

HOLIDAY ASSIGNMENT – CLASS X

2017-18

Answer the following questions:

1. Mention three historical processes that have shaped modern cities in decisive ways.
2. Mention any four factors responsible for increase in criminal activities in London in 1870s.
3. Mention various measures which were taken to decongest London in the 19th and 20th centuries.
4. What were chawls? State their features.
5. “The congestion in the 19th century industrial city also led to a yearning for clean country air.” Explain how this yearning of the city dwellers of London was fulfilled?
6. ‘City development everywhere occurred at the expense of ecology and environment.’ Explain.
7. “Bombay films have contributed in a big way to produce an image of the city as a blend of dream and reality, of slums and star bungalows.” Explain.
8. Mention any three features of the modern novel.
9. How did Charles Dickens focus on the life of industrial workers and terrible conditions of urban life in his novels? Explain with examples.
10. Explain the reasons for the popularity of novels in the 18th century Europe.
11. What was the contribution of Munshi Premchand to Hindi novel?
12. Novels created a sense of social awareness in India. Analyze giving one example.
13. “Prem Chand’s novels are filled with all kinds of powerful characters drawn from all levels of society.” Support the statement by giving suitable examples.
14. Describe any two popular themes on which women writers in England wrote in the 19th century.
15. What did the novel in 19th century India mean to: women, children?
16. Examine the reasons for a strained relationship between the Sinhala and Tamil communities.
17. What is the system of checks and balances? Explain with the help of an example.
18. Briefly explain the demands of the Sri Lankan Tamils. How did they struggle for their demands?
19. Does a country become more powerful and united by sharing power among different social groups and communities? Explain.
20. Explain how Belgium was able to solve her ethnic problems.

21. What steps have been taken in India to strengthen the democratic politics?
22. Give one example to show the importance of judiciary in federalism.
23. 'Federation is suitable only for big countries.' Do you agree with the statement? Give reasons for your answer.
24. Explain why special status has been accorded to certain states and also discuss the special status of Jammu and Kashmir?
25. 'Judiciary plays an important role in Indian federation.' Substantiate.
26. What was the new culture of power sharing that developed in India after 1990?
27. Explain the features of federalism.
28. Explain the three fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union government and the State government.
29. Explain the measures taken to decentralize power in India.
30. Explain the structure and functions of the third tier of government in India.
31. What action did the International Olympic Association take against Carlos and Smith?
32. How is the combination of politics and social divisions very dangerous and explosive? Explain with an example.
33. Explain the ways in which social divisions are reflected in a democracy?
34. 'Democracy is the best way to fight for recognition and also accommodate diversity.' Justify the statement.
35. How are overlapping differences different from cross-cutting differences?
36. What is the status of women's representation in India's legislative bodies?
37. How does communalism take different form in politics? Explain.
38. 'Women in India continue to be discriminated leading to their unequal positions in the society.' Justify the statement.
39. Explain the factors responsible for the breakdown of the old notions of caste hierarchy.
40. What measures have been taken in India that aim at gender empowerment?

II

41. Which three independent countries formed Indo-China?
42. What according to Paul Bernard were barriers to economic growth in Vietnam?
43. What do you understand by indentured labour?
44. How was education seen as one of the ways to civilize the natives of Vietnam?

