

1.Explain about the treaty of Aix-la- chapalle treaty, discuss the incidents leading up to this treaty?

Introduction

The establishments in India by French and British in their own pace and format. When they reached a point where they had to support local leadership in order to take advantage in the other settlements

French supports one leader (Local), British puts up another guy in order to counter French

Let's discuss how they have started their settlement and ended up going with a treaty

FRENCH IN INDIA

- The first French company that succeeded in establishing permanent trade relations with India chartered by Louis xiv the king and planned by Colbert , the minister, in 1664.Its first factory was founded at Surat (1668)by Caron and another was established at Masulipatinam 1669
- Francois Motrin founded Pondicherry which became capital of French in India
- In Bengal, its first factory was set up at Chandra agar in 1690-92 on the bank of river Hughli.In 1725, they acquired Malabar and in 1739 Coromandel.
- The French got a firman from Aurangzeb, which granted them permission to do trade in the coast of Gujarat.

BRITISH IN INDIA

- The English Association or company to trade with the East was formed 1599 under the auspices of a group of merchants known as The Merchant Adventures. The company was given royal charter and exclusive privilege to trade in the East by Queen Elizabeth on 31 December 1600 and popularly known as East India Company.
- 1609 Captain William Hawkins arrived at the court of Mughal emperor Jahangir to seek permission to establish an English trading center at Surat,
- But it was refused by Emperor due to pressure from Portuguese.
- 1612 Jahangir permitted the East India Company to set up a factory in Surat.
- 1615 Sir Thomas Roe came to Mughal Court as ambassador of James I, king of England and succeeded in getting Imperial farman of trade
- 1619, English established their factories at Agra, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Broach.
- English opened their first factory in south Masulipatnam.

- Madras soon replaced Masulipatnam as headquarter of the English on the Coromandel Coast.
- English East India Company acquired Bombay from Charles II, and then King of England in 1668 and Bombay became headquarters of the company on the west coast.
- 1690 English factory was established at a palace called Sultanate by Job Charnock. Later it developed into the city of Calcutta where Fort William was built and which later become the capital of British India.

Aix-la-chapelle

- The English and French were fighting on the issue of Austria's succession (1740-48). Once the war broke out in March 1740; the two companies in India started preparing for it.
- Dupleix, the French Governor- General in India since 1742, was the first to realize the necessity of obtaining political influence and territorial control.
- On September 21, 1746 the French troops, led by La Bourbonnais , captured Madras, an important English trading center since mid-17 century.
- Anwar-ud –din, Nawab of Carnatic , sent a large Indian army to drive the French out of Madras. He was guided by the English.
- In the battle of St.Thome (November4, 1746)situated on the bank of Adyar river ,Mahfuz Khan, son of Anwaruddin, was defeated by French captain Paradis .But the disciplined and organized army of the French, led by capable officers won the battle.
- The war came to an end by the treaty of **Aix –La –Chappelle (1748)**, under which Madras was given back to the English. The French got Quebec (Canada) in exchange of Madras. The English promised not to attack Pondicherry.

2.Explain about the treaty of Pondicherry and the incidents led upto the treaty

SECOND CARNATIC WAR (1749-54)

COURSE OF WAR

- The Nizam of Hyderabad, Asaf Jah I died in 1748 starting a power struggle between his grandson Muzaffar Jung, and his son Nasir Jung.
- Anwaruddin Khan, the Nawab of the Carnatic supported Nasir Jung's claim to the throne of the Nizam.
- This led Muzaffar Jung to instigate war with French support against Anwaruddin, called battle of Ambur.
- Anwaruddin Khan had died in the Battle of Ambur in 1749.
- Now there was tussle for the Nawaship of Carnatic between Muhammad Ali (son of Anwaruddin) and Chand Sahib (son -in -law of Dost Ali Khan, a former Nawab of Carnatic).
- This led to a tripartite understanding among the various powers.
- After Anwaruddin Khan's death, his son Muhammad Ali fled to Trichy. Then , Chanda Sahib was proclaimed the Nawab of the Carnatic.
- Then, French forces marched on to the Deccan and fought and killed Nasir Jung.
- Subsequently, Muzaffar Jung was installed as the Nizam of Hyderabad.
- However, Muzaffar Jung was killed a couple of months later and the French installed Salabat Jung (another son of Asaf Jah I) as the Nizam.
- In return, the French acquired from the Nizam four rich districts on the Coromandel Coast Northern (North Sircars).
- At this time, Tirchy was under the control of Chanda Sahib and the French. But the Trichy Fort was held by Muhammad Ali.
- To undermine the growing French power in the region, the English decided to support Muhammad Ali.
- Robert Clive (later Governor of Bengal) attacked Arcot, the capital of the Carnatic, as a divisionary tactic. This is called the siege of Arcot, in which the British won.
- After this many battles were fought and Chanda Sahib was killed in one of them.
- Thus, Muhammad Ali was installed as the Nawab of the Carnatic.
- The war ended with **Treaty of Pondicherry in 1754.**

