

(Ch-1)

i) Tamil felt that government denied them to give equal rights as Sinhalas.

ii) They felt discriminated against getting jobs, and education.

iii) The Relations between Tamils and Sinhalas strained over time.

iv) The felt that Sinhala speakers were not sensitive to their culture and language.

2) Measures adopted by government to establish their supremacy are:-

i) In 1956, an act was passed which ~~state~~ declared Sinhala as the official language.

ii) The government followed preferential policies to Sinhala Speakers such as universities and job opportunities.

iii) The act also ~~state~~ emphasis that the state should protect & foster Buddhism.

iv) Sinhala sought to secure dominance over the government by virtue of their majority therefore they adopted the belief of majoritarianism.

3 → Comparison between Belgium and Sri Lanka:-

→ Belgium:-

i) It is the country smaller than the state of Haryana with a little population of one crore.

ii) 59% people belongs to Dutch speaking community and live in Flemish region.

iii) 41% people belongs to French speaking community and live in Walloon region.

iv) The French speaking community was relatively rich and powerful.

→ Sri Lanka:-

i) It is the country of Asian continent with a population of two crores.

ii) 74% people belongs to Sinhala speaking community.

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18% people belongs to Tamil speaking community.

Sinhala Community was in majority and sought to secure ~~over~~ dominance over government.

### Prudential Reasons:-

i) Power sharing is a good way to ensure political stability and reduces the chances of violence.

ii) Tyranny of majority is not just oppressive of minority, it also crush the majority community also. often

### Moral Reasons:-

#### Power sharing

i) A Democracy is the very spirit of Democracy.

ii) A legitimate government is the one where people participate to get stake in the system.

5.7 The elements of Belgian model of Accomodation are :-

Between 1970 - 1993 the Constitution of Belgium was Amended four times. -

i) The Central government proscribes that the number of Dutch and French speaking Ministers shall equal in the central government

ii) Many powers of the Central government has been given to the state's govt. State government was not the subordinate of Central govt.

iii) Brussels has a separate in which both communities has equal representation. The French community accepted equal representation in Brussels because Dutch agreed to equal representation in the central govt.

iv) Apart from Central and State there is another kind of government called Community government. It is elected by the people of a particular community no matter where they live

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It has the power related to cultural, educational and language issues.

### Ch-2

Features of Indian Federalism are:-

i) The Indian Constitution has two tiers of government Central and state.

ii) There are three lists in the Constitution

a) Union List - Nation Related Issues

b) State List - State Related Issues

c) Concurrent List - Common Interests

iii) The provisions of Constitution can be changed by ~~2/3~~ approval of  $2/3$  members of each level and by state legislature then any change is possible.

iv) The Judiciary solves any dispute arisen between different levels.

2 → Sharing of power between the Union and State Govt is necessary because without the division of power the country will not regulate in an appropriate way and may lead to huge conflicts in a country like India where a huge diversity is present.

The power is shared among these levels through the ~~list~~ lists of ~~ea~~ for each level:-

i) Union list - It consist Nation related issues such as Military, Foreign Affairs, Banking etc. Only central govt. has right to make laws in this list.

ii) State list - It consist state related issues such as Police, Trade, etc. Only state govt. has right to make laws in this list.

iii) Concurrent list - It consist common interest issues such as Fore Marriage, Succession, etc. Both State & central govt has right to make laws in this list.

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# India Comes Under - the Holding Together Federation.

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## Features:-

A large country divides powers into different constituent states

In this type of federation the equal powers are not shared among the central and state govt.

## Features of Federalism:-

i) Two or more tiers (level) of government.

ii) Each level of government governs same citizens but their area of jurisdiction is ~~same~~ different.

iii) The jurisdiction of each level of government is specified in Constitution.

iv) The Judiciary act as an umpire if any dispute arise between the different tiers of government.

4. → The sources of Revenue of each level of govt. is specified in constitution to ensure its financial   
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5. → India became union of states because it consists of Both British ruled territories and princely states. Some sub political units of India given a special status.

i) French and Portuguese - Ruled territories were given special status of union territories.

ii) The Jammu & Kashmir had ~~has~~ joined in India on special condition.

iii) Some smaller units which doesn't cannot be exist as independent states they are made union territories.

iv) Some states of Northern India enjoy special status under Article 371.



