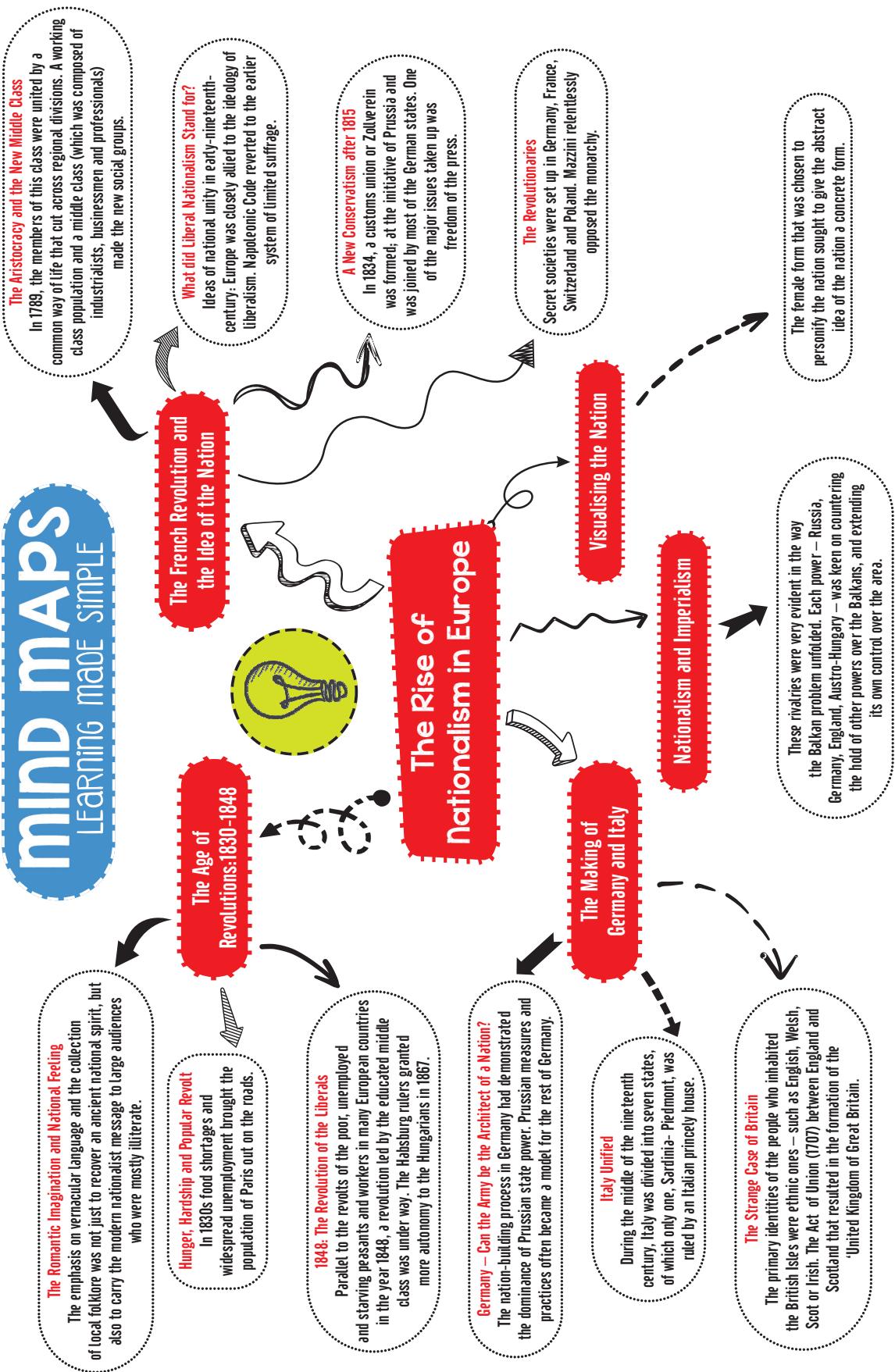


THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

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NATIONALISM IN INDIA

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Ideas of nationalism developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore. In Madras, Natesa Sastri published a massive four-volume collection of Tamil folk tales, *The Folklore of Southern India*.

The Sense of Collective Belonging



Appointment of Simon Commission
In February 1922, Mahatma Gandhi decided to withdraw the Non-cooperation Movement. The government in Britain constituted a Statutory Commission under Sir John Simon. Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928.

The First World War, Khilafat and Non-cooperation

The Rowlett Act
Gandhiji in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlett Act (1919). On 13th April the infamous Jallianwala Bagh incident took place. At the Calcutta session of the Congress in September 1920, he convinced other leaders of the need to start a non-cooperation movement in support of Khilafat as well as for swaraj.

Why Non-cooperation?
Gandhiji believed, if Indians refused to cooperate, British rule in India would collapse within a year, and swaraj would come. At the Congress session at Nagpur in December 1920, a compromise was worked out and the Non-cooperation programme was adopted.

Nationalism in India

Differing Strands within the Movement

The Limits of Civil Disobedience

Dr B.R. Ambedkar clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the Second Round Table Conference by demanding separate electorates for dalits. Some of the Muslim political organisations in India were also lukewarm in their response to the Civil Disobedience Movement.

How Participants saw the Movement
In the countryside, rich peasant communities were deeply disappointed when the movement was called off in 1931 without the revenue rates being revised.

Revolt in the Countryside
In Awadh, peasants were led by Baba Ramchandra – a sanyasi who had earlier been to Fiji as an indentured labourer.

THE MAKING OF A GLOBAL WORLD

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End of Bretton Woods and the Beginning of 'Globalisation'

Wages were relatively low in countries like China. Thus they became attractive destinations for investment by foreign MNCs competing to capture world markets.

Decolonisation and Independence

Most colonies in Asia and Africa emerged as free, independent nations. Developed countries organised themselves as a group – the Group of 77 (or G-77) – to demand a new international economic order (NEO).