EFFECTS OF SECOND CARNATIC WAR

- Although the French gained the Northern Sircars, Dupleix was criticized by the French authorities because of heavy losses to the French company.
- Dupleix was called back to France. He was replaced by Charles – Robert Godeheu who signed the Treaty of Pondicherry.

As per the treaty, the English and the French were to indulge only in commercial activities in India and not interfere in sub-continental political affairs

3.Many amendments to the Constitution of India have been made due to different interpretations upheld by the Judiciary and the Parliament. Explain with examples.

Introduction

- Several amendments are a product of different interpretations of the Constitution given by the judiciary and the government of the day.
- When these clashed, the Parliament had to insert an amendment underlining one particular interpretation as the authentic one.
- It is part of democratic politics that various institutions would interpret the Constitution and particularly the scope of their powers in a different manner.

The issues of difference between the Judiciary and the Parliament

1. The relationship between fundamental rights and directive principles
2. The scope of the right to private property and the third was the scope of Parliament's power to amend the Constitution.
3. There is another large group of amendments that have been made as a result of the consensus among the political parties.

Apart from the anti-defection amendments (52nd and 91st), these amendments include the 61st amendment bringing down the minimum age for voting from 21 to 18 years, the 73rd and the 74th amendments, etc.

After 1992-93, an overall consensus emerged in the country about these measures and Amendments regarding these measures were passed without much difficulty (77th, 81st, and 82nd amendments).

Controversial Amendments

- During the period 1970 to 1980 generated a lot of legal and political controversy.
- In particular, the 38th, 39th and 42nd amendments have been the most controversial amendments so far.
- These three amendments were made in the background of an internal emergency declared in the country in June 1975.
- They sought to make basic changes in many crucial parts of the Constitution.
- The 42nd amendment was particularly seen as a wide-ranging amendment affecting large parts of the Constitution.
- It was also an attempt to override the ruling of the Supreme Court given in the Kesavananda case.
- Even the duration of the Lok Sabha was extended from five to six years.
- It also put restrictions on the review powers of the Judiciary.
- It was said at that time that this amendment was practically a rewriting of many parts of the original Constitution.

Conclusion

- Reconsider these controversial amendments and through the 43rd and 44th amendments.
- Cancelled most of the changes were affected by the 38th, 39th and 42nd amendments.
- The constitutional balance was restored by these amendments.

4.Explain the reason for requiring a special majority for amending the Constitution.

Introduction

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Amendment to the Constitution requires two different kinds of special majorities

1. Those voting in favour of the amendment bill should constitute at least half of the total strength of that House.
 2. The supporters of the amendment bill must also constitute two-thirds of those who take part in voting.
- Both Houses of Parliament must pass the amendment bill separately in this same manner (there is no provision for a joint session). For every amendment bill, this special majority is required.
 - In the Lok Sabha, there are 545 members. Therefore, any amendment must be supported by a minimum of 273 members.
 - Even if only 300 members are present at the time of voting, the amendment bill must get the support of 273 out of them.
 - In addition to this, both the Houses must pass the amendment bill (with special majorities) separately.
 - Unless there is sufficient consensus over the proposed amendment, it cannot be passed.
 - If the party in power enjoys a very thin majority, it can pass legislation of its choice and can get the budget approved even if the opposition does not agree.
 - But it would need to take at least some opposition parties into confidence if it wanted to amend the Constitution.
 - The basic principle behind the amending procedure is that it should be based on broad support among the political parties and parliamentarians.

