HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

Influence of American War of independence

Gave direction and motivation to the later freedom struggles and revolutions all over the world
Put forward the concept of republican form of government
Prepared the first written constitution.
Contributed to the concept of federal system that ensured freedom and authority of states in the union.

Influence of French Revolution

• Stimulated all the later revolutions in the world.
• Ended the fuedal system in Europe, and threatened the autocratic rulers.
• Proclaimed that nation is not merely a region, but the people.
• Contributed the concept of people's sovereignty.
• Led to the emergence of nationalism.
• Helped the growth of the middle class.
• Spread the ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity.

Results of Russian Revolution.

• Russia withdrew from the first World War
• Seized out the land and distributed among the peasants
• Gave importance to public sector
• Introduced centralized planning
• Achieved develops in the field of Science, Technology and Economy.
• New constitution came to force in 1924.
• Union of Soviet Socialist Republic was formed by consolidating different Soviet Republics.
• Spread the Socialist ideas all over the world.

Reasons of first world war

The conflicts among the imperialist powers for establishing colonies.
Formation of military military alliances- Triple Alliance and Triple Entente
The European nations used aggressive nationalism to invade other countries.
Various movements in Europe such as Pan-slave, Pan-German, Revenge movement were an off shoot of aggressive nationalism.
Imperialist rivalry drove the European countries into several crisis,- Moroccan crisis and the Balkan crisis are considered to be important.

Factors that helped Hitler, come to power in Germany

The Treaty of Versailles imposed by the victorious allies on Germany after the First World War.
Economic destruction and inflation.
Failure of German government and the resultant political uncertainty.

Non Aligned movement

Following the Second World War, many Asian, African and Latin American countries became independent.
They realized that the Cold War was yet another face of imperialism and that it would threaten world peace.
The liberated nations decided not to join any of the blocs and formed the Non-Aligned Movement.
They understood that the race of super powers for weapons and a stronger military force would pose harm to them.
They realized that only a world sans wars and conflicts accelerates economic and social development.
Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Gamal Abdul Nasser of Egypt, Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia, Ahmed Sukarno of Indonesia are the leaders of Non- Aligned Movement

Significance of public administration

Formulate governmental policies
Provide goods and services
Find out solutions to public issues
Ensure welfare of the people

Features of Bureaucracy

Hierarchical organisation
Permanence
Appointment on the basis of Qualification
Political Neutrality
Professionalism

Kurichya Revolt

Kurichiya Revolt was a tribal insurgency against the British.
It was organized by the Kurichya and the Kurumba tribes of Wayanad in 1812.
The revolt was led by the Kurichya leader Rama Nambi.
Reasons of this revolt.

- Imposition of excessive tax by the British
- Compulsion for paying tax in cash
- Seizing of agricultural land for non-payment of tax.

Revolt of 1857- First war of independence

The rebellion was started by the sepoys of Meerut.
Poor salary and abuse by the British officers were the major reasons for their resentment.
The rumour that the cartridge in the newly supplied Enfield rifles were greased with the fat of cows and pigs provoked them. It wounded the religious sentiments of the Hindu and Muslim soldiers.

The soldiers who were unwilling to use the new cartridges were punished by the officers.
In Barrackpore in Bengal, Mangal Pandey, an Indian soldier, shot at a British officer, who forced him to use the new cartridge. He was arrested and hanged to death.
People from all walks of life including kings, farmers, craftsmen, etc took part in the rebellion.
The British rule had adversely affected the kings too. In addition to the Doctrine of Lapse, the princely states were convicted of inefficient rule and were annexed by the British. This made the kings to lead the rebellion.

Champaran Sathyagraha of 1917:

Gandhiji started his social activities in India through Champaran Sathyagraha.
Champaran Sathyagraha was to solve the problems faced by the indigo farmers at champaran in Bihar.
Gandhiji resorted to disobedience of the British rules and sathyagraha and his involvement compelled the authorities to pass laws in favour of the indigo farmers.

Ahamadabad Cotton mill strike of 1918:

Cotton mill workers in Ahmadabad started their strike in 1918 when they were denied Plague Bonus. Starting Sathyagraha Gandhiji protested against this policy. Following his Sathyagraha the authorities agreed to hike the wages of the employees.