Steps taken by the Indian government towards Decentralization in 1992, are

Seats are Reserved for some Backward Classes such as OBCs, SC, ST etc.

$\frac{1}{3}$  one third of the total seats are reserved for women for all positions.

The state Government is required to share powers and revenue with local government.

Creation of a particular institution called State Election Commission which conduct elections for municipalities & Panchayat Raj.

Panchayat Raj Strengthened the Democracy in India by following ways

~~1~~ Panchayat Raj is totally rural based

2 It consists of Gram Sabha elected by Panchayat

3 a group of voters called Gram Sabha

iii) Each village has its gram panchayat.

iv) All the voters meet twice or thrice during the year.

Several gram panchayats form Panchayat Samiti and / Block Mandal.

## Agriculture

### Features of Rabi Crops:-

1) They are sown during the period between October & November.

2) They are harvested in the month of summer between March - April.

3) Some Major Rabi Crops are wheat, Barley, peas, Mustard and Gram.

4) These crops get irrigation from western temperate cyclones and canals.

### 2) Features of Kharif Crops:-

i) They are sown during the onset of Monsoon between the period of April to May.

ii) These are harvested during winter season between September & October.

iii) Some Major Kharif Crops are Paddy, Maize, Jowar, Moong etc.

3. Cultivation of pulses requires the following conditions:-

i) Pulses need less moisture and survive even in dry ~~dry~~ conditions.

ii) Being a leguminous crop, it helps in Nitrogen fixation ~~of~~ which ~~helps~~ restore the fertility of soil except arhar.

Major pulses producing states are Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

4. Uses of Oil seeds:-

i) Oil seeds are used as a cooking medium at home such as groundnut oil, coconut oil, Mustard oil etc.

ii) Oil seeds are used as a Raw Material in Industries such as used in soap, cosmetics and making dhotments etc.

iii) Major Oil seeds producing states are Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Telangana etc. Gujarat is the largest producer of groundnut.

### Commercial Farming

It is done to earn profit mainly.

Large inputs of tractors, seeds, agricultural tools, chemical fertilizers are used.

Modern tools are used for this type of farming.

Plantation is a type of commercial farming.

e.g. Tea is a type of commercial farming.

### Subsistence Farming

i) It is done for the livelihood of farmers.

ii) No, such large inputs are used and depends upon natural fertility and monsoon.

iii) primitive tools such as hoe, dao, digging sticks etc. are used.

iv) Slash and Burn system is used in this type of farming.

v) wheat is grown in this type of farming.

67 Agriculture is the Backbone of the Indian economy because:

i) ~~India~~ In India, the most of the population is engaged in this sector.

ii) It provides raw material for other industries.

iii) It helps to earn foreign exchange for the country through the export of Agricultural produce.

iv) It contributes one third in the Gross Domestic Product.

v) It is the only sector which makes a strong bond between Nature & human beings.

77 Features of plantation farming:

i) Plantation Farming is a type of commercial farming.

ii) It is the interface for agriculture and industry.

iii) In this type of farming, a single crop is grown in a confined field.

The development of markets and transportation led to the success of this farming. rubber & sugarcane

Tea and coffee, are the major crops grown in this type of farming.

It is a capital intensive and done with migrant labour.

Tea and coffee are the main beverage crops grown in India.

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(a) Tea is example

It is a plantation agriculture, Tea is an important beverage crop introduced by Britishers in India.

Tea require 10°C to 30°C temperature and to grow and rainfall above 200 cm.

It grows in tropical and subtropical regions endowed with deep and fertile well drained soils, rich in humus and organic matter.

- iv) Requires warm and moist free frost free days, frequent showers evenly distributed over the year.
- v) A labour intensive industry, requires abundant cheap and skilled labourers.
- vi) Major Tea producing states are Assam, Darjeeling in Assam, Karnataka, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala.

(b) Coffee

- i) It is also a plantation crop.
- ii) India produces about 1/7 of the world's total coffee.
- iii) The Arabica variety produced in our country has huge demand all over the world.
- iv) Major coffee producing states are Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.



Cotton:-

Cotton is a raw material for Cotton textile industry.

It grows well in drier parts of the black cotton soil of Deccan plateau.

It requires high temperature, light rainfall to grow.

It requires 210 frost free days and bright sunshine to grow properly.

