIPLES

- Democracy focuses on granting people the authority to choose their leaders and exert control over them. It emphasizes citizens' involvement in decision-making processes. Decision-making in a democracy adheres to established norms & procedures.
- Democracy fosters transparency, enabling citizens to examine the process of decision-making.

KEY ELEMENTS OF DEMOCRACY

- **Regular Elections:** Elections are conducted at regular intervals to ensure the representation of people's choices.
- **Open Public Debate:** Major policies and laws are subjected to public discussions, promoting transparency and inclusivity.
- **Information Dissemination:** Citizens have the right to access information about government policies and actions.
- **Corruption-Free Government:** Democracy aims for a government that is devoid of corrupt practices, ensuring accountability and integrity.

CONDITIONS FOR DEMOCRATIC SOCIETIES

- **Flexible Majority and Minority Opinions:** Democracy transcends mere majority rule, emphasizing the collaboration between majority and minority viewpoints for effective governance.
- **Inclusive Representation:** Democracy prevents domination by any particular community, regardless of factors such as religion, race, or language.
- **Equal Participation:** Democracy ensures that every citizen has the opportunity to be part of the majority at some point, thus preventing exclusion based on variables like religion, caste, or creed.

OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY

- In democracy, people choose their rulers and exercise control over them.
- Citizens should participate in decision-making when it's relevant and necessary.
- Democracy aims to create a government that follows procedures and is answerable to the people.

- Democratic systems include mechanisms such as regular, free, and fair elections.
- Open public debates are crucial for discussing major policies and legislations.
- Citizens possess the right to access information about the government's activities.

WHY DEMOCRACY IS BETTER FORM OF GOVT.

- Democracy is rooted in deliberation and negotiation, leading to effective decisions.
- People find decisions acceptable due to their involvement in the process.
- Transparency is ensured, allowing citizens to scrutinize decision-making.
- Democracy is legitimate as it's the government of the people.
- Economic growth can be a challenge for democracies.
- Democracy excels in handling differences and conflicts.
- It empowers disadvantaged castes, promoting equality and opportunity.

BENEFITS OF DEMOCRACY

- **Dignity of Women:** More women as elected representatives ensure attention to women's issues. Legal obligation for fair women representation in elected bodies, such as Panchayati Raj's one-third seats for women. Women's Reservation Bill in 2010 mandated 33% women in Parliament and state legislatures.
- **Empowering Disadvantaged Castes:** Democracy diversifies representation with different castes and tribes in government. Some parties favor certain castes. Democracy promotes equality for all castes.
- **Citizen Transformation:** Democracy shifts individuals from subjects to citizens. People choose rulers and control governance.
- **Transparency Through Information:** Democracy fosters transparency. India's Right to Information (RTI) law passed in 2005 grants citizens access to government information.



Development

Vikas

Refers to the process of growth, or improvement whether in oneself or in others.

DIFFERENT PEOPLE DIFFERENT GOALS

People have different goals and desires, so what one person sees as progress or development may not be the same for another. Each person seeks what is important to them based on their own priorities and aspirations. For Example,

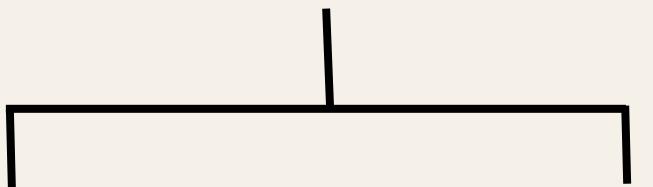


Jaruri Nhi Ki development goals Ko paise se Hi Kharid Sakte Hai INCOME & OTHER GOALS

Materialistic Goals : It refer to tangible possessions such as money, a car, or a house.

Non-Materialistic Goals : It refer to intangible values such as freedom, friendship, equality, and respect.

Income & Other Goals



Both material and non-material things are important for development, and individuals often strive for a combination of these goals to achieve personal growth and fulfillment.

COMPARING DIFFERENT COUNTRIES/STATES

Kese Pata lagate
hai Ki country
T.M.E / EBOOKCORNER
garib h ya Amir?

