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(2020 - 2021)

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CLASS X

**District Institute of Education
and Training (DIET)
Thiruvananthapuram**



Vidyajyothi

Social Science

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പ്രിയപ്പെട്ട കുട്ടികളേ,

തിരുവനന്തപുരം ജില്ല പഞ്ചായത്ത് പരിധിയിൽ വരുന്ന ഹൈസ്കൂൾ, ഹയർസെക്കണ്ടറി വിഭാഗം കുട്ടികളുടെ പഠനനിലവാരം ഉയർത്താനും പൊതുപരീക്ഷയിൽ ഉയർന്ന ഗ്രേഡ് കരസ്ഥമാക്കാനും ലക്ഷ്യമിട്ടുകൊണ്ട് മുൻ വർഷങ്ങളിൽ ഡയറ്റിന്റെ സഹായത്തോടെ നടപ്പാക്കിയ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ പദ്ധതി ഈ വർഷവും തുടരുന്നതിൽ അതിയായ സന്തോഷവും അഭിമാനവുമുണ്ട്. പൊതുവിദ്യാഭ്യാസ സംരക്ഷണയജ്ഞത്തിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി സംസ്ഥാനത്തെയും തിരുവനന്തപുരം ജില്ലയിലെയും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളുടെ അക്കാദമികവും ഭൗതികവുമായ സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ വളരെയേറെ മെച്ചപ്പെട്ടത് പൊതുവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെ സ്നേഹിക്കുന്ന മുഴുവൻ പേർക്കും ആഹ്ലാദം പകരുന്നതാണ്. അപ്രതീക്ഷിതമായി എത്തിയ കോവിഡ് 19 നമ്മുടെ സംസ്ഥാനത്തെയും ബാധിച്ചുവെങ്കിലും കുട്ടികളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിലും ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആരോഗ്യത്തിലും വിട്ടുവീഴ്ചയില്ലാത്ത നിലപാടുമായി കേരള ഗവൺമെന്റ് ലോകത്തിന് മാതൃകയായി മാറി. വികേഴ്സ് ചാനൽ വഴി എല്ലാ ക്ലാസിലെയും പാഠഭാഗങ്ങൾ കുട്ടികളിലെത്തിക്കുകയും അധ്യാപകർ തുടർ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ നൽകി പഠനനേട്ടം കുട്ടികളിൽ ഉറപ്പിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. സംശയനിവാരണത്തിനായി രക്ഷിതാക്കളുടെ അനുമതിയോടെ കുട്ടികൾക്ക് സ്കൂളിലെത്താനുള്ള അവസരവും ഇപ്പോഴുണ്ട്. 2020 മാർച്ച് 17 മുതൽ ആരംഭിക്കുന്ന പൊതുപരീക്ഷയ്ക്കുള്ള തയ്യാറെടുപ്പുകൾ തുടങ്ങാൻ സമയമായിരിക്കുന്നു. എല്ലാ വിഷയങ്ങളിലെയും പാഠഭാഗങ്ങളിലൂടെ ആവർത്തിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോകാനും ചോദ്യമാതൃകകൾ പരിചയപ്പെടാനും പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണം. ജില്ലയിലെ സമർഥരായ അധ്യാപകരുടെ നേതൃത്വത്തിൽ എല്ലാ പഠനനേട്ടങ്ങളെയും പരിഗണിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് തയ്യാറാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള വർക്കുഷീറ്റുകളാണ് ഇതോടൊപ്പം നൽകുന്നത്. ഓരോ വർക്കുഷീറ്റിലൂടെയും ശ്രദ്ധാപൂർവ്വം കടന്നുപോകുന്നത് ഉയർന്ന ഗ്രേഡുകൾ വാങ്ങുന്നതിന് നിങ്ങൾക്ക് ഏറെ സഹായകമാകും. എല്ലാവർക്കും ഉയർന്ന വിജയം ആശംസിക്കുന്നു.



സ്നേഹത്തോടെ

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10. **Sri. L.S.Sudarsanan**
G.G.H.S.S Kanyakulangara

Message

പ്രിയപ്പെട്ട കുട്ടികളേ

വളരെ വ്യത്യസ്തമായ ഒരു അധ്യയനവർഷത്തിലൂടെയാണ് നാം കടന്നുപോകുന്നത്. കോവിഡ് 19 സൃഷ്ടിച്ച ആശങ്കകൾക്കിടയിലും പഠനം മുടങ്ങാതിരിക്കാനുള്ള എല്ലാ മുൻകരുതലും കേരള സർക്കാരും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവകുപ്പും സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. വികേഴ്സ് ചാനൽ വഴി പ്രക്ഷേപണം ചെയ്യുന്ന ക്ലാസുകൾക്ക് വലിയ സ്വീകാര്യതയാണ് ലഭിക്കുന്നത്. വിവരവിനിമയ സാങ്കേതികവിദ്യയുടെ ഉപയോഗം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപ്രക്രിയയ്ക്ക് കൂടുതൽ കരുത്ത് പകർന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. പത്താംക്ലാസ്, ഹയർസെക്കണ്ടറി വിഭാഗം കുട്ടികളുടെ വിജയശതമാനം ഉയർത്താൻ ലക്ഷ്യം വച്ചുകൊണ്ട് തിരുവനന്തപുരം ജില്ലപഞ്ചായത്തും ഡയറ്റും മുൻവർഷങ്ങളിൽ നടപ്പാക്കിയ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ പദ്ധതി ഈ വർഷവും തുടരുകയാണ്. പാഠഭാഗങ്ങളുടെ ഉള്ളടക്കത്തെ ലളിതമായ ആശയങ്ങളാക്കി മാറ്റി എല്ലാ കുട്ടികൾക്കും എളുപ്പത്തിൽ ഗ്രഹിക്കാൻ കഴിയുന്ന വിധം വർക്കുഷീറ്റുകൾ തയ്യാറാക്കി നൽകാനാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ തീരുമാനിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. ഇതിനായി എല്ലാ വിഷയങ്ങളുടെയും വർക്കുഷീറ്റുകൾ തയ്യാറായിട്ടുണ്ട്. പാഠപുസ്തകത്തെ രണ്ട് ഭാഗങ്ങളാക്കിയാണ് വർക്കുഷീറ്റ് നിർമ്മാണം പുരോഗമിക്കുന്നത്. ആദ്യഘട്ടം വർക്കുഷീറ്റുകൾ ഇതോടൊപ്പം ചേർക്കുന്നു. എല്ലാ വർക്കുഷീറ്റിലൂടെയും ശ്രദ്ധാപൂർവ്വം കടന്നുപോകണം. എല്ലാവർക്കും മികച്ച വിജയം ആശംസിക്കുന്നു.

സ്നേഹത്തോടെ
സന്തോഷ്കുമാർ.എസ്.
വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ഉപഡയറക്ടർ, തിരുവനന്തപുരം

Message

പ്രിയപ്പെട്ട കുട്ടികളേ.

അപ്രതീക്ഷിതമായി എത്തിയ കോവിഡ് 19 വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമേഖലയിൽ വലിയ വെല്ലുവിളിയാണ് ഉയർത്തിയത്. രോഗവ്യാപനസാഹചര്യത്തിലും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സുഗമമാക്കുന്നതിന് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവകുപ്പും സമൂഹവും ഒന്നുചേർന്ന് പ്രവർത്തിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. കോവിഡിനെ അതിജീവിക്കാനായി സ്വീകരിച്ച ഓരോ വഴിയും പിന്നീട് സൗകര്യമായും ശീലമായും മാറുമോയെന്ന് ആശങ്കപ്പെടേണ്ടതുണ്ട്. ഓരോന്നിനെയും അതിന്റെ മേന്മ നോക്കി സ്വീകരിച്ചാൽ ഈ പ്രശ്നം പരിഹരിക്കാൻ കഴിയും. ഒരു കാര്യം ഉറപ്പാണ്. മനുഷ്യരാശി കോവിഡിന്റെ പിടിയിൽനിന്ന് മുക്തരാകും. പക്ഷേ കോവിഡിനു മുമ്പുള്ള സാമൂഹ്യസാഹചര്യത്തിലേയ്ക്ക് തിരികെപ്പോകാൻ കഴിയാതെ വന്നേക്കും. എങ്കിലും നമുക്ക് ശുഭപ്രതീക്ഷയാണുള്ളത്. തിരുവനന്തപുരം ജില്ല പഞ്ചായത്തും ഡയറ്റും ചേർന്ന് നടപ്പാക്കുന്ന വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ പദ്ധതി ഏറ്റവുമധികം ശ്രദ്ധയാകർഷിച്ച പരിപാടിയാണ്. മുൻവർഷങ്ങളിൽ ആറ് വിഷയങ്ങൾക്കുമാത്രമാണ് പഠനസഹായി തയ്യാറാക്കിയത്. ഈ വർഷം എല്ലാ വിഷയത്തിന്റെയും ഉള്ളടക്കമേഖലകളെ ലളിതമായി വ്യാഖ്യാനിച്ച് കുട്ടികളുടെ മുമ്പിൽ വർക്കുഷീറ്റുകളായി എത്തിക്കാനാണ് ലക്ഷ്യമിട്ടിട്ടുള്ളത്. ഉയർന്ന വിജയം കരസ്ഥമാക്കാൻ ഈ വർക്കുഷീറ്റുകൾ സഹായകമാകും. പരിചയസമ്പന്നരായ അധ്യാപകരാണ് ഓരോ വിഷയത്തിന്റെയും വർക്കുഷീറ്റുകൾ തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിന് നേതൃത്വം നൽകിയത്. എല്ലാ വർക്കുഷീറ്റുകളിലൂടെയും കടന്നുപോയി ഉയർന്ന വിജയത്തിലെത്താൻ മുഴുവൻ കുട്ടികൾക്കും കഴിയട്ടെയെന്ന് ആശംസിക്കുന്നു.

വിശ്വസ്തതയോടെ
ഡോ.ഷീജാകുമാരി
പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ ഇൻ ചാർജ്, ഡയറ്റ് തിരുവനന്തപുരം.

Social Science

I & II

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Chapter

01



REVOLUTIONS THAT INFLUENCED THE WORLD



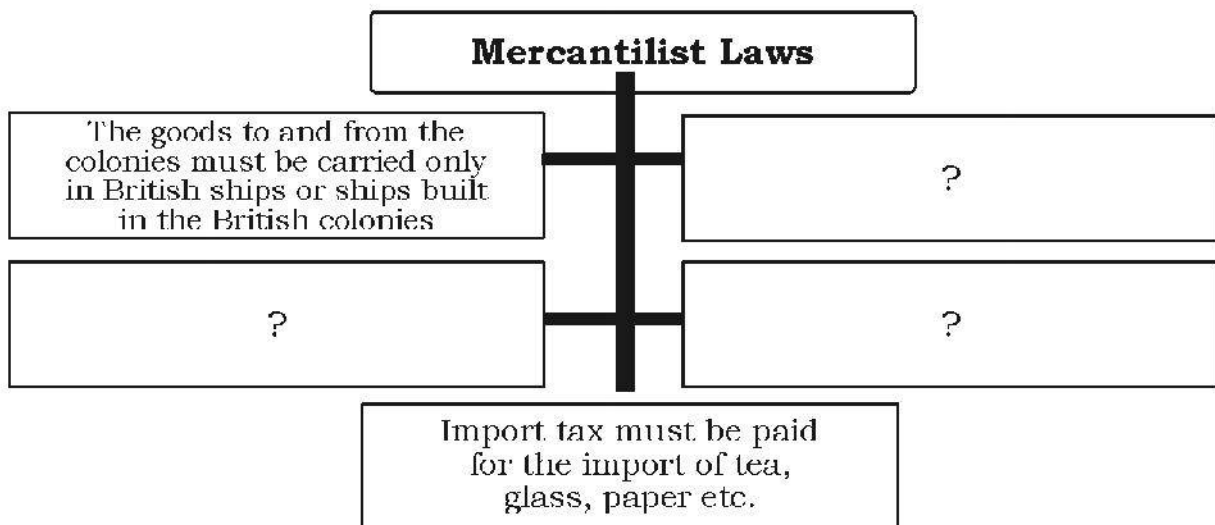
To Remember

Freedom, equality, democracy and nationalism, which are considered to be the essential ideas of the modern man, emerged as a result of the freedom movements and the revolutions occurred in the different parts of the world. This unit analyzes the political, social conditions and consequences of such revolutions for independence.

1. Complete the table related to the thinkers and their ideologies which stimulate the American War of Independence

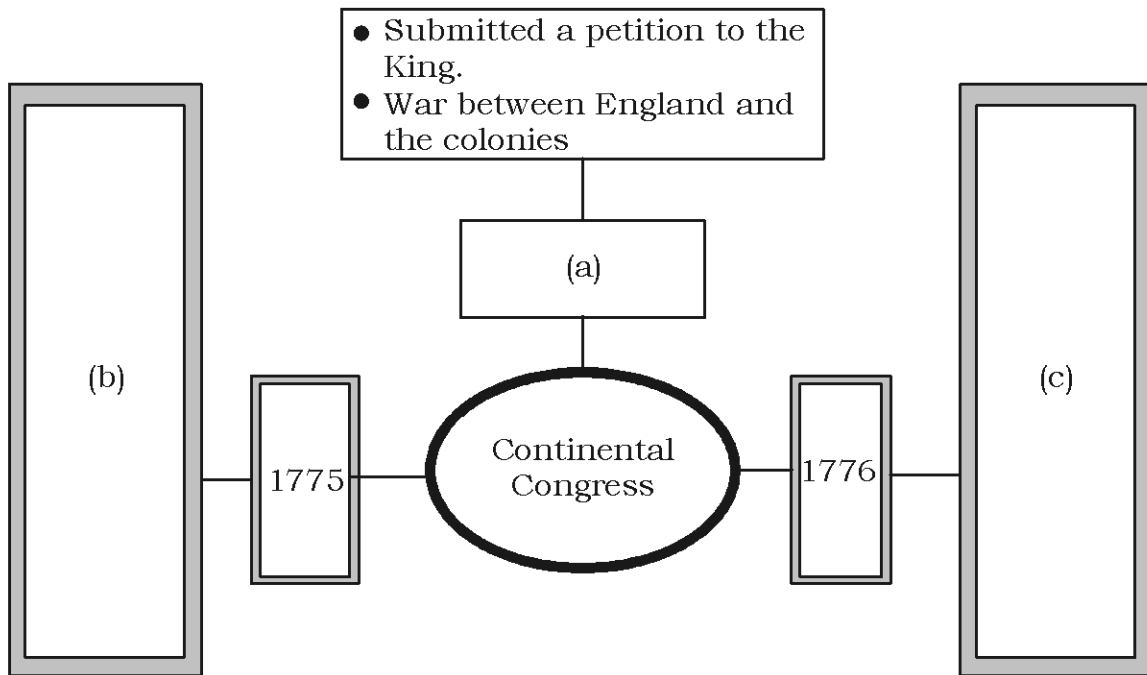
Ideologies	Thinkers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Everyone has some fundamental rights. No government has the right to suspend them. ● There is something absurd, in supposing a continent (North America) be perpetually governed by a foreign power (England). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ——(a)—— ● ——(b)——

2. Complete the flow chart.



SOCIAL SCIENCE

3. Complete the following chart related to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia



4. Match the following.

A	B
Boston Tea Party	Thomas Paine
Common Sense	1783
War between England and colonies ended	Framed the American Constitution
James Madison	1773
Treaty of Paris	1781

5. Influence of American War of Independence

- (a) Gave direction and motivation to the later freedom struggles.
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)

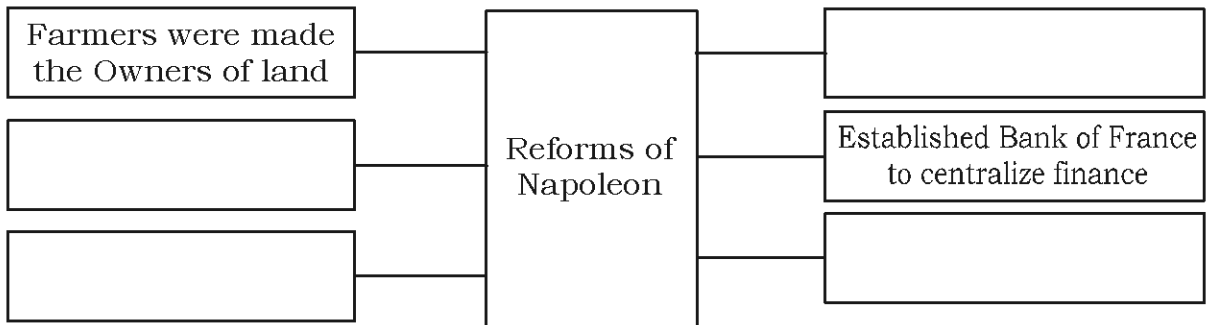
6. List out the reasons that led France to financial crisis.