Ratification by States

- For some articles of the Constitution, the special majority is not sufficient.
- When an amendment aims to modify an article related to the distribution of powers between the States and the central government, or articles related to representation.
- It is necessary that the States must be consulted and that they give their consent.
- In the federal nature of the Constitution, the powers of the States must not be at the mercy of the central government.

- The Constitution has ensured this by providing that legislatures of half the States have to pass the amendment bill before the amendment comes into effect.
- Apart from the provisions related to the federal structure, provisions about fundamental rights are also protected in this way.

- In some parts of the Constitution, a greater or wider consensus in the polity is expected.
- This provision also respects the States and gives them participation in the process of amendment.
- At the same time, care is taken to keep this procedure somewhat flexible even in its more rigid format.
- Consent of only half the States is required and a simple majority of the State legislature is sufficient.
- Thus, the amendment process is not impracticable even after taking into consideration this more stringent condition.

Conclusion

- The Constitution of India can be amended through large-scale consensus and limited participation of the States.
- The founding fathers took care that Constitution would not be open to easy tampering.
- Yet, future generations were given the right to amend and modify according to the needs and requirements of the time.

5.What is an ecosystem? Mention and explain the components and types of ecosystem

An ecosystem is defined as a structural and functional unit of biosphere consisting of community of living beings and the physical environment, both interacting and exchanging materials between them.

Components of ecosystem-

The components of ecosystem and environment are same.

1. *Abiotic components-*

These are the inorganic and nonliving parts of the world. The abiotic part consists of soil, water, air, and light energy. It also involves chemicals like oxygen, nitrogen etc., and physical process including volcanoes, earthquakes, floods, forest fires, climate and weather conditions.

❖ Energy-

Energy from the sun is essential for maintenance of life. In the case of plants, the sun directly supplies the necessary energy. Energy determines the distribution of organisms in their environment.

❖ Rainfall-

Water is essential for All living beings. Majority of biochemical reactions take place in an aqueous medium. Water helps to regulate body temperature.

❖ Temperature-

temperature is a critical factor of the environment which greatly influences survival of organisms. Organisms can tolerate only a certain range of temperature and humidity.

❖ Atmosphere-

The Earth's atmosphere Is responsible for creating conditions suitable for the existence of a healthy biosphere on this planet.

❖ Substratum-

Land is covered by soil and wide variety of microbes, protozoa, fungi, and small animals(invertebrates) thrive in it. Roots of plants pierce through the soil to absorb water and nutrients.

❖ Materials-

Organic compounds like proteins, carbohydrates, lipids, are formed from inorganic compound on decomposition. Inorganic compounds like carbon dioxide, water, sulphur, nitrates, phosphates and ions of various metals are essential for organisms to survive.

❖ Latitude and altitude-

Latitude has a strong influence on an area's temperature, resulting in change of climates like polar, tropical, and temperate.

Biotic components-

Biotic components include living organisms comprising plants, animals and microbes. They are classified according to their functional attributes into producers and consumers.

- **Producers-**

1. They are also known as autotrophs.
2. Producers are basically green plants and certain bacteria and algae.
3. They synthesize carbohydrates from simple inorganic raw materials like carbon dioxide and water in the presence of sunlight by the process of photosynthesis.
4. In terrestrial ecosystem, producers are basically herbaceous and woody plants, while in aquatic ecosystem producers are various species of microscopic algae.

- **Consumers-** They are also known as heterotrophs or phagotrophs. Consumers are incapable of producing their own food i.e., they don't follow photosynthesis. They depend on organic food derived from plants, animals or both. Consumers can be divided into 2 broad groups namely macro and micro consumers.

- **Macro consumers-**

1. They feed on plants and animals or both and are categorized on the basis of their food source.
2. Herbivores are primary consumers which feed on plants or its products. Example- cow, goat, grasshopper etc.,

- **Micro consumers-**

1. They are also known as decomposers or saprotrophs or osmotrophs.
2. They include bacteria and fungi which obtain energy and nutrients by decomposing dead organic substances of plant and animal origin.

Classification of ecosystem-

Natural ecosystem is classified into terrestrial and aquatic ecosystem.

