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Sanjiv Refresher

SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS X

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[HISTORY]

INDIA AND THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD-II

SECTION I : EVENTS AND PROCESSES

THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

CHAPTER 1

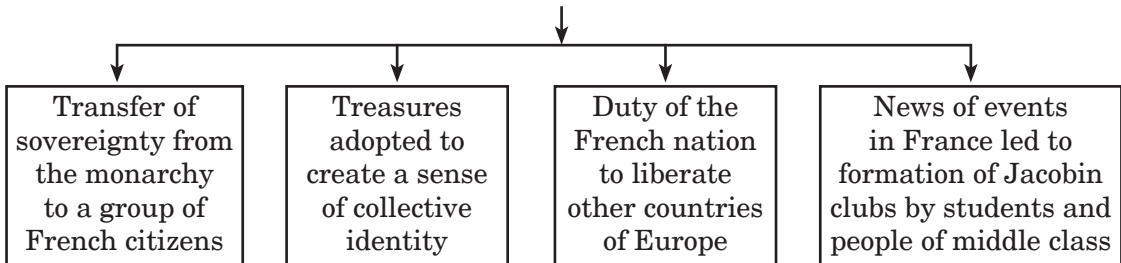
SUMMARY

During the nineteenth century, major transformations in terms of political and social changes were witnessed across Europe. These transformations led to the advent of nation-states which replaced earlier successional kingdoms in Europe. The first evident expression of nationalism was seen in France with the French Revolution in 1789. Citizens of France were mobilised by the revolutionaries who tried to forge a sense of collective identity amongst the masses.

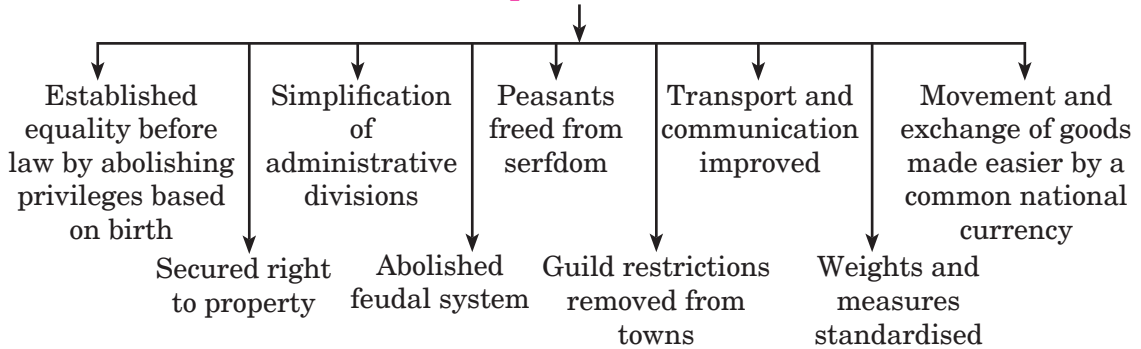
FRANCE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY :

- France underwent several political and constitutional changes during this period.
- French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity among the French people.
- These developments influenced diverse regions of Europe, sowing the seeds of nationalism.
- The revolutionaries further declared that it was the mission and the destiny of the French nation, to liberate the people of Europe from despotism.