- Luxurious life and squander of the Bourbon kings, clergy, and lords
-
-
-

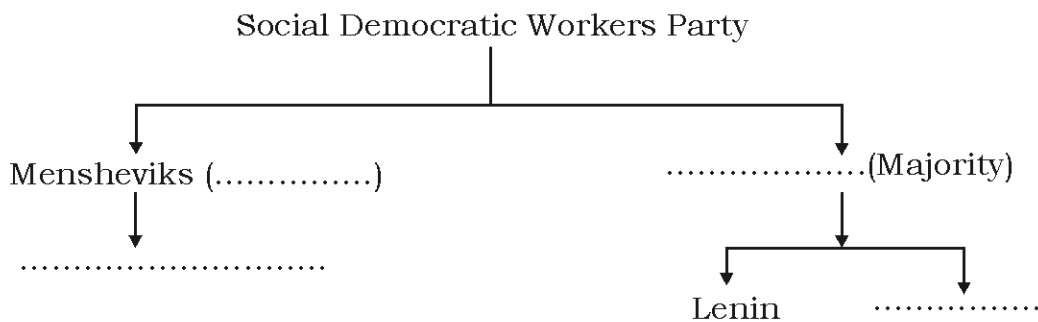
7. Complete the table on the French Society

Estate	Group	Features
● First Estate	●	● Exempted from all taxes ● ● ●
●	● Nobles	● Led luxurious life ● ● ● ● ●
●	●	● Low Social Status ● ● ●

8. Complete the chart.



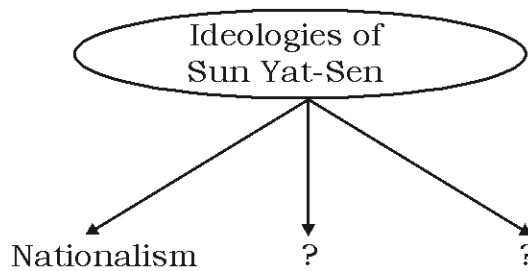
9. Complete the Flow chart.



10. Complete the table.

The February Revolution	The October Revolution
● Led by Mensheviks	● Led by Bolsheviks
●	●
●	●
●	●
●	●

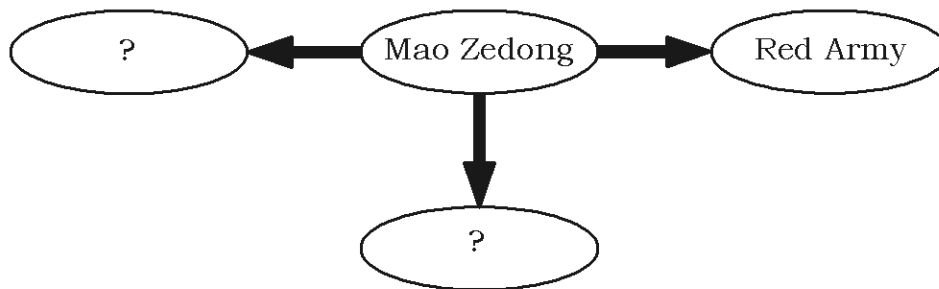
11. Complete the chart.



12. Evaluate the role played by Sun Yat-Sen in the Chinese Revolution and Complete the list.

- In 1911, the Chinese Revolution took place under the leadership of Sun Yat-sen
-
-
- Established Republican rule
-
-

13. Complete the chart.



14. Arrange the following events in chronological order.

-
-
-
-

15. Identify the given concepts and complete the table suitably.

- Humanism
- Freedom
- Nationalism

- Progress of vernacular languages
- Equality
- Democracy
- Rational thinking

Renaissance	Enlightenment
Rational thinking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Freedom ●

16. The American war of independence.

SLOGAN	
YEAR	

17. Given below are some incidents and personalities related to the American war of independence. Match them suitably and complete the table.

Incidents	Personalities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Common Sense ● No taxation without representation ● The American constitution ● Declaration of independence ● The first U S President 	Thomas Jefferson Thomas Paine James Madison James Ottis George Washington
Incidents	Personalities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Commonsense ● ● ● 	Thomas Paine

18. "In France, nine-tenths of the population died of hunger and one tenth of indigestion"

This situation was the result of :

- Liberty and equality that existed in France.
- Political and economic inequality that existed in France.
- Social and economic inequality that existed in France.
- Social and political inequality that existed in France.

19. Match column A with B

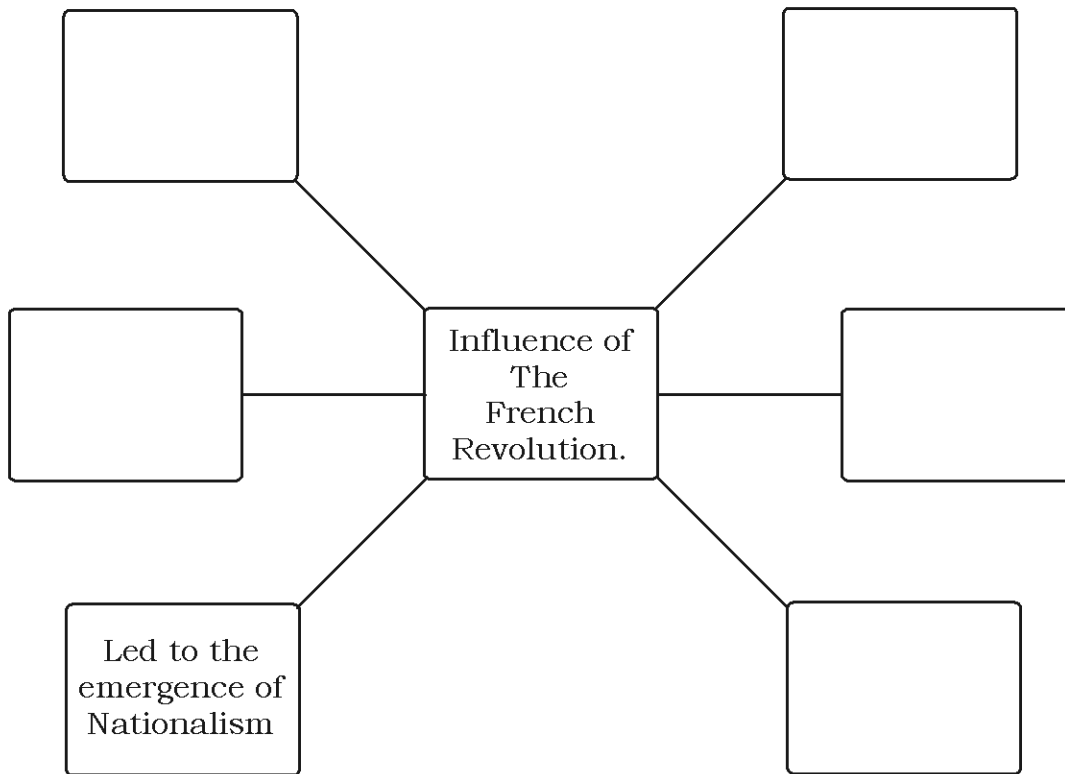
A	B	C
Tithe	clergy	Led luxurious life
Millitery Service	Middle class	Low social status
Taille	Nobles	First Estate

20. Prepare a time line based on the given hints

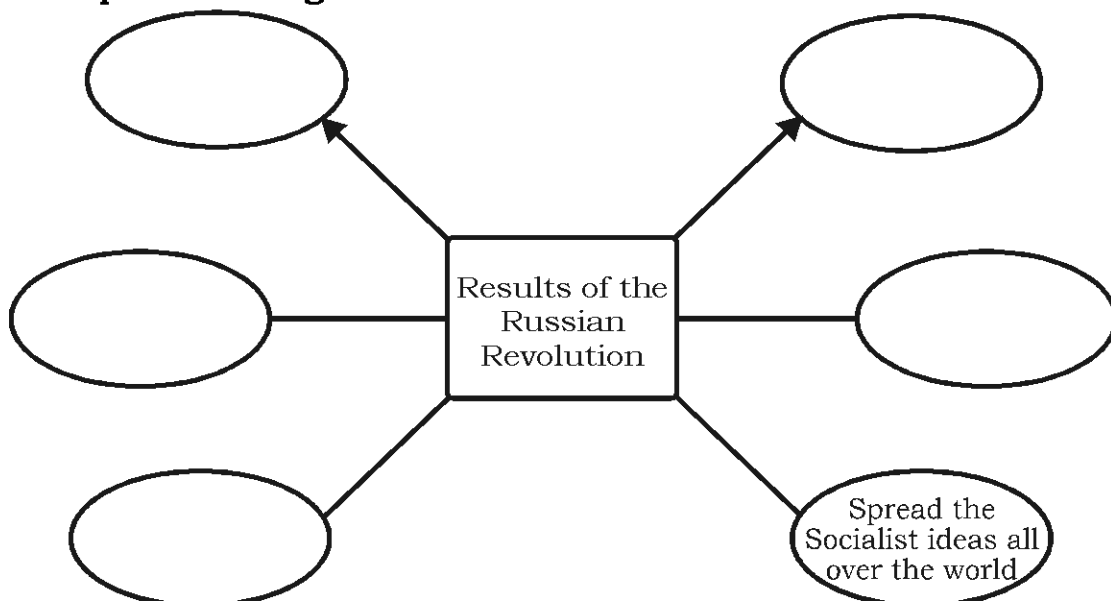
(1789,1792,1799,1815)

- Waterloo -
- Napoleon Bonaparte seized the power in France -
- French Revolution -
- France became a republic -

21. Complete the chart on the influence of the French Revolution.



22. Complete the diagram.



23. **Leaders of Latin American revolution.**

- Jose De Sanmartin
-
-

24. The colonial rule adversely affected the life of natives of Latin America. Complete the list.

● The Spanish and Portuguese propagated their language, religions and customs.
●
●
●
●
● Enslaved the natives to work.

25. **Complete the table using the hints given in the Chinese pot.**



• England	•
• America	•
• Secret Organisations	•
• Koumintang Party	•
• Mao Zedong	•

26. The circumstances that led to the revolutions in the world are given in the chart. List out suitably after identifying the revolutions.

- A. The North American war of Independence against the British colonization.
- B. The battle against despotism and feudalism by the French.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

- C. The agitation by the people against the supremacy of the Portugal and Spain.
- D. The revolution led by the Russians against the despotic Monarchy and Feudalism.
- E. The revolution against foreign rule, Feudalism and Manchu Monarchy.

27. Match the following

A	B
George Washington	French Revolution
Voltaire	Latin American Revolution
Lenin	Chinese Revolution
Mao Tse Tung	Russian Revolution



Chapter

02



WORLD IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY



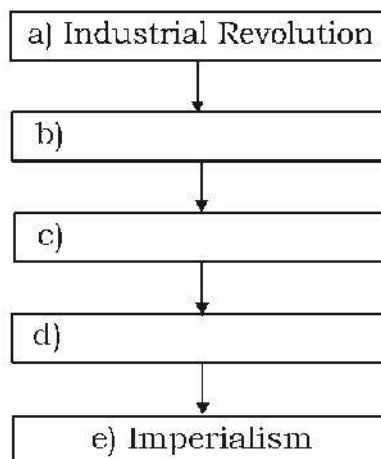
To Remember

The influence of the European power's over the world and its reflections are the chief characteristics of the twentieth century. This century witnessed two world wars, that affected the political situations International organizations for peace and the rise of the totalitarian ideologies like Fascism and Nazism. This lesson is intended to develop among children an attitude of hatred towards the Fazist- Imperialistic reign and a sense of respect for the democratic administrative set up.

1. Complete the Chart based on hints.

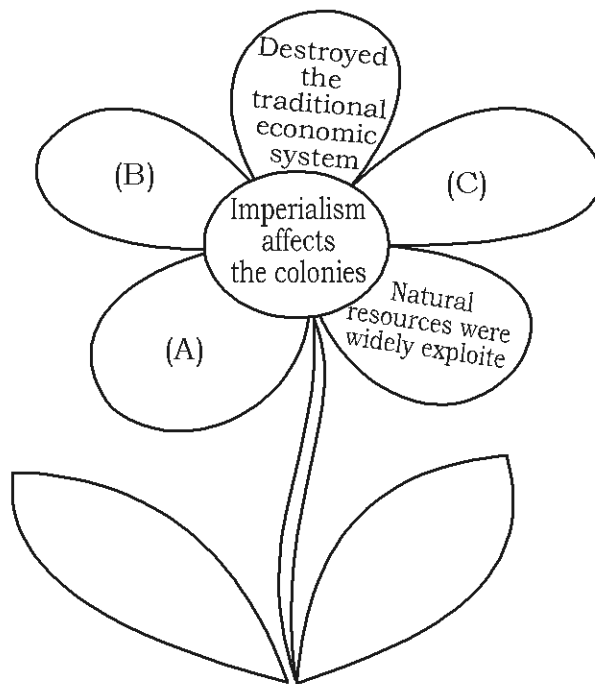
Hints :

(Factory System, Capitalism, Colonization, Imperialism, Industrial revolution)



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2. Complete the petals.



