



ÉCOLE GLOBALE

INTERNATIONAL GIRLS' SCHOOL

Dehradun

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK - CLASS X B Social Science

A) Project Work: 5 Marks

Every student has to compulsorily undertake one project on Disaster Management (Pertaining to class X curriculum of Disaster Management only). It is to be noted here by all the students that the projects prepared should be made from eco-friendly products without incurring too much expenditure. The Project Report should be handwritten by the students themselves and comprise of not more than 15 foolscap pages. The record of the project work (internal assessment).

TOPICS:

1. Disaster Management (any one topic from Together Towards a safer India Part –III).

OR

2. Popular Struggles and Movements.

OR

3. Money and Credit.

Marking Criteria:

1. Content accuracy and originality (1 mark)
2. Presentation and creativity (1 mark)
3. Process of Project Completion (1 mark)
4. Viva or written test for content assimilation (2 marks)

B) Practice the given map work.

LIST OF MAP ITEMS FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE

A. History - Outline Political Map of India

Lesson-3 Nationalism in India – (1918 – 1930).

1. Indian National Congress Sessions:

Calcutta (Sep. 1920) Nagpur (Dec. 1920) Madras (1927) Lahore (1929)

2 .Important Centre of Indian National Movement

(Non-cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movement)

(i) Champaran (Bihar) - Movement of Indigo Planters

(ii) Kheda (Gujrat) - Peasant Satyagrah

(iii) Ahmedabad (Gujarat) - Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha

(iv) Amritsar (Punjab) - Jallianwala Bagh Incident

(v) Chauri Chaura (U.P) - Calling off the Non Cooperation Movement

(vi) Dandi (Gujarat) – Civil Disobedience Movement

B. GEOGRAPHY (On an Outline Political Map of India)

Chapter 1: Resources and Development

Identification only: Major soil Types.

Chapter 3: Water Resources

Locating and Labelling – Dams:(1) Salal (2) Bhakra Nangal (3) Tehri (4) Rana Pratap Sagar (5) Sardar Sarovar (6) Hirakud (7) Nagarjuna Sagar (8) Tungabhadra. (Along with rivers)

Chapter 4: Agriculture (Identification only)

(a) Major areas of Rice and Wheat.

(b) Largest / Major producer states of Sugarcane; Tea; Coffee; Rubber; Cotton and

Jute.

Chapter 5: Minerals and Energy resources:

(I) Iron ore mines: Mayurbhanj, Durg, Bailadila, Bellary Kudremukh

(II) Mica mines: Ajmer, Beawar, Nellore, Gaya, Hazaribagh

(III) Coal mines : Raniganj, Jharia, Bokaro, Talcher, Korba, Singrauli, Singareni, Neyveli

(IV) Oil Fields : Digboi, Naharkatia, Mumbai High, Bassien, Kalol, Ankaleshwar

(V) Bauxite Deposits: The Amarkantak plateau, Maikal hills, The plateau region of Bilaspur- Katni.

Orissa Panchpatmali deposits in Koraput district

(VI) Mica deposits: The Chota Nagpur plateau, Koderma Gaya – Hazaribagh belt of Jharkhand, Ajmer

Nellore mica belt

(VII) Power Plants: (a) Thermal : Namrup, Talcher, Singrauli, Harduaganj, Korba, Uran, Ramagundam, Vijaywada, Tuticorin

(b) Nuclear: Narora, Rawat Bhata, Kakrapara, Tarapur, Kaiga, Kalpakkam ((Locating and Labeling only)

Chapter 6: Manufacturing Industries

Locating and Labeling Only

(1) Cotton Textile Industries: Mumbai, Indore, Ahmedabad, Surat, Kanpur, Coimbatore, Madurai

(2) Iron and Steel Plants: Burnpur, Durgapur, Bokaro, Jamshedpur, Raurkela, Bhilai, Vijaynagar, Bhadravati, Vishakhapatnam, Salem

(3) Software Technology Parks: Mohali, Noida, Jaipur, Gandhinagar, Indore, Mumbai, Pune, Kolkata Bhubaneswar Vishakhapatnam Hyderabad Bangalore Mysore, Chennai Thiruvananthapuram

Chapter 7 Lifelines of National Economy

Identification only: Golden Quadrilateral, North-South Corridor, East-West Corridor .