The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation



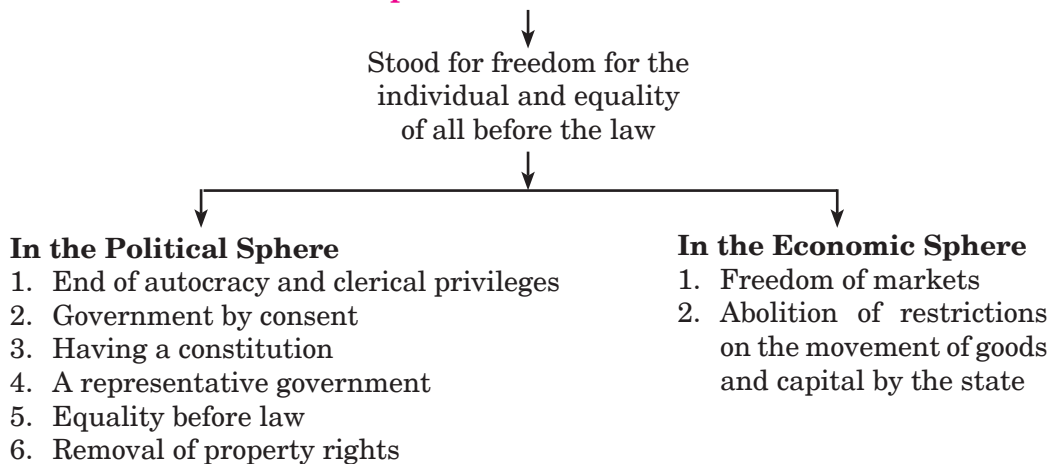
Civil or Napoleonic Code (1804)



DEVELOPMENTS IN EUROPE :

- In the mid-eighteenth century, Europe constituted a world with no political unity.
- There were autonomous territories that were ruled by their rulers. There were regions inhabited by a mass of subject peasants. People spoke different languages and belonged to different ethnic groups.
- Such differences did not easily promote a sense of political unity. The only tie binding these diverse groups together was a common allegiance to the emperor.
- Amid such diversity, the emergence of idea of nationalism was not a smooth progression.
- The influential aristocracy comprised a small group that cut across cities in the continent.
- It was the peasantry that made up majority of the population.
- With the coming of industrialisation in England by the eighteenth century and in the Eastern and parts of Central Europe by the late nineteenth century, it was the liberal middle class amongst whom the ideas of nationalism and abolition of aristocratic privileges gained momentum.

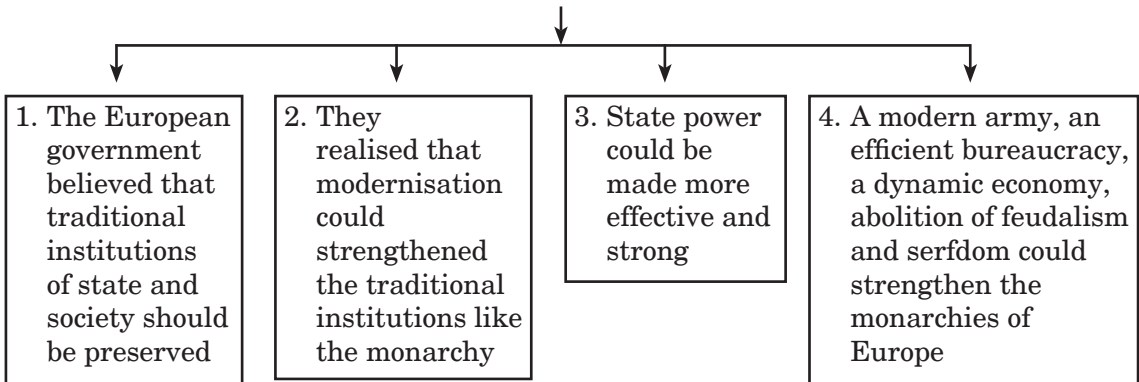
Concept of Liberal Nationalism



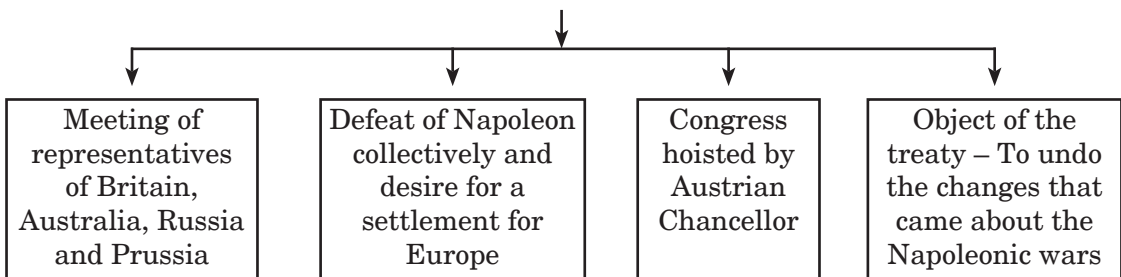
Era of Conservatism :

- After the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, many new conservative regimes came into existence.