Rebuilding a World Economy: The Post-war Era

The Early Post-war Years

World trade grew annually at over 8 per cent between 1950 and 1970 and incomes at nearly 5 per cent.

Post-war Settlement and the Bretton Woods Institutions

An industrial society based on mass production cannot be sustained without mass consumption. The IMF and the World Bank commenced financial operations in 1947. Decision-making in these institutions was controlled by the Western industrial powers.

Wartime Transformations

The First World War was thus the first modern industrial war. It saw the use of machine guns, tanks, aircraft, chemical weapons, etc. on a massive scale.

Post-war Recovery

The war had led to an economic boom, that is, to a large increase in demand, production and employment.

Rise of Mass Production and Consumption

One important feature of the US economy of the 1920s was mass production. Henry Ford's cars came off the assembly line at three-minute intervals, a speed much faster than that achieved by previous methods.

The Great Depression

The depression was caused by:

- (1) agricultural overproduction remained a problem.
- (2) in the mid-1920s, many countries financed their investments through loans from the US.

Silk Routes Link the World

The name 'silk routes' points to the importance of West-bound Chinese silk cargoes along this route.

Food Travels: Spaghetti and Potato

Many of our common foods such as potatoes, soyo, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chillies, sweet potatoes, and so on were not known to our ancestors until about five centuries ago.

A World Economy Takes Shape

Industry grew, the demand for agricultural products went up, pushing up food grain prices. Between 1820 and 1914 world trade is estimated to have multiplied 25 to 40 times.

Role of Technology

New technology, namely, refrigerated ships, which enabled the transport of perishable foods over long distances.

Famine, Pest, or the Cattle Plague

In the late nineteenth century, Europeans were attracted to Africa due to its vast resources of land and minerals. Rinderpest, a devastating cattle disease, arrived in Africa in the late 1880s.

Indentured Labour Migration from India

Recruitment was done by agents engaged by employers and paid a small commission. From the 1900s India's nationalist leaders began opposing the system of indentured labour migration as abusive and cruel. It was abolished in 1921.

Indian Entrepreneurs Abroad

Shikarpuri shroffs and Natukottai Chettairs were amongst the many groups of bankers and traders who financed export agriculture in Central and Southeast Asia, using either their own funds or those borrowed from European banks.

The Nineteenth Century (1815-1914)

Indian Trade, Colonialism and the Global System

With industrialisation, British cotton manufacture began to expand, and industrialists pressured the government to restrict cotton imports and protect local industries.

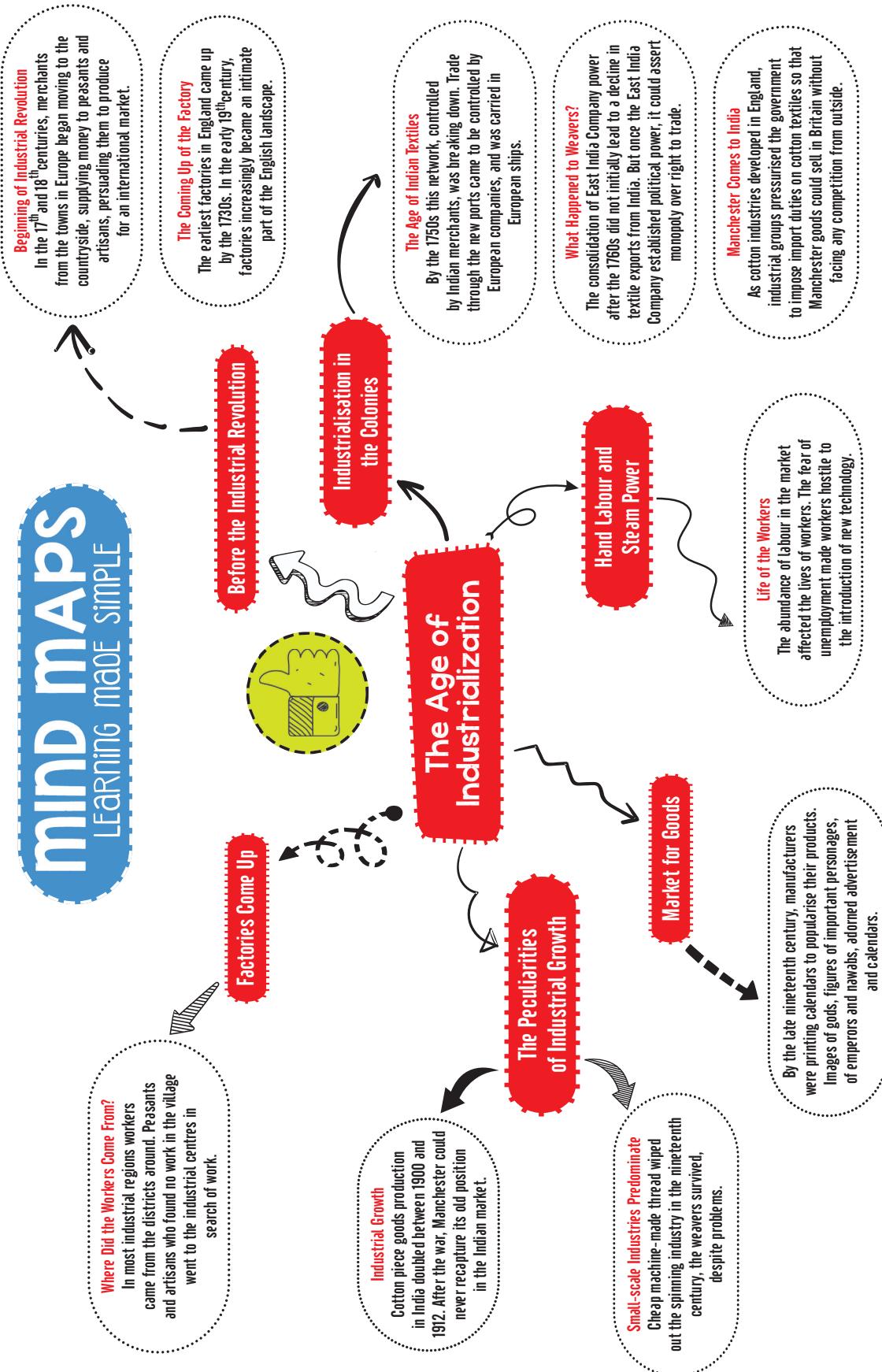
India and the Great Depression

In the nineteenth century, across India, peasants' indebtedness increased. They used up their savings, mortgaged lands, and sold whatever jewellery and precious metals they had to meet their expenses.