Peasant Struggle in Kheda 1918:

Due to drought and crop failure farmers in Kheda were living in utter misery. The rulers decided to collect tax from these poor villagers. Starting Sathyagraha Gandhiji protested against the decision. He advised people not to pay tax. Finally authorities were forced to reduce tax rates.

Importance of Non cooperation movement :

It was the first national movement by Indian National Congress under the leadership of Gandhiji.
Non Cooperation movement had a major role in making the national movement, which was till then confined to the elite of the society.
Gandhiji withdrew the non cooperation movement due to Chauri Caura incidents.

Khilafat Movement:

By declaring Khilafat movement as a part of Indian national movement, Gandhiji ensured active participation of Muslims in the freedom struggle.
He travelled across India to propagate his ideologies with Khilafat leaders like Maulana Mohammad Ali and Maulana Shoukath Ali.
As a result- a. Anti British feeling spread to the nook and corner of the nation
Hindhu- Muslim unity was intensified

Quit India Movement of 1942 :

Bombay conference of the National Congress in 1942 decided to start the Ouit India Movement It was the last popular protest organized by the Indian National Congress under the leadership of Gandhiji.
It was a mass movement based on the ideology of non-violence meant to force the British to leave the country offering complete freedom to Indians.
“Do or Die” was the famous slogan given by Gandhiji during the time of Quit India Movement

PROGRESS IN SPACE RESEARCH IN INDIA

Indian national Committee for Space Research was formed in 1962
ISRO was formed in 1969
First rocket launching station was established in Thumba .
First satellite Aryabhatta was launched in 1975
Space vehicles and rocket launchers were also developed.
National Remote Sensing Agency, Physical Research Laboratory were started
Agni and Prithwi are the missiles developed by India.
Dr,Raja Ramanna and Dr.A.P.J.Abdul kalam led experiments in the atomic energy Chanrayan is the first Lunar mission of India
Mangalayan is the first space mission of India to mars

FOREIGN POLICY OF INDIA

Nehru was the chief architect of the Indian foreign policy.
Resistance to colonialism and imperialism
Hostility to racism d. Trust in the UNO
Peaceful co existence.
Panchasheel principles
Emphasis on the necessity of foreign assistance
Policy of Non-alignment.

PANCHSHEEL PRICIPLES

Mutual respect for each other’s territorial integrity and sovereignty.
Mutual non aggression
Mutual non interference in each other’s internal affairs
Equality and cooperation for mutual benefit Peaceful co existence.

PAZHASSI REVOLT

Keralavarma Pazhassi Raja led the resistance against the British in Malabar
The Britsh promised Pazhassi the right to collect tax from Kottayam during the time of Mysore War. But the British refused to keep their promise after war.
The British claimed their dominance over Wayanadu.
Pazhassi organized guerrilla war against the British with the healp ofChempan Pokker, Kaitheri Ambunair, Edachena Kunkan nair and Thalakkal chandu.
In the fight he lost his life on 30 November 1805

SOCIAL REFORM MOVEMENT IN KERALA

Channar Revolt

The Channar women of southern Travancore fought for the right to cover their upper body. Uthram thirunal maharaja was forced to permit the channar women to wear jackets in 1859

Social Reforms of Sri.Narayana Guru

The consecration of lord Shiva at Aruvippuram in 1888. The lower cast people gained right to perform the poojas and temple rituals.

Guru started schools and libraries along with temples

He convened an all religion conference in Aluva.

The working and messages of guru were based on noble human love and fraternity among all religions.

The Vaikom Sathyagraha – 1924

It was led by T.K.Madhavan for claiming the right to travel.

Mannath Padmanabhan organised the Savarna Jatha for supporting this movement.

Following this struggle the lower castes secured permission to travel through the roads around the Vaikom Temple.

Guruvayur Sathyagraha-1931

K.Kelappan led an agitation demanding entry for all casts of Hindus in to Guruvayur temple.

A.K.Gopalan was the volunteer captain of this struggle.

P.Krishnapilla was attacked during this struggle.

Temple Entry Proclamation of 1936

Following these popular agitations like Guruvayur Sthyagraha and Vaikom Sathyagraha the Temple Entry Proclamation was announced on 12 November 1936 in Travancore.

National Movement and Women

Women actively participated in the political agitations and expressed their political views throughout Kerala.