Terrestrial ecosystem include the forest, grasslands, desert.

Aquatic ecosystem include freshwater, saline water, marine water.

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6. Define a Biome. Explain different types of biomes.

The terrestrial part of the biosphere is divisible into enormous regions called biomes, which are characterized by , climate, vegetation, animal life and general soil type.

S.no	Name of the biome	Region	Flora and fauna
1	Tundra	Northern & southern most region of the world	Devoid of trees except stunted shrubs in the southern part of tundra biome, ground flora includes lichen, mosses and sedges. Typical animals are reindeer, arctic fox, polar bear, snowy owl, lemming, arctic hare. Reptiles and amphibians are absent
2	Temperate deciduous forest	Extends over central and Southern Europe, eastern North America, western china, japan, New Zealand. Moderate average temperature and abundant rainfall.	Flora includes trees like beech, oak, maple and cherry. Almost all the animals are familiar vertebrates and invertebrates. These are generally the most productive agricultural areas of the earth.
3	Taiga	Northern Europe, Asia, North America. Moderate temperature than tundra. Also known as boreal forest	Dominating vegetation is coniferous evergreen mostly spruce, with some pines and firs. Fauna includes birds, hawks, fur bearing carnivores, little mink, elks, puma, Siberian tiger, wolves, wolverines etc.,
4	Tropical rain forest	Tropical areas in the equatorial regions, which is abound with life. Temperature and rainfall high.	Tropical rainforests covers about 7% of the earth's surface and 40% of the world's plant and animal species. Multiple storey of broad-leafed evergreen tree species are in abundance.

			Most animals, epiphytic plants are concentrated in the canopy or tree top zones.
5	Savannah	Tropical region; savannah is most extensive in Africa.	Grasses with scattered trees and fire resisting thorny shrubs. The fauna include variety of grazers and browsers like antelopes, buffaloes, zebras, elephants, rhinoceros; carnivores like lion, cheetah, hyena, mongoose etc.,
6	Grassland	North America, Ukraine. Temperate conditions with low rainfall.	Grasses dominate the vegetation. The fauna include large herbivores like bison, antelope, cattle, rodents, prairie dog, wolves and diverse array of ground nesting birds.
7	Desert	Continental interiors with very low rainfall and low humidity. Days are very hot but nights are cold.	Flora is drought resistance like cactus, euphorbias, sagebrush. Fauna include reptiles, small mammals and birds.

7.The Continental Drift Theory had been accepted on the basis of evidences found on Earth. Evaluate.

Introduction

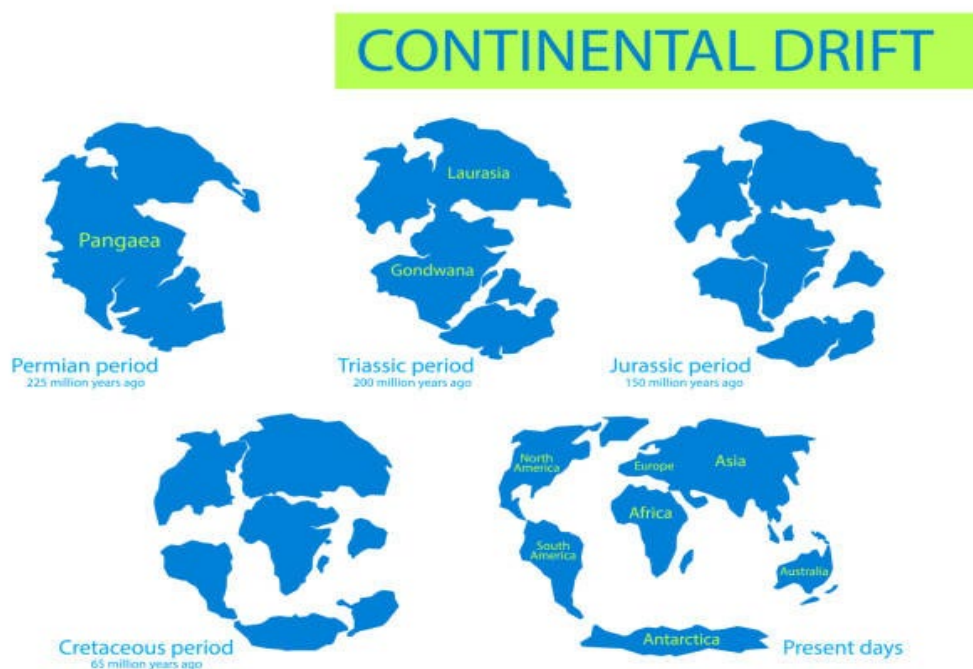
- Professor **Alfred Wegner** of Germany was the one who propounded the Continental Drift theory in 1912, which was to explain the distribution of oceans and continents