3. Arrange in Chronological Order and complete the chart.

1871	→	Revenge Movement
1919	→	.....
1912	→	.....
1904	→	.....
1914	→	First World War

Chronological Chart

1871

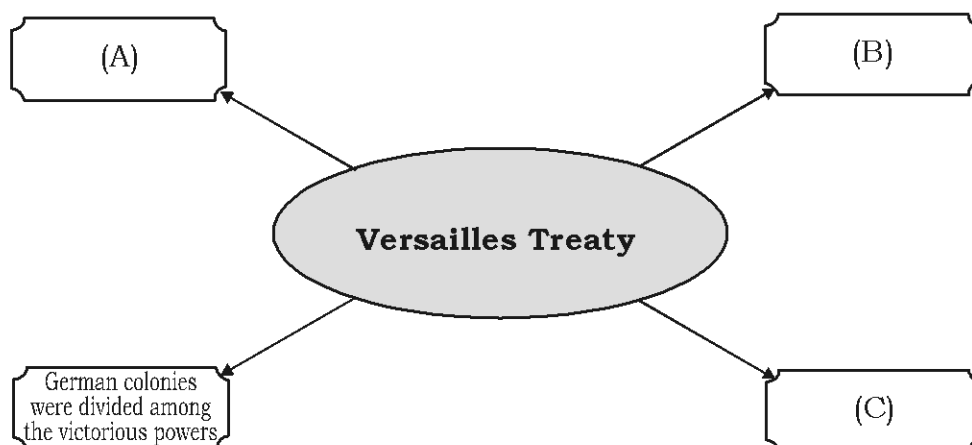
1904

1912

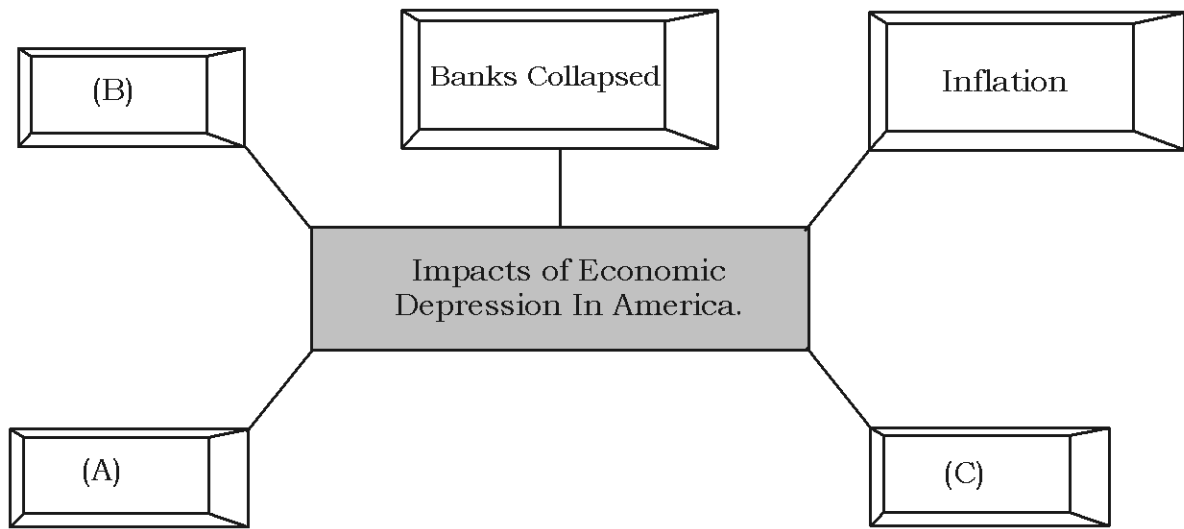
1914

1919

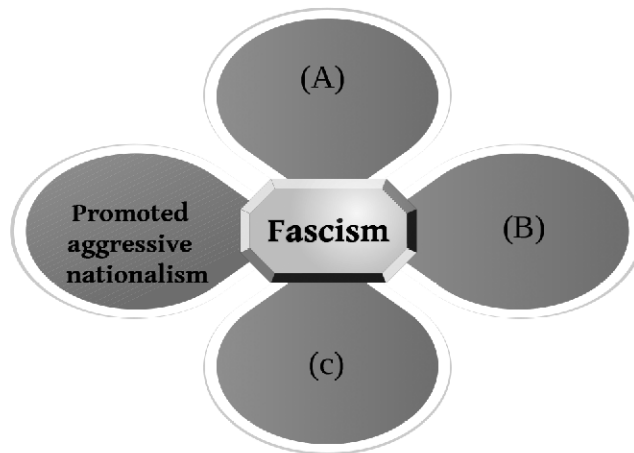
4. Complete the chart.



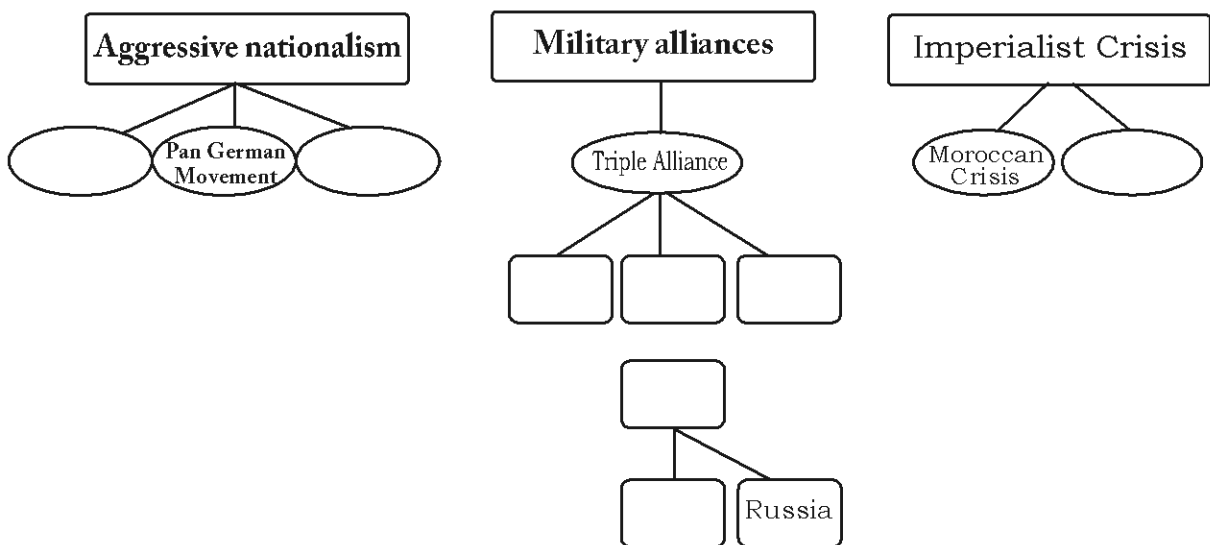
5. Complete the chart.



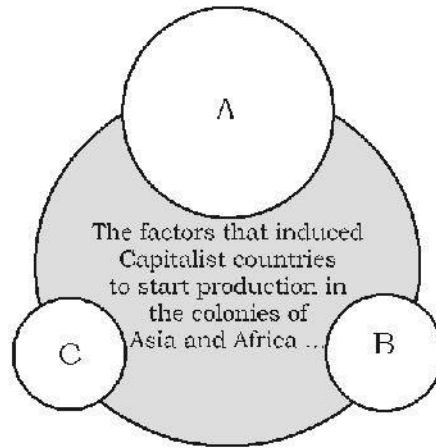
6. Fill the petals.



7. Complete the flow chart based on events of the First World War.



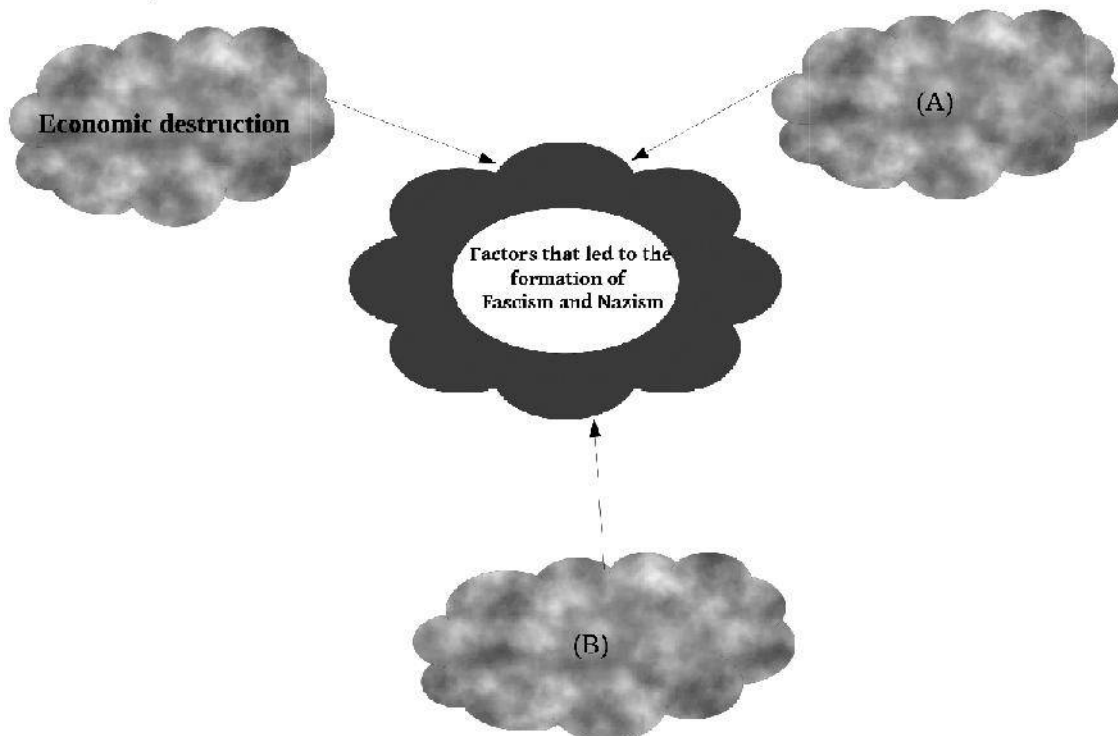
8. Complete the diagram.



9. Name the movements formed in connection with Aggressive nationalism.

- (A) **Pan- Slav Movement**
- (B)
- (C)

10. Find the factors that led to the formation of fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany.



11. Choose the correct answer from the brackets.
(Imperialism, Capitalism, Colonization)

The economic system in which production and distribution are controlled by the capitalists with the aim to increase profit.

(a)

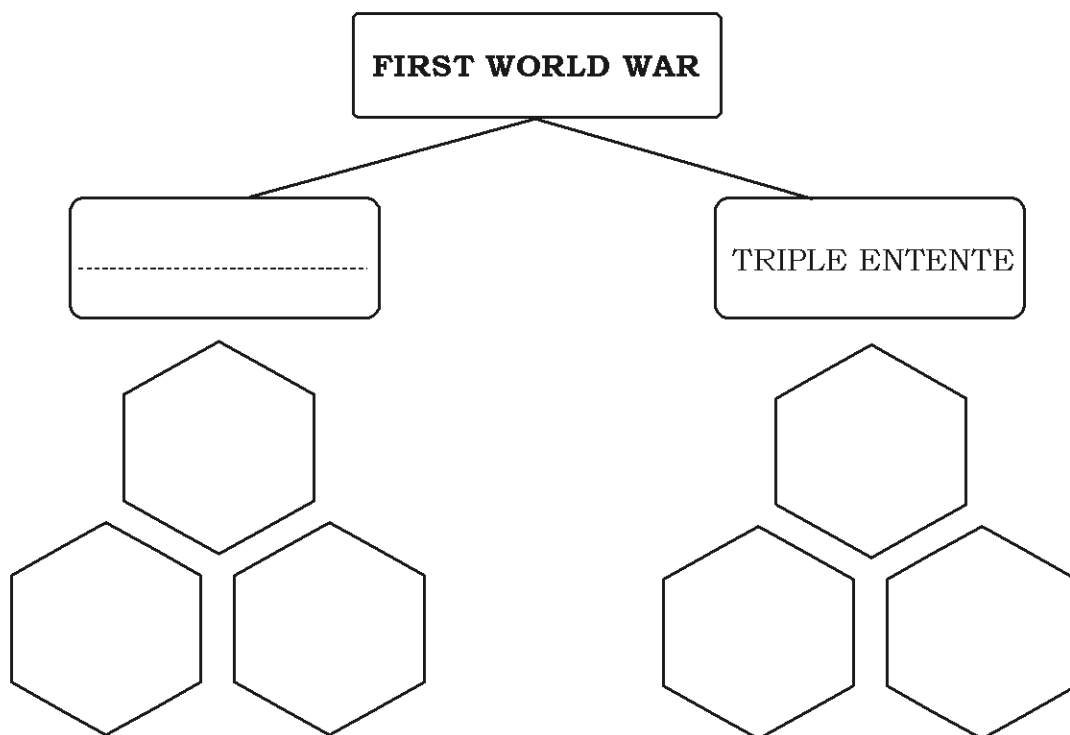
Using political power and military forces, the European countries economically exploited these nations. Later they became the colonies of European countries.

(b)

The distinctive phase of flow of finance capital to colonies

(c)

12. Complete the chart.

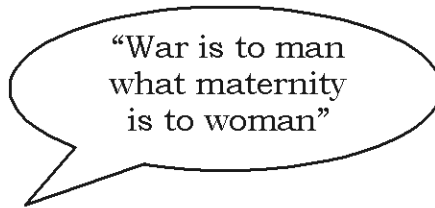


13. Complete the table related to the First World War.

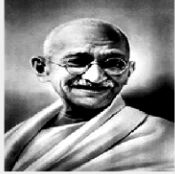



Reasons	Results
● Imperialistic conflicts	● Over 10 million people lost their lives
●	●
●	●
●	●

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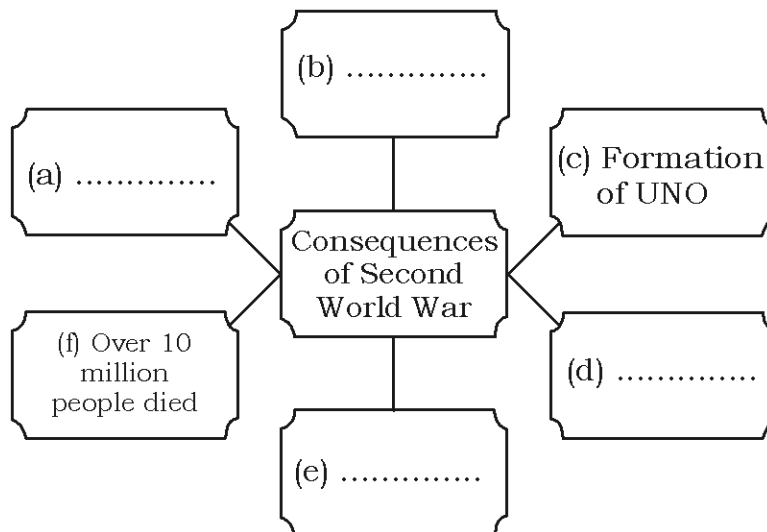
14. Who said?



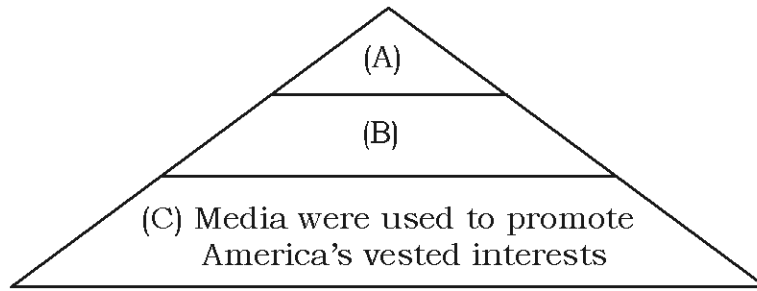
15. Identify the personalities and complete the table.

Sl No	Photo	Name	Country
1		(a).....	India
2		Nelson Mandela	(b).....
3		(c).....	Ghana
4		Jomo Kenyatta	(d).....

