



10th Social Science

MUST DO SYLLABUS

History

Ch 1. The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Civil Code of 1804:

- (i) Abolished privileges obtained on the basis of birth.
- (ii) All were equal before the law.
- (iii) Property rights were protected.
- (iv) The feudal system was abolished.
- (v) All taxes for farmers were abolished.
- (vi) Control of artisan categories and associations in cities was removed.
- (vii) Traffic and communication systems were improved.
- (viii) The Bank of France was established with the aim of carrying out economic reforms.
- (ix) A uniform tax system was introduced.
- (x) Patriots were honored.

The Vienna Conference of 1815 was hosted by Duke Metternich. The Duke was the chancellor of Maternity Austria. In 1815, Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria together defeated Napoleon. The representatives of these four countries prepared a treaty in Vienna, the capital of Austria. This treaty was modified in the reforms made by Napoleon which were as follows. -

- (1) By this treaty, the French dynasty Bourbon was restored to power, which was removed by Napoleon.
- (2) France took away all the territories which Napoleon had once occupied.
- (3) In order to prevent France from expanding its borders, small states were established on its borders.
- (4) Prussia was given the territories of its western border while Austria was given control of northern Italy.
- (5) A part of Poland was assigned to Russia in the east.
- (6) They created the states which Napoleon had dismissed.

Unification of Italy: - Italy was divided into many small states. The most powerful of these was the kingdom of Sardinia. Its Prime Minister was Cavour. There were many revolutionary uprisings in Italy which resulted in some political reforms there. But the credit for Italy's real success goes to Cavour. Cavour, in 1859, fought a war with Austria and took control of Lombardy and annexed it to Sardinia. After this, in 1860, Tuscany, Madonna, Parma and the Pope's kingdom located in the north automatically merged with Sardinia. At about the same time (in 1860 AD), the kingdoms of Sicily and Naples were also joined with Sardinia by the efforts of Garibaldi. In 1866, after supporting Bismarck in the Austria-Prussian War, the Venetian territory was given to Sardinia. In 1870, Sardinia took control of Rome when France evacuated Rome during the Franco-Prussian War. In this way, the nation of Italy was formed, but after the unification of Italy, the monarchy was established because the need for this was felt there. Gone.

Unification of Britain:- There is no doubt that the history of the development of nationalism in Britain was different from the rest of Europe.

- (1) The nation state was not created in Britain as in other nations of Europe due to any revolution.
- (2) It was a long process in which the feeling of nationalism developed.
- (3) Before the eighteenth century, Britain was not a nation. In fact, there were many ethnic groups with their own cultural and political heritage.
- (4) The main groups were English, Welsh, Scots or Irish.
- (5) After some time, the English nation established its influence over other island groups on the strength of its wealth and power.
- (6) Gradually, the British put an end to the cultural traditions of other groups and the nation of Great Britain was created, which had its own insignia, British flag and national anthem.

Ch 2: Nationalism in India

The First World War and its economic and political impact on Indians :

- (1) The British government increased taxes to compensate for the expenses incurred on the war.
- (2) Customs duties were increased and income tax was introduced.
- (3) Prices doubled during the war, adding to the hardships.
- (4) Constables were forcibly recruited in the villages, which had spread resentment among the people.
- (5) In 1918-19 and 1920-21, crops failed in many parts of the country, leading to shortages of grains.

Rowlatt Act

- (1) Emboldened by the success of all his three movements, Gandhiji decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha movement against the Rowlatt Act in 1919 as the law was passed in a hurry.
- (2) All political activities were banned through this law.
- (3) Political prisoners could be imprisoned for up to 2 years without trial.

Jallianwala Bagh massacre

- (1) On April 13, 1919, the Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place.
- (2) On that day, a large number of villagers had gathered at the Jallianwala Bagh ground in Amritsar to attend the annual Vaisakhi fair. Many people gathered to protest against the oppressive law enacted by the government.
- (3) The ground was closed from all sides.
- (4) Being out of town, the people gathered there did not know that martial law had been imposed in the area.
- (5) General Dyer reached there with armed soldiers and as soon as he left, he closed all the ways out of the field.
- (6) His soldiers then opened indiscriminate fire on the crowd. Hundreds of people were killed. > General Dyer did this to create a sense of terror in the minds of the satyagrahis.