BODY

According to Wegener, all the continents formed a single continental mass and a mega ocean surrounded the same

- The super continent was named **PANGAEA**, which meant all earth

- The mega-ocean was called **PANTHALASSA**, meaning all water
- He argued that, around 200 million years ago, the super continent, Pangaea, began to split
- Pangaea first broke into two large continental masses as **Laurasia** and **Gondwanaland** forming the northern and southern components respectively
- Subsequently, Laurasia and Gondwanaland continued to break into various smaller continents that exist today

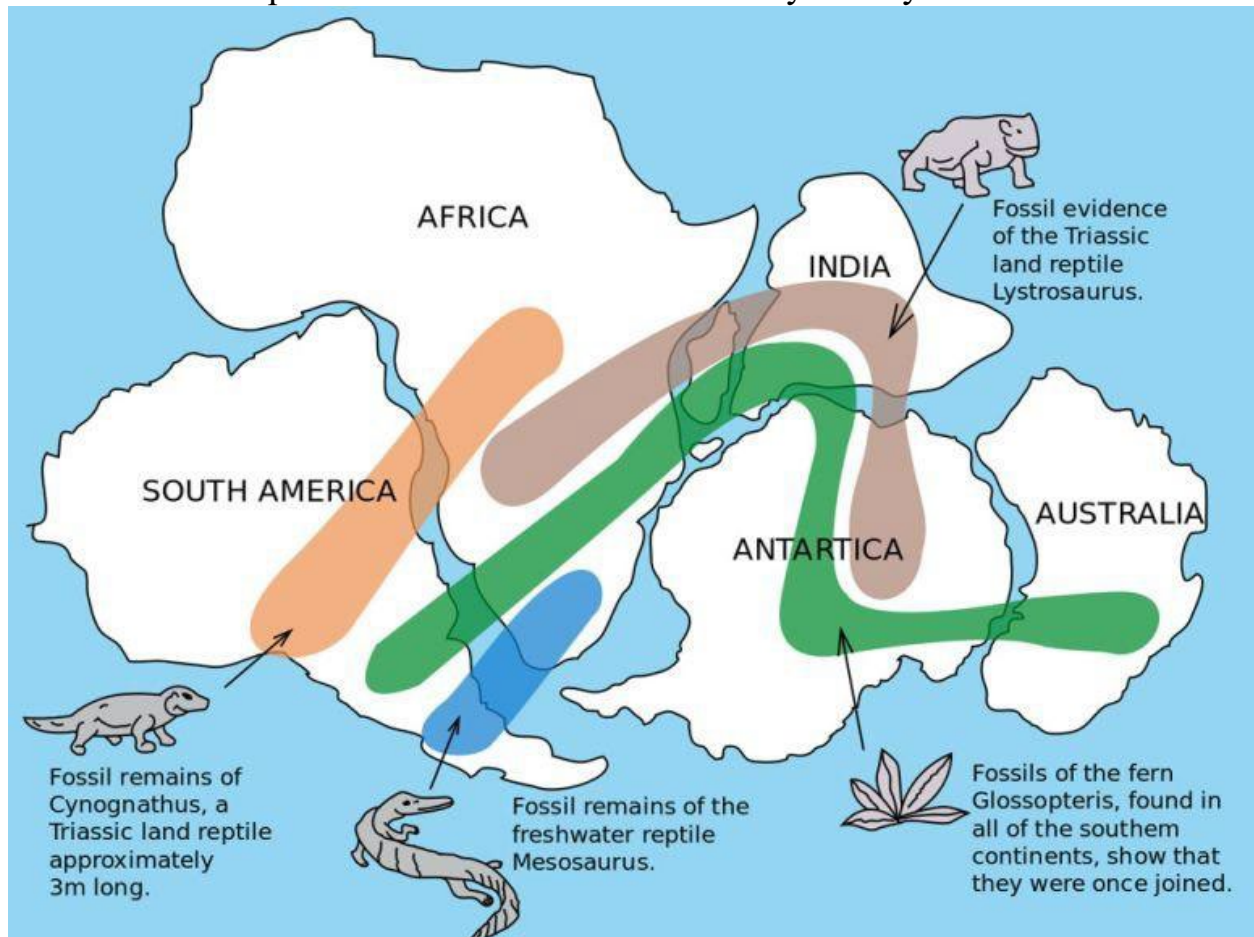


The theory has been accepted based on the following evidences, that were provided in support of the theory:

- **The Matching of Continents (Jig-Saw-Fit)**-The shorelines of Africa and South America facing each other have a remarkable and unmistakable match. Both the opposing coasts of the Atlantic can be fitted together in the same way as two cut off pieces of wood can be refitted
- **Geological evidences**-These denote that the mountain systems of the western and eastern coastal areas of the Atlantic are similar and identical. The Appalachian of the north-eastern regions of North America are compatible with the mountain systems of Ireland, Wales and north-western Europe
- **Distribution of Fossils**-A marked similarity in the fossil and vegetation remains found on the eastern coast of South America and the Western coast of Africa. The distribution of *Glossopetris* flora in India, South Africa, Australia, Antarctica,

Falkland Islands, proves the fact that all the landmasses were previously united and contiguous in the form of Pangea