THE AGE OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

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PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD

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Manuscripts Before the Age of Print
India had a very rich and old tradition of handwritten manuscripts in Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, as well as in various vernacular languages. Manuscripts, however, were highly expensive and fragile.

Print Comes to India
The printing press first came to Goa with Portuguese missionaries in the mid-sixteenth century. By 1674, about 50 books had been printed in the Konkani and in Kannada languages. From 1780, James Augustus Hickey began to edit the Bengal Gazette.

Women and Print
By the 1870s, caricatures and cartoons were being published in journals and newspapers, commenting on social and political issues. Many journals began carrying writings by women, and explained why women should be educated. Hindi printing began seriously only from the 1870s.



India and the World of Print

The First Printed Books

Print Comes to Europe

Print Culture and the Modern World

Religious Reform and Public Debates

A New Reading Public

Religious Debates and the Fear of Print

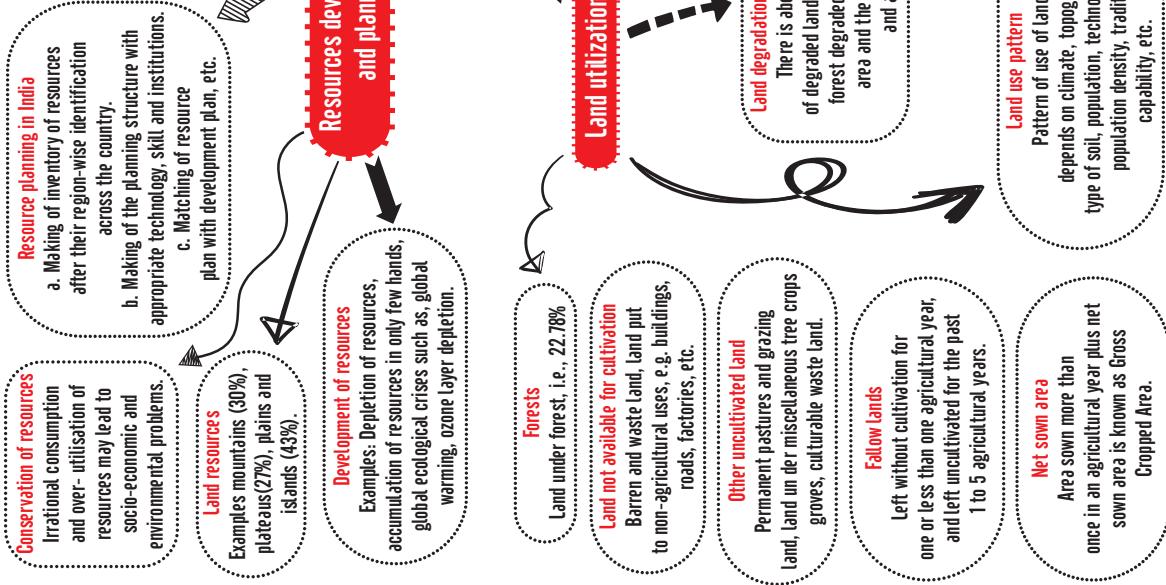
Tremble, therefore, tyrants of the world!

Print Culture and the French Revolution

RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

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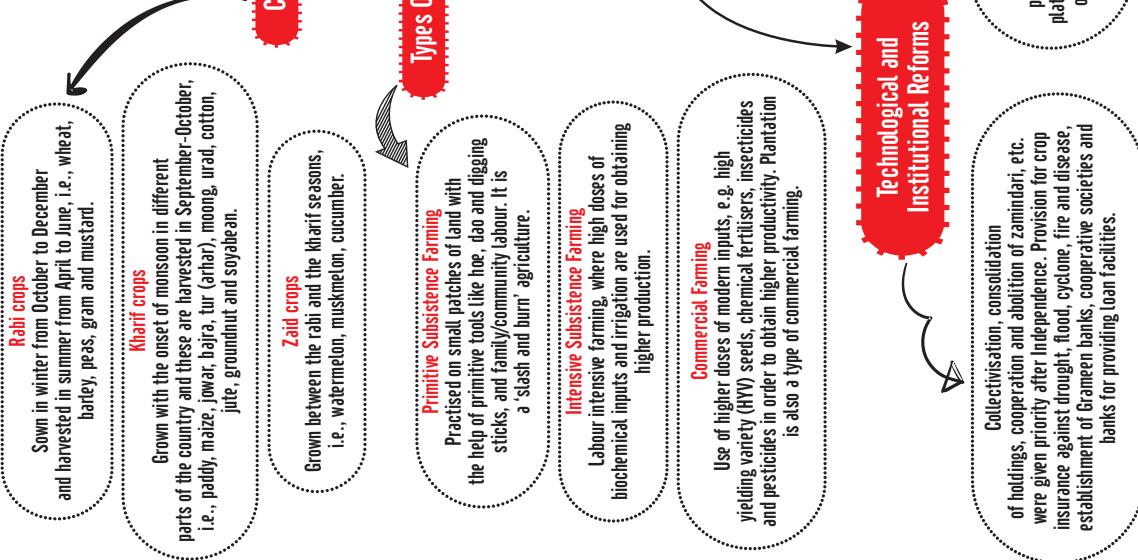
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Agriculture