On the basis of National Income : When comparing countries, their level of income is often viewed as a key indicator of development. Countries with higher incomes are generally seen as more developed, since greater income can provide access to basic human needs and other resources that promote well-being.

Total Income = Sum of all residents of the country i.e population

When comparing countries, the average income or per capita income is usually considered, rather than the total income. This is because countries have different populations, and comparing total incomes could be misleading. Per capita income provides a better measure of the average income earned by an individual in a country, and can therefore be used to compare standards of living between different countries.

ON THE BASIS OF PER CAPITA INCOME

Paise ho to kya
kuch nhi ho sakta ?

Average Income

While 'averages' are useful for comparison, they also hide disparities

For example, let us consider two countries, A and B. For the sake of simplicity, we have assumed that they have only five citizens each. **Based on data given in Table 1.2, calculate the average income for both the countries.**

TABLE 1.2 COMPARISON OF TWO COUNTRIES

Country	Monthly incomes of citizens (in Rupees)					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Average
Country A	9500	10500	9800	10000	10200	
Country B	500	500	500	500	48000	

Will you be equally happy to live in both these countries? Are both equally developed? Perhaps some of us may like to live in country B if we are

assured of being its fifth citizen but if it is a lottery that decides our citizenship number then perhaps most of us will prefer to live in country A. Even though both the countries have identical average income, country A is preferred because it has more equitable distribution. In this country people are neither very rich nor extremely poor. On the other hand most citizens in country B are poor and one person is extremely rich. Hence, while average income is useful for comparison it does not tell us how this income is distributed among people.

Average
Income

$$\text{Per Capita Income} = \frac{\text{Total Income Of Area}}{\text{Total Population}}$$

COMPARISON OF WORLD BANK ON THE BASIS OF PER CAPITA INCOME :

- The World Bank uses a country's per capita income to make comparisons. Countries
- with an annual per capita income of \$12,056 or more in 2017 are considered "rich" countries. Countries with a per
- capita income of \$955 or less in 2017 are classified as "low-income" countries. India had a per capita income of \$1820 in 2017
- and is categorized as a "low-middle income" country.



Kaunse criteria ki madad se hum development determine kr sakte h?

OTHER CRITERIA TO DETERMINE DEVELOPMENT

SOME COMPARATIVE DATA ON HARYANA, KERALA AND BIHAR

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2018)	Literacy Rate % 2017–18	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2017–18
Haryana	30	82	61
Kerala	7	94	83
Bihar	32	62	43

- Infant Mortality Rate (or IMR) indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year. Literacy Rate measures the proportion of literate population in the 7-and-above age group. Net Attendance Ratio is the total number of children of age group 14 and 15 years attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group. Life Expectancy : It refers to the average length of time that a person can expect to live from birth.



- **Body Mass Index (BMI)** : To determine if an adult is underweight or not, the internationally accepted standard known as Body Mass Index (BMI) is used. For adults, a BMI of less than 18.5 is considered underweight, while a BMI between 18.5 and 24.9 is considered normal, based on their height and weight.

However, it's important to keep in mind that this standard is not appropriate for growing children.

$$\text{BMI} = \frac{\text{Weight (in kilograms)}}{\text{Height}^2 \text{ (in meters)}}$$

PUBLIC FACILITIES

Public Ko Kya-Kya milta hai?

- Money alone cannot provide all the necessary goods and services for a comfortable life, such as a pollution-free environment and disease protection. Public facilities provided by the government are the most affordable and efficient way to collectively provide these services to the public.
- Kerala is a better place to live because of its well-established public distribution system, ensuring that everyone has access to food and good health. Kerala also has adequate basic health facilities and proper education, ensuring people receive the necessary treatments and education.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT

Insaano Ki Report

- When comparing the development of different countries or states, it is important to consider multiple factors beyond just economic measures like per capita income. Other factors such as healthcare, education, social welfare, and infrastructure also play an important role in determining development and well-being. A country or state may have a high per capita income but still face issues related to healthcare, education, and other social services.



SUSTAINABILITY OF DEVELOPMENT

Sustainability of development is the practice of achieving economic growth while protecting the environment and ensuring social well-being, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It involves taking a long-term view of development that balances economic, environmental, and social factors, to create a sustainable and equitable future for all.

