- War (1914-18): huge defence spending paid by war loans, higher customs duties, new income tax.
- Prices doubled between 1913 and 1918; villages gave soldiers by forced recruitment.
- Crop failures (1918-19, 1920-21) and the influenza epidemic: 12 to 13 million died (1921 census).
- People hoped the end of war would end hardship; it did not.

☆ Asked : 2016, 2019, 2022, 2023

Idea of Satyagraha

Satyagraha : Method of non-violent mass agitation based on truth and soul force; the satyagrahi wins by appealing to the oppressor's conscience, not by force or revenge.

- Gandhi returned from South Africa in January 1915.
- Champaran (1917), Bihar: peasants against oppressive indigo plantation system.
- Kheda (1918), Gujarat: peasants could not pay revenue after crop failure and plague.
- Ahmedabad (1918): cotton mill workers' dispute; Gandhi used hunger strike.

Rowlatt Act and Jallianwala Bagh

- Rowlatt Act (1919): rushed through the Imperial Legislative Council despite Indian members' opposition.
- Allowed detention without trial for two years and curbs on political activity.
- Gandhi called a hartal on 6 April 1919 (non-violent civil disobedience); shops closed, railway workers struck.

- Japan: Buddhist missionaries from China brought hand printing about AD 768-770. The Buddhist Diamond Sutra (AD 868, six sheets of text with woodcut pictures): the present NCERT calls it the oldest Chinese book; older NCERT books said Japanese.
- Korea: the Jikji (1377) is among the world's oldest surviving books printed with movable metal type (late 14th century).

☆ Asked : 2016, 2019, 2020, 2025

☆ 2. Print comes to Europe

- Marco Polo brought woodblock knowledge from China to Italy in 1295.
- Books spread across Europe; but hand-copying was slow, costly and tiring, and could not meet demand.
- Early 15th century: woodblocks printed textiles, playing cards and religious pictures.
- Johann Gutenberg of Strasbourg built the first printing press in the 1430s; system perfected by about 1448.
- He used the olive press as a model and made metal types using his goldsmith skills.
- First book: the Bible, about 1455 (180 copies in three years).
- The press printed about 250 sheets (one side) an hour; metal type for the 26 Roman letters stayed the basic technology for about 300 years. Early printed books looked like manuscripts: borders and pictures were painted by hand.

History : Chapter 1

The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

⭐ Most asked in boards

- Liberalism and liberal nationalism: freedom of individual, government by consent, voting limits, free markets, Zollverein

  ⭐ Asked : 2016, 2017, 2019, 2020, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026 (1 to 5 marks)

- Unification of Germany: Prussia, Bismarck, wars with Austria/Denmark/France, Kaiser proclaimed at Versailles 1871, Zollverein

  ⭐ Asked : 2016, 2017, 2019, 2020, 2022, 2023, 2024 (1 to 5 marks)

- Unification of Italy: Mazzini and Young Italy, Cavour, Garibaldi, Victor Emmanuel II, Sardinia-Piedmont, Venetia 1866

  ⭐ Asked : 2017, 2020, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025 (1 to 2 marks)

- Conservatism after 1815: Congress of Vienna, Metternich, restoration of monarchies, censorship, balance of power

  ⭐ Asked : 2016, 2017, 2022, 2023, 2024 (1 to 3 marks)

- French Revolution and the idea of the nation: measures creating collective identity (tricolour, Estates General to National Assembly, anthem, uniform laws), spread of nationalism via Jacobin clubs and revolutionary wars

  ⭐ Asked : 2016, 2017, 2019, 2020, 2025 (1 to 5 marks)

Roadways

- India has the second largest road network in the world: about 62.16 lakh km (2020-21).
- Roads came before railways in India and still have an edge. Why roads are growing in importance:
  - → Lower cost of building than railway lines.
  - → Can cross uneven, broken land and steeper slopes, even the Himalayas.
  - → Best for few people and small loads over short distances.
  - → Door-to-door service; less loading and unloading cost.
  - → Feeder to railway stations, airports and ports.