- **Tillite**-It is the sedimentary rock formed out of deposits of glaciers. The **Gondwana system** of sediments from India is known to have its counterparts in six different landmasses of the Southern Hemisphere. Counterparts of this succession are found in Africa, Falkland Island, Madagascar, Antarctica and Australia.
- **Placer Deposits**-The occurrence of rich placer deposits of gold in the Ghana coast and the absolute absence of source rock in the region is an amazing fact. The gold bearing veins are in Brazil and it is obvious that the gold deposits of the Ghana are derived from the Brazil plateau when the two continents lay side by side.



Conclusion

- Despite its acceptance initially, in the later days many critics found flaws in Continental Drift Theory. Though most point of Wegner's theory was rejected, but its central theme of Horizontal displacement was retained.

8. Volcanoes on Earth are profoundly distributed along the circum-pacific region and the Mid-Atlantic region. Explain

Introduction

- A Volcano is a vent or opening, through which heated materials consisting of gasses, water, liquid lava and fragments of rocks are ejected from the highly heated interior, to the surface of the earth

Body

- If we look at the world distribution of Volcanoes, it appears they are associated with the weaker zones of the Earth's crust
- Based on Plate Tectonics, there is close relationship between plate margins and vulcanicity, as most of the world's active Volcanoes are associated with plate boundaries
- About 15% of the world's active volcanoes are found along the constructive plate margins or divergent plate margins, whereas 80% volcanoes are associated with the destructive or convergent plate boundaries