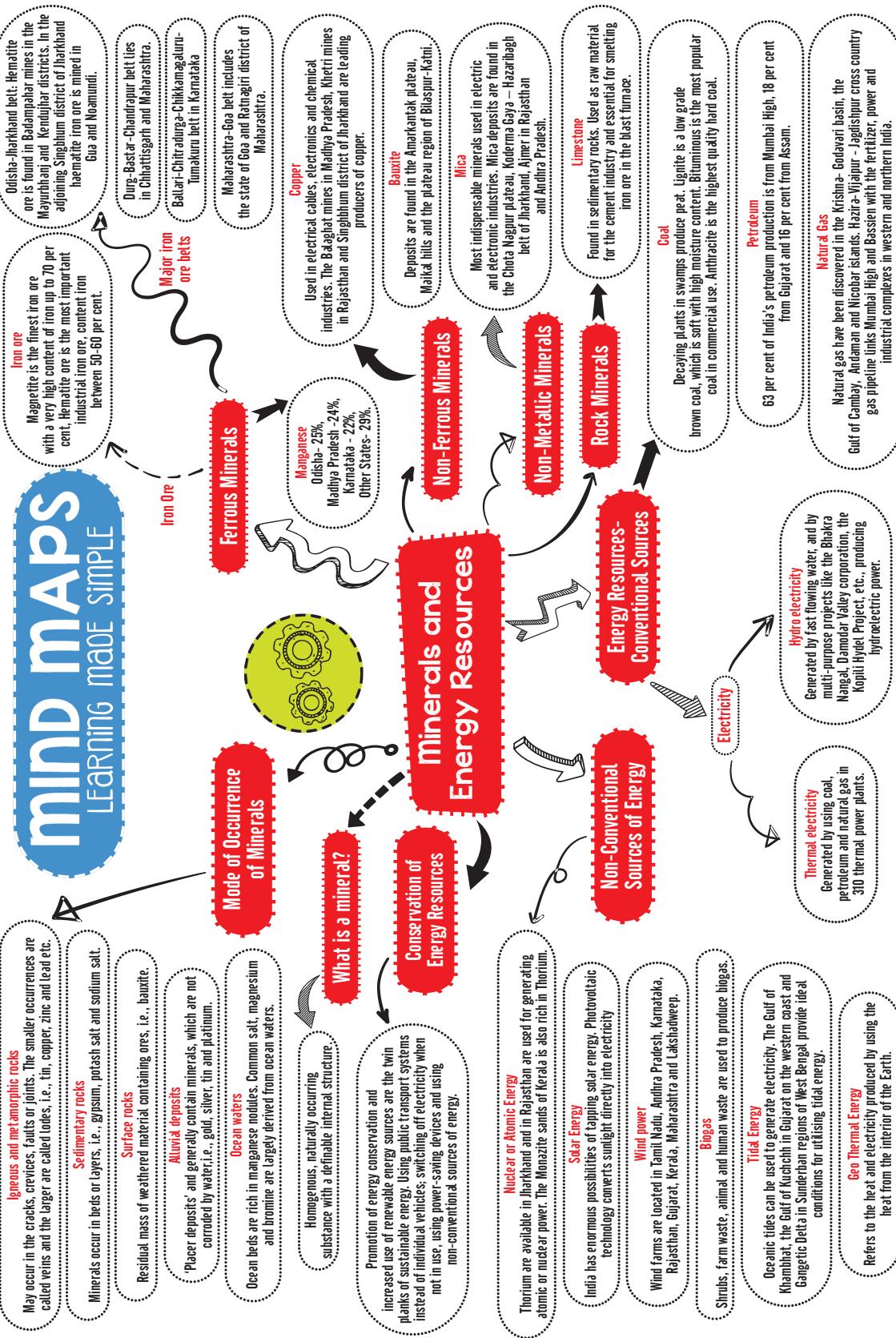


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MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES

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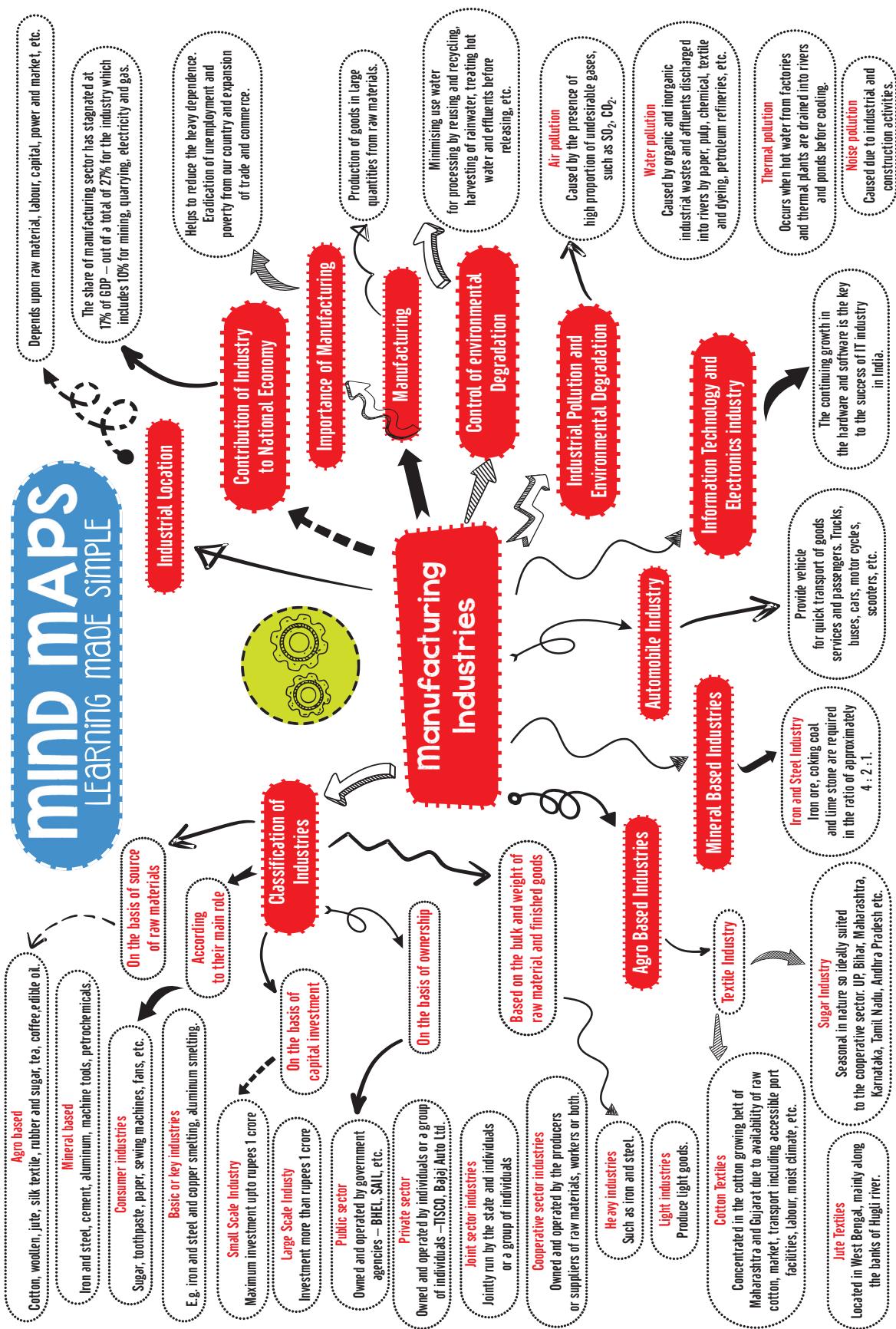