Major Cotton producing states are Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

→ Jute:-

i) It is also known as ~~Jute~~ 'Golden Fibre':

ii) Jute grows well on well drained fertile soils ~~in~~ the flood plains of

iii) It requires high temperature during the time of growth.

iv) It is used to make variety of things like rope, carpet etc.

10. Rice and wheat are the most important cereal crops grown in India.

(a) ~~Cotton~~ Rice is the most important cereal crop of India.

i. It is a kharif crop.

ii. It requires temperature above  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

iii. 100 cm of rainfall is required for the growth of this crop.

iv. It grows well on the Alluvial soil which is so fertile and suitable for growth of Rice.

v. Major Rice producing states are Odisha, West Bengal, Bihar, Tamil Nadu.

(b) Wheat is the second most important cereal crop of India.

i. It is a Rabi crop.

ii. It ~~requires temperature~~ grows well in cool growing season ~~the bright~~ and requires bright sunshine during harvesting.

The required rainfall for the success of this crop is between 50 cm to 75 cm

fertile alluvial soil or mixed soil is ideal for the cultivation of wheat.

Major wheat producing states are Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh.

Steps taken by the government of India to increase the productivity of agriculture in India are as follows

Reforms such as consolidation, collectivisation of land and abolition of zamindari system were given priority.

Green Revolution and White Revolution led to the upliftment of agricultural sectors due to the use of HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers, modern tools etc to increase production.

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many schemes were launched

PAIS { Personal Accident Insurance Scheme }

KCC { Kisan Credit Card }



iv) Provisions of Cheap credits :-

- a) Banks
- b) Cooperative societies
- c) Muzameen Banks.

Vii) special weather bulletins and ~~sch~~ programmes were announced on the Radio and ~~TV~~ television channels.

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## → The Making of Global World:

- i) Silk Routes linked the world in the following ways:
  - i) Silk Routes are the example of vibrant for modern trade and cultural links between the distant parts of the country.
  - ii) Historians have identified several silk routes, knitting together to the Asia and links the Europe to Asia and North America.
  - iii) Many Christian missionaries and Muslim preachers have certainly travelled through this route.
  - iv) Buddhis emerged from eastern parts of India and travelled through the intersecting points of Silk Routes.
- 2) Irish Potato Famine:-
  - i) Poor people of Ireland began to depend on the humble potato.
  - ii) During 1840s a disease destroyed the whole production of potato.

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- iii) This led to the death of many Irish people due to starvation.
- 3) The small pox became a deadly killer due to the following reasons:
  - i) European conquest is not the result of superior fire power,
  - ii) The Spanish conquistadors ~~the~~ most powerful weapon were germs such as small pox which they carried in their person.
  - iii) Due to America's long isolation, the American inhabitants ~~there~~ didn't have immunity against the germ came from Europe.
  - iv) Small pox spread deep into the continent and killed and decimated whole community and paving way for conquest for Europeans.

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## → Rise of Nationalism in Europe:-

1. To restore Monarchies.

2. Fraternity among nations.

3. Conservatism

4. Conservatives

5. Giuseppe Mazzini

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6. The Balkan Countries consist today's Romania, Bulgaria, Greece, Macedonia, Bosnia-Herzegovina etc.

7. Frederic Sorrieu prepared a painting named 'the pact between nations' in 1848.

8. Features of Civil Code also known as Napoleonic Code are:-

- i) Abolish privileges based on Birth and secured Right to Property.
- ii) In Towns Guild Restrictions were Removed.
- iii) Abolished serfdoms and manorial dues imposed on Peasants.
- iv) Improved Transportation and Communication.

technology.

9. Romanticism seek to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiments during eighteenth century due to the following reasons:-

i. The National sentiments doesn't developed only due to wars and territorial expansion.

ii. Art, Culture, Tradition, History etc. plays an important role in creating a sense of collectiveness.

iii. The Romantic poets emphasised on History, Culture, Folk arts, Dances, Songs instead of glorifying reasons and science.

iv. A German Philosopher Johann Gottfried once said that the true german culture is shown in the common people of Country (Das Volk).

10. The wave of economic nationalism strengthen the wider nationalist sentiment growing in Europe by the following ways:-

i. In economic sphere, Liberalism stands for freedom for market and abolished state imposed restrictions.

ii. During the eighteenth century, the traders had to pay internal taxes at tariff.



barriers because of different currency of each state.