Beginning of the Non-Cooperation Khilafat Movement and Impact of the Movement

Social Impact:

- (1) It started with the middle class.
- (2) The students left the school.
- (3) Headmasters and teachers resigned.
- (4) The lawyers stopped fighting the case.

Economic Impact:

- (1) Foreign goods were boycotted.
- (2) Picketing of liquor shops was done.
- (3) Foreign clothes were burnt in large quantities.

Agitation in rural areas

- (1) The farmers in the villages were living in a very miserable condition. During the British rule, the landlords in the villages had imposed very high taxes on the peasants.
- (2) Peasants had to work on their fields without pay.
- (3) As lessees, their leases were not fixed. So they were removed from the lease anytime.
- (4) Baba Ramchandra, who had earlier worked as an indentured labourer, formed a Kisan Sabha with Pandit Nehru and launched a movement in the villages.
- (5) Farmers in the villages decided to close the barber washer facility of landlords. > they understood that this movement meant that no one would pay the rent and they would get their land back.
- (6) So they resorted to violence and looted the houses and granaries of the landlords.

Rebellion in the Jungles

- (1) The tribal people were upset and angry with the British government's ban on entering large forests.
- (2) When the government forced them to work for road construction, they revolted.
- (3) Their leader's name was Alluri Sitarama Raju, who claimed to be an incarnation of God.
- (4) He inspired people to wear khadi and give up alcohol as he was greatly influenced by Gandhiji's ideas.
- (5) The tribals understood the meaning of this movement that the forests are now their own, they have the right over them.
- (6) Under his leadership, the Gudem rebels of the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh attacked police stations, attempted to kill British officers and waged guerrilla warfare. Alluri Sitarama Raju was hanged in 1924.

Swaraj in the gardens

- (1) Under the Inland Immigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not allowed to leave the plantation.
- (2) For the workers, freedom meant that they could move at any time through the four walls in which they were imprisoned.
- (3) When they heard about this movement, thousands of workers refused to obey the orders of their officers.
- (4) They left the plantation and fled to their homes. They thought they would now get their own land in the village.
- (5) But they could not reach their destination. Due to the strike of the railways and steamers, they remained on the way and were caught again by the British.

Opposition to the Simon Commission

- (1) The new British government set up a commission under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon to study the constitutional system in India and to make suggestions about it.
- (2) When the Simon Commission reached India in 1928, they were opposed by the slogan 'Simon Go Back' because there was not a single Indian member in this commission.

How different social classes took up the Civil Disobedience Movement:

Affluent Farmers:

- Due to the cultivation of commercial crops and troubled by the recession and falling prices in the business, when their cash income started to run out, it became difficult for them to pay the government tax.
- In order to get rid of this heavy tax, he actively participated in Gandhiji's movement.

Poor Farmers:

- The poor farmers wanted a reduction in rent.

- Many of them who used to cultivate land on lease from landlords wanted the rent to be waived because their cash income was completely lost due to the Great Depression. Therefore, he actively participated in this movement of Gandhiji.

industrialist

- During the Great Depression, the business of Indian industrialists began to collapse. > when they criticized the policies of the British, their trade was curbed.
- They wanted higher tariffs on foreign goods to reduce their imports. Therefore, he actively participated in this movement of Gandhiji.

Industrial Workers:

- The industrial workers associated themselves with this movement for work, wages, poor working conditions and boycott of foreign goods.

Women:

- Women participated in rallies in large numbers, made salt, boycotted foreign clothes and staged sit-ins at liquor shops.
- Many women were jailed during this movement.
- They felt that through this movement, their position in society would be better. Therefore, he supported Gandhiji in this movement.

Poona Pact (1932)

- (1) Until 1930, the Congress paid no attention to the untouchables.
- (2) The Congress was scared of the upper-caste Hindu Sanatan Panthis.
- (3) Many Dalit leaders wanted a different solution to the problems of their community.
- (4) Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar formed the Depressed Classes Association in 1930 and demanded separate electorates in the Second Round Table Conference.
- (5) In 1932, this problem was resolved by mutual agreement between Gandhiji and Dr. Ambedkar in the Poona Pact.