Spirit of conservatism



Treaty of Vienna



- The conservatives firmly believed that modernism should help strengthen the traditional institutions of the Church, the monarchy, property and the family.
- With Britain, Prussia, Austria and Russia drawn up the Treaty of Vienna in 1815, political changes were brought about with an attempt to undo most of the changes made by Napoleonic regime.
- New conservative regimes were set-up in the continent which were autocratic.
- The memory of French Revolution continued to inspire the revolutionaries whom the conservatives feared.
- Secret societies sprang up with influential personalities like Giuseppe Mazzini who opined that God had intended nations to be the natural units of mankind.
- Giuseppe Mazzini subsequently founded two more underground societies, first 'Young Italy' in Marseilles and then 'Young Europe' in Berne.
- Mazzini's relentless opposition to monarchy and his vision of democratic republics frightened the conservatives. Metternich described him as "the most dangerous enemy of our social order."

THE AGE OF REVOLUTIONS : 1830-1848

- As conservatism regimes tried to consolidate their control, liberalism and nationalism came to be associated with revolutions in many regions of Europe.
- The first in the series of these revolutions was the July Revolution of 1830 in France.
- The July Revolution sparked uprisings in different parts of Europe.
- Such sentiments led to the Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 that recognised Greece as an independent nation.

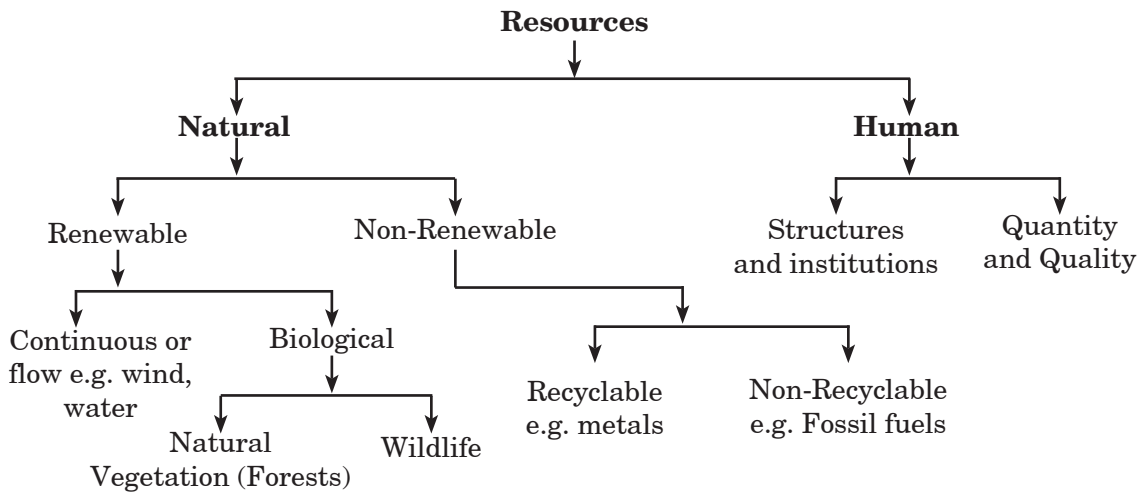
[GEOGRAPHY] CONTEMPORARY INDIA-II

RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER 1

SUMMARY

Resources available in our environment can be utilised with the help of technology and can be brought to our use. Through the exploitation of these resources by using technology, economic development can be accelerated. However, these resources are not free gifts of nature and have to be judiciously used by human beings. Unscrupulous and blind exploitation of these resources will lead to the depletion of these precious resources.



