

Social Science - X

I

Political Science

Chapter 1 – Power Sharing

Chapter 2 – Federalism

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

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”.



ECONOMICS ASSIGNMENT

CLASS- X

CHAPTER- 1 DEVELOPMENT

- Q.1 Briefly mention the factors which are important goals in our life.
- Q.2. What non material factors does a person consider before accepting a job to a far off place?
- Q.3. What developmental goals encourages women to work outside their home?
- Q.4. Find out present sources of energy used by people in India. What could be possibilities fifty years from now?
- Q.5 Explain the consequences the world would face if non renewable resources get exhausted in the world.
- Q.6 List a few examples of environmental degradation that you may have observed around you.
- Q.7 Distinguish between development and developing countries.
- Q.8 What are the things that are important in our lives, get we cannot measure them easily.
- Q.9. How does industrial pollution affect the environment? What steps should be taken to control it.
- Q.10. What should India do to become a developed country? Discuss.

CHAPTER- 2: SECTORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY

- Q.1 Do you think the classification of economic activities into primary, secondary a tertiary sector is useful? Explain how.

Q.2. For each of the sectors that we came across, why should one focus on employment and GDP? Could there be other issues which should be examined.

Q.3. Make a long list of all kinds of work that you find adults around you doing for a living. classify them into Primary, Secondary, tertiary, organized unorganized, public & private sector.

Q.4. Give a few examples of public sector activities and explain why the government has taken them up.

Q.5. What do you understand by underemployment? Why it also known as disguised unemployment? Who are underemployed in the service sector a why.

Q.6. What are the ways to tackle underemployment

CHAPTER -3 : MONEY AND CREDIT

Q.1. In situation with high risks, credit might create further problem for the borrower. Explain.

Q.2. Why do we need to expand formal sources of credit in India?

Q.3. Why are transactions made in money? Explain with suitable examples.

Q.4 No individual in India can legally refuse a payment made in rupees. Why is it so?

Q.5 Suppose Swapna could not repay the loan due to the failure of the crops. due to which she had to sell a part of the land a repay the loan. Here, credit instead of helping her to improve earnings, left her worse off. What is this situation called?

- Q.6. Why banks are willing to lend to the poor women when organized in SHGs, even through they have no collateral as such?
- Q.7 Describe two different credit situations where credit plays a positive role and a negative role.
- Q.8. Discuss the role played by Grameen Bank of Bangladesh in improvement of conditions of the poor women.
- Q.9. Explain the social and economic values for which it is necessary to expand formal sources of credit in India.
- Q.10. Describe the values for which SHGs have become advantageous for the rural poor.

CHAPTER 4: GLOBALISATION AND INDIAN ECONOMY

- Q.1. How has liberalization of trade and investment policies helped the globalization process?
- Q.2. Globalisation will continue in the future. Can you imagine what the world would be like twenty years from now? Give reasons for your answer.
- Q.3. Why do developed countries want developing countries to liberalise their trade and investment? What do you think should the developing countries demanded in return.
- Q.4. How has the information and communication technology proved valuable for globalization?
- Q.5. What is meant by integration of production and integration of markets? What values do you learn from.

CHAPTER 5: CONSUMER RIGHTS

Q.1 Explain the need for consumer consciousness by giving two examples.

Q.2. Suppose you buy a bottle of honey and a biscuit packet which logo or mark will you have to look for and why?

Q.3. What legal measures were taken by the government to empower the consumers in India?

Q.4 What information should we look for while buying medicines?

Q.5 Write a short note on consumer education.

Q.6 How does a consumer court compensate a consumer. Illustrate with examples.

Q.7 "For some products like LPG cylinders, food colours and additives, cement, packaged drinking water, it is mandatory on the part of the producer to get goods certified by the government organization.

(a) Why is it mandatory to get the above products certified by the government.

(b) What values have you learnt from the above passage?

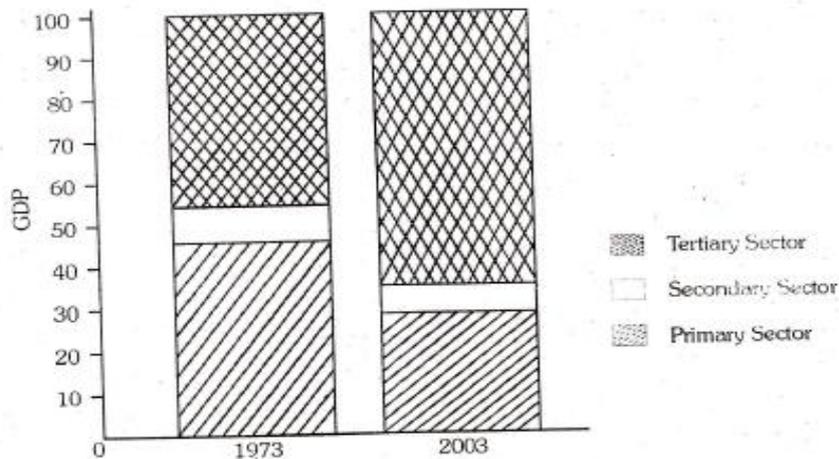
Q.8 Why was COPRA passed? Has COPRA succeeded in its objects particularly to make people aware about the malpractices in the market and has it proved valuable?