Women actively participated in boycotting foreign goods, picketing liquor shops, eradicating of untouchability, and popularising Khadi.

In 1931, as part of the Congress conference at Vatakara, a women Conference was also organized. It is known to be the first women conference in Kerala. A V Kuttimalu Amma from Malabar, Akkamma Cherian, and Annie Mascarene from Travancore were prominent women leaders of the national movement.

Civic Consciousness: Challenges

The main challenge faced by civic consciousness is the mindset to do anything for the sake of one's own personal interest, by negating public interest.
How can we overcome this challenge?
Each one should evaluate his activities critically.
Should work for one's interest without going against public interest.
Be the change which you expect from others.
Equal weight should be given to both rights and duties.
Individuals should act democratically and tolerably.

Rise of sociology.

The social issues in France after the Revolution led to the rise of sociology. The 19th century is known in history as the 'Age of Revolutions'.
Three revolutions paved the way for the emergence of sociology.
Renaissance or scientific revolution.
French Revolution
Industrial Revolution.

Equinoxes

Equal amount of sunlight is received in the northern as well as the southern hemisphere when the sun is vertically over the equator. The apparent position of the sun during the earth’s revolution will be over the equator on March 21 and September 23. Hence length of day and night will be equal during these days on both the hemisphere. These days are called equinoxes 6. Summer Solstice
The apparent position of the sun shifts from the equator to the northern hemisphere from March 21 to June 21.The sun will be vertically above the Tropic of Cancer on June 21.This day is known as summer solstice, has the longest day in the northern hemisphere and the longest night in the southern hemisphere.

Winter Solstice

The apparent position of the sun shifts from the equator to the southern hemisphere from September 23 to December 22. The sun reaches vertically above the Tropic of Capricorn on December 22. This day is known as winter solstice, has the longest day in the southern hemisphere and the longest night in the northern hemisphere.

Spring Season

Spring is the season of transition from winter to summer. During this time that plants sprout, mango trees bloom and jack fruit tree bear buds. March and April are the spring months in the northern hemisphere and October and November in the southern hemisphere.

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Autumn Season

Autumn marks the transition from the severity of summer towards winter. During this period the atmospheric temperature decreases considerably. This is followed by a shortening of day and lengthening of night. This is the seasons during which the trees generally shed their leaves. The shedding of leaves is a form of adaptation to survive the forthcoming winter. Autumn is experienced in the northern hemisphere during the months of October and November and southern hemisphere during the months of March and April.

Atmospheric pressure and altitude

The atmospheric pressure decreases with altitude.
The pressure decreases at the rate of 1 millibar (mb) per an altitude of 10 meters. As one goes up, there is a decrease in atmospheric pressure due to the rarification of air with altitude.

Temperature and atmospheric pressure

Like any other object, air also expands when it gets heated.
The expanded air is less dense and hence it ascends.
This leads to the lowering of atmospheric pressure.
The ascending air spreads to the sides and it starts cooling.
On cooling, it becomes dense and descends.
As a result the atmospheric pressure increases.
The atmospheric pressure decreases as the temperature increases and vice versa.

How education helps in the development of a country

Education -
Improves the skills of individuals -Betters the technological know –how -
Helps to secure better job and income -Improves the standard of living

Problems that still exist in education sector

• Certain sections drop out from schools without completing primary education.
• There is a lack of availability of basic facilities in the education sector.
• Quality of education has to be improved.

How healthy persons can participate in the progress of a country

• Production increases with the increase in efficiency and the number of working days.
• Natural resources can be utilised properly.
• Medical expense can be reduced, thereby reducing the government's expenditure.
• Economic development is possible through increase in production

Facilities to be ensured for Healthcare

• Availability of nutritious food
• Availability of clean water • Preventive measures • Cleanliness
• Medical facilities• Ensuring of leisure and entertainment
• Healthy environment

Uses of topographic maps

• Analysis of the physical and the cultural features of the earth surface.
• For military operations and the preparation of military maps.
• Identification and studying of the natural and the cultural resources of a region as part of economic planning.
• For urban planning.

Eastings

• These are north-south lines
• Their value increases towards the East.
• The value of the eastings immediately left to the geographic features is considered for identifying a location.