To ensure sustainable development, it is crucial to avoid harming the environment. Some examples of environmental issues that must be considered include:

- **Groundwater overuse:** The overuse of groundwater poses a significant threat to its availability and quality.
- **Resource depletion:** Excessive mining of resources like iron, gold, silver, coal and crude oil can lead to depletion of these resources, causing irreparable harm to the environment.
- **Factory pollution:** The release of smoke and other harmful gases from factories causes environmental pollution, which can have serious implications for public health.
- **Water and air pollution:** The problems of water and air pollution have a direct impact on the quality of life of people and can also impact future generations.
- **Globalization challenges:** The process of globalization has presented new challenges for farmers in countries like India, including increased competition with other international countries, which can have negative impacts on the environment if not properly regulated.



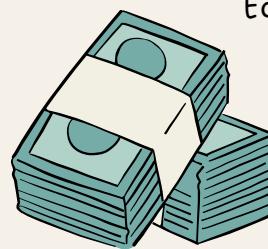
*WHEN CHAPTER IS
TOO SHORT



Sectors Of Indian Economy

Generally There are 3 Sectors in the economy - Primary , Secondary & Tertiary Sector

Economy Ke Khambe !!



DIFFERENT SECTORS

Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector
When we produce a good by exploiting the natural resources or extract raw materials from the earth	Activities involved in the conversion of raw materials into finished goods	Services and activities which support and help in developing the primary and secondary sectors
Other name : Agricultural sector	Other name : Manufacturing sector	Other name : Service sector
Eg. Agriculture, fishing, mining, etc.	Eg. Construction of building, making cars, phones, etc.	Eg. Teaching, customer support, banking, etc.

All sectors of the economy are interconnected, with products and services moving from one sector to another. For instance, cotton produced in the primary sector is transformed into textile products in the secondary sector and then transported to markets through the tertiary sector.

IMPORTANCE OF TERTIARY SECTOR IN INDIA:

- The Tertiary sector has become the largest producing sector in India due to the development of essential services like hospitals, schools, banks, police, and army, which are part of the tertiary sector. The growth of the primary and secondary sectors has also contributed to the development of the tertiary sector as they are interdependent.

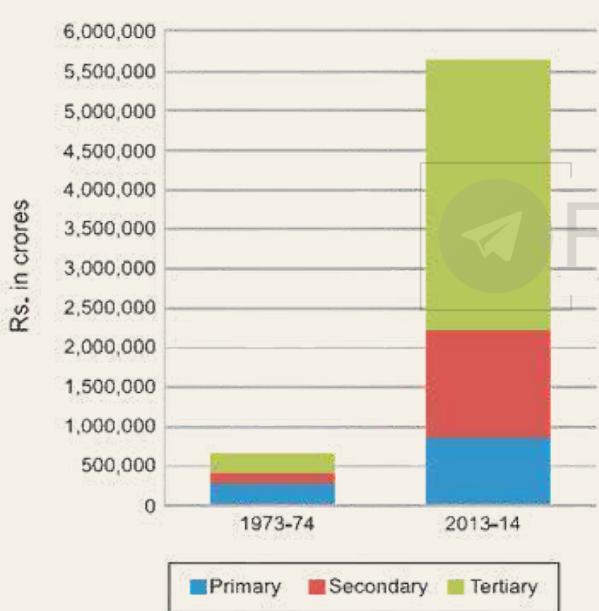


- The increase in people's income levels has raised the demand for services like eating out, shopping, movies, and tourism, which are part of the tertiary sector. The emergence of new services based on information and communication technology (ICT) has become essential and is growing rapidly.
- The Green Revolution has also given a boost to the tertiary sector.

WTSP LANG ME EK TEXT CONNECTING WITH THE TOPIC

COMPARING THE 3 SECTORS

GDP measures the value of all goods and services produced in a country. In India, the Ministry of the Central Government calculates the GDP, which includes the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors. The tertiary sector became the largest in 2013-14, overtaking the primary sector, due to various factors.