A sense of collective belonging

In the twentieth century, the feeling of nationalism was awakened among the people through various mediums.

- Image: - Abanindranath Tagore composed the famous picture of Bharat Mata in which Bharat Mata was shown as a goddess.
- In the 1870s, Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote Vande Mataram, a song dedicated to the motherland. It was later included in his novel Anandmath.
- By 1921, Gandhiji had also prepared a flag of Swaraj. It was tricolour (white, green and red) and had the Gandhian symbol charkha in the centre. Holding this flag in the procession was a sign of defiance towards the regime.
- Folk Tales : Historians gathered folk tales and folk songs that enhanced national pride and projected real pictures of our culture.
- Reinterpretation of History: Indian historians rewrote their history when our country was at the peak of development in various fields. He also showed how these achievements of ours have been degraded due to enslavement.

Alluri Sitarama Raju:-

Alluri Sitarama Raju was a tribal leader who encouraged the tribal people living in the hilly areas to take up arms against the unjust and tyrannical behavior of the British government. He inspired the tribals to actively participate in the Non-Cooperation Movement launched under the leadership of Gandhiji.

He asked people to wear khadi, give up alcohol and actively participate in the Non-Cooperation Movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi, but he believed that the British could be expelled from India only by the use of force. The British government captured him and hanged him in 1924.

Contribution of the First World War in the Development of National Movement in India

- (1) The loss of a large number of men and goods created new political and economic conditions in India.
- (2) During the war, people living in villages were forcibly recruited into the army and forced to work. This caused widespread discontent among Indians.
- (3) The war caused the government to spend too much on weapons.
- (4) To compensate for this, the government increased many taxes and also imposed new taxes.
- (5) At the same time, despite the inadequate crop, no compensation was given by the government nor any financial assistance was given. There was dissatisfaction among the people about this.

"Separate electorate paved the way for the partition of India. Explain .

- (1) Separate electorate means voting for people of one's own religion on the basis of religion.
- (2) The separate electorate system was deliberately introduced by the British to divide Indian Hindus and Muslims.
- (3) The British did not want the national movements to be strengthened.
- (4) Since this method, Muslims had demanded a separate state.

CH5 Printing Culture and the Modern World

Contribution of Printing in Nationalism in India:

1. Despite the oppressive policy, nationalist newspapers spread to every corner of the country.
2. He wrote about colonial misrule.
3. When the revolutionaries of Punjab were arrested, Bal Gangadhar Tilak published his Kesari news and the people expressed deep sympathy.
4. The nationalist movement gained momentum in Punjab and other parts of the country.
5. For this reason, Bal Gangadharan Tilak was imprisoned, which was opposed all over India.

Impact of Printing on Women :

- (1) With the development of print culture, a lot was written about women's lives, their problems and their feelings in books. Gradually, various members of the family started teaching women.
- (2) When writers like Kailashbasini Devi started writing articles for women and spoke about their rights, women came to know about their status.
- (3) When women learned to read and write, they started demanding employment.

geography

Ch 4: कृषि

शस्य प्रारूप (CROPPING PATTERN):-

- **Rabi:** (October-December_March-June) Wheat, barley, peas, mustard, gram.
- **Kharif:** (June-July_September-October) Rice, Maize, Jowar, Bajra, Guar, Cotton, Moong, Arhar, Soybean, Urad, Jute, Groundnut
- **Zayed:** Watermelon, melons, cucumber, cucumber, vegetables, barsam

Types of Crops

- **Cereal crops:** wheat, rice, maize, millet, barley.
- **Pulses crops:** Moong, pigeon pea, gram, urad, lentils, peas.
- **Oilseed crops:** groundnut, mustard, soybean, sesame, sunflower, coconut, linseed, castor.
- **Horticultural crops:** Mango, banana, pomegranate, guava, oranges, tangerines, apples and other fruits
- **Fibrous crops:** cotton, jute, jute, silk.
- **Beverage crops:** tea, coffee, coffee.

