

CBSE

SST

PROJECT

45

Class 10th

Quick Revision Notes

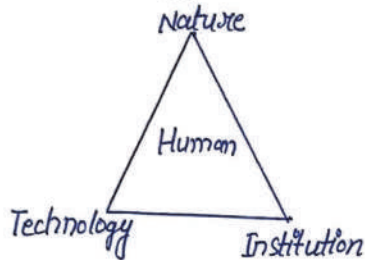
CONTENTS

1. Resources and Development.....	1
2. The Rise of Nationalism in Europe.....	2
3. Forest Wildlife and Resources	4
4. Power Sharing	5
5. Federalism	6
6. Development.....	8
7. Water Resources	9
8. Sectors of Indian Economy	10
9. Agriculture.....	12
10. Nationalism in India	14
11. The making of Global World	16
12. Print Culture.....	17
13. Minerals and Energy Resources.....	18
14. Manufacturing Industries	19
15. Age of Industrialization	20
16. Gender and Politics	21
17. Political Parties.....	22
18. Lifelines of National Economy.....	24
19. Money and Credit.....	25
20. Globalisation of Indian Economy	26
21. Outcomes of Democracy	28
❖ 50 Most Important Question.....	29

Resources And Development

Diagram: Interdependence

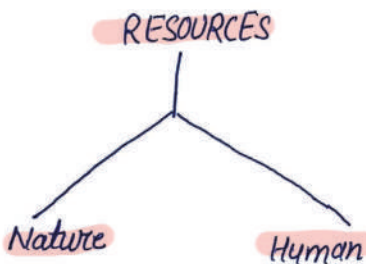
Technology and Institution



1. Classification of Resources

- Based on Origin: Biotic, Abiotic
- Based on Exhaustibility: Renewable, Non-renewable
- Based on ownership: Individual, community, National, International
- Based on Development: Potential, Developed, Stock, Reserves.

Diagram: Basic Resource Classification



2. Sustainable Development

- Develop without harming the environment.
- Present needs must not compromise future

generations.

- Rio Earth Summit (1992)
→ Agenda 21.

3. Land Resources in India

- 43% Plains (Agriculture Industries)
- 30% mountains (rivers, tourism)
- 27% Plateaus (minerals, forests)

4. Major Soil Types

Soil type	Key Features
Alluvial	Fertile; Northern plains and coastal deltas, Bangar and Khadar.
Black	Regur; cotton, moisture-retentive, Deccan region.
Red/Yellow	Crystalline rocks, Iron-rich
Laterite	Leached: High rainfall areas; Needs fertilizer.
Arid	Sandy, saline, Rajasthan
Forest	mountain soil; Loamy in valleys

- Contour ploughing
- Terrace Farming
- strip cropping
- Shelter belts

5. Soil Conservation

Measures

The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

INTRODUCTION-

- 19th century: Nationalism reshaped Europe, replacing empires with nation-states.
- Nation-state: Shared identity, history, heritage.
- Nation: Formed through shared past, sacrifices and collective unity.

1. FRENCH REVOLUTION AND

IDEA OF THE NATION

- 1789 Revolution → shift from monarchy to nation of citizens.
- New symbols: tricolour, la patrie le citoyen.
- National Assembly elected internal customs abolished, French promoted, uniform, laws and currency.
- Napoleonic Code: Equality before law, end of feudal privileges, uniform laws, and currency.
- Initially welcomed, later resented due to taxation, censorship, conscription.

2. MAKING OF NATIONALISM

IN EUROPE

Habsburg Empire

- A multinational empire of Germans, Magyars,

Italians, Poles etc.

Aristocracy and Middle Class
• Aristocrats shared lifestyle and French culture; middle class grew with industrialization.

Liberal Nationalism

- Liberalism = Freedom and equality before law.
- Favoured constitutions, elected governments, free markets.

• Zollverein (1834) → trade unity in German states.

Conservatism After 1815

- Congress of Vienna restored monarchies, suppressed opposition.

Revolutionaries

- Secret societies opposed monarchy.
- Mazzini founded Young Italy and Young Europe.

3. AGE OF REVOLUTIONS

(1830-1848)

- 1830: France overthrew monarchy, Belgium separated from Netherlands.
- Greek Independence (1821-1832) with European support.

