

LMS Links –Department of chemistry

Dr.S.Rajasekhar reddy

1.Salt analysis

(1) Video explanation and ppt :https://youtu.be/M5-6PeKidOQ?si=rvH6_78rAKIp8IkQ

(2)

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1hJYGusIVK-mi0xpQqGbNjG_cUxTp1PZl/edit?usp=sharing&oid=102291932898700428918&rtpof=true&sd=true

2. Spectroscopy

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1kMWUiRE_UiJqlhplaRjLXsHq-p5YiN3b/edit?usp=sharing&oid=102291932898700428918&rtpof=true&sd=true

Dr.P.Neerada

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CAUSES FOR AMER OF INDEPENDEN

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CAUSES FOR AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

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INTRODUCTION:

- The American revolution was one the great events of the 18th century.
- The emigrants established 13 colonies of the north America.
- They were under the control of the mother country namely England.
- Their main events led to the out break of the American revolution

MAP OF AMERICA IN 1776



MAIN EVENTS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION

TRADE RESTRICTIONS:

- Britain followed a new colonial policy towards American colonies.
- The British parliament prohibited the non-British ships to trade with the American colonies and vice - versa.
- Restrictions were also imposed on the export of American products such as Sugar, Cotton and tobacco to other countries.

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- Heavy duties were imposed on the import of goods into the colonies from other countries.
 - The colonists were not allowed to start certain industries like iron works and textiles.

THE SUGAR ACT(1764):

- This sugar act-imposed duties on sugar, coffee and certain other commodities.
- Naturally the colonists resented the sugar act.

THE STAMP ACT(1765):

- The revenue stamps to be affixed to newspapers, pamphlets, legal movements and business papers.
- The revenue thus realized was to be used for the defense of the colonies.
- Americans expressed their opposition to this act in many ways.
- They resorted to violent methods to face the British oppression.

THE STAMP ACT (1765):

- Delegates from nine colonies assembled in New York and this was known as the stamp act congress.
- It condemned the levy of taxes with out representation in the British parliament.

The DECLARATORY ACT(1776):

- Not only in America but also in Britain, the stamp act evoked severe criticism.
- In the face of mounting opposition in parliament and violence in the colonies the stamp act was repealed in 1776.
- But it passed Declaratory Act with duly asserted the principle of sovereign in right off the colonies.

TOWNSHEND'S BILL FOR DUTIES ON TEA etc:

- Townshend is the finance minister of England introduced a fresh bill to rise duties on tea, glass, paper etc. imported into the colonies.
- At the same time, he ordered the suspension of the New York Assembly for not enforcing the muting act of 1765.
- Immediately a storm of protest rise in the colonies.
- The merchants of Boston ,Philadelphia and New York boycotted the British goods.

BOSTON TEA PARTY:

- In the face of terrible opposition, Townshend acts were also repealed.
- But the tax on tea was retained for two reasons.
- First the British Government wanted to retain its right to tax colonies despite constant opposition from the colonies who raised the slogans like "no taxation without representation".
- The colonies an to boycott the import of tea from The East Indian Company.

BOSTON TEA PARTY:

- They called for the Boycott of tea ship arrivals.
- As a result, when a cargo of tea arrived at Boston, a group of colonists disguise as Indians entered the ship and throw away the chests of tea into the sea.
- This was known as 'Boston tea party' in history of American revolution.

THE PERSONALITY OF GEORGE III:

- At the bottom of these troubles was the king's attempts to direct the national policy.
- He made up his mind that he should be king in fact as well as in name.
- The violation of the navigation acts by the colonists enraged him.
- He determined to strictly enforce these laws. Hence the colonists grew conscious of their fundamental right to complete independence.



INDIRECT CAUSES

AMERICAN NATIONALISM

- Not with standing that the English constituted the major ingredient in the settlers
- The emigrants from all European countries intermingled with them American nationalism emerged and the Americans began to crave for independence

ATTITUDE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

- The policy of the British government was based on the conviction that the colonies existed to support the mother country.
- This attitude caused wide – spread discontent in the Americans

ENGLISH MERCANTALISM

- The British merchants were interested in deriving benefits by adopting mercantilist policy in American colonies.
- This policy restricted the scope of colonial exports and imports
The colonies should serve as source of raw materials ,as markets for manufactured goods.
- To put this theory into practice , The English passed a series of acts known as navigation acts.
- The colonies could not tolerate these unjust acts issued by the British government.

WEAKNESS OF THE ENGLISH



- Though the English government was strong and effective at home, it was certainly weak and ineffective abroad.
- It could not enforce its laws in America.
- This evident weakness on its part encouraged the Americans to strike a blow for their independence.