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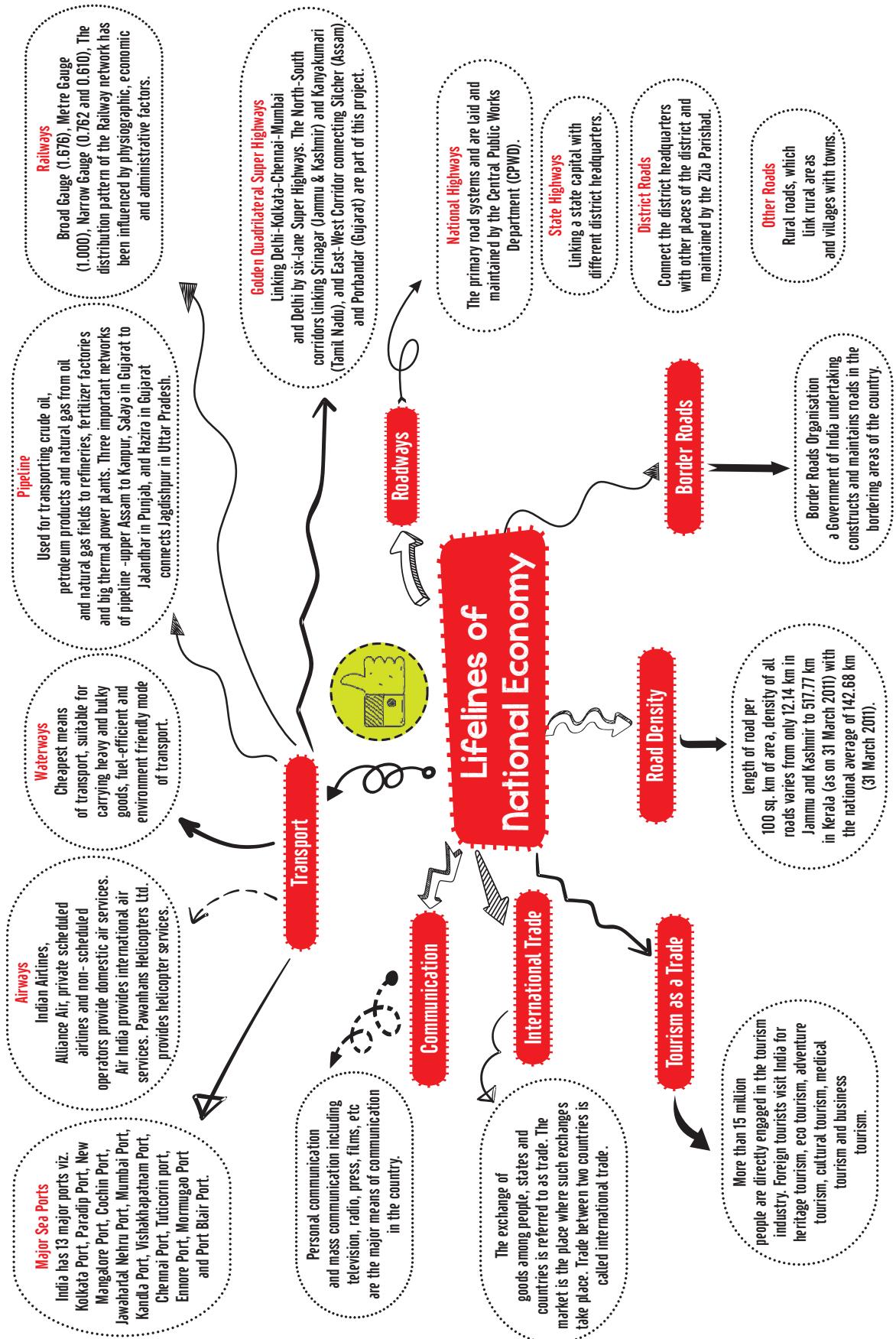
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

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LIFELINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

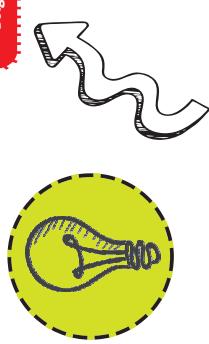


POWER-SHARING

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For accommodating the interests of the minority and the majority, Belgium adopted a unique system of power sharing. Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities (French and Dutch) have equal representation. A 'community government' exists. It is elected by people belonging to one language community. This government engages with the cultural, educational and language related issues.



power-Sharing

Accommodation in Belgium

Belgium and Sri Lanka

Majoritarianism in Sri Lanka

Forms of power-sharing

Why power sharing is desirable?