National Highways: NH-1 NH-2 NH-7

Locating and Labelling: Major Ports: Kandla, Mumbai, Jawahar Lal Nehru, Marmagao

New Mangalore, Kochi, Tuticorin, Chennai Vishakhapatnam Paradip, Haldia, Kolkata

International Airports: Amritsar (Raja Sansi), Delhi (Indira Gandhi International), Mumbai (Chhatrapati Shivaji) Thiruvananthapuram, (Nedimbacherry), Chennai (Meenam Bakkam), Kolkata (Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose) Hyderabad (Rajiv Gandhi).

Chapter: Resources and Development

A. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. How nature, technology and institutions are interdependent on each other?
2. Explain by giving an example that resources are a function of human activities
3. Why Gandhi Ji favoured production by masses then mass production?
4. What is leaching? how it helps in formation of a soil
5. What are the factors that affect the development of resources?
6. Classify the resources on the basis of origin.
7. Classify the resources on the basis of exhaustibility.

8. What is Agenda 21 and what is its main objective?
9. John has 2 acre farmland in Goa, his land is heavily leached due to rainfall. Suggest a crop that he can grow in his farm.

B. Answer the following questions:

1. Discuss three major problems due to indiscriminate use of resources?
2. Why resource planning is important in country like India?
3. What is resource planning and what are the stages involved in it?
4. Why is there need of conservation of resources?
5. Give an account of land resource of India and land utilization in India.
6. What is percentage of forest area in India? How much is it needed to have ecological balance?
7. What is meant by land degradation and explain the major causes of land degradation.
8. Mangesh is a farmer in Maharashtra, he wants to cultivate cotton or Jute, suggest according to soil type which crop he shall cultivate?
9. What do you mean by alluvial soil and what are its main types?
10. What is meant by soil erosion and suggest 3/4 measures of soil conservation.

Chap: water resource

A. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. What are the main causes of water scarcity?
2. What is quantitative and qualitative water scarcity?
3. Why is there need of water conservation?
4. With three illustrations prove that in ancient India, there was good water harvesting technique available?
5. What are dams and classify dams?

B. Answer the following questions:

1. What are advantage and disadvantage of multi-purpose river projects?
2. Write the process of water harvesting.

Chap: Agriculture

A. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. What are the main agricultural seasons of India, give examples of crops cultivated in the each of them.
2. Write three features of commercial farming.
3. What is Jhumming?
4. Classify crops which are grown in India.
5. Highlight three institutional reforms in agriculture that took place in India?

B. Answer the following questions:

1. What do you mean by technological and institutional reforms in agriculture?
2. Classify the agriculture types and give example of one crop for each.
3. Write the geographical conditions for cultivation of rice and wheat.
4. What is the contribution of agriculture to the national economy, employment and output?

Chap: Mineral and energy resources

A. Answer the following question briefly:

1. What are minerals?
2. What are the different types of coal found in India?
3. How is the future of Non Conventional sources of energy in India?
4. Write a short note on use of conventional source of energy in India?

B. Answer the following question:

1. Throw light on distribution of iron ore in India.
2. How minerals occur in igneous & metamorphic rocks and in sedimentary rocks?
3. Write 4 ways by which we can conserve energy resources.
4. Why minerals are indispensable part of our life?
5. How can we say that all living things need minerals for survival?
6. Define minerals?
7. Why there is hardness or softness in minerals?
8. How many minerals have been identified and which rock consists of only single mineral?
9. What elements control the formation of minerals?
10. On what basis minerals are classified?
11. What is the basic area of study of geographer and geologist?
12. Write main types of minerals formations.
13. What is rat hole mining? Which areas/ regions have this problem?
14. Why alluvial plains of northern India are almost devoid of economic minerals?
15. Which factors affects the economic viability of mineral reserve?
16. Which mineral is said as the basic mineral and important for backbone of industrial development? Also give types of the mineral.
17. Throw light on distribution of iron ore in India.
18. What is the main use of manganese ore and what was its production in 2000-2001?
19. Why do iron and steel industry is mainly concentrated in areas where iron ore, manganese and coal are found?
20. What are the main uses of copper and give the distribution areas of copper in India?
21. What makes aluminum an important metal? Which state is the largest producer of bauxite? Also mention the principle aluminum mine of the state.
22. What are the main varieties of mica?
23. What are the main uses of limestone and why limestone mining is a hazardous activity?
24. Why there is need of conservation of minerals?
25. What are the methods by which minerals can be conserved?
26. Which are the main sectors where energy is used or needed?
27. Into how many categories energy sources can be divided?
28. Differentiate between conventional and alternative sources of energy.
29. What are the main varieties of coal?
30. Classify coals of India on the basis of their origin (series) with their distribution.
31. Why petroleum refineries are called as nodal industries?
32. Which are the principle / important petroleum producing areas of India?
33. What is the distribution of natural gas in India?
34. What is HVJ line and what is its importance?
35. What are the different ways by which electricity is produced?
36. Why nuclear energy is considered as clean source of energy?
37. Throw light on distribution of nuclear minerals of India.
38. What are the main non conventional sources of energy? Why there is need to give impetus for development of this energy?
39. What is importance of Gobar Gas plant in environment protection and rural development in Indian context?
40. Why there is need of conservation of conventional energy resources?