TYPES OF RESOURCES

Resources can be classified in the following ways—

- (a) **On the basis of origin** : Biotic and abiotic.
- (b) **On the basis of exhaustibility** : Renewable and non-renewable.
- (c) **On the basis of ownership** : Individual, community, national and international.
- (d) **On the basis of status of development** : Potential, developed, stock and reserves.

DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES

Indiscriminate and non-judicious use of resources has led to immense problems; some of them are as following :

- Depletion of resources.

- Division in society based on acquisition of resources by few individuals and institutions.
- Global crisis such as global warming, pollution, etc. because of indiscriminate use of resources.
- In order to preserve the earth from the danger of inequitable distribution and depletion of resources, several steps have been taken by international communities.
- These steps have been in the form of conferences and reports presented at national and international levels.
- In such gatherings, different countries tried to reach consensus on how to judiciously use the resources, reduce the dependency on fossil fuels and save our environment from unscrupulous use of resources.
- Some of these were :
 1. In 1987, the United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development released the report '*Our Common Future*', commonly called the Brundtland Report. The report included the definition of sustainable development. It is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
 2. Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit, 1992 – In Rio, Governments of more than 100 countries represented by heads of State or Government, adopted three major agreements aimed at changing the traditional approach to development :
 - (a) Agenda 21 which is a comprehensive programme of action for global action in all areas of sustainable development signed by all world leaders in 1992 at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). It mandates that every local government should draw its own local Agenda 21.
 - (b) The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development which is a series of principles defining the rights and responsibilities of states.
 - (c) The Statement of Forest Principles which is a set of principles to underlie the sustainable management of forests worldwide.

RESOURCE PLANNING

- It is the strategy for judicious use of all the available resources. It is important for any country like India which has extreme diversity in terms of availability of resources as it calls for balance resource planning at national, state and regional levels.
- Balanced Resource Planning is important at all levels as there are some states that are rich in mineral resources (e.g. Jharkhand) and there are some states that lack it. Similarly, there are some states that have water in abundance but don't have adequate infrastructure (e.g. Arunachal Pradesh), and there are some states that lack water resources (e.g. Rajasthan).
- Resource planning in India basically involves :
 1. Doing a complete survey and finding out the estimated resources spread across the different regions of the country both in terms of quality and quantity.
 2. Evolving the appropriate technology, skill set and institutions for better exploitation of resources.
 3. Achieving coherency between resource development and national development.
- One needs tools of technology and availability of resources for overall development of the region. Just having one of the two may hamper development process of the region. There are states like Arunachal Pradesh which have water resource in abundance but lack the infrastructure and technology to harness the potential of such resources. But

there are also states like Delhi which are among the richest states in India, but do not have the natural resources in abundance like Jharkhand or Chhattisgarh.

- A little peek into the history of colonial India when it was the colony of Britain will tell us that technology to harness the resources also helps in establishing supremacy.
- Britishers slowly invaded India, and brought better technologies and manpower to harness the potential of resources in India.

CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES

- It refers to the better management and utilisation of natural resources which are important for the life support system like air, water, land, flora and fauna, biodiversity and ecosystems.
- Many world leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, from time to time, have emphasized on the importance of conservation of natural resources.
- They have pinned upon the greed of people and the sophisticated technologies developed by powerful countries as the main reason for resource depletion.

LAND RESOURCES

Land is the most important natural resource as it supports all kinds of human activities. However, because of limited availability of land resources, judicious planning is important for its use.