Northings

These are lines drawn in the east-west direction.
• Their value increases towards the north.
• The value of the northings immediately to the south of the feature in the map is considered for identifying a location.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

With a view to simplify the indirect tax system and to introduce one tax across the country Goods and Services Tax (GST) was introduced by incorporating majority of existing indirect taxes.

Goods and Services Tax (GST) was introduced in India on 1 st July 2017 merging different indirect taxes imposed Central excise duty by central and state governments. Taxes are levied at different stages starting from production to final consumption of goods and services. GST registration is mandatory to the traders if the turnover is more than 20 lakh in a financial year.

Central GST (CGST)

The tax imposed by the central government is known as Central GST (CGST)

State GST (SGST)

The tax imposed by the state government is known as State GST (SGST).

Integrated GST (IGST)

The GST on interstate trade is imposed and collected by the central government. This is known as Integrated GST (IGST). The share of the state government on IGST is given by the Central government.

GST Rates

No GST is imposed on essential services and daily consumption goods including unprocessed food items. GST is arranged under four slabs as 5%, 12%, 18% and 28%.

GST Council

Union Finance Minister is the chairman of GST council and the members are Union Minister of State in charge of finance and state finance ministers.

Power of GST Council

• Taxes, cess and surcharges that are to be merged into GST. • The goods and services that are to be brought under GST. • Determining GST rates. • The time frame for including the excluded items into GST. • Determining the tax exemption limit on the basis of total turnover.

Classification of Remote Sensing based on the platform

Terrestrial Photography

The method of obtaining the earth's topography using cameras from the ground is known as terrestrial photography.

Aerial Remote Sensing

The method of obtaining photographs of the earth's surface continuously from the sky by using cameras mounted on aircraft is known as aerial remote sensing.

Satellite Remote Sensing

The process of gathering information using the sensors installed in artificial satellites is known as satellite remote sensing.

Aerial Remote Sensing

* Aerial remote sensing is generally used to gather information about comparatively smaller areas.
* The advantage of aerial remote sensing is that information of any region can be gathered in accordance with our requirements.
* Contiguous pictures of the areas along the path of the air crafts are made available.
* The photographs obtained through this method are called aerial photographs.

Limitations of Aerial Remote Sensing

* The shaking of air crafts affects the quality of photos.
* It is not practical to take photographs of regions that are vast and extensive. * The aircraft require open space for take-off and landing.
* Landing the air crafts frequently for refuelling increases the cost.

Geostationary satellites

* These are the satellites that move in equal velocity with the earth's rotation. * They orbit the earth at an elevation of about 36000 kilometres abovet he earth. * One third of the earth comes under its field of view * As the movement of these satellites corresponds to the speed of rotation of the earth, it stays constantly above a specific place on the earth.* This helps in continuous data collection of an area.
* It is used in telecommunication and for weather studies.
* India's INSAT satellites are examples of geo-stationary satellites.

Sun synchronous satellites

* Sun synchronous satellites are the artificial satellites that passes around the earth along the poles
* The orbit of these satellites is about 900 km in altitude.
* The surveillance area is less than that of the geostationary satellites.
* The repetitive collection of information of a region at regular interval is possible.
* Used for the collection of data on natural resources, land use, ground water etc.
* These satellites are mainly used for remote sensing purposes.
* Satellites in IRS, Landsat series are examples of sun synchronous satellites.

Analytical Capabilities of GIS

The surface features of the earth collected as spatial data and attributes can be analysed in various ways by the GIS. Network analysis, buffer analysis and overlay analysis are the important analytical capabilities of GIS.

Overlay Analysis

Overlay analysis is used for understanding the mutual relationship among the various features on the earth's surface and the periodic changes undergone by them. Overlay analysis is helpful in understanding the changes in the area of crops, the changes in land use etc.

Buffer Analysis

A circular zone created around a point feature or a parallel zone created aside a linear feature in buffer analysis is called buffer zone.

If we want to find out the number of houses located within three kilometre radius of our school, the possibility of buffer analysis can be used effectively. If the spatial data of the place where our school is located is subjected to buffer analysis in GIS, a circular area with 3 km radius can be created around our school so as to find out the number of houses in that area. Suppose a road in a region is widening from 5 m to 8 m as per the government decision. In such a situation,a zone of required width is created along the existing road by using the possibility of buffer analysis in GIS. Thus we can easily determine how much land has to be acquired and how many people will become homeless.