41. What are the methods by which energy can be conserved?

Chap: Manufacturing industries

A. Answer the following question briefly:

1. What are factors that determine the industrial location?
2. What are agglomeration economies?
3. Give some suggestions to conserve water.

B. Answer the following question:

1. Why sugar industry is shifting towards south and western India? Highlight the problems of sugar industry.
2. Write the process of manufacturing of steel.
3. What do you mean by industrial pollution? Write its types.
4. What is meant by manufacturing?
5. What do you mean by human activities?
6. Briefly explain different types of human activities with their examples.
7. How the economic strength of a country is measured?
8. Establish relationship between industries and agriculture with examples.
9. How our industries should be in the present world of globalization?
10. What is the contribution of industries to the national economy of India?
11. What physical and human factors determine the location of any industry?
12. What was the model of industrial location in pre independence period and what was its result?
13. What is the key decision of the factory location and how governmental policies also influence the location of any industry?
14. What is the contemporary condition of cotton textile industry in India?
15. Why there was concentration of cotton textile industry in Maharashtra and Gujarat?
16. Throw light on international trade of cotton and cotton products of India.
17. What are the problems faced by the Indian cotton textile industry?
18. What favourable conditions made Hugli region ideal for location of jute industries?
19. What are the problems faced by Indian jute textile industry?
20. Throw light on international trade of jute and what Indian government did to for betterment of jute industry?
21. What is the position of India in sugar and allied products in the world?
22. Throw light on traditional and recent distribution of sugar industries in India.
23. Why less haulage is advised for sugarcane before crushing?
24. Highlight some of the problems faced by sugar industry.
25. Why production and consumption of steel is often regarded as the index of a country's development?
26. What per capita consumption of steel in the country and which institution monitors the marketing steel in India?
27. What are the advantages of concentration of iron and steel industries in Chotanagpur plateau region?
28. State some of the problems faced by iron and steel industry in India.
29. Write four properties of aluminum.
30. What is the status of chemical industries in India and what is its main raw material and are its main products?

31. Which types of fertilizers produced in the country and also give idea about its production units.
32. Which factors determine the location of cement industry?
33. What helped in growth and development of automobile industry in India?
34. What is meant by information technology?
35. What do you mean by environmental degradation?
36. What are the main types and sources of environmental pollution?
37. Suggest some method to control the environmental degradation.

Chap: Life line of national economy

A. Answer the following question briefly:

1. Highlight 3 problems of railways in India.
2. What do you mean by communication? Write its types.
3. Write a note on different types of air service providers.

B. Answer the following question:

1. Why there is need for transportation of goods and services from one place to another?
2. What determines the pace of development of a country?
3. What are the three important medium of transportation of goods and services from one place to another? Explain briefly.
4. What had made the world into a large global village?
5. Throw light on different classes of roads and their significance.
6. Write short note on super highways (golden quadrilateral and north –south & east-west corridor) of India.
7. Highlight some of the problems of roadways of India.
8. Write three factors that influence the distribution pattern of railways in India.
9. What are the problems faced by Indian railways.
10. Write a short note on pipeline transportation in India.
11. Which are three important pipeline transport network in India?
12. Mentioned significance of inland water transport in India and important national waterways of India.
13. Write three features of air transport.
14. When was air transport nationalised in India? Name the important government (state) air service provider in this field.
15. What do you mean by communication and what are its types?
16. Distinguish between personal and mass communication.
17. What are the different channels of Indian postal department and why they were made?
18. What has been done to strengthen the flow of information from the grass root to the higher level?
19. What is condition of mass media in India? Mention state and private owned infrastructure.
20. What do you mean by international trade? What is balance of trade?
21. What are the main components of international trade of India?
22. Explain tourism as a trade in India. What are the types of tourist destinations in India?