- Basic services like hospitals, schools, post offices, police stations, courts, administrative offices, transport, banks, and insurance companies are vital, making the tertiary sector essential.
- The growth of agriculture and industry has contributed to the expansion of services like transport, trade, and storage.

- As income rises, the demand for services like dining out, tourism, shopping, private healthcare, and education increases.
- Information and communication technology has also driven the emergence of new services, fueling the growth of the tertiary sector in recent years.

WHERE ARE MOST PEOPLE EMPLOYED?

Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector
More than half of the workers in India are working in the primary sector, mainly in agriculture.	These sectors employ less than half the people as compared to the primary sector.	
It contributes to only a quarter of the GDP.	These sectors produce four-fifths of the product.	

- Underemployment or disguised employment occurs when more people are working than required. In rural areas, all family members may work in the same field, while in urban areas, there are many rickshaw pullers, cart pullers, and casual workers in the service sector who may work the whole day but earn very little. Therefore, there is a need to generate employment opportunities
- in different sectors.

WAYS TO CREATE MORE EMPLOYMENT:

- The government can provide cheap loans to farmers to buy better equipment and practice multiple cropping, which can help them remain employed throughout the year.
- Investing in transportation infrastructure and constructing new roads can create employment opportunities for labourers and taxi drivers.
- Locating industries in rural areas can provide employment to a large number of people in the factories.
- Constructing more schools and appointing teachers can generate over 20 lakh jobs as currently only 52% of children attend school.
- Improving the tourism sector can create more than 35 lakh jobs.



NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT (NREGA)

- NREGA, later renamed as MGNREGA, guarantees 100 days of employment per year to those in need.
- Unemployment allowances are provided if the government fails to provide employment.
- It is available in 625 districts and is known as the right to work.



Organized Sector



- Organized sector enterprises are registered by the government and must follow all the rules.
- Workers have job security and receive a pension when they retire. Offices have good working conditions and a safe environment. Employees work fixed hours and receive extra pay for overtime work.
- Benefits like paid leave, holiday pay, and provident fund are available to workers.

Unorganized Sector



- Unorganised sector enterprises do not follow government regulations and rules.
- Workers in the unorganised sector have no job security and do not receive pensions when they retire.
- Often, people in the unorganised sector have to work in unsafe environments without protective equipment.
- Workers in the unorganised sector do not receive extra pay for working overtime and have no paid leave or holidays.

HOW TO PROTECT ?



- In rural areas, support for small and medium farmers includes timely delivery of seeds, access to affordable loans, storage facilities, and fair market prices for crops.
- In urban areas, support for laborers and small industries involves favorable labor laws and policies for small businesses.
- Protection for people in the unorganized sector includes eliminating discrimination based on caste or background, particularly for backward communities.



Money & Credit

Money is an item which is used as a medium of exchange. In modern economy, money works as an intermediary. It is used as a medium of exchange for goods and services. It is also used for payment of debts.



BARTER SYSTEM Exchange Offer

The barter system involves direct exchange of goods or services without money, where both parties agree to trade their commodities. It requires a double coincidence of wants, meaning each party must desire what the other has to offer for the transaction to occur.

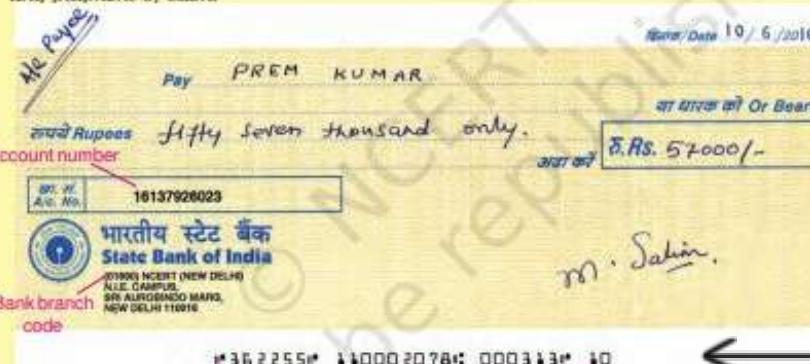


MODERN FORMS OF MONEY

Sabka Sapna
Money-Money

- Money is a medium of exchange with various forms.
- Currency, like coins and paper notes, is widely accepted and issued by the central bank. In India, the RBI issues the legally recognized Indian rupee, which must be accepted as payment. Bank deposits provide safety and interest-earning opportunities. Bank deposits, known as demand deposits, can be withdrawn on demand. Cheques are paper instruments for payment, instructing the bank to pay a specific amount from the issuer's account.