Power sharing helps reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups and brings about stability in political order. An intelligent sharing of power among legislature, executive and judiciary is very important to the design of a democracy.

Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary. Ministers and government officials exercise power. Power may also be shared among different social groups such as the religious and linguistic groups. In a democracy, the citizens must have freedom to choose among various contenders for power.

Sri Lanka has a diverse population with 74% Sinhala speakers and 18% Tamil speakers. Among Tamils, 13% are called 'Sri Lankan Tamils' and the rest 'Indian Tamils'. In 1956, Sinhala was recognised as the only official language of Sri Lanka, thus, disregarding Tamil. By 1980s, several political organizations were formed demanding an independent Tamil Eelam (state) in northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka.

FEDERALISM

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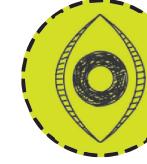
Linguistic States

In 1947, the boundaries of several old States of India were changed in order to create new States. This was done to ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same State. Some States were created on the bases of culture, ethnicity or geography.

Language policy

Hindi was identified as the official language. There are 21 other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution. The Central Government responded by agreeing to continue the use of English along with Hindi for official purposes.

What is federalism?



How is federalism practised?

Federalism

What makes India a federal country?

Centre-State relations

After 1990, there was the beginning of the era of COALITION GOVERNMENTS at the Centre. This led to a new culture of power sharing and respect for the autonomy of State Governments. Federal power sharing is more effective today than it was in the early years after the Constitution came into force.

In 1992, the Constitution was amended to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective. Seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. The State governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. There are now about 36 lakh elected representatives in the panchayats, municipalities etc.,

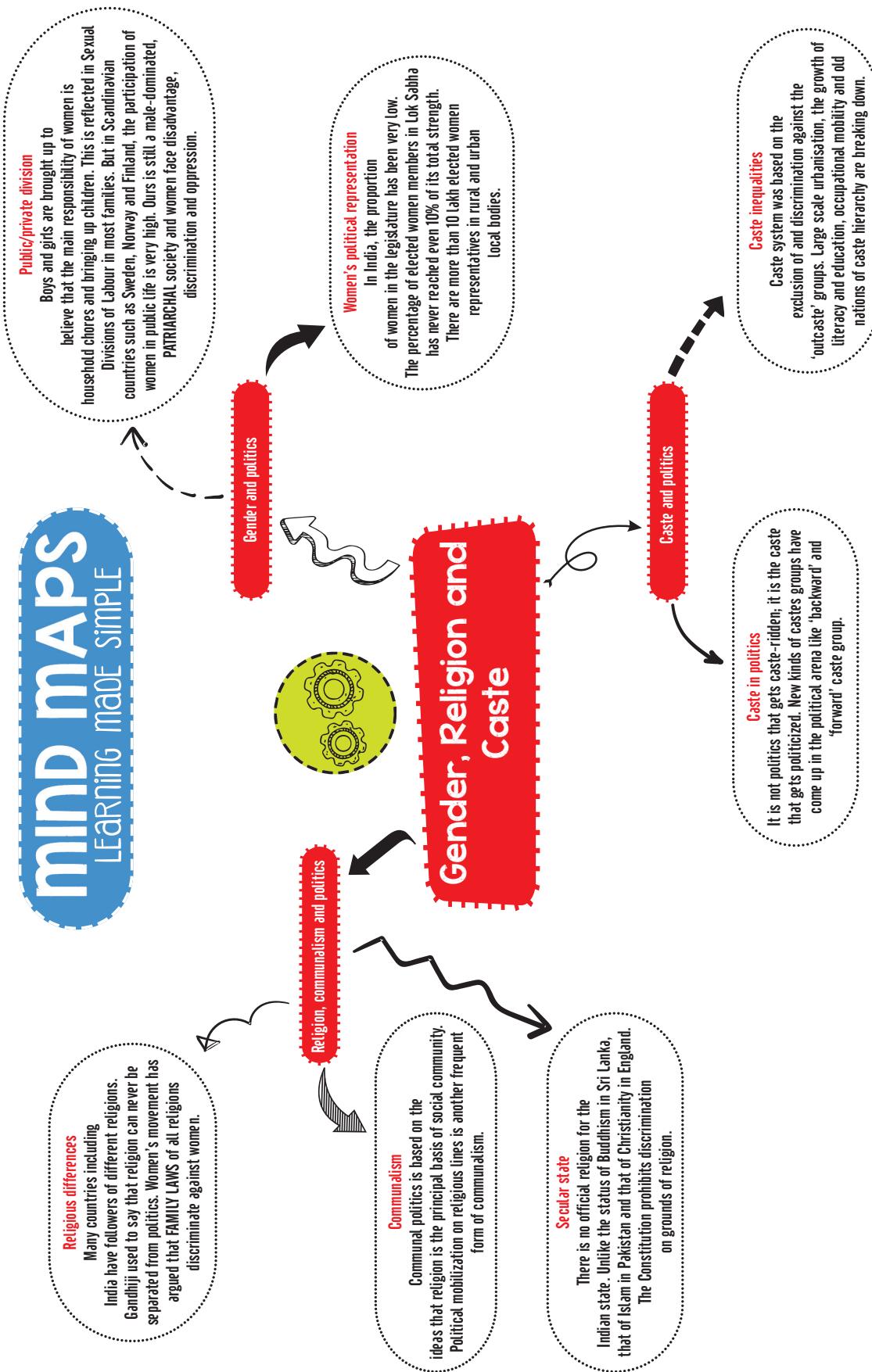
The Constitution clearly provided a threefold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments. Union List includes subjects of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency. The State Governments can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the State List. Concurrent List includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Governments as well as the State Governments, such as education, forest, trade unions, marriage, etc.