CH 5: Minerals and Energy Resources

Difference between conventional and non-conventional energy resources

Conventional Energy Resources	Non-Conventional Energy Resources
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The energy sources that humans have been using for a long time are conventional energy resources.2. There is limited reserves of these sources.3. These are non-renewable energy sources.4. The use of these energy resources causes pollution.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. As an alternative to conventional energy sources, man is looking for new sources of energy, they are non-conventional energy resources.2. There is an unlimited repository of these sources.3. These are sources of renewable energy.4. The use of these energy sources does not cause pollution.

Conservation of Minerals

We need to conserve minerals because

1. Only one per cent of our earth's crust is in the form of minerals.
2. It takes millions of years to build these mineral resources.
3. Thus, these mineral resources are limited and non-renewable.
4. Continuous mining increases its cost because it costs more to extract it due to increase in depth.
5. For this, minerals have to be used in a planned and sustainable manner.

Importance of Minerals and Natural Resources in Economic Development

Minerals and natural resources play an important role in the economic development of any country.

1. Industrial Development: Minerals such as coal, petroleum, and iron ore provide raw materials to industries.
2. Energy Production: Coal, oil, and gas are essential for energy production.
3. Employment: Mining and related industries offer huge employment opportunities.
4. Foreign Exchange: Export of minerals earns revenue and foreign exchange.

5. Infrastructure: Minerals are useful in road, bridge, and railway construction.
6. Regional Development: Mining develops backward areas.
7. Strategic Uses: Certain minerals are essential for defence and energy security.

Strategies for Sustainable Use of Natural Resources

The following strategies can be adopted for sustainable use of natural resources:

1. Efficient use of resources: Prevent wastage of energy and raw materials.
2. Renewable energy: Use more of solar, wind, and hydro energy.
3. Recycling: Reuse plastic, metal and paper.
4. Tree Plantation: Protect forests and plant more trees.
5. Awareness: Teach people about the importance of saving resources.
6. Stringent laws: Frame rules to prevent unregulated mining and resource exploitation.

Conclusion: These measures can save the environment and the future by ensuring sustainable use of resources.

CH 6: Manufacturing Industry

Manufacturing: Manufacturing is the process of producing raw materials in large quantities by converting them into valuable products. For example, iron ore to iron and steel, bauxite to aluminium.

Importance of Manufacturing Industries:-

- 1) Helpful in agricultural modernization.
- 2) Providing employment.
- 3) Reducing regional disparities.
- 4) Helpful in earning foreign exchange.
- 5) Helpful in reducing unemployment and poverty
- 6) Contribute to the economic development of the country.

Factors affecting industrial condition

- 1) Availability of raw materials
- 2) agreeable or suitable climate
- 3) Energy sources
- 4) finance
- 5) Availability of skilled workers
- 6) market

Classification of Industries:-

Based on raw materials

- 1) **Agro-based** cotton textile, woolen textiles, jute, silk textiles, rubber, sugar, tea, coffee and vegetable oil industries.
- 2) **Mineral based** iron and steel, cement, aluminium, machine, tool and petrochemical industries.

Based on Leading Role

1. **Basic industries** on which other industries are dependent on production or raw materials such as iron and steel, copper smelting and aluminium smelting.
2. **Consumer industries** which produce products for the direct use of consumers such as sugar, toothpaste, paper, fans, sewing machines, etc.

On the basis of ownership –

1. **Public Sector:** They are owned, controlled and managed by government agencies. Such as Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) and Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) etc.
2. **Private Sector:** These are owned and operated by an individual or a group. Reliance, Bajaj Auto, Dabur Industries, etc.
3. **Joint Industries:** Industries which are run by the joint effort of the government and the private sector. Such as Oil India Limited (OIL)
4. **Co-operative Industries:** Owned by producers, workers or both supplying raw materials. The pool of resources is combined and the profit and loss distribution is also proportionate, e.g., sugar industries of Maharashtra, industries based on coconut in Kerala.

Based on the volume and weight of raw and finished goods

1. **Heavy industries** like iron and steel, etc.
2. **Light industries** which produce light finished goods using lighter raw materials such as electrical industry.

Impact of Industry on Environment

Industry is responsible for four types of pollution.

- 1) air pollution
- 2) water pollution
- 3) Thermal Pollution
- 4) Noise pollution.