- India is also extremely diverse in terms of its land usage because of factors such as topography, climate, population, density, etc. It has lofty mountains, vast plains, plateaus, perennial and ephemeral rivers, mineral rich and deficient states, etc.
- Land Resources in India enclose approximately 1.3 million sq. miles. These land resources are segmented into varied relief features, 43% of land area is plain region; mountain region constitutes 30% of the area, where as plateaus account for 27 % of the total surface area of the nation.
- Further land resources are used for the following purposes :
 - (a) Forests** – It is around 24% of the total geographic area.
 - (b) Barren and uncultivable wasteland** – These include rocky land and deserts. These also include the land that is put to non-agricultural use such as laying railway tracks, buildings, etc.
 - (c) Uncultivated lands (excluding fallow lands)** – These include the following :
 - Permanent pasture and grazing land – It is around 4% of the geographical area and is meant for livestock grazing, etc.
 - Culturable wasteland – Land which are left uncultivated for more than five years.
 - Land under miscellaneous tree crops, groves, etc.
 - (d) Agricultural land and net sown area** – For net sown area, area sown more than once in the same year is counted only once. Area sown more than once in an agricultural year plus net sown area is known as gross cropped area.
 - (e) Fallow land** – These lands include those areas which are left uncultivated for some period of time. These include current fallow (land left uncultivated for one or less than one year) and other than current fallow (land which is left uncultivated for more than one year but less than five years).

LAND USE PATTERN IN INDIA

- Land is limited and its use is determined on various factors (both physical and human factors).

[POLITICAL SCIENCE]

DEMOCRATIC POLITICS-II

UNIT I

POWER-SHARING

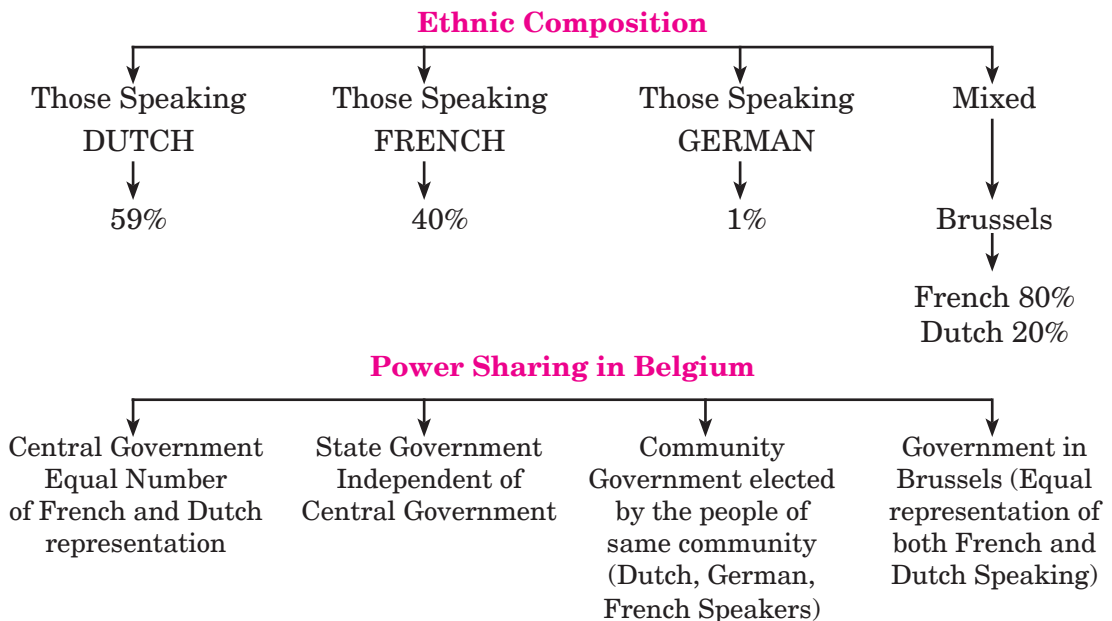
CHAPTER 1

SUMMARY

The idea of power sharing is based on the democratic principles of transferring of power and responsibilities from a central seat of power to the constituent units.