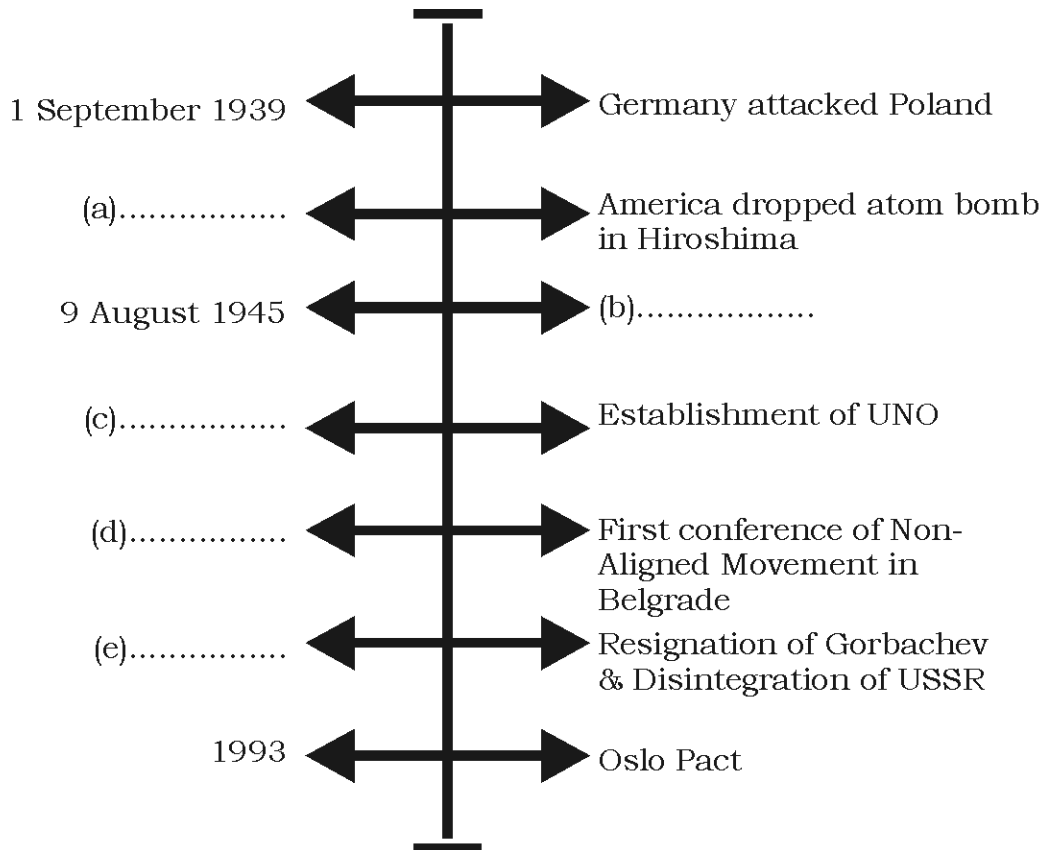
16. Write the consequences of Second World War and complete the diagram.



17. Several strategies were adopted by America to establish its dominance over the world. Complete the Pyramid.



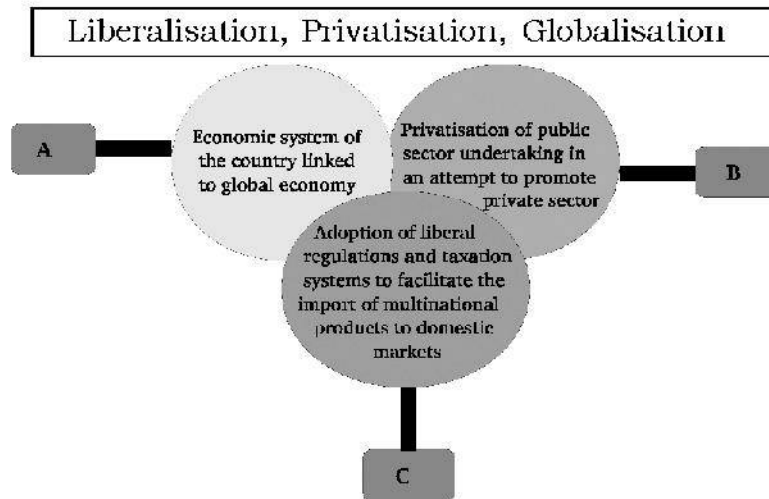
18. Complete the Chronological chart.



19. Match the following.

A	B
Britain and France did not prevent the attacks done by Germany, Japan and Italy	UNO
England, France and China	Glasnost and Perestroika
Italy, Germany and Japan	PLO
Mikhail Gorbachev	Policy of Appeasement
New York	Allied Powers
Yasser Arafat	Axis Powers

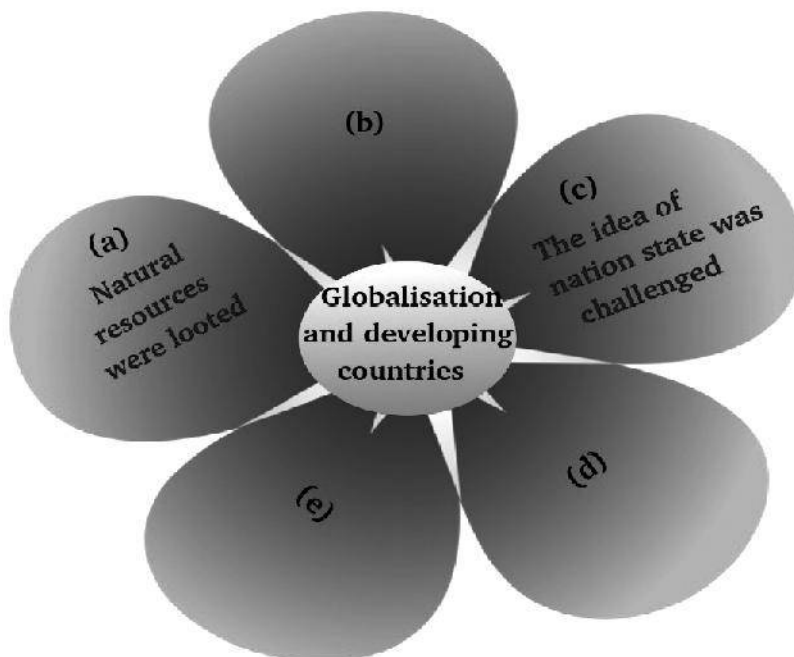
20. Fill the boxes according to the hints below.



21. Complete the table related to Hitler and Mussolini.

Leader	Country	Ideology	Military	Secret Police	Jews massacre
Hitler		Nazism			Holocaust
Mussolini					

22. Globalisation posed some challenges to the developing countries. Fill the petals.



23. Fill the boxes after reading the statements given below.

- i. The enmity based on ideological conflict and diplomatic confrontations between the socialist bloc and the capitalist bloc.

(A)

- ii. The international movement formed for the establishment of a homeland for the Jews.

(B)

- iii. The movement for the establishment of a homeland for the Palestinians.

(C)

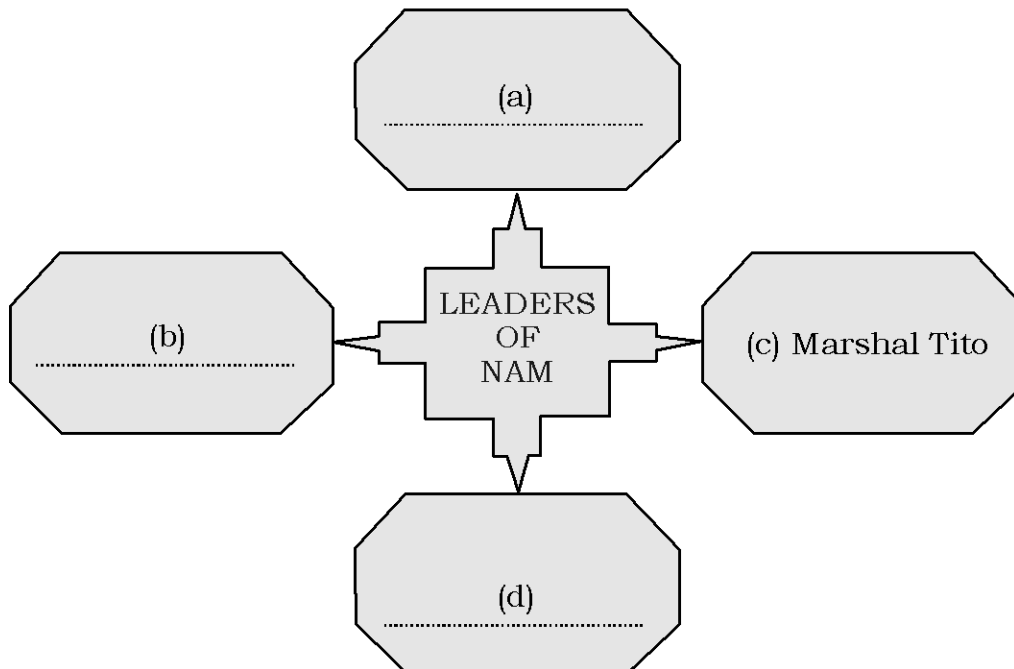
- iv. The companies registered in a country and functioning in many countries.

(D)

- v. The policy done by the Multinational companies to interfere in the economic, social and cultural sectors of a country to safeguard the interests of the capitalist countries.

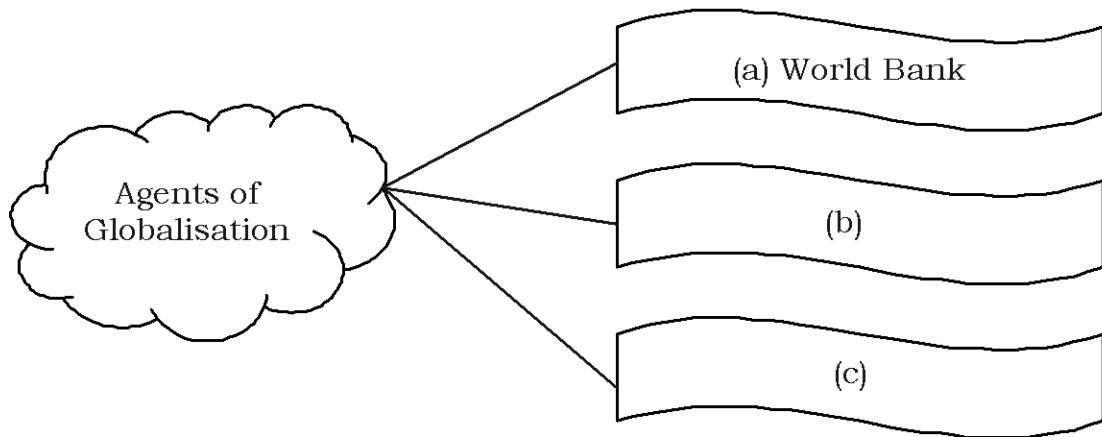
(E)

24. Name the leaders of Non-Aligned Movement.



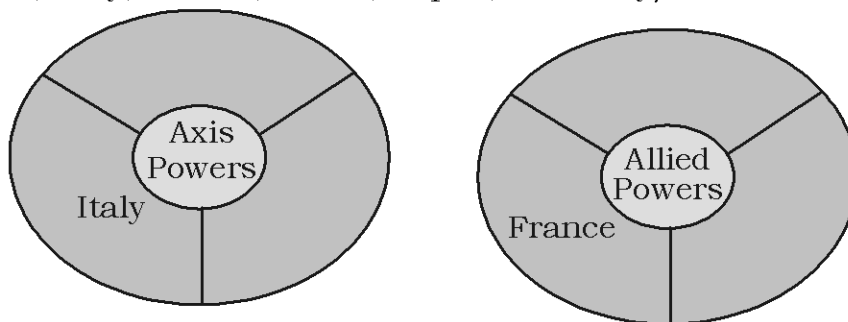
SOCIAL SCIENCE

25. Name the agents of Globalisation.

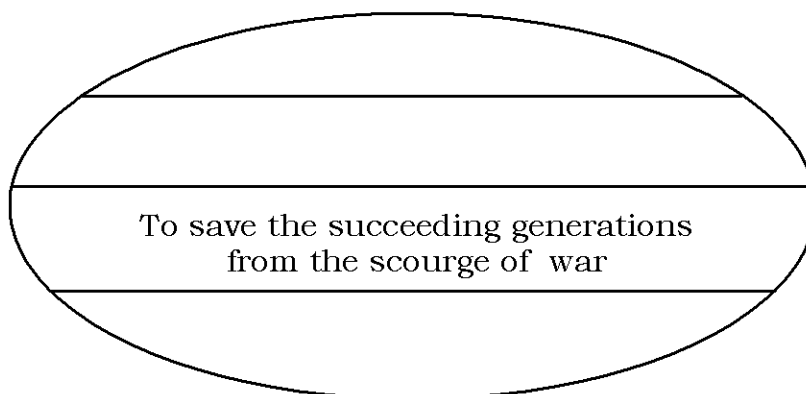


26. Complete the web diagram of the military alliances formed before the Second World War.

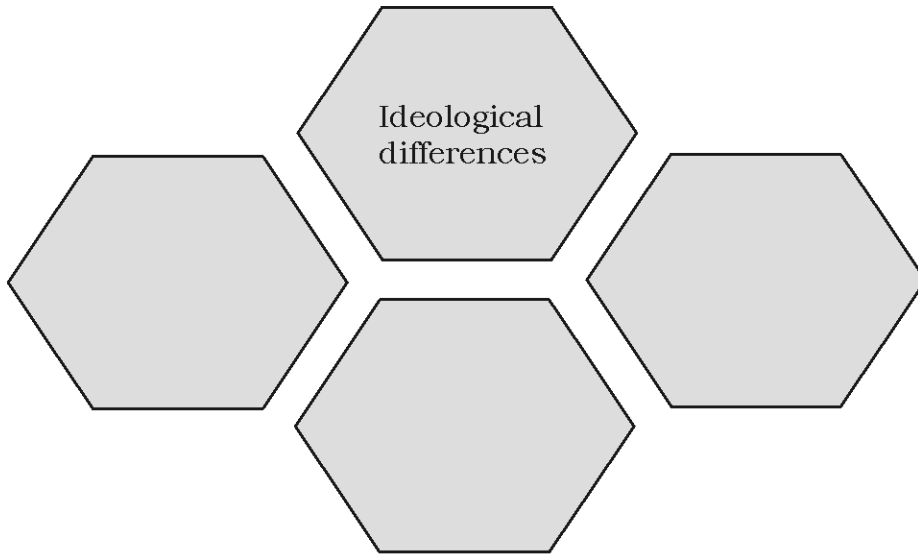
(England, Italy, France, China, Japan, Germany)



27. The Objectives of UNO.

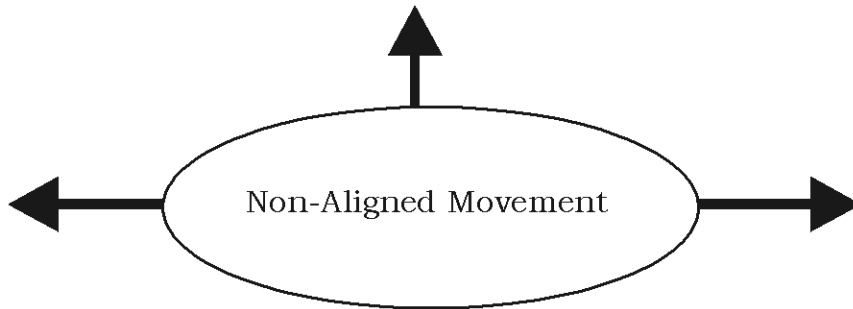


28. Find out the features of Cold war and complete the flow chart.



29. Find out the features of Non- Aligned Movement and complete the word web.

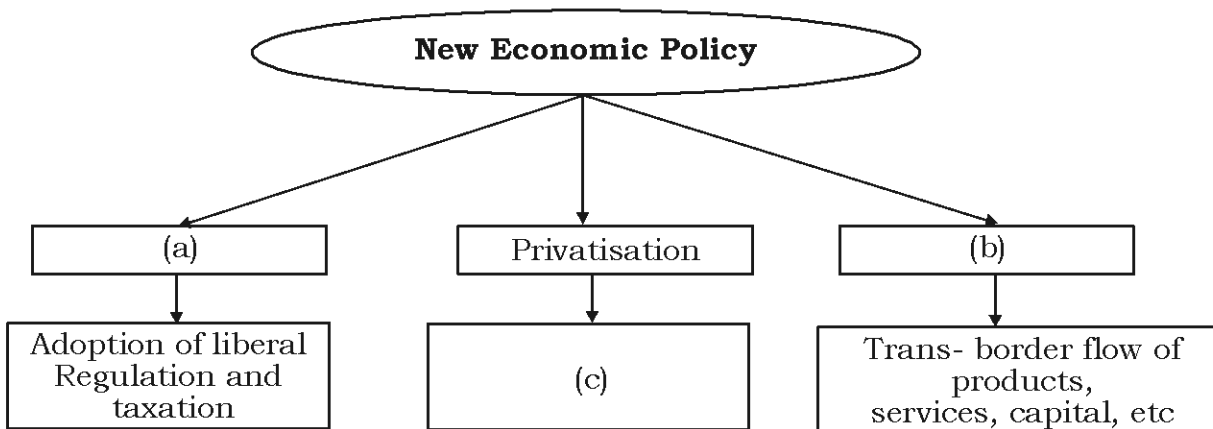
It formed against Capitalist and Socialist power blocs.