Suggestions for prevention of environmental degradation due to industries

- 1) Minimal use of water in various processes.
- 2) Recycling of water in two or more successive stages.
- 3) Rainwater harvesting.
- 4) Treatment of hot water and waste materials in rivers and ponds before discharging them. Such as:-
 - (I) The first refinement by mechanical action.
 - (II) Second refinement by biological processes.
 - (III) Third refining by biological, chemical and physical processes.

Relationship between availability of raw materials and location of industries:-

There is a close relationship between the availability of raw materials and the location of the industry. Key Points:

1. **Heavy raw materials:** Raw materials, which are heavy (such as minerals and coal), are easy to use in nearby industry.
2. **Perishable raw materials:** Industries such as sugar industry are set up near sugarcane fields as sugarcane gets spoiled quickly.

3. Transportation cost: The closer the raw material, the lower the transportation cost. Example: Cement and steel industry.

4. Energy sources: Energy-based industries are set up near coal mines.

5. Local Resources: Handicrafts and agro-based industries depend on local raw materials.

Conclusion: The availability of raw materials determines the location of the industry, but transportation, energy and technology also play an important role.

Ch 4: Political Party

Meaning of Political Party:

An organized group that works for the purpose of contesting elections and gaining political power is called a political party. There are three components of a political party: leader, active members, and supporters

Functions of Political Parties :

1. Contesting elections.
2. To bring the policies and programs of the government in front of the public.
3. Assisting in making laws.
4. To play the role of opposition to the ruling party when he loses an election.
5. In public opinion formation, parties raise issues and debate them.

Need for Political Parties :

- 1) It is necessary for a democratic system.
- 2) They control the policies of the government.
- 3) Convey people's problems to the government. .

Party system

There are three types of party system in the world

- 1) One-party system or system: In this, the power of the country is held by only one party like China.
- 2) Two-party system: - In many countries, power is between only two parties such as America and Britain
- 3) Multi-party system: Countries where many parties get the opportunity to come to power, such as India.

Which Party System is Better:

The multi-party system is considered better because people have many options before them at the time of elections. A lot of parties contest elections.

Challenges of Political Parties

- 1) The Challenge of Dynasty
- 2) Lack of Internal Democracy
- 3) The Role of Increasing Money
- 4) Intrusion of criminal elements
- 5) Choice Lessness
- 6) The Challenge of Defection

Suggestions for Reforms in Political Parties:

- 1) The anti-defection law should be tightened.
- 2) Criminals should not be taken into the party.
- 3) One-third of the seats should be reserved for women.
- 4) Elections should be held from time to time in political parties.
- 5) Make the work of political parties transparent.

Ch 5: Outcomes of democracy

Characteristics, Qualities, Benefits, Need, Aspects, Consequences of Democracy:

1. Democracy promotes equality among citizens
2. Democracy enhances the dignity of the individual.
3. Democracy leads to better decisions.
4. In a democracy, there is a possibility of correcting mistakes.
5. Democracy offers a way to avoid and handle conflict.
6. Democracy is a responsive, responsible and legitimate form of government. In a democracy, citizens are protected from economic exploitation. Many schemes are run in public interest.

Flaws of Democracy -

1. The rate of economic growth is slow.
2. In a democracy, it takes a lot of time to take decisions.
3. Corruption is rampant in the Government.
4. In a democracy, no pressure is put on the citizens in the pursuit of public interest, so there is a decrease in population growth, unemployment and economic development.
5. Everybody is equal before the law, yet discrimination is inherent in people.

"The persistence of grievances is a testimony to the success of democracy. Justify this statement.

1. One of the characteristics of democracy is that its scrutiny and examination never ends.
2. People, when they get a little benefit from democracy, they start asking for more benefits and they want better work from democracy.
3. The persistence of grievances is a testimony to the success of democracy. This shows that people have become conscious and they have started critically evaluating those in power.
4. People's dissatisfaction with the functioning of democracy not only shows the success of democracy, but it also testifies to the transformation of people from subjects to citizens.
5. Today, most people believe that their vote influences the way the government moves, and it also affects their own interests.

economic

Ch 3: Money and Credit

1. Barter Exchange: The exchange of goods against goods is called barter system.

2. Double coincidence of needs: When one person desires to sell a commodity and another person also desires to buy the same thing, it is called a double combination of needs.