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK – CLASS X

NOTE : TO BE DONE IN THE ECONOMICS NOTE BOOK

Q.1. Study the diagram given below and answer the questions :

Share of Sector in GDP (%)



- What was the largest producing sector in 1973 ? Give one reason.
- Which was the largest producing sector in 2003 ? What was its contribution to total GDP?
- What was the main reason for the highest increase in GDP in this sector in comparison to other sectors ?

Q.2. Compare the changes in the per capita income of India, Pakistan and China since 1947 ?

Q.3. Collect the pictures of some branded products of soap, toothpaste, garments, electric goods etc. and paste them in your note book. Check and write which of these products belong to which MNC in your note book.

Q.4. Collect logos of standards available for various goods and services. Also collect stories of consumer exploitation and grievances from the news papers and internet. Paste them in your Economics Note book.

Q.5. Field work

Go to a branch of a bank along with your parents and collect the following information

- (i) Number of employees in the branch
- (ii) Working hours of the bank
- (iii) Total deposits and total loans given by the bank
- (iv) Main facilities that are provided by the branch to the customers
- (v) At what rate of interest housing loans and car loans are provided by the bank.

GEOGRAPHY ASSIGNMENT

Class-X

TERM –I

RESOURCES & DEVELOPMENT

1. What should be the forest area in our country as desired by National Forest Policy.
2. Which is the most widely spread soil in India.
3. What is the other name of black soil?
4. What is meant by Gully erosion?
5. What is the role of contour ploughing & terrace farming?
6. Which relief feature has a maximum land area in India?
7. When & why was the Earth Summit held?
8. What is named as awasteland?
9. Name the natural processes responsible for the formation of soil.
10. What are the important factors that change substances into a resource?
11. What is a natural resource? What is the importance of human resource?
12. Suggest few methods of sustainable development.
13. Why is the land use pattern changing in India?
14. Mining & over irrigation are responsible for land degradation. Explain.
15. Name few Natural factors bading to land degradation.
16. Why is conservation of resources essential?
17. What is the importance of soil? Suggest measures to conserve it.
18. Indiscriminate use of resources has led to numerous problems. Explain.
19. Explain the role of human in resource development.
20. Why is it necessary to know the land use pattern of a country

MINERAL & ENERGY RESOURCES

1. Name two (i) metallic minerals (ii) Non metallic minerals (iii) Ferrous minerals (iv) Non ferrous minerals (v) Conventional resources (vi) Non-conventional resources.
2. Name the leading producer state of copper, manganese.
3. What is Kudremukh?
4. Which is the richest mineral belt of India?
5. Which is the oldest oil producing state of India.
6. Name four types of coal.
7. What is HVJ?
8. Name the minerals which are mined in (a) Balaghat (b) Katni (c) Khetri (d) Bailadila (e) Neyveli.
9. What are the harmful effects of mining?
10. Natural gas is a precious gift. explain how?
11. Minerals are indispensable part of humans. Explain with reasons.
12. What is the importance of electricity?
13. Explain the development of non-conventional resources in India.
14. Which is the most abundantly used fossil fuel in India?
15. What is thermal electricity?
16. Name the major coal mines of India & the states they are in.
17. Which country is the chief importer of India iron ore.
18. What is bio-gas? How is it obtained?
19. State the facts about iron ore found in India with reference to – (i) its types (ii) leading states (iii) exporting ports (iv) destination of exports.
20. Name the major atomic power station in India.

L-2 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

1. Name the electronic capital of India.

2. Name the industry which generates largest employment in India?
3. Name the major metallurgical industries of India.
4. Name two heavy industries.
5. Why was cotton textile industry concentrated in the cotton growing belt of Gujarat & Maharashtra in the early years.
6. Why does Chhota Nagpur Plateau have the maximum concentration of Iron & Steel industries.
7. Name two agro based industries.
8. Name the marketing body through which all public sector undertakings market their steel.
9. What are basic industries?
10. Name the major iron & steel plants and the states in which they are located
11. Explain the factors which are responsible for decentralization of cotton textile in India.
12. What does NTPC refer to? List the ways in which NTPC has contributed towards preservation of the Natural environment.

LIFELINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

1. Name the state which has the highest road density.
2. Name one (a) Riverine port (b) landlocked port (3) tidal port (5) Artificial port.
3. Name the longest national highway of India.
4. What is first class mail?
5. Name the National waterway No. 1
6. Which body constructs and maintains the Super Highways.
7. Name the subsidiary ports of Mumbai & Kolkata.
8. Mention few improvements made by the Indian Railways.
9. Name the states benefitted by Kandla Port.