30. Complete the list related to the disintegration of Soviet Union.

- Deviation from the basic principles of socialism
-
-

31. Complete the flow chart.





 **To Remember**

Public administration is the effective utilization of human resources and infrastructure facilities for the implementation of existing laws, governmental policies, programmes and developmental projects. This unit discusses about various levels, activities and importance from local self governments to Central government of public administration.

1. Complete the table

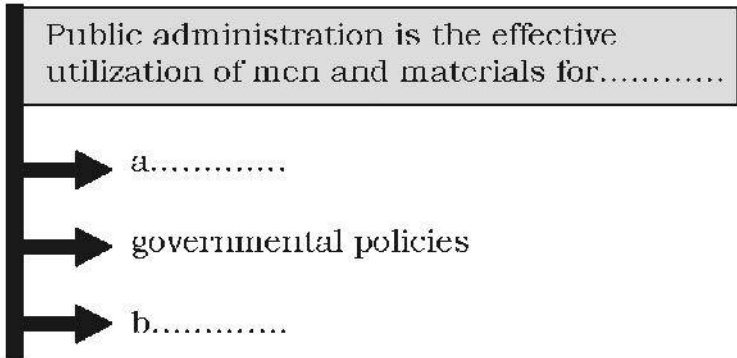
Institutions	Functions
Police station	.....b.....
.....a.....	Promotes agriculture
Primary health centre	.....c.....

2.

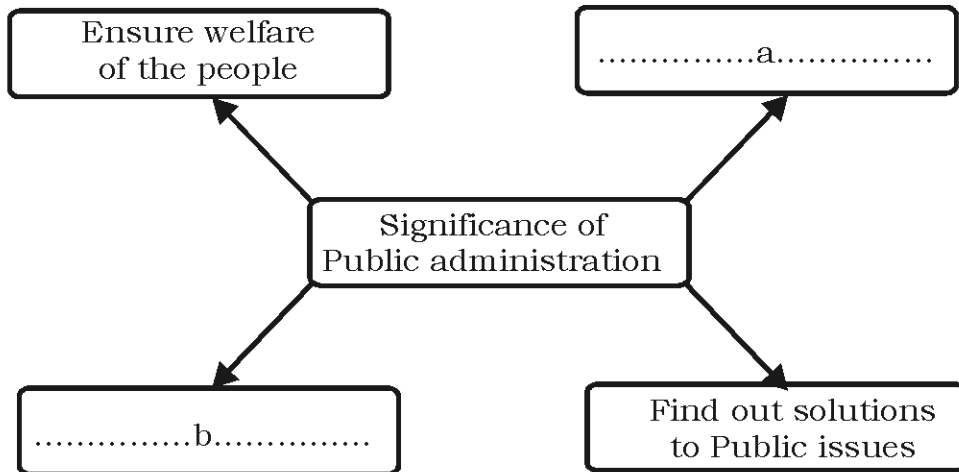
“Public administration is concerned with the administration of the government”

Who said?
.....

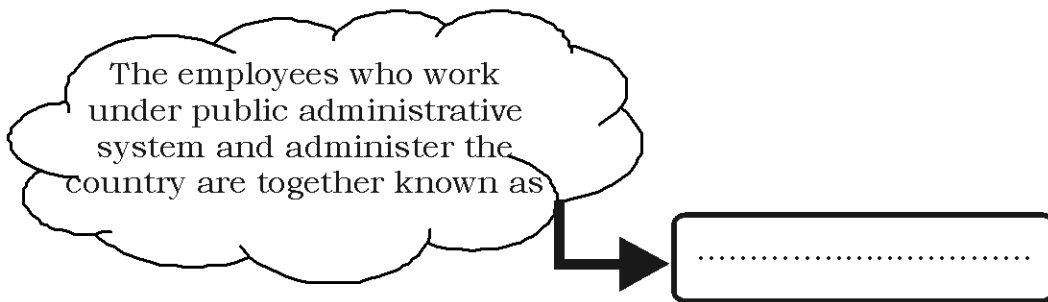
3.



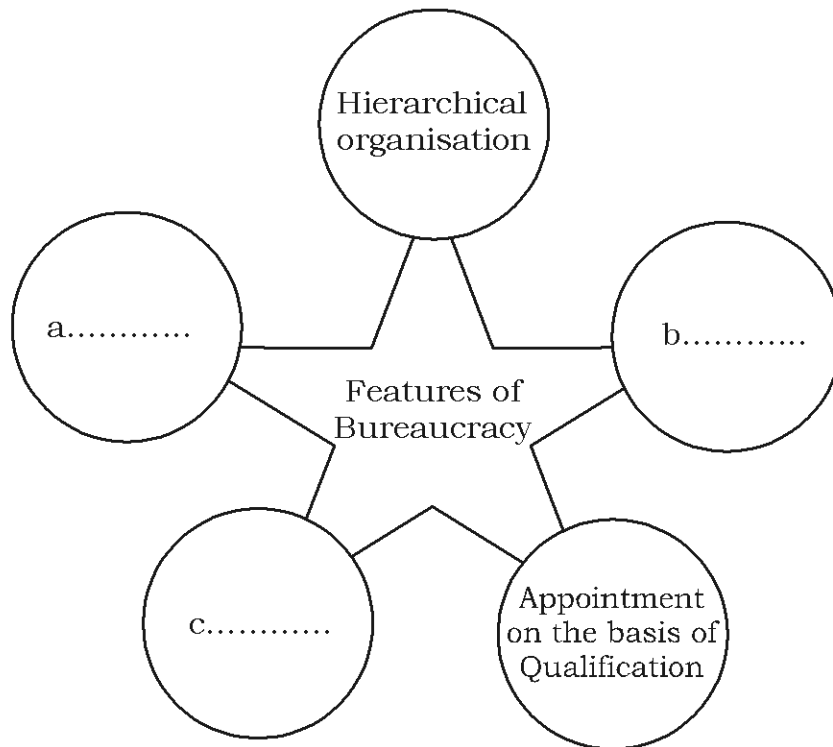
4. Complete the word web.



5.

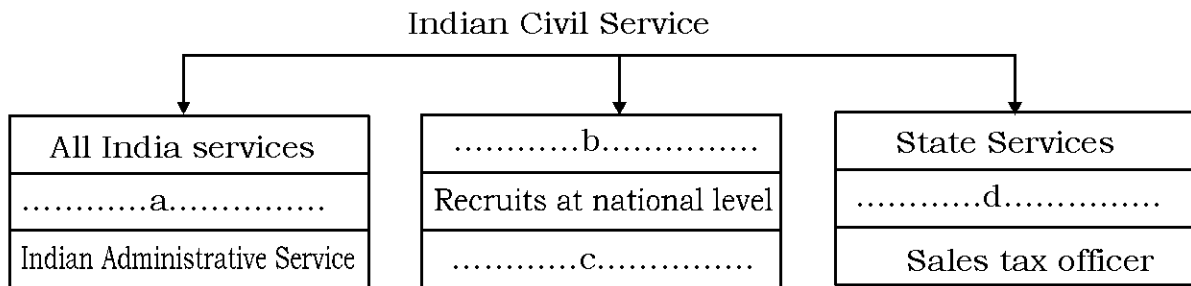


6.



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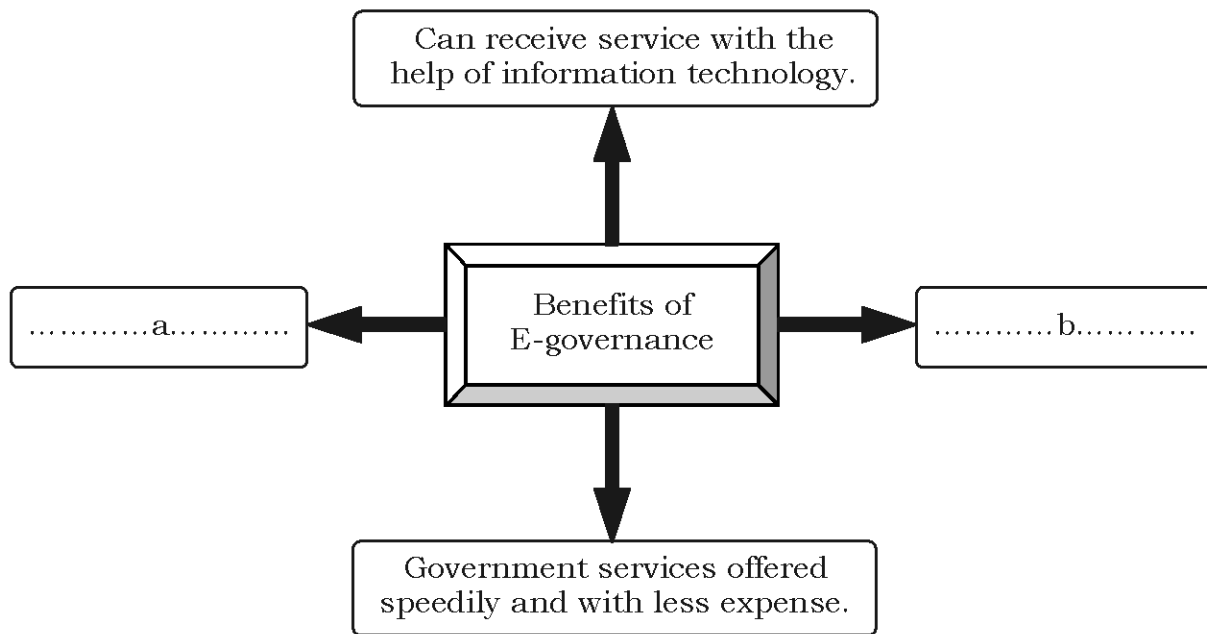
7. Complete the chart.



8. Complete the table.

UPSC	PSC
All India services and central servicesb.....
.....a.....	The Governor appoints the Chairman and the members

9.



10.

The efforts of Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sanghathan of Rajasthan has led to the legislation of?.....

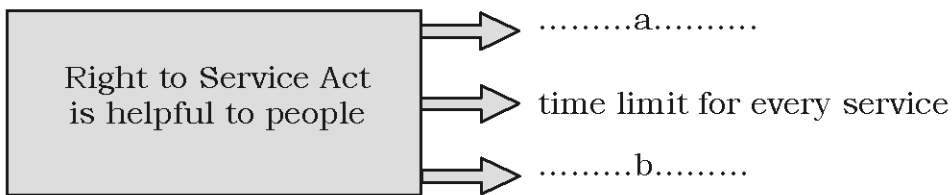
11.

Structure and Objectives of information commission.



Structure	Objectives
National and state levels information Commissions	.....b.....
.....a.....	Create responsibility among officials
Ten members	.....c.....

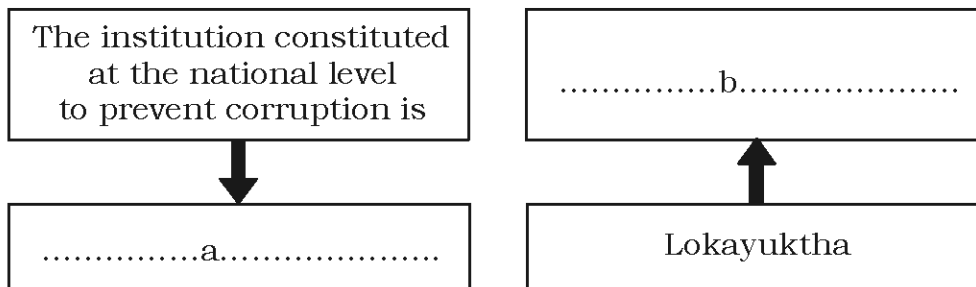
12.



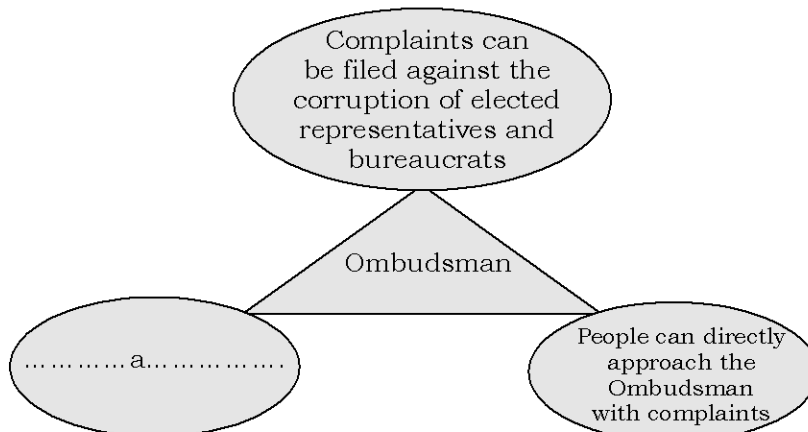
13. Compare the Central and State vigilance commission?

Central Vigilance commission	State vigilance commission
Constituted at the national level	.....c.....
.....a.....	Inquires in to corruption in the state government offices
.....b.....	State Vigilance Commissioner


14.



15.