MAP OF 13 COLONIES



Conclusion:

- Thus the British government failed to take notice of political realities and resentment to its colonial policies in the American colonies.
- These events finally lead to the outbreak of the American revolution.



Thank You



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PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT -MERITS AND DEMERITS POLITICAL SCIENCE

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PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT - MERITS AND DEMERITS

Learning Objectives

- ▶ To know how the Parliamentary Government works.
- ▶ To know about the merits of Parliamentary Government
- ▶ To know about the harmony that exists between executive and legislature in Parliamentary form of Government
- ▶ To know about the demerits of Parliamentary form of Government
- ▶ To know about how the theory of separation of powers violated in Parliamentary form of Government

Parliamentary Government

- ▶ In Parliamentary form of government the executive is responsible towards legislature
- ▶ The executive and legislature in this system are closely related and tenure of the office of the real executive is dependent on the will of legislature

MERITS OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT

HARMONY BETWEEN EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATURE

- ▶ Parliamentary government ensures harmony between legislative and executive departments. Since the ministry being a part of the legislature and majority members support there are no chances of confrontation and deadlock between two departments.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

- ▶ Parliamentary government is responsible government. The cabinet in this system cannot afford to be irresponsible even if it wants to be, as the opposition is ever ready to pull it down. The Parliament exercises control over the ministers through various devices like question hour, zero hour, adjournment motion, no-confidence motion, etc

FLEXIBILITY ASSURED

- ▶ Parliamentary government provides a flexible government, which is highly adaptable to changing requirements. It can adapt to any situation without undergoing revolutionary process

A CURB ON AUTOCRACY

- ▶ In this system ,those who have authority are under the constant threat of being ousted if they ignore public opinion. A vote of no-confidence in the legislature can interrupt their political career. Hence they won't like to exercise power arbitrarily.

SWIFTNESS IN DECISIONS

- ▶ Parliamentary government secures swiftness in decision and vigour in action. It is easy for the cabinet to get the measures passed through the legislature due to support of majority members in the legislature

ALTERNATE GOVERNMENT

- ▶ A strong and effective opposition is said to be the soul of parliamentary democracy. The opposition exposes the drawbacks, loopholes of government. It strives to step into the shoes of the government if the latter fails to carry majority and forms alternative government

RESPONSIVE TO PUBLIC OPINION

- ▶ Parliamentary Government remains responsive to public opinion that in the event of popular resentment the ministry may resign and new elections are held. The government is afraid of doing anything that would incur the displeasure of the people.

IMMENSE EDUCATIVE VALUE

- ▶ More people will find many opportunities for participating in the administration and governance at various levels. These make the people politically enlightened. Even the debates in parliament are highly informative.

PULSE OF NATION ACCURATELY FELT

- ▶ Parliamentary Government can feel accurately the pulse of the nation .They are constantly criticized by the opposition parties. This enable them not only know the mind of the house but also the house of the people whom various members represent .Parliamentary proceedings are quite open . Every minute proceeding is watched keenly by the people .

DEMERITS OF PARLIAMNETARY FORM OF GOVERNMENT

THEORY OF SEPERATION OF POWERS VIOLATED

- ▶ Parliamentary government is criticized for violating the theory of separation of powers. The executive is legally dependent on the legislature. There exists no boundary separating executive from legislature. This results in the concentration of absolute powers in the hands of executive. It leads to adoption of tyrannical laws

UNSTABLE GOVERNMENT

- ▶ Parliamentary government is quite unstable no party is in a position to secure absolute majority in the legislature. Coalition governments are formed and overthrown frequently leading to political administrative instability.

EXECUTIVE BECOMES AUTOCRATIC

When the executive is confident of support by majority members in the legislature, it is likely to become autocratic. The opposition feels helpless in correcting the erratic behaviour of government because all the decisions in the parliament are taken on the basis of voting. The Prime Minister rules like a despot.

GOVERNMENT BY AMATEURS

- ▶ As ministers are generally appointed according to party principles instead of merit and aptitude government may not be enlightened one. The ministers are members of legislature ,without technical or educational qualifications

UNFIT FOR EMERGENCIES

- ▶ Emergency necessitates prompt action which a parliamentary government may not be able to take because of the fear of the opposition and the masses at large

NO CONTINUITY OR CONSISTENCY OF POLICY

- ▶ The instability of government wrecks the continuity and consistency of policy which is so essential for the efficient running of the government. A new cabinet , moreover, may pursue a policy contrary to the one followed by a predecessor.

BUREAUCRATIC DICTATORSHIP

- ▶ In a parliamentary government bureaucracy becomes unduly important. The ministers being amateurs heavily rely on bureaucrats for every activity. As a result all legislation and execution is performed by bureaucracy and the ministers remain puppets in their hands.

THANK YOU