History

Chapter 1

- Q.1 Explain the concept of a national state.
- Q.2 Explain the measures and practices creating sense of collective identity among the people of France.
- Q.3 Explain the decision of the congress of Vienna.
- Q.4 Why the 1830s was the year of great economic hardship in Europe?
- Q.5 Why did national tensions emerge in the Balkan?
- Q.6 Describe the process by which Germany was unified
- Q.7 Describe the process of unification of Italy.
- Q.8 Describe the political condition of Europe in mid 18th century.
- Q.9 Explain any three characteristics of the term Liberalism
- Q.10. Explain the role of Italian revolutionary Giuseppe Mazzini in freedom struggle of Italy.
- Q.11. Describe the result of the revolutions of the liberals in 1848 in Europe.
- Q.12 Why was Giuseppe Mazzini described as the most dangerous enemy of our social orders?
- Q.13. what was Marianne and Germania? What was the importance of the way in which they were portrayed?
- Q.14. Write a short note on :
- A) Giuseppe Mazzini
 - B) Count Camilo de Cavour
 - C) The Greek War of Independence

Chapter 3

1. Which political solutions were adopted by Dalits leaders to the problems of their community?
2. Why did the growth of nationalism in the colonies linked to anti colonial movement?
3. Why did the Rich peasant communities become active in the Civil Disobedience Movement?
4. What was the impact of Infamous Jallianwalla Bhag incident over Society and British Government?
5. Who gave the slogan “Inquilab – Zindabad”? What do you understand by this slogan?

Chapter 5

1. Why were Victorian industrialists not interested to introduce machines in England? Give reasons.
2. "Although wages increased somewhat in the nineteenth century, yet they could not improve the welfare of the workers." How far do you agree with the statement?
3. Explain the position of Indian Textiles in the international market before machines were introduced in India.
4. Who were Gomasthas? How did they help the East India Company to assert a monopoly of right to trade? Explain.
5. Why did the network of export trade in textiles controlled by the Indian merchants break down by the 1750s?
6. Why was the East India Company keen on expanding textile exports from India during the 1760s? 11. Describe any five characteristics of the proto-industrialization system.
7. Explain the five causes of Industrial Revolution in England.

Chapter 8

1. Which types of problems were highlighted by the novelist Charles Dickens through his novel?
2. Examine the contribution of Kalki in the Tamil Literature.
3. What are the main features of novel 'Sevasadan' written by Munshi Premchand?
4. What are the main features of novel 'Priksa Guru' written by Srinivas Das?
5. Examine the contribution of Devaki Nandan Khatri in the Hindi Literature.
6. Explain the meaning Jatra, Kabirlarai and Bhadralik.
7. 'Novels helped in creating a sense of social awareness in India'. Explain.
8. Briefly explain the theme of the novel 'Godan' written by Munshi Premchand.

DEMOCRATIC POLITICS

Chapter 1

1. What is Majoritarianism?
2. Mention one step which was taken by Sri Lankan Government to create Majoritarianism.
3. State one prudential reason and one moral reason for power sharing from the Indian context.
4. Name the country which has lost peace due to Majoritarianism.
5. Describe three demands of Sri Lankan Tamils. How did they struggle for their independence?
6. How is power shared among different organs of the government, i.e., legislature, executives and judiciary?

7. How is federal government better than a unitary government? Explain with examples of Belgium and Sri Lanka.
8. Write down the features of Horizontal division of power sharing.
9. Write Down the features of Vertical division of power sharing.
10. Give a comparative analysis between Belgium and India in the sphere of area.
11. How are the ethnic problem solved in Belgium? Mention any four steps which were taken by the governments to solve the problem?
12. Explain the power sharing arrangement among the different political parties, pressure groups and movements.