Chapter
04



BRITISH EXPLOITATION AND RESISTANCE



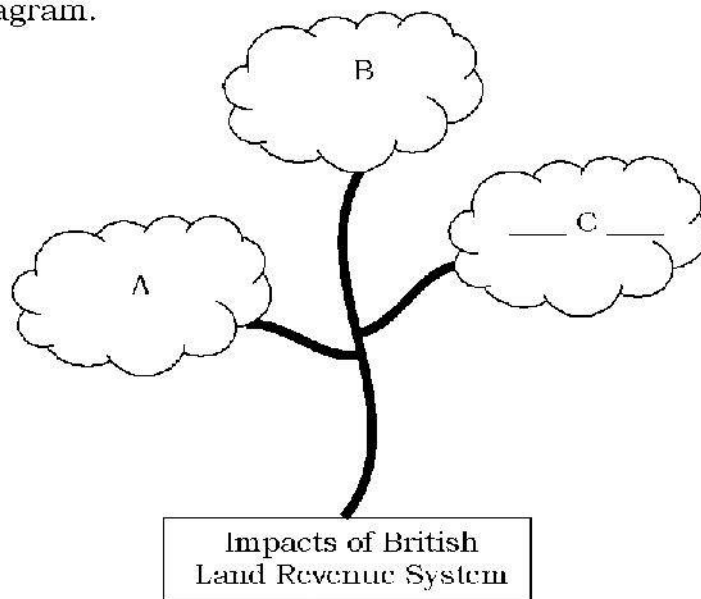
To Remember

The unit discusses the miseries of the people and their resistance against the British rule which led to the rise of Indian nationalism

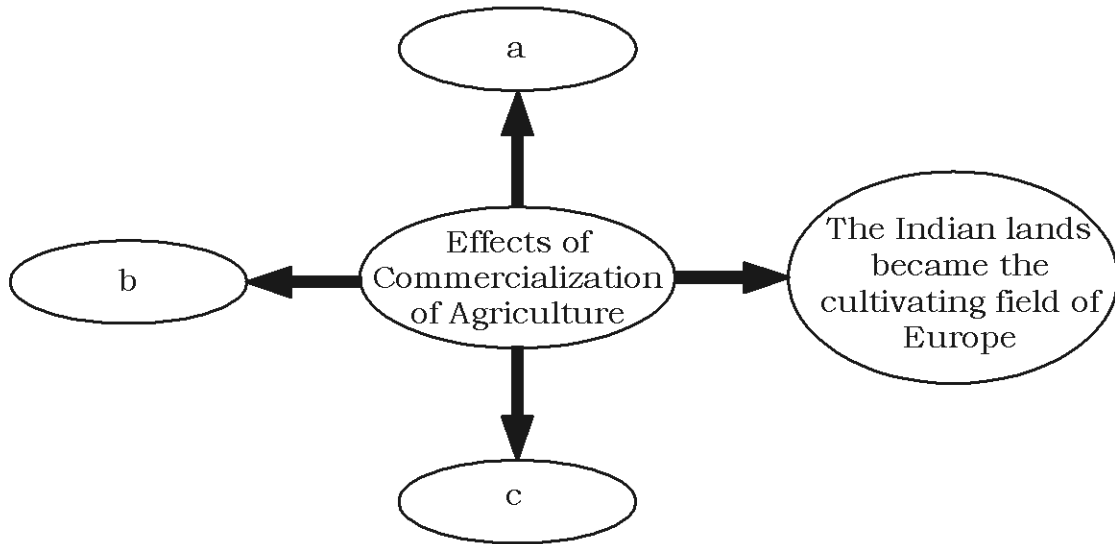
1. Complete the table.

Land Revenue System	Regions	Features
Permanent land revenue settlement	a.....	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Tax was collected by Zamindars . Zamindar was the owner of the entire land . Tax was to be paid even at the time of poor yield.
b.....	South Indian regions	c.
Mahalwari system	d.....	e.....

2. Complete the diagram.



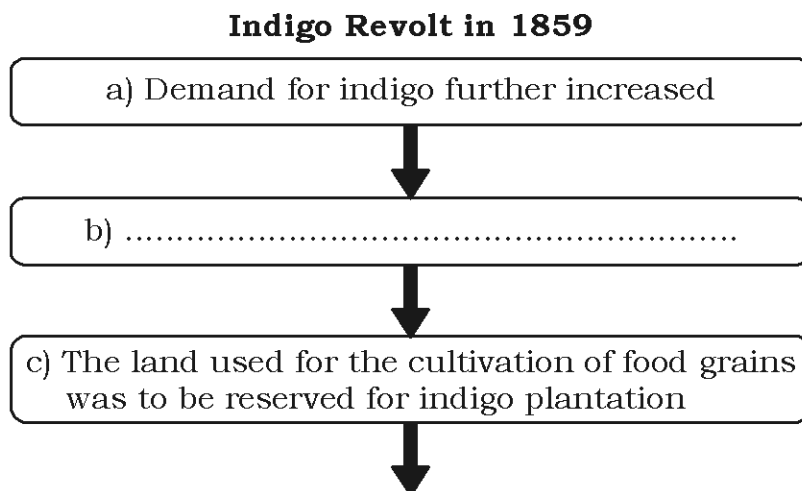
3. The circumstances that led to the commercialization of agriculture during the British period:
 - a.
 - b.
4. Complete the word web.

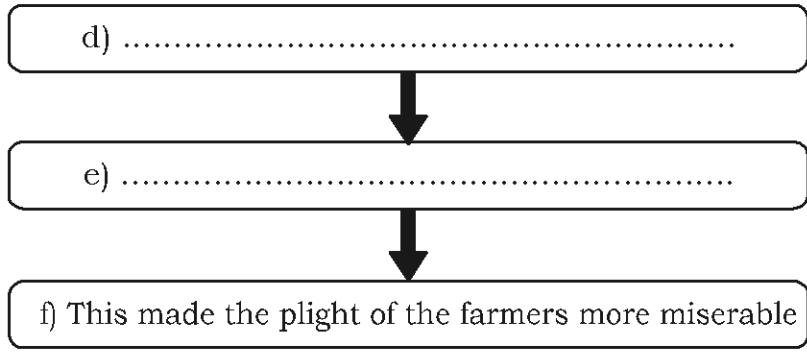


5. Complete the table.

Major crops widely cultivated in British period	Region
a. Indigo	a.
b. Cotton	b.
c.	c. Uttar Pradesh
d. Tea	d.
e.	e. Bengal
f. Wheat	f.

6. Complete the Chart

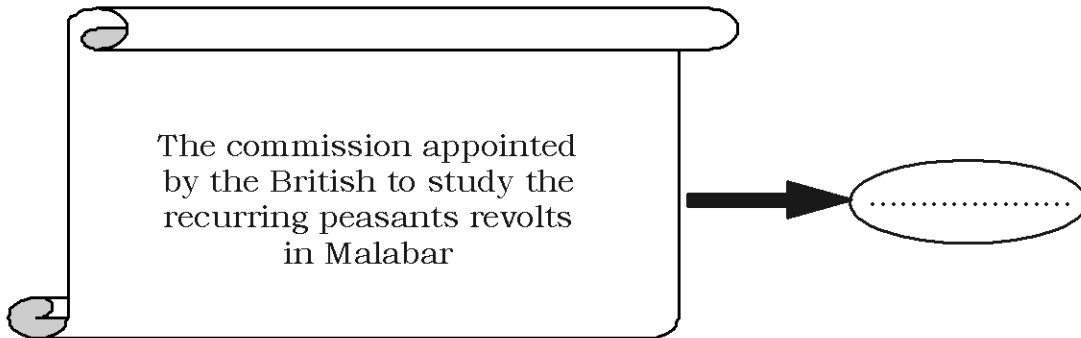




7. Arrange the items in column B with appropriate to column A.

A	B
Indigo Revolt	Malabar
Santhal Revolt	Bengal
Mappila Revolt	Wayanad
Kurichiya Revolt	Rajmahal Hills

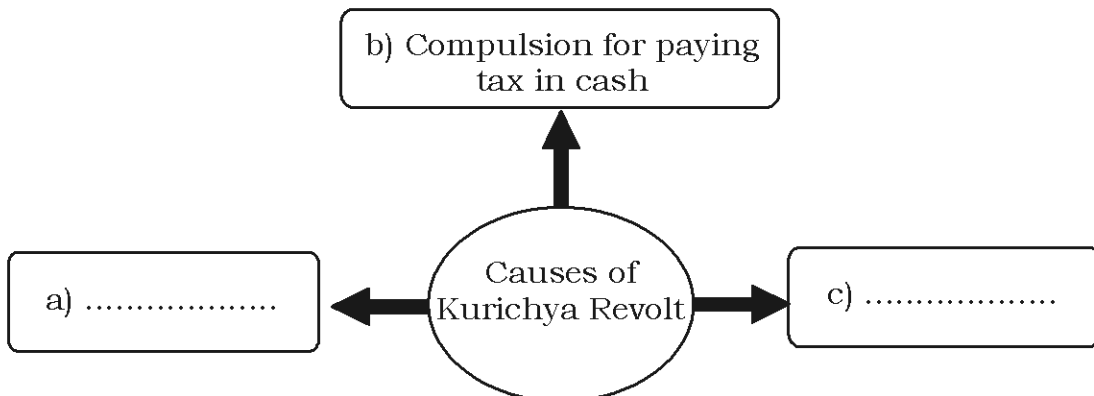
8.



9. The circumstances that led to peasants revolt in Malabar:

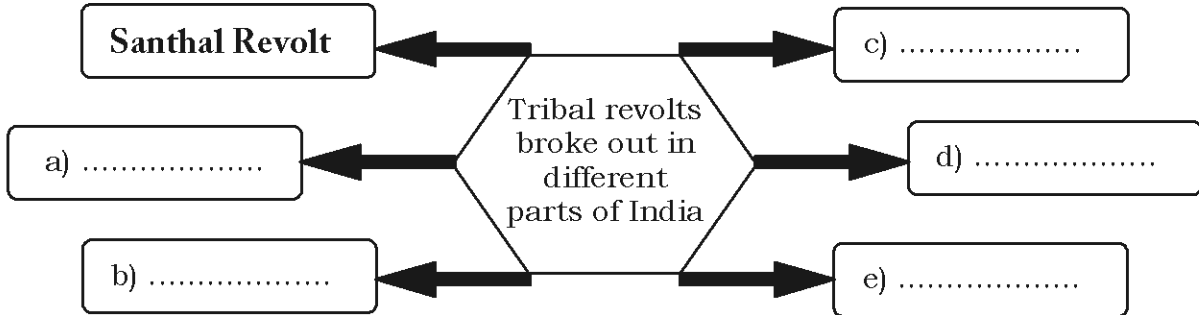
- a. The exploitation and suppression of the landlords and the British
- b.
- c.

10. Complete the diagram.

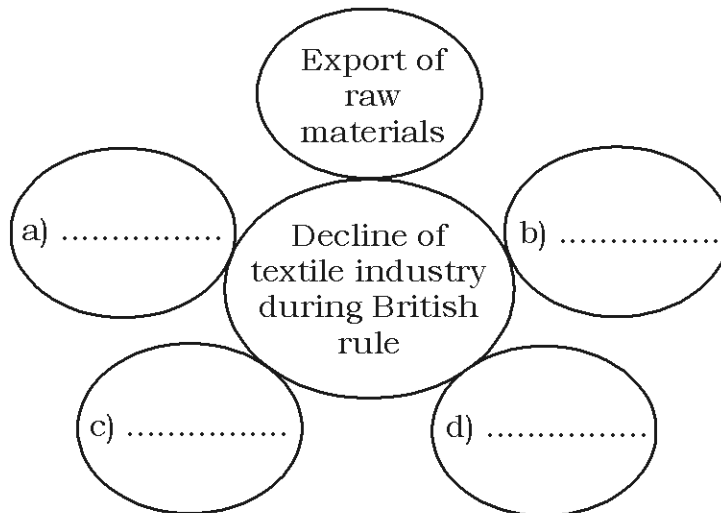


11. The situations that led the Santhal tribes to fight against the British:
-
 -
 -

12. List the tribal revolts broke out in different parts of India.



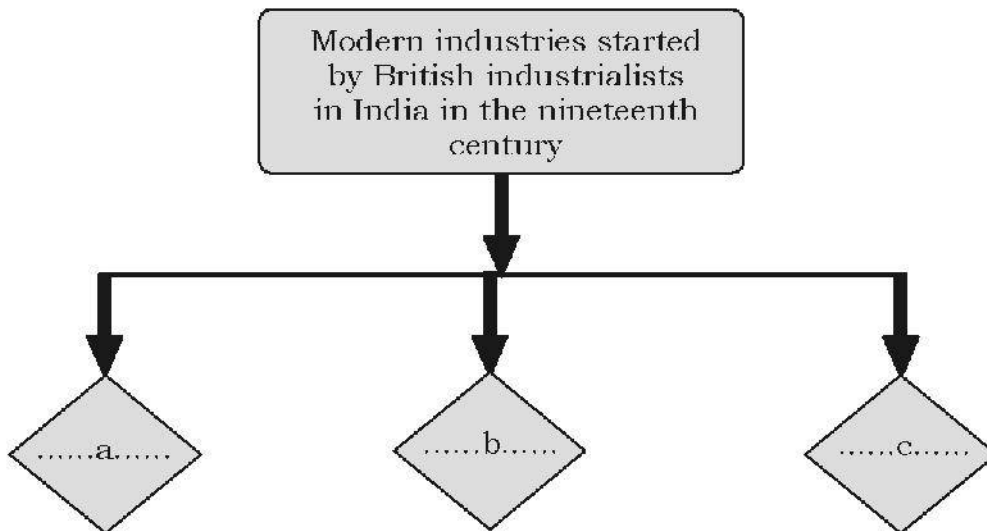
13.



14. Complete the table.

Village Industries	Cause of decline
Pottery	.....b.....
.....a.....	Use of machines made of metals
Tanning	.....c.....

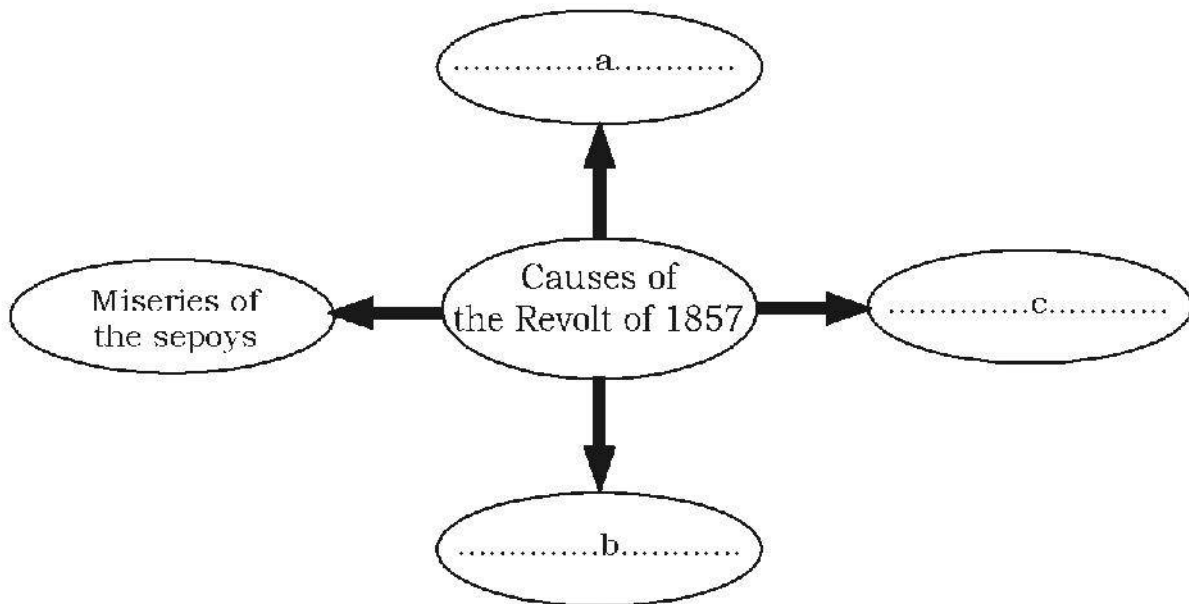
15.



16. The major problems faced by the industrial workers in India:

- a. Meagre wages
- b.
- c.

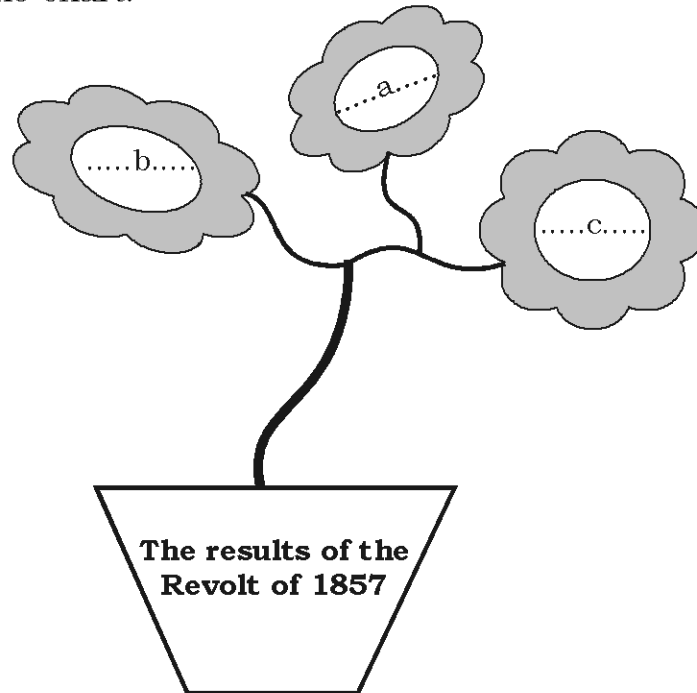
17. Complete the diagram.