A shoe manufacturer, M. Salim has to make a payment to the leather supplier and writes a cheque for a specific amount. This means that the shoe manufacturer instructs his bank to pay this amount to the leather supplier. The leather supplier takes this cheque, and deposits it in his own account in the bank. The money is transferred from one bank account to another bank account in a couple of days. The transaction is complete without any payment of cash.



- Banks hold a small proportion of deposits as cash (around 15% in India) to pay withdrawing depositors.
- They use the majority of the deposits to extend loans due to the high demand for loans in various economic activities.
- Banks charge higher interest rates on loans compared to the rates they offer on deposits.
- The difference between the interest charged on loans and paid to depositors forms the main source of income for banks.

CREDIT Loan ??

Credit involves a lender providing money, goods, or services to a borrower with the promise of future payment. It can have positive or negative effects. While loans can increase earnings in one situation, they can also lead to a debt trap in another situation.

TERMS RELATED TO CREDIT

Padhleakshay Kehta ha Jaankar baniye,
Satark rahiye!

Terms of credit : It refers to the set of conditions that must be agreed upon between a borrower and a lender before a loan is provided. These conditions may include the method of payment, the interest rate, the duration of the credit, and other relevant factors

Debt Trap : It occurs when a borrower struggles or is unable to repay a loan, often due to high interest rates. Terms of credit refer to the conditions agreed upon between the borrower and lender before providing the loan. These conditions include payment method, interest rate, duration of the credit, and other relevant factors.

Collateral : is an asset owned by the borrower that acts as security or guarantee for the lender until the loan is repaid. If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the collateral to recover the payment owed.



TERMS ND CONDITION

Terms - Terms of credit

ND(D) - Dept trap

Condition(Co) - Collateral:

A type of condition applied to the borrower by lender if he can't fulfill his loan

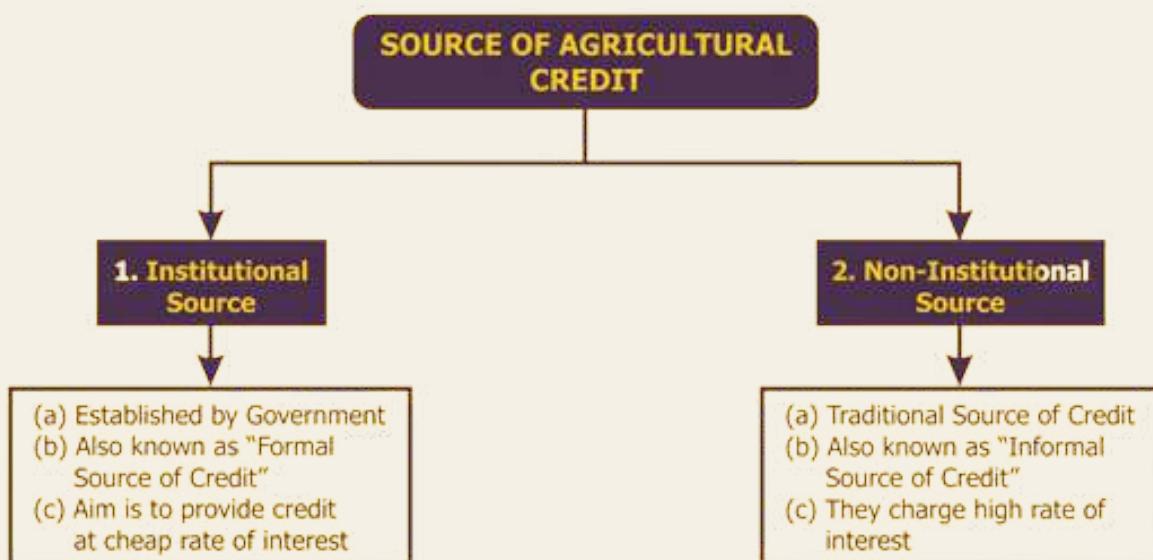
CHALLENGES FACED BY UNORGANISED SECTOR WORKERS



- Non-compliance with government regulations and rules.
- Lack of job security and absence of pensions upon retirement.
- Unsafe working environments without proper protective equipment.
- Absence of overtime pay, paid leave, and holidays.