45. Explain why the students of Saigon Native Girls School protest against the French?
46. What were the challenges faced by the new Republic of Vietnam?
47. Why was the Vietnam war called the first television war?
48. Give two broad opinions on which language should be the medium of instruction in Vietnamese schools.
49. Why was the bounty programme of Rat Hunt scrapped?
50. What was the 'civilising mission' of the colonizers of Vietnam?
51. Discuss the influence of China on Vietnam's culture and life.
52. Who was the founder of the Hoa Hao movement? How was this movement supported by the French ?
53. Who was Phan Boi Chau? What were his contributions to Vietnamese liberation?
54. How were Phan Chu Trinh's ideas different from that of Phan Boi Chau?
55. Who was Ho Chi Minh? What was his contribution to Vietnam?
56. Explain the causes for US involvement in the war in Vietnam.
57. Explain the significance of the Ho Chi Minh Trail.
58. How did women join the resistance movement of Vietnam?
59. "Early Vietnamese nationalists had a close relationship with Japan and China." Support your answer with three examples.
60. What was the role of religious groups in the development of anti colonial feelings in Vietnam?
61. What does the idea of satyagraha mean?
62. State the provisions of the Rowlatt Act of 1919.
63. Why did Khilafat Movement begin?
64. Why did the boycott of foreign cloth and British institutions pose a problem?
65. Explain the three stayagraha movements launched by Gandhiji from 1916-1918.
66. Which two factors shaped Indian politics towards late 1920s?
67. Why was the Simon Commission sent to India? Why was it boycotted?
68. State the significance of the Lahore session of 1929.
69. State the provisions of the Gandhi- Irwin Pact.
70. Why did B.R. Ambedkar form the Depressed Classes Association?
71. What were the effects of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre?
72. Why did Gandhiji call off the NCM?
73. How was the CDM different from NCM?
74. How did the Muslims respond to the CDM?
75. Why was 'salt' considered a more effective weapon for protest against the British?
76. What were Mahatma Gandhi's views on women's participation in the national movement?

77. Which social groups joined the NCM and how were their interpretations of swaraj different from each other?
78. How did the business classes of India relate to the CDM?
79. Why is growth of nationalism in the colonies linked to an anti-colonial movement?
80. "Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all a part of the same nation." Support the statement.
81. What are pressure groups or interest groups?
82. Who were Maoists?
83. How were the movements of Nepal and Bolivia different from each other?
84. How are popular struggles undertaken in a democracy?
85. Differentiate between interest groups and movements.
86. How do pressure groups and movements influence politics?
87. Describe in brief how the relationship between pressure groups and political parties can take different forms?
88. Differentiate between generic and issue specific movements. Give examples.
89. Explain three most effective ways in which the pressure groups influence the politics of a country.
90. "Pressure groups and movements have deepened democracy." Explain.
91. What is a political party? What were the characteristics of a political party?
92. Why are parties a necessary condition for a democracy?
93. What is a multi-party system? Why has India adopted a multi-party system?
94. What is the difference between a national party and a state party? Give examples.
95. How does a country choose a party system?
96. Explain the various challenges faced by political parties.
97. What suggestions are often made to reform political parties?
98. In what respect is the democratic government better than its alternatives?
99. Discuss the conditions under which democracies accommodate diversities.
100. How does democracy promote the dignity and freedom of an individual?
101. Is it true that democracies are not very successful in reducing economic inequalities? Justify.
102. Why is there a sound support for the idea of democracy all over the world?
103. Democracy produces an accountable, responsive and legitimate government. Justify the statement.

104. “What is most distinctive about democracy is that its examination never gets over?” Comment.
105. How are complaints treated as a testimony to the success of democracy?
106. What are the various challenges faced by democracy? Explain.
107. “The Right to Information Act acts as a watchdog of democracy.” Explain.
108. What are the broad guidelines to be kept in mind while devising ways and means for political reforms in India?
109. Explain how democratic reforms can be achieved. Why is it important for us?
110. Define a “good democracy”.

Syllabus

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I

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- Chapter 3 – Democracy and Diversity
- Chapter 4 – Gender, Religion and Caste

History

- Chapter 6 - Work, Life and Leisure
- Chapter 8 - Novels, Society and History

II

Political Science

- Chapter 5 – Popular Struggles and Movements
- Chapter 6 – Political Parties
- Chapter 7 – Challenges to Democracy
- Chapter 8 – Outcomes of Democracy

History

- Chapter 2 – Nationalism in Indo-China
- Chapter 3 – Nationalism in India