Crops seasons in India on the basis of period of cultivation

Cropping Season	Sowing period	Harvesting period	Major crops
Kharif	June (onset of monsoon)	Early November End of monsoon)	Rice,maize,millets,cotten,jut ugarcane,ground nut
Rabi	November (beginning of winter	March (beginning of summer)	Wheat,tobacco,mustard,puls
Zaid	March (beginning of summer)	June (beginning of monsoon	Fruits and vegetables

Food Crops

The crops which can directly be consumed as food are called food crops.
Examples : Rice, Wheat, Maize,barley,millets,pulses etc.

Geographical requirements for rice cultivation

a) Rice, the staple food crop of India is a kharif crop
b) Alluvial soil is most suitable for rice cultivation
c) It requires high temperature (above 24°C) and a good amount of rainfall (more than 150 cm)
d) Rice is being cultivated in regions with less rainfall with the aid of irrigation
e) River basins and coastal plains are the important producing regions
Producing states: West Bengal, Andra Pradesh,Thamil Nadu,Orissa etc

Geographical requirements for wheat cultivation

a) It is the second major food crop in India
b) Well drained alluvial soil is ideal for wheat cultivation
c) It requires 10°C to 26°C temperature and 75cm of rainfall
d) Wheat cultivation in India is mainly dependant on irrigation as it is a winter crop
Producing states: Punjab, Utter Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh etc

Geographical requirements for Maize cultivation

a) It is the third food crop in India
b) It is cultivated in both summer & winter
c) It requires 75cm of rainfall d) well drained fertile soil is ideal
Producing states: Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan & U.P

Write the common advantages of water transport

a) The cheapest means of transport
b) Suitable for large scale cargo transport
d) Does not cause environmental pollution
e) Most suited for international trade

Reserve Bank of India

Reserve Bank of India is the apex bank of India. It was established in 1935.Its head quarters is in Mumbai. RBI controls and gives the necessary directions and advices to the financial institution in the country.

Functions of Reserve Bank of India

a) Printing of currency – All currencies except one rupee note are printed by the Reserve Bank of India. The one rupee note and its subsidiary coins are issued by the Central Finance Department.

b) Controlling Credit – The Reserve Bank of India increases the money supply in Indian economy through the distribution of printed currency and through credit creation. Controlling of Credit made possible by bringing about changes in the rate of interest. As rate of interest increases, volume of loans decreases and vice versa.

c) Banker to Government – RBI accepts deposits from the government, sanctions loans and renders other banking services to them. It does not charge any fees for these services.

d) Banker's Bank – It advise and assist all banks in their operations. It acts as a last resort to all banks in their financial matters. It gives necessary directions to the financial institutions in the country.

Functions of commercial banks

a) Accepting Deposits – from the public. Banks provides interest for the amount deposited

b) Providing loans – Bank provides different types of loans to individuals and institutions.

c) Locker facilities d) Money transfer e) ATM. f) payment of insurance premium, telephone & electricity bills and rendering services like mobile recharging & booking journey tickets.

Electronic Banking (E- banking):

a) It is a method by which all transaction can be carried out through net banking and tele banking.

b) Any time banking, anywhere banking, net banking & Mobile phone banking are part of electronic banking.

c) The assistance of the bank employees is not required. Bank account and net banking facilities alone are required for this.

Merits of E-banking:

a) Money can be sent and bills can be paid anywhere in the world from Home

b) Saves time

c) Low service charge

Core Banking

Core banking is the facility which is arranged in such a way that the branches of all banks are brought under a central server so that banking services from one bank to another is made possible. As a result ATM, debit card, credit card etc has been brought together and naturally transactions have become simple. By using this facility, an individual can send money from his bank account to his friends account elsewhere.

Himadri

a) The highest mountain range.
b) Average altitude is 6000 metres.
c) Origin of the rivers Ganga and Brahmaputra.
d) Kanchenjunga and Nandadevi are the peaks having above 8000 metres height.

Himachal

a) Situated to the south of the Himadri.
b) Average altitude is 3000 metres.
c) The hill stations like Shimla,Darjeeling are situated in the southern slopes of this range.