Romanticism

- Folk culture, language, music strengthened nationalism.

Hardship and Revolt

- 1830s-1840s: poverty, unemployment, bad harvests.
- 1848: France declared republic, universal male suffrage.

Revolution of Liberals (1848)

- Demands for constitutions, freedoms, national unification.

• Frankfurt Assembly drafted constitution, rejected by Prussian king.

- Women participated but denied voting rights.

4. MAKING OF GERMANY AND ITALY

Germany

- Prussia led unification under Bismarck.
- Wars with Denmark, Austria, France → unification (1871)

Italy

- Divided among dynasties; early revolts failed.
- Cavour led diplomatic unification, Garibaldi unified the south.
- 1861: Italy united; 1870: Rome joined.

Forest Wildlife And Resources

Biodiversity or Biological Diversity

- India is immensely rich in wildlife and cultivated species, highly diverse yet interconnected.
- It hosts nearly 8% of global species. Many species, including the cheetah and pink headed duck are critically endangered.

Flora and Fauna in India

- India ranks among the richest in biological diversity.
- 10% of recorded flora and 20% of mammals are threatened.

Causes of Depletion

- Overuse of forest product wood, fuel, fodder, medicine etc.
- Developmental projects shifting, cultivation, mining, overgrazing, forest fires.
- Colonial exploitation accelerated depletion.

Conservation Efforts

- The wildlife protection Act (1972) prohibited hunting protected habitats and regulated trade.

• Establishment of National parks and sanctuaries.

• Special projects for endangered species - tiger, rhino, Hangul, crocodiles, Asiatic lion.

• 1986: Insects added; 1991: plants added.

Project Tiger (1973)

- Tigers numbers fell sharply due to poaching and shrinking habitats.
- Illegal trade of skins and bones endangered species further.
- Key tiger reserves include Corbett, Sunderbans, Bandhavgarh, Sariska, Manas, Periyar.

Forest Categories in India

1-Reserved Forests - Half of forest land; most protected and ecologically important.

2-Protected Forests - One third of forest land; protected from further depletion.

3-Unclassed Forests - Owned by government, individuals and communities.

• Madhya Pradesh has the

largest area under permanent forests. (75%)

Community and Conservation

- Local communities work with authorities to conserve forests.
- Sariska villagers resisted mining; Chipko movement resisted deforestation.

• Beej Bachao Andolan and Navdanya promoted chemical free diverse farming.

• Joint Forest Management (1988, Odisha) involved communities in restoring forest

Sacred Groves

- Traditional nature worship preserved untouched forest patches known as Sacred Groves.
- Many tribes worship specific trees - mahua, kadamba, tamarind, mango, peepal, banyan.

Power Sharing

BELGIUM-

- Small European nation with complex ethnic composition.
- Flemish region: 59% Dutch speaking, Wallonia: 40% French speaking, 1% German speaking.
- Brussels: 80% French speaking, 20% Dutch-speaking → caused tensions.
- Constitution amended 4 times (1970-1993) to promote accommodation.

Some Elements of the Belgian Model -

- Equal number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers in central government.
- Many powers given to regional governments - not subordinate to centre.
- Separate Brussels government with equal representation.
- Community Government for each linguistic group (Dutch, French, German).
- Prevented civil strife and division; Brussels chosen as EU HQ.

Sri Lanka -

- Island nation near Tamil Nadu, population - 2 crore
- Social groups; 74% Sinhala,

18% Tamil (Sri Lankan and Indian Tamils) 7% Christians.

Majoritarianism in Sri Lanka

- Sinhala majority imposed Sinhala as official language (1956).
- Preferential policies for Sinhala in jobs/education, protected Buddhism.
- Created alienation among Tamils → demand for equality and autonomy.
- 1980s: Demand for Tamil Eelam → Civil War (ended 2009)

Why power sharing is Desirable?

- Prudential reasons: Reduces conflict, ensures political stability.
- Moral reasons: Upholds democracy, citizens must be consulted, builds legitimacy.

Forms of Power Sharing -

- Horizontal: Between Legislature, Executive and Judiciary → checks and balances.
- Vertical: Federal structure → Union and state government.
- Community Government: Shared among religious/linguistic groups (Belgium, example).
- Among political parties / Pressure groups / Move-

ments: Coalition governments; influence on policies.