3. Mudra:- Double coincidence of needs, money was invented to overcome difficulty.

4. Modern forms of currency: Notes, coins, cheques, debit cards, UPI, mobile and net banking, etc.

5. Functions of Banks:-

1. Accepting Extra Deposits
2. Providing credit
3. Paying Interest on Deposits
4. Demand Deposit: The withdrawal of money deposited by the account holder from the bank account through demand is called demand deposit.

6. Functions of the Reserve Bank:-

1. Issuance of currency
2. Setting interest rates.
3. Cash accumulation of some amount of money of banks
4. Keeping an eye on the functioning of banks
5. It should be ensured that banks provide credit facilities to farmers and poor people

7. Sources of Loan:-

Formal Credit Sources	Informal Credit Sources
Banks, Co-operative Societies	Moneylenders, landlords, friends, merchants, relatives, etc.
Pre-fixed and low interest rates	Uncertain and high interest rates
Lower interest rate increases the borrower's income	Higher interest rates lead to higher increase in the loan amount and trapping the borrower in a debt trap.

8. Collateral (Pledge): Before lending, the lender or institution demands from the borrower the assets which he can sell to recover the amount of his loan. For example, agricultural land, houses, shops, jewellery, etc.

9. Terms of Loan:- The rate of interest, supporting credit, documents required, payment process, EMI, etc. are collectively called the terms of the loan. Poor families, farmers, etc. have to take loans from here and there if the loan conditions are not fulfilled.

10. Types of Loans: Housing Loan, Education Loan, Car Loan, etc. 10. Loan requirements: – Loan by the farmer for seeds, fertilizers, etc., house, education, business etc.

11. Credit trap: When a person borrows money and is unable to repay it on time, his borrowed amount increases with interest and takes a new loan to repay the first loan, it is called credit trap.

12. Self Help Groups: Small help groups of the poor, especially women, in rural areas in which the number of members is up to 15-20. They collect their small savings.

Benefit or Objective:-

- 1) It organises the rural poor, especially women, into small support groups.
- 2) It accumulates members' savings.
- 3) It offers loans without collateral.
- 4) It provides timely loans for various purposes.
- 5) It offers loans at a reasonable rate of interest and easy terms.

6) It also provides a platform to discuss and act on various social issues such as education, health, nutrition, domestic violence, etc.

Ch 4: Globalization and Indian Economy

Globalization: The process of mutual interconnection and rapid integration between different countries is called globalization.

Liberalization: The removal of trade barriers and restrictions by the government to encourage foreign trade is called liberalization

Trade barriers: Restrictions are imposed to reduce foreign trade in the country such as import taxes, import quotas, licenses.

Factors that make globalization possible

1. Liberalization of Trade and Investment Policies
2. Cooperation of international organizations such as the World Trade Organization
3. Multinational companies setting up their units in different countries, etc.
4. Advancement in transport technology
5. Development of Information Technology

Benefits of Globalization

1. Availability of more quality goods to consumers at lower prices
2. Benefit of the highest standard of living
3. Employment Opportunities for Urban Area People in Cell Phones, Motor Vehicles, Junkfood, Electronic Industry
4. Emergence of Indian companies as multinational companies like Tata Motors, Infosys
5. Top Indian companies invest in latest technology

Contribution of Technology in Promoting the Process of Globalization

It is the wonder of technology that it has made the world a single entity and has promoted globalization.

1. Advancements in the field of transport technology in the last 50 years have made it much easier to move goods from one place to another where long distances have been reduced.
2. Advancement in technology has enabled various companies to store their goods in large containers and send them abroad. This has not only resulted in saving in transportation costs but has also speeded up the speed at which goods are transported to markets.
3. The development of information and communication technology is even more remarkable. Telecommunication, computers, internet, telegraph, telephone, mobile phone, fax, etc., have made it very easy to communicate with each other across the world, to get information instantaneously, to communicate with distant areas. We can now negotiate lower prices all over the world.
4. Information and communication technology has also promoted globalization in another way, it has played an important role in the spread of production of services between different countries. News magazines are now designed and printed in Delhi for readers in London or New York.
5. Now, the Internet enables instant transactions between a bank in Paris and a bank in Delhi.

Undoubtedly, technology has encouraged globalisation in many ways.