Zollverein a Custom union formed by prussian initiatives to overcome this problem by replacing thirty currencies into two and expansion of railway networks.

The effects of revolutionary upheaval in France in 1830 are as follows:-

i) The bourbon dynasty which was restored during vienna Congress was overthrown from France.

ii) Duke Metternich was forced to leave the throne of France.

iii) Louis Phillipe ~~was~~ became the new Constitutional monarch of France.

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→ Nationalism In India :-

- 1. → c) The hardships ended with the war as the British introduced the Rowlatt Act.
- 2. → c) Boycott
- 3. → b) Abnindranath Tagore
- 4. → c) Detention of political prisoners without trial
- 5. → a) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in 1870, by writing the song "Vande Mataam" and later including it in his novel 'Anand Math'
- 6. → Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru gave the call for "Purna Swaraj."
- 7. → Gandhiji referred Dalits as 'Harjians' (The children of God)
- 8. → In year 1918 Ahmedabad mill worker's Satyagrah was organized
- 9. → Muhammad Ali Jinnah was willing to give up the demand for separate electorates.

The Causes of Withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement are:-

In towns, people were unable to wear Khadi clothes because they were made by handlooms therefore it was very expensive.

In villages, people looted Bazzars, attacked on landlords houses and led to widespread violence.

In Plantation Fields due to the call of Swaraj workers started leaving plantation fields but captured at last and brutally beaten up.

## → Minerals and Energy Resources

1. Minerals are unevenly distributed in India.

i) Peninsular Rocks contains the reserves of Coal, metallic Minerals like iron and some other non metallic Minerals.

ii) Sedimentary Rocks of eastern and western plains of Peninsular in Gujarat, Assam have most of petroleum deposits.

iii) Rajasthan with Rock Systems of the peninsula, has reserves of many non ferrous Minerals.

iv) The vast Alluvial plains of northern India are devoid of economic Minerals.

2. Mining Activity is hazardous due to the following reasons:-

i) The dust & Noxious fumes inhaled by miners are harmful.

The mining activities make them vulnerable of to pulmonary disease.

There is a risk of collapsing the roots of mine.

Inundation and fire in mines led to the death of many miners.

The ~~decom~~ dumping of waste and slurry leads to land, soil degradation and water stress pollution.

The water sources of regions get contaminated.

The minerals are following ways:-

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i) In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals are occurred in the cracks, faults, joints or joints. The smaller occurrences are called veins and larger occurrences are called lodes.

ii) In sedimentary rocks minerals ~~are~~ occur in beds or layers. They have been formed as a result of deposition accumulation and concentration in horizontal strata.

iii) Another mode of formation involves the decomposition of surface rocks, and the removal of soluble constituents, leaving a residual mass of weathered materials containing ores. Bauxite is formed this way.

iv) Gold and silver are found as placer deposits in the sands of valley floors and base of hills.

v) Seawater contains minerals such as magnesium, sodium, and bromine salts, manganese nodules are also found in the sea beds.

vi) mica is an excellent electronic insulator due to its dielectric strength and has a low power loss factor.

vii) It has insulating properties and resistance to high voltage.

viii) Most indispensable mineral used in electronic and electrical industries.

Need for Conservation of Minerals

- i) Minerals are considered as the backbone of the economy.
- ii) Industry and agriculture depend on mineral deposits.
- iii) Total volume of workable mineral deposits is very less only 1% of the earth's crust.
- iv) Mineral resources are being consumed rapidly, and minerals require millions of years to be created and concentrated.
- v) Mineral resources finite, and non-renewable.
- vi) The rich mineral deposits of the country are extremely valuable but short lived possessions.

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6. Nuclear or Atomic energy is obtained by altering the structure of atoms.

i) When such an alteration is completed an amount of energy is released in the form of heat, and this is used to generate electric power.

ii) Uranium and Thorium are used to generate atomic energy.

iii) Monazite sites at Kerala has rich deposits of Thorium.

7. Ways to generate electricity are

→ Hydro electricity:-

i) It is generated by running turbines in water.

ii) It is generated by renewable resource.

iii) Many multi purpose river projects are launched which generate hydro electricity. Some are Shalva Nagal, Damodar valley project etc.