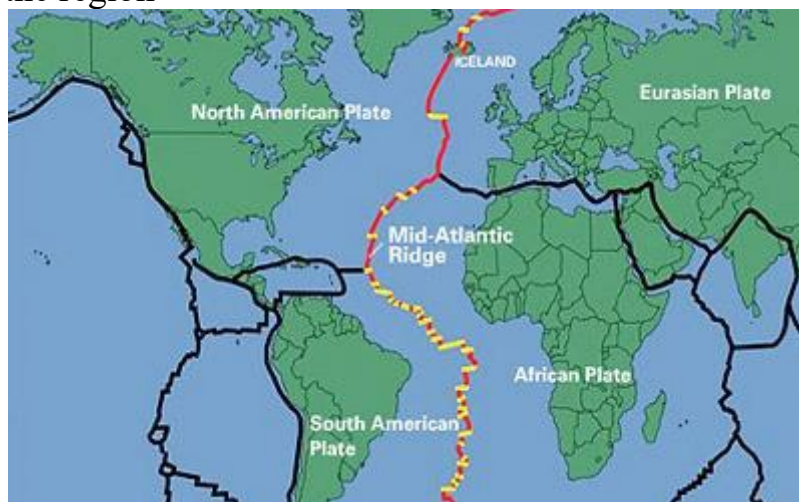
The circum pacific Belt

- Here, the volcanic eruptions are primarily caused due to collision of American and Pacific plates and due to subduction of Pacific plate below the Asiatic plate
- Also known as the '**Volcanic zones of the convergent oceanic plate margins**', it includes volcanoes of the eastern and western coastal areas of the pacific ocean, of island arcs and festoons off the east coast of Asia and of the volcanic islands scattered over the pacific ocean.
- Hence, This belt is also called the fire ring of the Pacific.
- Most of the volcanoes are found in the chains, eg: volcanoes of the Aleutian island, Hawaii Island, Japan etc.



The Mid-Atlantic Belt

- This includes the volcanoes along the Mid-Atlantic ridge which represents splitting zone of plates
- Two plates diverge in opposite direction from mid-oceanic ridge, to produce volcanoes in the region



Conclusion

- Thus, it is the combined interaction of the Earth's plates, that causes the plates to converge and diverge, which makes the volcanoes prominent in a few regions on Earth

9. How do you refer People as a resource, and explain about the different sectors? (250 words)

Introduction:

People as a Resource is way of referring to any country's working population and how it can be an asset to a country but not as a liability

It is a way of referring to Working people in terms of their Productive skills and abilities

From the Productive aspect Population Emphasises the ability to contribute to the creation of Gross National Product (GDP)

Human Capital:

Consider the problems of having huge population, providing food for the population, education to them and health care

Human resource will be developed as "Human Capital formation" when they are given education, food and healthy life. This will add productive power of the country-Physical capital formation

Investment in Human capital yields a return just like it does in Physical Capital, higher incomes earned due to higher productivity of more educated people and better trained people

Production need not be a burden to the economy, it can always turn into productive asset by investment in Human Capital

Like any other resource, Population is also called **Human resource**

The various activities have categorized into three and those are **Primary, secondary and Tertiary** sectors

Primary sector includes agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing, poultry, farming, mining and quarrying



When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of Primary sector
It is called primary sector because it forms base for all other products we subsequently make
This sector is also called **agriculture sector**

Secondary sector is manufacturing sector

Primary things are converted into something else through manufacturing process.

Manufacturing is associated with Industrial activity and it is next step after primary sector

This sector is associated with various industries to make fine products so it is called
Industrial Sector

Tertiary sector includes Trade, transport, communication, banking, education, health, tourism, services, insurance etc. these activities in these sectors result in the production of goods and services. These activities add value to the national income

The activities by themselves cannot produce a good but they need support for the production process

These activities generate services rather than goods, it is called a **service sector**

These activities are called economic activities and they are of two parts

10.How do you explain the term Unemployment? And explain different types of Unemployment

Introduction:

Unemployment is a situation in which skilled workers do not get job with a decent pay is called unemployment.

Both rural and urban areas will have unemployment, only differs in the type of work that they are seeking



Understanding Unemployment

It does not include individuals who have stopped looking for work in the past four weeks due to various reasons.

People who are not actively seeking a job but do want to work **are not classified as unemployed.**

People who are not looked for a job in the past four weeks but actively seeking one in the last year are called the "**Marginally attached to the labour force**".

People who have **given up looking for a job** are called "**Discouraged Workers**".

Types of Unemployment

In India we have unemployment difference in rural and urban India.

In case of rural India there is **Seasonal, Disguised** unemployment. Urban areas will have mostly Educated unemployment

Seasonal Unemployment:

It happens when some people are unable to find jobs during particular months of the year, people usually depends upon agriculture has this problem

In rural areas, people do get work depending upon the seasons. So rural people experience seasonal unemployment

Disguised Unemployment:

This happens when a particular work requires 10 people, but there are 15 people for that work. So the 5 people are considered under disguised unemployment

In Urban areas, educated unemployment is a common problem, many youth with matriculation; graduation and post-graduation are not able to find works

There is unemployment in technically qualified person on one side and lacking of skills and unable to find job on the other side



Unemployment leads to wastage of manpower resource, unemployed people will become a liability from an asset