Federalism

WHAT IS FEDERALISM?

Federalism is a governmental system in which power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units.

Key Features of Federalism

Two or more levels of government.

Each tier has its own jurisdiction in legislation, taxation and administration.

Constitutional provisions can not be unilaterally changed.

Courts interpret constitutional division of powers.

Clear revenue sources ensure financial autonomy.

Dual objectives: unity and regional diversity.

Kinds of Federations

Coming Together: Independent states unite voluntarily to form a larger entity.

Holding Together: A large country divides power among central and state governments.

WHAT MAKES INDIA A FEDERAL COUNTRY?

Originally two-tier: Union and state governments; later a third tier (local bodies) added.

Powers divided into:

Union List: National Importance

State List: State-level matters.

Concurrent List: Shared subjects like education, marriage, forests.

Residuary Power: With Union Parliament.

FEATURES OF INDIAN FEDERATION

States do not have equal powers.

Power-sharing changes require two-thirds approval in Parliament.

The judiciary ensures implementation of constitutional norms.

HOW FEDERALISM IS

PRACTISED

Linguistic States

States reorganized based on language and culture.

Language Policy

No national language declared.

Hindi is the official language; 21 other scheduled languages recognized.

States have their own official languages.

English used along with Hindi for official purposes.

Central-State Relations

Power-sharing strengthened after regional parties grew (post 1990).

Coalition governments reduced arbitrary central control.

DECENTRALISATION IN INDIA

Power transferred from Union/State to local bodies.

1992 Amendments strengthened local governance;

Regular elections mandatory
Reservation for SCs, STs, OBCs.

One-third seats reserved for women.

State Election Commission established.

Powers and revenue shared

Development

1. INTRODUCTION

- Growth: Increase in real national income/output.
- Economic Development: Better quality of life - literacy, life expectancy, healthcare.
- Different people have different goals; what benefits one may not benefit another.

2. WHAT DEVELOPMENT PRO- MISES - DIFFERENT PEOPLE, DIFFERENT GOALS

Category and Goals:

- Landless labourers: More wages, more workdays.
- Prosperous farmers: Higher income, higher support prices.
- Urban unemployed youth: Employment.
- Urban rich girl: Equal freedom, ability to study/decide career.
- Adivasi from Narmada Valley: Better socio-economic status, education, healthcare.
- Mixed Goals:
 - High income, freedom, security, equality, respect, safe environment.
- National Development:
 - Improving lives of citizens.

- Higher GDP, better health & education.

- Participation of all in governance.

3. COMPARING COUNTRIES

- Per capita income = $\frac{\text{Total Income}}{\text{population}}$.
- World Bank Classification (2022-23):
 - Low income: $< \$1085$
 - Lower-middle: $\$1086-4255$
 - Upper-middle: $\$4256-13205$
 - High: $> \$13205$
- India: Lower-middle income

Other Indicators:

- IMR, Literacy Rate, Net Attendance Ratio, public facilities.
- Example: Kerala has low IMR due to good health and education.

4. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT (UNDP)

HDI Components:

- Life expectancy
- Education level (mean & expected years).
- GNI per capita (PPP).

India's HDI:

- Rank: 132 (HDI 0.633) in 2021-22.

5. SUSTAINABILITY OF DEVELOPMENT

- Sustainability: Preserve resources for the future.
- Groundwater: Renewable; crude oil: non-renewable.
- Example Oil Reserve
 - Middle East: 70 years.
 - USA: 10.5 years
 - World: ~50 years

50 Most Important Question

SOCIAL SCIENCE

1. Increasing role of the private sector comes under:

- (A) Liberalisation
- (B) Socialisation
- (C) Globalisation
- (D) Privatisation

Ans. (Hint): (D)

2. Read the information given below and select the correct option.

Swapna, a small farmer, grows groundnut on her three acres of land. She takes a loan from the moneylender to meet the expenses of cultivation, hoping that her harvest would help repay the loan. Midway through the season, the crop is hit by pests and the crop fails. She is unable to repay the moneylender and the debt grows over the year into a large amount. Next year, Swapna takes a fresh loan for cultivation. It is a normal crop this year. But the earnings are not enough to cover the old loan. She is caught in debt. She has to sell a part of the land to pay off the debt. Which situation is Swapna facing?