Chapter 2

1. Name the Indian state that has its own constitution.
2. What is federalism?
3. What is Unitary Government?
4. Define Gram Panchayat?
5. Why is the central government of India not compelling states to adopt Hindi as their official language?
6. Contrast a federal system of government with a unitary set-up with examples.
7. Highlight the two types of routes through which the federations are formed. Give example.
8. Explain the role of union list, state list and concurrent list with context to India.
9. What are significances of Panchayat Raj?
10. Explain the organization of the local government bodies of urban areas.
11. What are the causes responsible for very slow progress of Panchayat Raj System in India?
12. What are the features of Federalism?

Chapter 3

5. Give example to prove that social divisions of one kind or another exist in most of the countries
- . 6. Give examples of people belonging to different social groups sharing differences and similarities cutting across the boundaries of countries.
7. Explain the main problem of Northern Ireland.

8. What did the African American athlete do in order to draw international attention to Black poverty in the Mexico Olympics?
9. Who was the leader of the Civil Rights Movement? Describe the importance of this movement.
10. Explain with examples different forms of social diversity.
11. Do you think that social divisions are always dangerous? Explain.
12. In a democracy, every expression of social division in politics is not disastrous". Establish the truth of the statement.

Chapter 4

5. Explain the political considerations of democracy.
6. Explain the social considerations of democracy.
7. Explain the economic considerations of democracy.
8. How have the feminist movements helped in improving women's conditions?
9. What is casteism? How casteism in India different as compared to other society?
10. What are the feminist Movements? What are their demands?
11. What is communalism? What are the major beliefs of communal people?
12. In actual life, democracy does not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities explain by giving examples.

Chapter 7

5. How can we measure democracy on the basis of its expected outcome?
6. What is meant by an accountable, responsive and legitimate government? Explain
7. "Any imperfection in the government functions is blamed on democracy". Is it right?
8. Why did we feel that democracy is a better form of Government? Give reasons
9. What outcomes can one reasonably expect of democracy?
10. Are democracies based on political and economic equalities? Explain.
11. Democracy means a delay in the decision-making. Which one is preferable-quick decision-making process of dictatorship or slow decision-making process of democracy?
12. How can democracy accommodate the dignity of women and caste discrimination in one system?

ECONOMICS

Development

1. Define IMR, literacy rate, net attendance ratio, life expectancy at birth and gross enrolment ratio.
2. List some common goals that are desired generally by all types of people.
3. Name and explain the two main basis that are used to compare development levels of different places.
4. Explain the classification of countries as per World Development Report 2006.
5. Explain Human Development Index.
6. Compare UNDP's and World Bank's criterion for measuring development.
7. What are the limitations of using per capita income as a development indicator.
8. Kerala has lower per capital income than Punjab but a better human development ranking. Explain.
9. Explain which all public facilities are important for human development.
10. Write a short note on problem of ground water in India.
11. What is development?

Sectors of Indian Economy

1. Explain the sectors formed as per economic activities.
2. How is classification of economic activities into different sectors useful?
3. How is tertiary sector different from other sectors? 19. How do we count various goods and services and know the production in each sector?
4. What is GDP? Who measures GDP in India and how? What is its importance?
5. Why do each of the sectors focus on employment and GDP? What other issues should be examined?
6. What does the history of developed countries indicated about the shifts that have taken place between sectors?
7. Why is tertiary sector becoming more important than other sectors in India?
8. Which part of service sector is not growing in importance? Explain.
9. Is the tertiary sector playing a significant role in the development of Indian economy? Explain.
10. What do you mean by underemployment or disguised unemployment?
11. Distinguish between open and disguised unemployment.

12. How to create more employment in the agricultural sector, give suggestions. 29. Write a short note on NREGA.

13. How are the sectors classified on the basis of economic conditions? Explain the sectors.

14. How should the workers in the unorganized sector be protected?

15. Why does government have to undertake certain types of activities which private sector may not be able to provide? Explain in detail.

16. Why do we need public sector? Explain how public sector contributes to economic development of a nation

Consumer Rights

1. Why are rules and regulations required in a market place?

2. Which legal measures have been taken by the government to empower consumers in India?

3. What is the role of RTI Act in India?

4. Explain the six consumer rights.

5. Critically examine the progress of consumer movement in India.

6. How can consumers express their solidarity?

7. Write a note on ISI, Agmark and Hallmark logos used on various commodities.

8. What are the various forms in which the consumer can be exploited?