Decentralisation in India

GENDER, RELIGION AND CASTE

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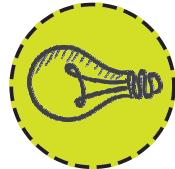
POLITICAL PARTIES

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Every party in the country has to register with the Election Commission. Parties that get this privilege and some other special facilities are 'recognised' by the Election Commission for this purpose. That is why these parties are called, 'recognised political parties'. There were six national recognised parties in the country in 2006.

National political parties



Why do we need political parties?

Functions

Parties contest elections. In most democracies, elections are fought mainly among the candidates put up by political parties. Parties have laks of members and activists spread all over the country. Laws are debated and passed in the legislature.

Necessity

The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. Large scale societies need representative democracies.

How many parties should we have?

More than 750 parties are registered with the Election Commission of India. When several parties in a multi-party system join hands for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power, it is called an alliance or a front.

Political Parties

State parties

Most of the major parties of the country are classified by the Election Commission as 'State parties'. Parties like the Samajwadi party, Samata party and Rashtriya Janta Dal have national level political organization with units in several states.

Challenges to political parties

- Lack of internal democracy within parties.
- Challenge of dynastic succession.
- The growing role of money and muscle power in parties, especially during elections.
- Often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters.

How can parties be reformed?

The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties. This was done because many elected representatives were indulging in defection in order to become ministers or for cash rewards.

OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY

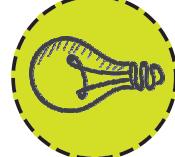
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Democracies are based on political equality. All individuals have equal weight in electing representatives. In actual life, democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities. A small number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes.

Democracy is the better form of government when compared with dictatorship or any other alternative, because it allows equality among citizens; enhances the dignity of the individual; improves the quality of decision-making; provides a method to resolve conflicts; and allows room to correct mistakes.

Reduction of inequality and poverty



How do we assess democracy's outcomes?

Accommodation of social diversity

Accountable, responsive and legitimate government

Outcomes of Democracy

No society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups. Ability to handle social differences, divisions, and conflicts is thus a definite plus point of democratic regimes. It is also necessary that rule by majority does not become rule by majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic groups.

Dignity and freedom of citizens

Economic growth and development

Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual. Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunity. As people get some benefits of democracy, they ask for more and want to make democracy even better.

If you consider all democracies and all dictatorships for the fifty years between 1950 and 2000, dictatorships have slightly higher rate of economic growth. But this alone cannot be the reason to reject democracy. The difference in the rates of economic development between less developed countries with dictatorships and democracies is negligible.

Democracy produces a government that is accountable to the citizens, and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens. The democratic government is the legitimate government. But democratic governments do not have a very good record when it comes to sharing information with citizens.



DEVELOPMENT

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Let us compare the per capita income of Maharashtra, Kerala, and Bihar. Maharashtra has the highest per capita income and Bihar is at the bottom. So, if per capita income were to be used as the measure of development, Maharashtra will be considered the most state of the three.

Income and Other Criteria



Money in your pocket can buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well. But your money cannot buy a pollution-free environment unless you can afford to shift to a community.

What Development Promises - Different People, Different Goals

People seek things that are most important for them, i.e., that which can fulfill their aspirations or desires. So two things are quite clear, one- different persons can have different developmental goals, two- what may be developed for one may not be developed for the other. It may even be destructive for the other.

Development

Public Facilities

Development of an individual in such a way that he is able to earn and fulfill his materialistic desires.

Income and other Goals

What people desire are regular work, better wages and decent price for their crops or other products that they produce. People also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect for others. Similarly, for development people look at a mix of goals.

Sustainability of developments

Sustainability of developments is comparatively a new area of knowledge in which scientists, economists, philosophers and other social scientists are working together.

How to Compare Different Countries or States?

The income of the country is the income of all the residents of the country. For comparison between countries, total income is not such a useful measure. The average income is also called Per Capita Income. India comes in the category of low middle income countries because its per capita income in 2016 was just US\$ 1840 per annum.

National Development

It is very important to keep in mind that different persons could have different as well as conflicting notions of a country's development. National development means thinking about fair and just path for all, whether there is a better way of doing things.

SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY

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The same study by the Planning Commission says that if tourism as a sector is improved, every year we can give additional employment to more than 5 lakh people. Under MNREGA 2005, all those who are able to, and are in need of work are guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government.

The organised sector covers those places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work. It is called Organized. The Unorganized sector is characterized by small and scattered units. Employment is not secure.

How to Create More Employment?

Division of sectors as organised and unorganized

The sector that covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity. There are activities that help in the development of the primary and the secondary sector are called Tertiary Sector. Since these activities generate services rather than goods, the tertiary sector is also called the Service Sector.

Sectors of economic activities



The various production activities in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors produce a very large number of goods and services. Intermediate goods are used up in producing final goods and services. The sum of production in the three sectors gives what is called Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country.

Sectors of the Indian Economy

Comparing the Three Sectors

Rising Importance of the Tertiary Sector in Production
Over the 40 years between 1971-72 and 2011-12, while production in all the three sectors has increased, it has increased the most in the tertiary sector. Reason being
(i) in any country several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, etc., are required.
(ii) the development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade and storage.
(iii) as income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding like eating out, tourism, shopping, etc.
(iv) over the past decade, certain new services such as IT, BPO, KPO have become important and essential.

Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors in India

Where are most of the people employed?
More than half of the workers in the country are working in the primary sector, mainly in agriculture, producing only a quarter of the GDP. The secondary and tertiary sectors produce three-fourth of the produce whereas they employ less than half the people.

Sectors in Terms Of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors

In the private sector, ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies. Collecting the money from thousands of people who use these facilities is not easy.