- (A) Situation of debt trap
- (B) Situation of barter system
- (C) Situation of lack of double coincidence of wants
- (D) Situation of no collateral security

Ans. (Hint): (A)

3. Fill in the blank:

FINAL PRODUCT	INTERMEDIATE GOODS
Biscuit	Flour, Sugar, Oil
Shirt	?

- (A) Yarn, Cloth, Machine
- (B) Tailor, Sewing machine, Yarn
- (C) Needle, Sewing machine, Yarn
- (D) Yarn, Fabric, Button

Ans. (Hint): (D)

Yarn, Fabric, Button

4. Choose the incorrect option from column A and column B:

Column A (Category of person)		Column B (Developmental goals/Aspirations)	
(a)	Landless rural labourers	(i)	More days of work and better wages
(b)	Prosperous farmers from Punjab	(ii)	Availability of other sources of irrigation
(c)	Farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops	(iii)	Assured a higher support price for their crops
(d)	A rural woman from a landowning family	(iv)	Regular job and high wages to increase her income

- (A) Only (c)
- (B) Only (b)
- (C) All of these
- (D) Both (b) and (d)

Ans. (Hint): (D)

5. Match the following:

Column A		Column B	
(a)	An institution that mediates between the depositor and the borrowers	(i)	Micro-finance
(b)	Debt trap	(ii)	Mode of payment
(c)	The mode through which the borrower will repay the loan	(iii)	Credit(loan)
(d)	Self Help Group	(iv)	Banks

- (A) (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)
- (B) (a) - (iv), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iii), (d) - (i)
- (C) (a) - (i), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iv)
- (D) (a) - (iv), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iii)

Ans. (Hint): (A)

(a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)

6. Rajesh, an ambitious entrepreneur, opened a wholesale store to sell locally-made textiles. He relied on the services of Priya, a skilled logistics coordinator, who efficiently organized the transportation and storage of the goods. Additionally, Rajesh sought assistance from Ankit, a knowledgeable banker, who provided financial support to expand his business. Together, they exemplified the vital role of tertiary sector activities in supporting the production and trade of goods. Which sector of the economy includes activities such as transportation, storage, communication, banking, and trade?

- (A) Primary sector
- (B) Quaternary sector
- (C) Secondary sector
- (D) Tertiary sector

Ans. (Hint): (D)

7. How use of containers has helped much greater volumes of goods being transported?

Ans. (Hint):

Standardization and efficiency drove volume increases.

8. Formal credit meets only about half of the total credit needs of the rural people. Where does the other half come from?

Ans. (Hint):

The remaining credit is primarily met through the unregulated informal market, including local moneylenders.

9. "The Earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person." How is this statement relevant to the discussion of development? Discuss.

Ans. (Hint):

Inequality and environmental harm caused by prioritizing greed over needs in the name of development.

10. Why does the primary sector in India continue to be the largest employer in 1973 as well as in 2000?

Ans. (Hint):

Insufficient job creation in the secondary and tertiary sectors for a large rural population dependent on agriculture.

11. Two friends Ram and Lakhan engaged in a lively conversation about different types of soils. Ram, eager to challenge Lakhan, started giving clues to help identify arid soil. Which of the following clues provided by Ram would be most useful in identifying the arid soil?

- (i) They are generally sandy in texture and saline in nature.
 - (ii) These soils are mostly deep to very deep and acidic ($\text{pH} < 6.0$).
 - (iii) In some areas, the salt content is very high, and common salt is obtained by evaporating the water.
 - (iv) This is the most widely spread and important soil.
- (A) Clue (i) and (iii)
 - (B) Clue (ii)
 - (C) Clue (iv)
 - (D) Clue (iii) and (iv)

Ans. (Hint): (A)

12. Read the given data and identify which Indian state has the highest share in the production of Bauxite.

Production of Bauxite in 2016-17	Percentage
Jharkhand	9
Chhattisgarh	8
Gujarat	24
Karnataka	10
Odisha	49
Maharashtra	8

- (A) Maharashtra
- (B) Gujarat
- (C) Odisha
- (D) Jharkhand

Ans. (Hint): (C)