18. Identify the leaders and centres of the Revolt of 1857

				
Bahadur Shah II.....a.....	.....b..... Jhansi	Nana Saheb.....c.....	.....d..... Kanpur	E) Begum Hazret Mahal.....c..... ..

19. Complete the chart.



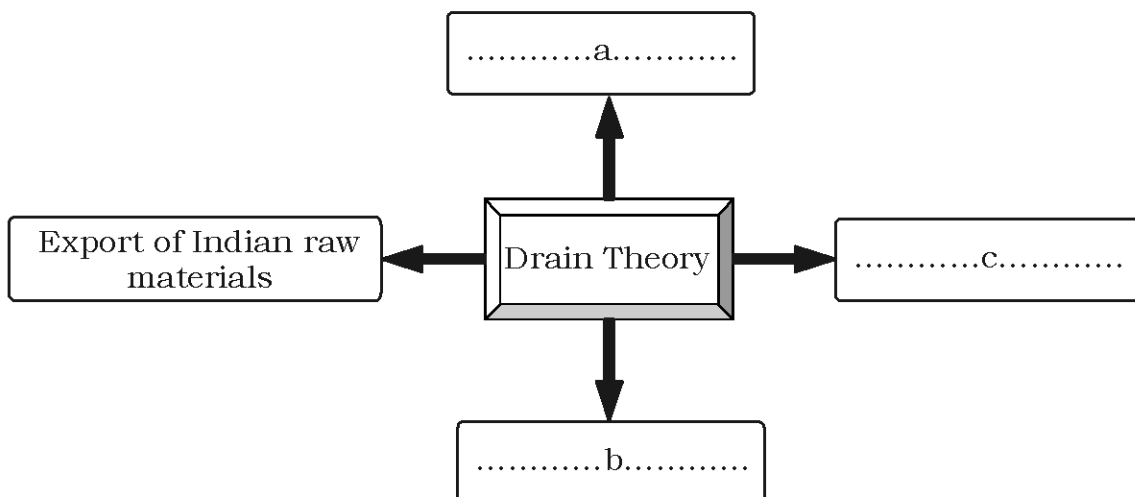
20. Compare the concept of Nationalism and Economic Nationalism ?

Nationalism	Economic Nationalism
● a.....	b.....

21. Who formulated the 'drain theory? Which book expressed this idea?

- a.....
- b.....

22. Complete the word web.






23. The strategies adopted in the agitation against the partition of Bengal in 1905:

- a. Boycott of foreign goods
- b.

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c.

24. Identify the earlier leaders who made awareness against British economic policies :

		
a.....	b.....	c.....

25. List out the features of 'Swadeshi movement'

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

26. "Freedom is my birth right. I shall have it"-Whose words:

.....

27. The Indian companies established during the period of Swadeshi Movement:

- a. The Bengal Chemical Store
- b.
- c.



Chapter
05



CULTURE AND NATIONALISM



To Remember

This unit analyses nationalism that brought about changes in the cultural arenas of India. Through this unit we can find out how the social reform movements, press, education, literature, art, etc. have reflected in the Indian nationalism.

1. Two types of protests in ideological and cultural spheres in India during the 19th century:
 - A).
 - B).
2. List out the favourable factors that helped in the growth of Indian nationalism?

A) Colonial Rule
B)
C)

3. Point out the measures taken by the British colonial administration to strengthen their rule ?
 -
 -
 - Introduced English education

4. Complete the table related with the Educational institution established by the Britishers in India

Educational institutions	Founders
●(a).....	● William Jones
● Banaras Sanskrit College	●(b).....
●(c).....	● Warren Hastings

SOCIAL SCIENCE

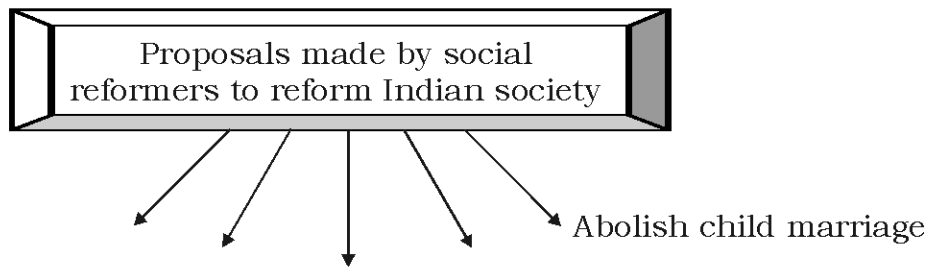
5. List the Objectives of English education in India:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ●
--

6. The social reform movements of the nineteenth century functioned with two main objectives list them.

- i. To eradicate evils and superstitions that existed in the Indian society
- ii.

7. Complete the diagram



8. Raja Rammohan Roy modernised Indian Society. Justify the statement

-
- propagated the idea of a Unified Indian society
-

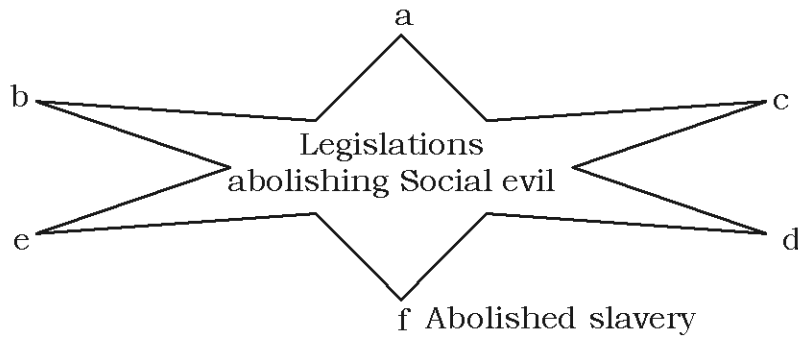
9. Sarada sadan was founded for women education in India. Name the founder?

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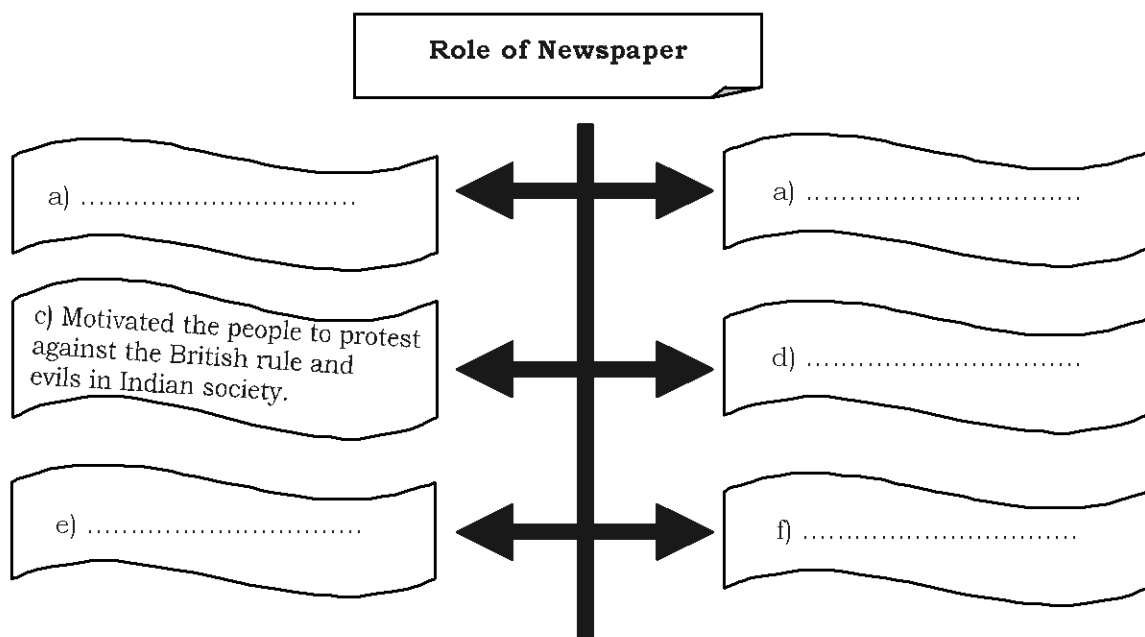
10. Complete the table.

Social Reformers	Reform Movements	Ideologies
Swami Vivekanandaa.....b.....
.....C.....	Aryasamaj	.....d.....
Annie Besant	.....e.....	Resurgence of Hindu religion
.....f.....	Sree Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam	.....g.....
Sir Syed Ahmad Khan	.....h.....	.....i.....

11. Write the social evils abolished by the British as a result of the activities of the social reformers?



12. Examine the role of news papers in strengthening the nationalism and complete the diagram.



13. Indian leaders mostly depended on newspapers to propagate their nationalistic ideas. Which newspapers were started by Raja Rammohan Roy with a national vision?

●
●

14. Complete the table.

Newspapers during Nationalist Period	a).....	Bandema-taram	c).....	Kesari	e).....
Leaders	Dadabai Naoroji	b).....	Annie Besant	d).....	Gopal krishna Gokhale

SOCIAL SCIENCE

15. Name the law enacted by the British to control the press in India? Who enforced this law?

-
-

16. Complete the table related with major national educational institutions, founders and objectives?

National educational institutions	Founders	Objectives
The Deccan Education Soccity	.....a.....	.....b.....
.....c.....	Rabindranath Tagore	.....d.....
Jamia Millia Islamia	.....e.....	.....f.....
.....g.....	.....h..... empowerment	Women
Kerala Kalamandalam	.....i.....	.....j.....

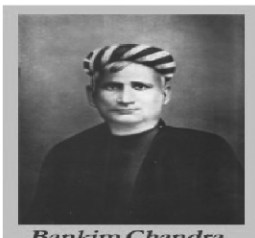
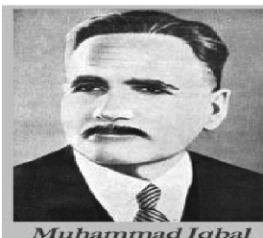

17. Who proposed the Wardha Education Plan? What is the main objective of this project ?

-
-

18. Point out the role of literature in emergence of Indian nationalism

- a.
- b.
- c.

19. The protest against the British rule as well as social evils existed in the Indian society reflected in Indian literature. Write down the contributions of the following writers of this period?

Writers			
	<i>Bankim Chandra</i>	<i>Muhammad Iqbal</i>	<i>Dinabandhu Mitra</i>
Contributions	.....a..... .....	.....b..... .....	.....c.....

20. Complete the table

Works	Authors	Languages
.....a.....	Rabindranath Tagore	.....b.....
• Panchalisapadham	.....c.....	.....d.....
.....e.....	Vallathol NarayanaMenon	.....f.....

21. The passion of Indian society for freedom, equality and sovereignty were reflected in the art .Analyse the contributions of artists to Indian nationalism and complete the table.

Artist	Paintings
Nandalal Bose	.....b.....
.....a.....	Bharat Matha



1 **REVOLUTIONS THAT INFLUENCED THE WORLD**

1. (a) John Locke
(b) Thomas Paine
2. ● Products of the colonies like sugar, wool, cotton, tobacco, etc. could only be exported to England.
● Colonies must provide food and quarters for the British troops which were maintained in the colonies.
● British stamp must be affixed on all the legal documents, newspapers, pamphlets, license etc.
●
3. (a) 1774
(b) George Washington was the commander – in – chief of the Continental Army
(c) American Continental Congress issued the famous Declaration of Independence.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

4.

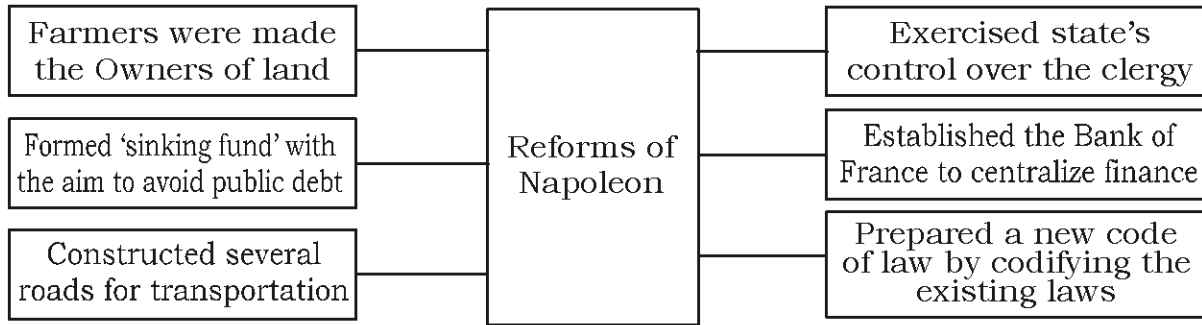
A	B
Boston Tea Party	1773
Common Sense	Thomas Paine
War between England and colonies ended	1781
James Madison	Framed the American constitution
Paris Treaty	1783

5. (b) Put forward the concept of republican form of government.
 (c) Prepared the first written constitution.
 (d) Contributed to the concept of federal system that ensured freedom and authority of states in the union.
6. ● Luxurious life and squander of the Bourbon kings, clergy and lords
 ● Frequent wars.
 ● Frequent spells of drought and crop failure.
 ● The financial assistance given to American colonies in the American War of Independence

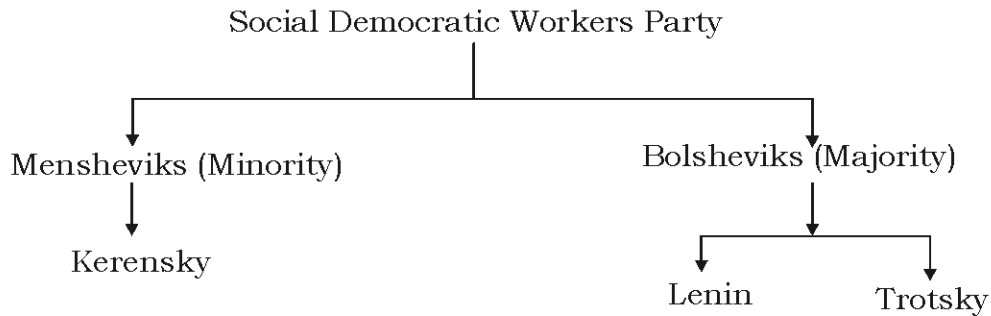
7.

Estate	Group	Features
● First Estate	● Clergy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Exempted from all taxes ● Controlled higher positions in administrative and military services ● Held vast land ● Collected the tax called 'Tithe' from farmers
● Second Estate	● Nobles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Led luxurious life ● Held vast land ● Exempted from all taxes ● Engaged in Military services ● Collected various taxes from farmers ● Made farmers work without wages
● Third Estate	● The Middle Class	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Low Social Status ● No role in the administration ● Paid land tax namely 'Taille' to the government

8.



9.



10.