Class of road	Key points
Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways	Six-lane roads joining Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Mumbai; also North-South corridor Srinagar to Kanniyakumari and East-West corridor Silchar to Porbandar; built by NHAI to cut time and distance between big cities
National Highways	Primary road system joining the far ends of the country; run north-south and east-west
State Highways	Join a state capital to district headquarters
District Roads	Join the district headquarters to other places in the district
Other (rural) roads	Link villages to towns; boosted by Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana so each village has an all-season road to a town
Border Roads	Built and kept up by the Border Roads Organisation (set up 1960) in the northern and north-eastern border areas

1. What is federalism?

Federalism : A system in which power is divided between a central authority and constituent units such as states; both levels enjoy power independently.

- Unitary: one level of government, or sub-units are subordinate to the centre, which can order them.
- Federal: the centre cannot order the states; states have their own powers.
- Belgium became federal in 1993 when regional governments got powers that the centre could no longer withdraw; Sri Lanka stays practically unitary.

Key features

- Two or more levels of government rule the same citizens.
- Each level has its own jurisdiction in legislation, taxation and administration.
- Jurisdictions are written in the Constitution; each tier's existence is guaranteed.
- Fundamental provisions cannot be changed by one level alone; both must agree (rigid).
- Courts interpret the Constitution; the highest court is umpire in disputes.
- Sources of revenue are specified for each level: financial autonomy.
- Dual aims: protect unity and accommodate diversity; needs mutual trust and agreement to live together.
- Only 25 of the world's 193 countries are federal, but they hold about 40% of the world's people.

☆ Asked : 2016, 2017, 2019, 2020, 2022, 2026

- Economy: foreign cloth burnt, liquor shops picketed; import of foreign cloth halved (Rs 102 crore to Rs 57 crore, 1921-22).
- Khadi was costlier than mill cloth; no alternative institutions; people drifted back to schools and courts.

☆ Asked : 2016, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2022, 2024

Movement in the countryside

Region	Leader	Issue and result
Awadh (UP)	Baba Ramchandra; Nehru; Oudh Kisan Sabha (Oct 1920)	Talukdars' high rent, begar, eviction; nai-dhobi bandhs; grain hoards looted
Gudem Hills (Andhra)	Alluri Sitaram Raju	Forest closures, begar; guerrilla war; Raju executed 1924
Assam plantations	Workers themselves	Inland Emigration Act 1859 bound them; left gardens believing in "Gandhi Raj"; beaten by police

- Each group read swaraj in its own way: lower rent, forest rights, freedom to move home.
- Bardoli (Gujarat, 1928): peasants led by Vallabhbhai Patel resisted a rise in land revenue and succeeded.

☆ Asked : 2016, 2017, 2019, 2020, 2024, 2025

Withdrawal of Non-Cooperation

- February 1922: at Chauri Chaura (Gorakhpur, UP) a peaceful march in the bazaar ended in a violent clash with the police; the police station was burnt and policemen were killed.
- Gandhi called off the movement: satyagrahis needed training in non-violence.

1. Why do we need political parties?

> Political party : A group that joins hands to contest elections and run the government, agreeing on policies it believes will serve the common good.

- Parties reflect political divisions in society; a party stands for a part (partisanship).
- A party is known by which part of society it represents and which policies it supports.
- Three components: leaders, active members, followers.

Asked : 2016, 2020, 2022, 2023, 2025

Why parties are necessary

- Large societies need representative democracy; parties gather views and present them to government.
- They bring representatives together so a responsible government can be formed.
- Without parties every candidate would be independent; nobody would be responsible for how the country is run.
- Rise of parties is linked to the growth of representative democracy.

2. Functions of political parties

- Contest elections: parties choose candidates (in USA members and supporters choose; in India top leaders do).
- Put forward policies: group many views into a few basic positions; government follows the ruling party's line.

Consumer movement : A social force that began to protect and promote buyers against unethical and unfair trade practices.

2. The consumer movement

- Causes in India: food shortages, hoarding, black marketing, adulteration of food and edible oil.
- It took an organised shape in the 1960s.
- Till the 1970s groups mostly wrote articles and held exhibitions.
  → They also watched ration shops and crowded road passenger transport.
- Recent years: a big rise in the number of consumer groups.
- Earlier there was no legal system for consumers; unhappy buyers simply stopped buying that brand or shop.
- The belief was that the buyer must be careful; the movement shifted part of the duty of quality to the sellers.

International and Indian milestones

- 1985: UN adopted the UN Guidelines for Consumer Protection, a tool for nations and for consumer groups to press governments.
  → It became the foundation of the international consumer movement.
- Consumers International is an umbrella body of over 200 groups from over 100 countries.