

VALUE BASED POINTS:**Ch - 7: WEAVERS, IRON SMELTERS AND FACTORY OWNERS**

1. Wootz (Steel):

* This crucible steel production process started in the 6th century BC. in the Southern India.

* The Tamils of the Chera Dynasty produced this finest steel and it was exported as cakes of steely iron that came to be known as 'wootz'.

* This steel was exported to Romans, Egyptians, Chinese and Arabs by 500 B.C.

2. TATA:

* Tata group of Indian Multinational Company was founded by Jamshedji Tata in 1868. Now it has gained international recognition.

* Tata group's head quarters is in Mumbai and known as the Bombay house.

* Tata power, Jaguar Land, Rover, Titan, Voltas are few Tata Companies.

* JRD-TATA was the first Indian industrialist to be awarded Bharat Ratna with total market capitalisation of \$103 billion.

VALUE BASED POINTS:**CH - 8: CIVILISING THE NATIVE, EDUCATING THE NATION**

1. Anglicists: The Anglicists held a view of non-European societies opposite to that of the scholars and administrators known as Orientalists.

They were influenced by the philosophy of Utilitarianism.

James Mill wrote a two-volume History of India in 1818, a manual for colonial administrators to read before going to India.

They also believed that Non-European societies had little to teach Europeans about civilization and that it was better to teach 'natives' about European culture.

2. Orientalists:

'Orientalists' were European administrators and scholars who versed themselves in Non-European languages especially Middle East, Far East and the Indian sub-continent.

The most famous British Orientalist Sir William Jones was a well-known scholar and translator published many articles on Indian Orthography, mythology, literature, chess, astrology, botany, music and natural history.

VALUE BASED POINTS:**GEO - Ch - 4: AGRICULTURE**

*It dates back to Indus Valley civilization.

* As per Bhumivargaha, an Indian Sanskrit text, agricultural land is divided into 12 categories.

* For example, fertile, desert, grassy, barren, muddy, fallow.

* Sugarcane grows in tropical and semi tropical areas.

* Punjab led India's green revolution and was called the country's bread Basket,

VALUE BASED POINTS:**CIVICS - CH - 3: JUDICIARY & UNDERSTANDING OUR CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM**

1. Indian laws relating to women:

*Dowry prohibition Act, 1961.

* Protection of women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.

* Plantation labour Act, 1951. Indian laws relating to children.

* Child labour (Prohibition & regulation) Act 1986.

* Infant milk substitutes Act, 1992, 2003. This law assures the supply of feeding bottles & infant foods.

Article 370:

* Special Status was given to Jammu and Kashmir in 1947.

* As per this the state will have power to have a separate constitution, state flag and autonomy over the internal administration of the state.

* This status was revoked in August 2019.

VALUE BASED POINTS:

HIS - CH - 9: WOMEN, CASTE AND REFORMS

Woman Violation:

The council of Europe convention on preventing Violence against women and domestic violence, provides the following definition.

"Violence against women" is understood as a violation of human rights and a form of discrimination against women, whether occurring in public or in private life.

VALUE BASED POINTS:

Ch - 10: THE CHANGING WORLD OF VISUAL ARTS

MADHUBANI PAINTINGS:

Created colourful masterpieces on the tree trunks to prevent deforestation. This awesome painting on the tree trunk look so attractive to the tourist which in turn inhibits from chopping them down.

TANJORE PAINTINGS:

It is one of the classical & popular forms of South India. They are locally known as 'Palagai Padam' as it is mainly done on solid wood planks.

2. Engraving:

It is the practice of incising a design on to a hard flat surface by cutting grooves into it.

Examples of contemporary uses for engraving include creating text on Jewellery, such as pendants and wedding rings which includes text like initials, name etc.,

VALUE BASED POINTS:

GEO - CH - 5: INDUSTRIES

1. Public sector:

The word 'Public' refers to the public sector in the following terms: Public administration, Public debt, Public economics, Public employment, Public servant, Public finance (Revenue and expenditure) etc.,

The income tax as well as value added taxes established in Europe and other countries facilitated a great expansion of the public sector.

2. Private Sector:

The private sector is the part of a country's economy that is not controlled directly by the govt.

It includes entities such as households, for - profit enterprises, sole traders, non-profit making organisations, charities, NGOs, etc.,

VALUE BASED POINTS: THE MAKING OF THE NATIONAL HIS - CH - 11: MOVEMENT & INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

1. Salt law:

The salt taxes imposed by the British were condemned by the Indian Public.

In 1885, at the first session of the Indian National Congress in Bombay, a prominent congress leader S.A. Swaminathan Iyer raised the issue of the salt tax.

Sarojini Naidu and C.RajagopalaChari were the other leaders after the arrest of Gandhiji who broke the salt law at Gujarat & Vedaranyam respectively.

2. Universal Adult Franchise (UAF):

The concept of universal suffrage, consists of the right to vote of all except a small number of adult citizens.

Many countries make an exception of adults who are considered mentally incapable, some others exclude people convicted of serious crimes, but is considered as violation of a basic human right.

Hence the right to vote is not restricted by race, sex, belief, wealth or social status.

VALUE BASED POINTS:

GEO - CH - 6: HUMAN RESOURCES

1. a. More than 90 percent of the World's population lives in about 30 percent of the land surface.

b. Crowded areas: South and South East Asia, Europe and North eastern North America.

c. Almost three-quarters of the World's people live in two continents Asia and Africa.

d. Sixty percent of the world's people live in just 10 countries → China, India, USA, Indonesia, Brazil, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Russian Fed and Japan.

e. Human resources refers to the human effort in production of goods and rendering of services. It can be defined in terms of skills, energy, talent, abilities or knowledge.

VALUE BASED POINTS:

CIVICS- CH - 5 & 6: UNDERSTANDING MARGINALISATION & CONFRONTING MARGINALISATION

1. Nagaland:

* Nagaland is a state in Northeast India. The state capital is Kohima. The state is inhabited by 16 major tribes.

Two threads common to all are language and religion (ie) English and Christianity. Weaving is a traditional art handed down through generations.

* Nagaland became the 16th state of India on 1st December 1963.

* Its annual economic growth rates nearing 10% in the last 15 years.

* Nagaland has one central university (Nagaland University) and one engineering college (National Institute of Technology Nagaland).

VALUE BASED POINTS:

CIVICS- CH - 7 & 8: PUBLIC FACILITIES AND LAW AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. Rain Water Harvesting:

Through rainwater harvester you can make use of it in gardens, washing cars, watering livestock and flushing toilets.

Darewadi village in Ahmed Nagar District in Maharashtra is a drought prone village. The Watershed Organisation Trust (WOTR) has done a series of technical treatments like Contour trenches, gully plugs, farm bunds, checking dams etc., along with bio-regeneration were under taken which in turn provided with adequate drinking and irrigation water with increased soil moisture for better crop production.

2. Child Labour:

It is a practise of having children engage in economic activity.

The 2011 national census of India estimated 10.1 million of child labourers ages 5 to 14.

The consequences of child labour:

Children who work fail to get necessary education. They do not get opportunity to develop physically, intellectually, emotionally and psychologically.