February Revolution	October Revolution
● Lead by Mensheviks	● Lead by Bolsheviks
● Do not Withdrew from First World War	● Withdrew from First World War
● End of Tzarist rulers	● End of the rule of Mensheviks
● Lords are land owners	● Land distributed to the farmers
● No importance in public sector	● Banks, Factories, Transportations etc became under public sector

11. ● Democracy

● Socialism

12. ● In 1911, the Chinese Revolution took place under the leadership of Sun Yat-Sen

● The end of the Manchu dynasty

● Formed the Kuomintang Party

● Established Republican rule

● Emphasis was placed on the concepts of nationalism, democracy and socialism

● Promoted agriculture and industry

SOCIAL SCIENCE

- 13. ● Long march-1934
 - Red army
 - People’s Republic of China-1949 October 1
- 14. ● Boxer Rebellion
 - The revolution led by Sun Yat-Sen
 - Long March
 - Formation of a People’s Republic

15.

Renaissance	Enlightenment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rational thinking ● humanism ● progress of vernacular languages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● democracy ● equality ● nationalism

- 16. ● SLOGAN - No taxation without representation
 - YEAR - 1776

Incidents	Personalities
● CommonSense	● Thomas Paine
● No taxation without representation James Ottis	● James Ottis
● The American constitution	● James Madison
● Declarationof independence	● Thomas Jefferson
● The first U S President	● George Washington

18. b) Social and economic inequality that existed in France.

A	B	C
Tithe	Clergy	First estate
Military Service	Nobles	Led luxurious life
Taille	The middle class	Low social status

- 20. ● Waterloo- 1815
 - Napoleon Bonaparte seized the power in France- 1799

- French Revolution- 1789
 - France became a republic- 1792
21. ● Stimulated the later revolutions in the world
- Ended the feudal system in Europe and threatened the autocratic rulers
 - Proclaimed that nation is not merely a region but the people
 - Contributed the concept of people’s sovereignty
 - Helped the growth of middle class
 - Spread the ideas of equality, liberty and freternity
22. (a) Bolshevik
- (b) Minority
- (c) Kerensky
23. ● Jose De Sanmartin
- Simon Boliver
 - Francisco Miranda
24. ● The Spanish and Portuguese propagated their language, religions and customs.
- They build houses and Churches in Spanish style, several schools were established for imparting Spanish system of education.
 - The Spanish farming methods and crops were introduced.
 - New diseases spread from Europeans to the Latin Americans.
 - Racial discrimination was enforced towards the natives in all walks of life.
 - Enslaved the natives to work.

25.

England	Opium War
America	Open Door Policy
Secret Organisations	Boxer Rebellion
Koumintang Party	Republican Government
Mao Zedong	Long March

SOCIAL SCIENCE

26. A. The American War of Independence B. French Revolution
C. The struggle for freedom in Latin America D. Russian Revolution
E. Chinese Revolution

27.

A	B
George Washington	American War of Independence
Voltaire	French Revolution
Lenin	Russian Revolution
Mao Tse Tung	Chinese Revolution
Simon Boliver	Latin American Revolution

2 WORLD IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

- (b) Factory System
(c) Capitalism
(d) Colonialism
- (A) Administrative system and judicial system were replaced.
(B) Unemployment and poverty increased.
(C) Forced to cultivate cash crops instead of food crops.
- 1871 - Revenge Movement
1904 - Moroccan crisis
1912 - Balkan crisis
1914 - First World War
1919 - Treaty of Versailles
- (A) Germany had to pay a huge war indemnity
(B) Coal mines of Germany was taken over
(C) All war guilt was imposed on Germany
- (A) Goods were kept unsold in factories
(B) Acute unemployment and poverty
(C) People who became pauper because of the war, couldn't afford the commodities
- Adoring the purity of race
 - Glorifying the nation
 - Against democracy

7. **Aggressive nationalism**

- Pan-German movement
- Pan-Slav movement
- Revenge movement

Military alliances

- Triple Alliance – Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy
- Triple Entente – England, France, Russia

Imperialist Crisis

- Moroccan Crisis
 - Balkan Crisis
8. ● Cheap labour
- Availability of raw materials
- Low cost involved in manufacturing and selling goods in colonies
9. (B) Pan-German movement
- (C) Revenge movement
10. (A) Rivalry against the victors
- (B) Aimlessness
11. a) Capitalism
- b) Colonization
- c) Imperialism
12. ● Triple Alliance – Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy
- Triple Entente – England, France, Russia.

13	Reasons for the First World War	Result of the First World War
	● Imperialistic conflicts	● Over 10 million people lost their lives
	● Formation of military alliances	● Agriculture, industry and communication system were destroyed
	● Aggressive Nationalism	● Poverty, unemployment and inflation increased
	● Pan-Slav, Pan-German, Revenge Movements	● Economic dominance of Europe diminished
	● Moroccan Crisis, Balkan Crisis	● Liberation movements in Asia and Africa strengthened
	● The heir to the throne of Austria was assassinated by a Serbian youth	● The League of Nations was formed.

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14. Mussolini
15. (a) Mahathma Gandhi
(b) South Africa
(c) Quami N Krumah
(d) Kenya
16. (a) Economic system of European countries were destroyed
(b) European dominance in the world diminished
(d) Freedom movements in Asia and Africa intensified
(e) America and Soviet Union emerged as global powers
17. (A) Extented Military alliances
(B) Utilizing international Agencies, America provided financial and military aids to countries of the world.
18. (a) 6 August 1945
(b) America dropped atom bomb in Nagasaki
(c) 24 October 1945
(d) 1961
(e) 1991

19.

A	B
Britain and France did not prevent the attacks done by Germany, Japan and Italy	Policy of Appeasement
England, France and China	Allied Powers
Italy, Germany and Japan	Axis Powers
Mikhail Gorbachev	Glasnost and Perestroika
New York	UNO
Yasser Arafat	PLO

20. A. Globalisation
B. Privatisation
C. Liberalisation

21.

Leader	Country	Ideology	Military	Secret Police	Concentration Camp
Hitler	Germany	Nazism	Brown Shirts	Gestapo	Holocaust
Mussolini	Italy	Fascism	Black Shirts		

22. b) Public sector undertakings were destroyed
 c) Led to the destruction of indigenous culture
 d) Price of agricultural products plunged
23. ● Cold War
 ● Zionism
 ● Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)
 ● Multinational Companies
 ● Neo imperialism
 ●
24. a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 b) Gamal Abdul Nasser
 d) Ahmed Sukarna
25. (b) World Trade Organization (WTO)
 (c) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
26. Axis Powers – Germany , Japan , Italy
 Allied Powers – England , China , France
27. ● To save the succeeding generations from the scourge of war
 ● To protect international treaties and laws
 ● To foster social and economic development of countries
28. ● Ideological differences.
 ● Diplomatic confrontations
 ● Formation of military alliances.
 ● World nations have divided in to two- Capitalist bloc and Socialist bloc.
29. ● It formed against Capitalist and Socialist power blocs.
 ● Independence of Afro-Asian Countries
 ● Non-Aligned movement was formed in a meeting held at Bandung in Indonesia in 1955
 ● Active intervention in International issues
30. ● The administrative measures of Mikhail Gorbachev (Glasnost & Perestroika)
 ● Deviation from the basic principles of socialism
 ● Failure in bringing about changes in economic sector
 ● Corruption and inefficiency of the bureaucracy
31. (a) Liberalisation
 (b) Globalisation
 (c) Privatisation of public sector undertakings in an attempt to promote private sector.

3 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

1. a. Krishi Bhavan
b. Maintains law and order
c. Provides treatment facilities
2. N. Gladden
3. a. the implementation of existing laws,
b. programmes and developmental projects.
4. a. Find out solutions to Public issues
b. Provide goods and services
5. Bureaucracy
6. a. Permanence
b. Political Neutrality
c. Professionalism
7. a. Recruits at national level
b. Central Services
c. Indian foreign Service
d. Recruits at state level
8. a. President of India appoints the Chairman and the members
b. State services
9. a. Need not to wait in government offices for services.
b. Efficiency of the offices and quality of the service get enhanced.
10. Right to Information Act
11. a. Chief information commissioner
b. Prevent corruption,
c. Make the functioning of the government transparent.
12. a. Ensures services to the people.
b. to give guidance and proper help to the applicants
13. a. Prevent corruption in the central government offices.
b. Central Vigilance Commissioner.
c. Constituted at state level
14. a. Lokpal
b. The institution constituted at state level to prevent corruption
15. a. A retired judge of the highcourt is appointed as the ombudsman.

4 BRITISH EXPLOITATION AND RESISTANCE

1.
 - a. Bengal, Bihar and Orissa regions
 - b. Ryotwari system
 - c. The land revenue was collected directly from the farmers (Ryots)
 - Excessive tax
 - The tax rates were frequently increased
 - d. North West regions
 - e. Excessive tax
 - The village headman collected tax.
2. It affected the agricultural sector.
 - The farmers fall in to debt.
 - Farmers land was seized by the money lenders.
3. The farmers were compelled to cultivate crops according to the market needs.
 - The farmers cultivated the crops that had higher market price.
4.
 - a. Commercial crops were largely cultivated instead of food crops.
 - b. The farmers cultivated the crops that had higher market price.
 - c. Food scarcity.
5.
 - a. Bengal, Bihar
 - b. Maharashtra, Punjab
 - c. Sugar cane
 - d. Assam, Kerala
 - e. Jute
 - f. Punjab
6.
 - b. The British industrialists advanced the farmers for the cultivation of indigo.
 - d. The farmers received only a lower price for indigo at the time of harvest.
 - e. when artificial colours were invented, indigo became obsolete.
7. Indigo Revolt Bengal
 Santhal Revolt..... Rajmahal Hills
 Mappila Revolt..... Malabar
 Kurichiya Revolt..... Wayanad
8. William Logan Commission.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

9.
 - b. Farmers of South Malabar were tenants who cultivated the land obtained on lease from landlords.
 - c. The revolt was against the atrocities of the landlords including eviction of tenants.
10.
 - a. Imposition of excessive tax by the British
 - c. Seizing of agricultural land for nonpayment of tax
11.
 - The Forest Acts imposed by the British
 - The Santhals were prohibited to enter forest
 - The British levied tax at higher rates on the forest products collected by the tribes
12.
 - a. Pahariya Rebellion
 - b. Bhil Rebellion
 - c. Kol Rebellion
 - d. Munda Rebellion
 - e. Khasi Rebellion
13.
 - a. Large scale import of the machine made textiles from Britain.
 - b. Expansion of railways.
 - c. Implementation of higher tax on Indian textiles which exported to Britain.
 - d. Exploitation and torture of the British officers.
14.
 - a. Carpentry
 - b. Import of aluminium vessels
 - c. Export of raw leather to Europe
15.
 - a. Textile Industry
 - b. The plantation industry
 - c. Steel and paper industries
16.
 - b. Prolonged working hours
 - c. Unhealthy accommodation
17.
 - a. Poverty of the craftsmen
 - b. Dissatisfaction of kings
 - c. Miseries of farmers
18.
 - a. Delhi
 - b. Rani Lakshmi Bai
 - c. Kanpur
 - d. Thantia Thopi
 - e) Lucknow

19.
 - a. It brought about several changes in the policies and administration of the British.
 - b. The British Parliament took over India from the British East India Company.
 - c. The economic exploitation of the British reached its extreme level.
20.
 - a. Nationalism is the sense of unity among the people of a country irrespective of caste, creed, religion and region
 - b. The common people realized that the poverty and exploitation they faced had been the creation of the British. It reinforced their anti-British attitude. The nationalism, grown out of such awareness, is termed by some historians, as 'Economic Nationalism
21.
 - a. Dadabai Naoroji
 - b. Poverty and UnBritish Rule in India
22.
 - a. Salary and pension to the British officers in India
 - b. Tax from India
 - c. Profit gained through the sale of the British products in India
23.
 - b. Foreign goods were collected and burnt publicly.
 - c. Consumption of indigenous products.
24.
 - a. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 - b. Dadabai Naoroji
 - c. Romesh Chandra Dutt
25.
 - a. Participation of women, labourers, and students
 - b. Boycott of foreign goods
 - c. Students quit schools
 - d. consumption of indigenous products
26. Bala Gangadhara Tilak
27.
 - b. The Tata Iron and Steel Plant in Maharashtra.
 - c. The Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company in Tamil Nadu

5

CULTURE AND NATIONALISM

1. a. Protest against inequality, violations of rights and social evils which existed in the Indian society.
b. Protest against the economic exploitations of the colonial forces
2. b). The economic exploitations of the British
c). Radical changes in social and cultural spheres
3. a. They learned about Indian society from the works in Sanskrit and Persian and by translating them.
b. They established several institutions to study more about India, to interfere in Indian education system.
4. a. Asiatic Society of Bengal
b. Jonathan Duncan
c. Calcutta Madrasah
5. a. To prepare a generation that favours English life styles
b. Change Indian languages and make English the official language
6. b. To ensure equal civil rights to education, travel and dress code
7. a. Eradicate caste system
b. Provide education to all
c. Promote widow remarriage
d. Eliminate discrimination against women
8. a. opposed caste system and 'Sati'.
b. established the Brahma Samaj in Bengal
9. Pandita Ramabai
10. a. Ramakrishna Mission
b. Opposed caste system and social evils.
 - Propagated the concepts of liberty, equality and freedom of thought.
- c. Dayananda saraswathi
- d. Campaigne against idol worship and child marriage.
- e. Theosophical Society
- f. Sree Narayana Guru
- g. Opposed caste system and evil practices.
 - Advocated for social and economic progress of the backward classes.
- h. Aligarh Movement
- I. Advocated for social and educational uplift of Indian Muslims.

11.
 - b. Prevented marriage of girls below 12 years.
 - c. Banned female infanticide
 - d. Abolished sati.
 - e. Permitted widow marriage
12.
 - a. Disseminated information on massacres, oppression and repressive rule in various parts of the country.
 - b. Popularised reformative movements against social evils and superstitions.
 - c. Kept abreast of the global agitations for freedom, democracy and equality.
 - d. Created public awareness on economic exploitation by the British .
 - e. Reported the calamities like plague and famines that killed thousands of Indians in various regions.
13.
 - a. Sambad Kaumudi
 - b. Mirat-ul-Akbar
14.
 - a. Voice of India
 - b. Lala Iajpath Rai
 - c. New India
 - d. Balgangadhara Tilak
 - e. Nation
15.
 - a. The Vernacular Press Act
 - b. Lord Lytton
16.
 - a. G.G.Agarkar, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Mahadev Govinda Ranade
 - b. secular education
 - c. Visva Bharati
 - d. universal brotherhood
 - e. Maulana Mohamed Ali, Shoukath Ali, Dr. Zakir Husain and M.A. Ansari
 - f. secular education.
 - g. Indian Women University
 - h. D.K. Karve
 - I. Vallathol Narayana Menon
 - j. promote traditional art
17.
 - a. Mahatma Gandhi
 - b. vocational education
18.
 - a. Writers shared their resentments with the people through poetry, tales, novel, drama, etc

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- b. This developed among the people a sense of patriotism and dissent towards the foreign dominance
- c. Patriotic songs in regional languages bridged the gap between the upper class literates and the illiterate mass.
19. a. He wrote a novel named Anandamath based on the Sanyasi Revolt of Bengali peasants.
- He could well illustrate the agonies of Bengali farmers and disparity between rich and poor in the Bengali society.
 - The song 'Bandemataram' is taken from this novel.
- b. He penned the famous patriotic song 'Sare Jahan Se Accha, Hindustan Hamara.
- Praised the beauty of India's nature and unity of its people.
- c. Nil Darpan, a play wrote.
- depicted the severe exploitation suffered by the indigo farmers in Bengal
20. a. Gitanjali
- b. Bengali
- c. Subrahmanya Bharati
- d. Tamil
- e. Ente Gurunathan
- f. Malayalam
21. a. Abanindranath Tagore
- b. 'Sati', 'Village Drummer'