Siwaliks

a) Situated to the South of the Himachal.
b) Average altitude is 1220 metres.
c) As the Himalayan rivers cut across this range ,its continuity breaks at many places.
d) Broad flat valleys seen along these ranges are called Dunes. Eg. Dehradun

Himalayan rivers and Peninsular Rivers

A) Himalayan rivers

a) Originate from Himalayan Mountain Eg. Indus, Ganga,Brahmaputra
b) Extensive catchment area.
c) Intensive erosion.
d) Create gorges in the mountain region and take meandering course in the plains
e) High irrigation potential
f) Navigable along the plains
g) Flowing throughout the year

B) Peninsular Rivers

a) Originate from the mountain ranges in the peninsular plateau
b) Comparatively smaller catchment area c) Intensity of erosion is less
d) Do not create deep valleys e) Less irrigation potential f) Navigation potential is low
g) Dried out in summer

Eg.Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri, Narmada , Tapti

Coastal Plain of India

A. West coastal Plain

a) Between the Arabian Sea and the Western ghats
b) From the Rann of Kutchh to Kanyakumari
c) Comparatively narrow d) Lakes & Backwaters can be found
e) Can be divided into Gujarat coast, Konkan Coast & Malabar Coast

B.East Coastal Plain

a) Between Bay of Bengal and the Eastern Ghats
b) From sundarban delta to Kanyakumari
c) Comparatively wide d) Can be divided into north zircar Plain and coromandal coast
d) Deltas are formed

South west Monsoon

a) The highest rainfall season of India is caused by the South West monsoon winds.
b) When the sun is over the northern hemisphere North Indian regions experience intense low pressure.
c) Owing to the high pressure over the oceans wind blows from Indian Ocean to Indian subcontinent. As the winds deflect towards right due to the Coriolis Effect t, they reach India as southwest monsoon winds.
d) because of the peculiar shape of the Indian peninsula, the south west monsoon winds bifurcate into two branches before entering the land- Arabian Branch and Bay of Bangal Branch.

The Arabian Sea branch of southwest monsoon

The Arabian Sea branch of southwest monsoon wind reaches the coast of Kerala by early June causes heavy rainfall here. Then it advances to the states of Karnataka,Goa.Maharashtra and Gujarat and cause rainfall in the western parts Rainfall is scarce in the Rajasthan region because the monsoon branch entering through Gujarath blows parallel to the Aravalli mountain ranges.

The Bay of Bengal Branch of southwest monsoon

a) The Bay of Bengal Branch of the Monsoon advances northward by absorbing more moisture from the Bay of Bengal. b) On reaching West Bengal, crossing the Sundarban Delta,It bifurcates into two branches. c) One branch reaches the north-eastern states through the Brahmaputhra plains and causes heavy rainfall there. The other branch enters the Ganga plains and causes rainfall in west Bengal, Bihar UtterPradesh etc. This branch merging with the Arabian Sea branch in the Punjab plains advance s north further and causes heavy rainfall along the foothills of the Himalayas

Northeast Monsoon Season (Retreating Monsoon)

a) By the end of September, as the Sun apparently shifts towards the southern hemisphere, intense high pressure develops over the northern plains.
b) Comparatively low pressure over the Indian Ocean causes wind to blow from the northern part of India towards south.
b) It is a transition period between the rainy season and the forth coming winter
c) October heat:This season experiences during the months of October and November makes the days are unbearable due to high temperature and humidity.
d) It causes rainfall along coromandal coast. This is the main rainy season of Tamil Nadu.

Consumer Protection Act 1986

The Consumer Protection Act 1986 clearly defines the consumer's rights and sets up special judiciary mechanisms for consumer protection in India.
Rights of the consumer as per the Act.

- The right to be protected against the marketing of goods and services which are hazardous to life and property.
- The right to be informed about the quality related aspects of goods and services.
- The right to have access to goods and services at fair prices.
- The right to be heard and to seek redressal at appropriate forums.
- The right to consumer education.

The consumer courts were established as a result of this Act.

Different departments and institutions working for the protection of consumers' interests.

- Legal Metrology Department - ensures the weights and measures standards
- Food Safety Department- ensures the quality of food products
- Central Drugs Price Control Committee - controls price of medicines
- Drugs Control Department - ensures the quality and safety of medicines.
- Food Safety and Standard Authority of India ensures the quality of food products at various stages like production, distribution, storage, sale and import.

PRADEEP
GHSS PUTHOOR