MONEY AND CREDIT

MIND MAPS

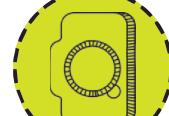
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In a barter system where goods are directly exchanged without the use of money, the double coincidence of wants is an essential feature. Money acts as an intermediate in the exchange process; it is called a medium of exchange.

Money as a medium of exchange

Banks keep only a small proportion of their deposits as cash with themselves and use the major portion of the deposits to extend loans. Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits. The difference between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to depositors is their main source of income.

Modern forms of money



Loan activities of banks

Terms of Credit

Deposits with Bank
Banks accept the deposits and also pay an amount as interest on the deposits. The modern forms of money – currency and deposits – are closely linked to the working of the modern banking system.

Currency
Before the introduction of coins, a variety of objects were used as money. For example, since the very early ages, Indians used grains and cattle as money. Modern forms of money include currency – paper, notes and coins. In India, the Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government.

Money and Credit

Every loan agreement specifies an interest rate which the borrower must pay to the lender along with the repayment of the principal amount; lenders may demand collateral against the loan. The interest rate, collateral and documentation requirement, and the mode of repayment together comprise what is called the Terms of Credit.

Self-help groups for the poor

Formal and Informal Credit: Who gets what?

The moneylenders charge very high rates of interest, keep no records of the transactions and harass the poor borrower. The idea is to organise rural poor, in particular women, into small Self Help Groups (SHGs) and pool (collect) their savings. A typical SHG has 15–20 members, usually belonging to one neighbourhood, who meet and save regularly.

85% of the loans taken by poor households in the urban areas are from informal sources. Urban households take only 10% of their loans from formal sources, while 90% are from formal sources. The formal sector still meets only about half of the total credit needs of the rural people. The remaining credit needs are met from informal sources.

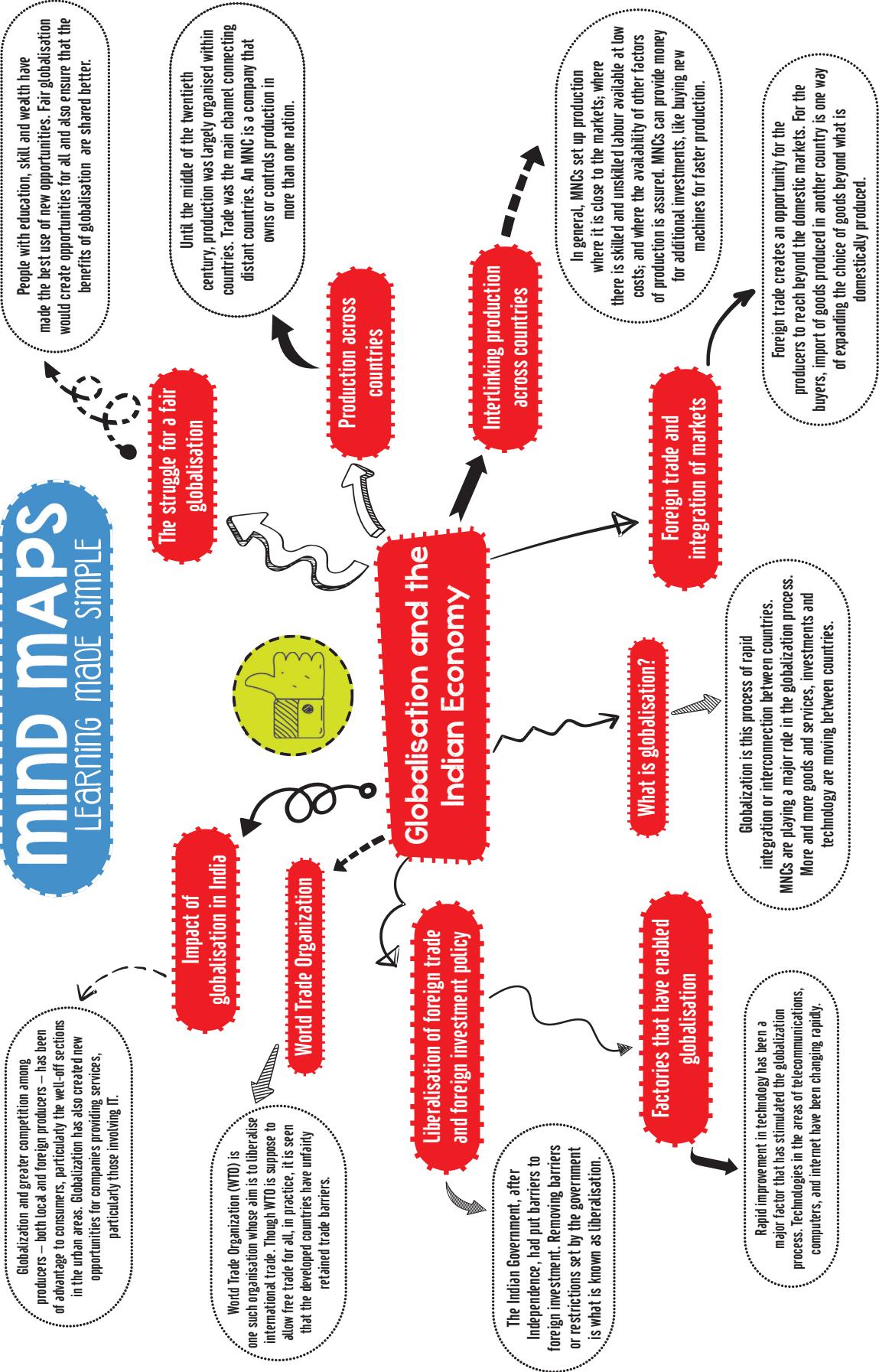
Formal sector credit in India

The various types of loans can be conveniently grouped as formal sector and informal sector loans. The informal lenders include moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives and friends, etc. The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.

GLOBALISATION AND THE INDIAN ECONOMY

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