10. Transport routes are called the basic arteries of our economy. Support the statement with eg.
11. Name the major International airports of India.
12. What are express-way National Highways?
13. Why are railways important for our country?
14. How do means of Mass communication play a vital role in creating awareness among the people.
15. Mention the facts about the importance of border roads for our country.
16. In which parts of India is air travel found more economical than rail & road transport.
17. What is the significance of tourism?
18. Distinguish between
 - a. Port and Harbour
 - b. National & International trade
 - c. Broad gauge & narrow gauge.
 - d. National & state highways.
19. Name the navigable rivers of India.
20. What is considered as the economic barometer for a country?

L-2 WATER RESOURCES

1. On Which river is Nagarjuna Sagar dam constructed?
2. How is water a renewable resource?
3. What is Roof top rain water harvesting system known as in Rajasthan?
4. What are the diversion channels in western Rajasthan called?
5. Name few hydraulic structures constructed in ancient times.
6. When was Bhopal Lake built?
7. Name the canal which is meant to divert flood water during rainy season.
8. What are Khadins & Johads?
9. Why is the need of water increasing day by day?

10. Water is very important and critical resource in India' Give reasons.
11. Why are different water harvesting systems considered a viable alternative both socio-economically and environmentally.
12. How have industrialisation and urbanization posed a great pressure on existing fresh water resources .
13. What were the main objections raised regarding the Krishna Godavari dispute?
14. Name the major sources of irrigation in India.
15. What factors have added to the growing demand for water.
16. How are dams classified according to their height and construction?
17. Why were farmers of Sabarmati agitated?
18. How can the underground water be charged?
19. How is Gendathur the best example of conservation of water?
20. Name major multipurpose projects of India.

L-3 Agriculture

1. Name two (a) cereal crops (b) cash crops (c) beverage crops (d) fibre crops (e) Rabi crops (f) Kharif crops (g) zaid crops (h) plantation crops.
2. Define agriculture sericulture horticulture.
3. What is the full form of ICAR.
4. Name few oilseeds produced in India.
5. Tea cultivation is mainly confined North eastern states of India while the coffee cultivation is confined to Southern states of India why?
6. Describe the main features of Indian agriculture over the years.
7. Compare the climatic conditions required for the cultivation of major food crops of India.
8. What are the disadvantages of small land holdings?
9. Who initiated Bhoodan-Gramdaan?
10. Enlist the different names gives to primitive form of cultivation in different parts of India.

11. Give eg of each of pulses grown in Kharif season and Rabi season.
12. Write about coffee production in India.
13. Name the schemes introduced by the Govt of India for the benefit of farmers.
14. What is the importance of horticulture in India.
15. What are millets .
16. Name the factors which favour agriculture in India.
17. What is minimum support price?
18. Where is jute grown in India?
19. What is the position of India in the production of tea?
20. Which is the largest sugarcane producing state of India.

CBSE PROJECT WORK(GEOGRAPHY)- SA I

Note : It is mandatory to do the project work as it will be evaluated by CBSE

Prepare a project on **any one** of the following topics (**Prepare file/Power Point presentations/charts etc.**)

- Prepare a pocket guide on First Aid. The guide should contain aid that needs to be given for fractures poisoning, cuts & burns, heat and cold wave and other threats that are prevalent around us. The project guide should be supported with adequate pictures you can consult/ interview Doctor, local health practitioners or any other agencies.
- Choose any one method of communication will radio/ satellite/television/Ham radio which are used by government departments such as the Indian Meteorological Dept. to disseminate information. Prepare a project report as to how is the information disseminated by them at various levels during disasters.
- Visit a local NGO/. Agencies such as the United Nations, Red Cross/ Voluntary Youth organisation Like Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS). National Cadet Corp (NCC), Bharat Scouts and guides etc. Prepare a case study on how these agencies play an important Disaster Response.
- Prepare a model of Disaster Response.

Make layout of models based on structural improvement in buildings in a rural/urban area prove to floods/ cyclones / early warning system that could be best used during any disaster.

MAP LIST – SA I

(For Identification and Locating and labelling on the political outline map of India)

Chapter – 1 : Resources and Development

Identification only : Major soil types.

Chapter – 2 : Forest and Wildlife Resources

Identification only : Major areas of Permanent, Reserved and Protected forests.

Locating and labelling only : Corbett National Park (Uttarakhand Sunderbans National Park (West Bengal) , Bandhavgarh National Park (Madhya Pradesh) , Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary (Rajasthan), Manas Tiger Reserve [Assam] and Periyar Tiger Reserve [Kerela]

Chapter -3 Water Resources

Locating and labelling Dams

- i) Salal
- ii) Bhakra Nangel
- iii) Tehri
- iv) Rana Pratap Sagar
- v) Sardar Sarovar
- vi) Hirakud
- vii) Nagarjuna Sagar
- viii) Tungabhadra.

Chapter 4 : Agriculture

Identification and for locating and labelling

- Major areas of rice and wheat
- Major producer states of sugarcane, tea, coffee, rubber, cotton, jute, millets, and maize

Note : items for locating and labelling may also be asked for identification.