BORROWERS IN RURAL AREAS

- Varied categories of borrowers have access to different credit arrangements. Credit arrangements may involve loans from moneylenders, traders, banks, employers, or cooperatives. Each credit arrangement comes with its own terms and conditions, such as interest rates, repayment schedules, and collateral requirements. Borrowers select a particular credit arrangement based on their individual needs and circumstances.



FORMAL SECTOR OF LOANS

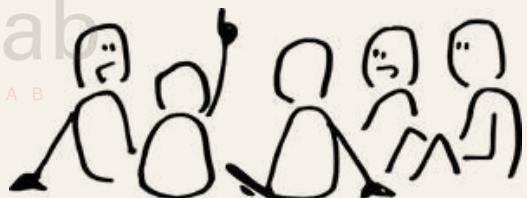
- Banks and cooperatives provide formal sector loans.
- The Reserve Bank of India supervises and regulates formal sources of loans.
- Banks submit information to the RBI regarding loan amount, recipients, interest rates etc.

INFORMAL SOURCE

- Moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives, and friends offer informal sector loans.
- There is no overseeing organization monitoring informal lenders, allowing unfair practices.

COMPARISON

- The formal sector meets only half of rural people's credit needs.
- Informal sources fulfill the remaining credit requirements.
- Equal distribution of formal credit is essential for providing cheaper loans to the poor.
- Banks and cooperatives should increase lending in rural areas to reduce reliance on informal credit sources. Expansion of formal sector loans should ensure accessibility for everyone.



Mnemonic

FBI

F - Formal sector of loan

B - Better than

I - Informal sector of loan

(there are two types of sectors for loans, formal and informal in which formal is better than informal)

SELF-HELP GROUPS

Bhale Log

@EBOOKCORNER
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Self Help Groups (SHGs) consist of 15-20 members who regularly save money together. The savings amount varies, starting from 25 or more based on each member's capacity. After a year or two of consistent savings, SHGs become eligible for bank loans. SHGs help individuals overcome the lack of collateral when seeking loans. Group members collectively make decisions about loan utilization, including interest rates, duration, purpose, amount, and other terms. In case of loan default by a member, other members can contribute to repay the loan, which makes banks more willing to lend to SHGs. Members can also borrow small loans from the group itself. Regular meetings of SHGs provide a platform to address and take action on various social issues.



FreeKitaab
TIME EVER RE KITAAB



Globalisation and Indian Economy

Globalization refers to the phenomenon of rapid integration and interconnection between countries, allowing for the exchange of goods, services, ideas, and people across national borders.



FACTORS THAT ENABLED GLOBALISATION

1. **Technological Advancements** : The development and widespread use of new technologies such as the internet, mobile phones, and transportation have made it easier and faster to communicate, share information, and transport goods and people across national borders.
2. **Trade Liberalisation** : The reduction of trade barriers and tariffs through agreements such as the World Trade Organization (WTO) and free trade agreements has facilitated the movement of goods and services across borders, making it easier for companies to access new markets and consumers to access a wider range of products.
3. **Global Financial Systems** : The growth of global financial systems and the ease of transferring capital across borders has allowed for greater investment and the integration of financial markets across countries.
4. **Multinational Corporations** : The growth of multinational corporations has allowed companies to operate across multiple countries, creating global supply chains and facilitating the movement of goods, services, and capital.
5. **Cultural Exchange** : The spread of cultural products such as music, movies, and fashion, as well as the growth of international travel and migration, has led to greater cultural exchange and understanding between people of different countries and backgrounds.

SPACE

- S - Speedy transportation and communication**
- P - Political systems (e.g. free trade agreements, intergovernmental organizations)**
- A - Advances in technology**
- C - Cultural exchange and diffusion**
- E - Economic interdependence and integration**