## Thermal Electricity

- It is generated by burning coal, petroleum and natural gas.
- It is generated by non-renewable resource.
- Importance of coal as a source of energy in India are:
  - Coal is most abundantly available fossil fuel in India.
  - It provides a substantial part of the nation's energy needs.
  - It is used for power generation.
  - It supplies energy to the industry as well as for domestic needs.

## Importance of Petroleum:-

Petroleum is major source of energy in India.

It is used as lubricants in machinery.

- iii) Provides fuel for heat and lighting.
- iv) Provides raw materials for several manufacturing industries.
- v) Petroleum refineries act as a nodal industry for synthetic, textile, fertilizer and chemical industries.

Its Occurrence:

- i) Most of the petroleum occurrences in India are associated with anticlines and fault traps.
- ii) Petroleum is found in fault traps between porous & non-porous rocks.
- iii) Mumbai High, Gujarat, and Assam are major petroleum production areas in India.

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Ch-4

Globalisation and the Indian Economy

What is Globalisation?



MNCs (Multi National Corporations) acts as an agent in the process of Globalisation.

Foreign Investment ↑ + Foreign Trade ↑

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Creates integration of production and market across countries



It is a process of ← Globalisation a rapid integration for interconnection between countries

→ Globalisation: A broad concept



- World coming closer
- Movement of goods, services, investments and technology.
- Movement of people between countries

In search of better income, better jobs or better education.

However, there has not been much increase in the movement of people between countries due to various restrictions.

→ Factors that have enabled Globalisation



1. → Technology

2. → Liberalisation of foreign trade and foreign investment policy.

1. → Improvement in technology → stimulate the globalisation process

Improvement in transportation technology



• This has made much faster delivery of goods across long distances possible at lower costs.



e.g. Containers for transport of goods.

Development in information & communication technology



Telecommunication, computers and Internet are some of the developments which are connecting world to remote areas with satellite communication devices. e.g. ↓

Using IT in Globalisation

free  
↑

## 2.7 Liberalisation of foreign trade and foreign investment:

↓

What is liberalisation? Need?

After Independence

↓

Trade Barriers :- Tax on import is an example of trade barrier, governments can use trade barriers to increase or decrease (regulate) foreign trade

↓

This was considered necessary to protect the producers within the country from foreign competition. Industries were just coming up in the 1950s & 1960s.

↓

No imports → only essential items were allowed.

After 1990s



Around 1991, some changes in policy were made in India.



- The government decided that the time had come for Indian producers to compete with producers around the globe.
- It felt that competition would improve the performance of producers within the country since they would have to improve their quality.
- This decision was supported by powerful international organisations.



Liberalisation

Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is what is known as liberalisation

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## Impact of liberalisation

- Goods could imported and exported easily and also foreign companies could set up factories and offices here.
- Business are allowed to make decisions freely about what they wish to import or export.
- The government imposes much less restrictions than before and it is therefore said to be more liberal.

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## India and the



G20 = Group of 20

- G20 was founded in 1999, is an international, intergovernmental forum for economic cooperation comprising 19 countries and the European Union (EU).
- The members of the G20 are Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, the UK, the US and European Union.

## Significance and Functioning

- Leaders from the member countries meet annually to discuss significant issues pertaining to the global economy including financial stability, digital economy, climate finance & climate change mitigation, and sustainable development.
- Its members represents 85% of global GDP, 25% of international trade and two thirds of the world's population.

### India's Role in G20

- The G20 presidency rotates among the member countries annually and is being assumed by India from Indonesia from 1<sup>st</sup> December 2022. India will convene the G20 leaders' summit for the first time in the country in September 2023.
- It seeks to find pragmatic global solutions for the wellbeing of all while maintaining the true spirit of 'vasudhaiva kutumbakam'



India wants to bring about a shared global future for all through the Amrit LIFE (Lifestyle for Environment) movement which aims to promote a sustainable way of life through the practice of environmentally-conscious practices.

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India's role

The six thematic priorities of India's G20 presidency are as follows:-

i) Green Development, Climate Finance & LIFE

ii) Accelerated, Inclusive & Resilient Growth

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lekar

iii) Accelerating Progress on SDGs

iv) Technological Transformation & Digital Public Infrastructure

v) Multilateral Institutions for 21st century

vi) Women-led Development.