THE CASE STUDY OF BELGIUM

Power Sharing in Belgium (A Country in North West Europe)



Belgium represents an interesting example of power sharing. To understand this, it's imperative to take its ethnic composition into account. This country in the North-western Europe consists of a diverse set of people :

- The Dutch-speaking population constitutes the majority (59%) followed by French-speaking sections (40%). The rest of the people speak German. The French-speakers despite being a minority have been more prosperous than the Dutch-speaking people who did not receive the fruits of Belgium's economic progress at the same pace as the French-speaking people.
- This has led to tensions between the two communities in the past. The conflict was compounded by the fact that Brussels, the capital city, had Dutch-speaking sections in minority.
- In order to deal with the regional-cultural differences within the country, Belgium worked out a final constitution in 1993 which made clear-cut arrangements for power sharing. The features of Belgium system of power sharing can be understood as follows :

BELGIUM MODEL

- No single community can make decisions on its own. The central government has equal number of Dutch-speaking and French-speaking ministers. Special legislations are made with the consent of the majority of members from both groups.
- State governments have been made independent of the Central Government. The capital city of Brussels has a separate government in which both groups have equal representation.
- A third kind of government called the "community government" exercises jurisdiction over linguistic, educational and cultural matters. This government is elected by the people of the same community only (Dutch, French, and German-speaking) irrespective of their place of living.
- Therefore, Belgium has served as a complicated yet successful example of power-sharing, as with the help of these provisions it has fought several threats to the unity of the country.

CASE STUDY OF SRI LANKA

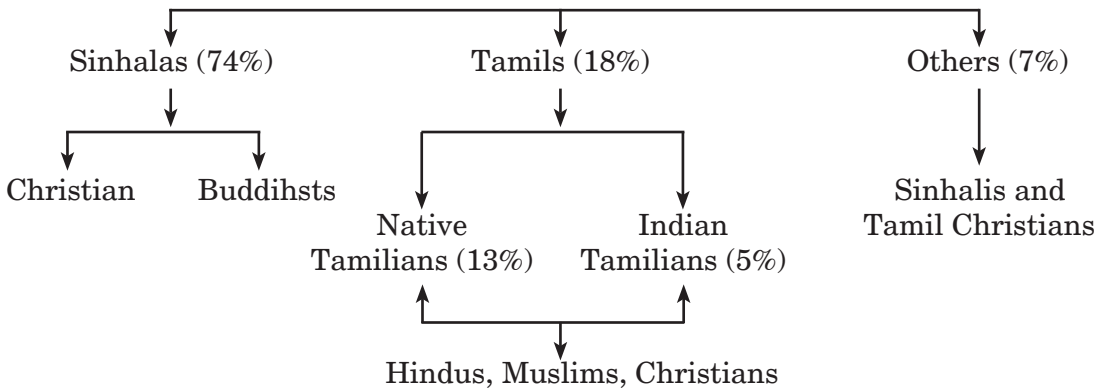
- **Sri Lanka** represents another interesting situation of ethnic groups. Sinhala-speakers and Tamil-speakers constitute the two major groups in the country. The Sinhalese are mostly Buddhists, whereas the Tamils are mostly Hindus and Muslims. Post Sri Lankan independence in 1948, there emerged a wave of majoritarianism as the Sinhalese being the majority established supremacy in the government. This led to a number of policies which favoured Sinhalese over Tamils.
- As a result of this, the Tamil population started feeling discriminated against with respect to social and economic opportunities. This feeling developed into a full-fledged sense of alienation. Tamils believed that their culture and language would eventually disappear.
- They raised the following demands to secure their standing in the country :
 - Recognise Tamil as an official language
 - Regional Autonomy
 - Equality of opportunity
 - Several political groups, parties and struggles started demanding a separate state for Tamils (Tamil Eelam) in the northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka, where they constituted majority. This protracted episode of conflict between the two groups escalated into a full-fledged civil war and led to a great loss of lives and livelihoods on both sides. Many were displaced and many became refugees.

Therefore, the idea of power sharing can be seen in two different shades. While Belgium decided to devolve powers to the regional governments to promote unity

and stability in the country, Sri Lanka continues to not share power equally with all communities. This forceful domination of majority community can threaten the unity of the island state.

POWER SHARING IN SRI LANKA

Ethnic Composition



Power Sharing in Sri Lanka

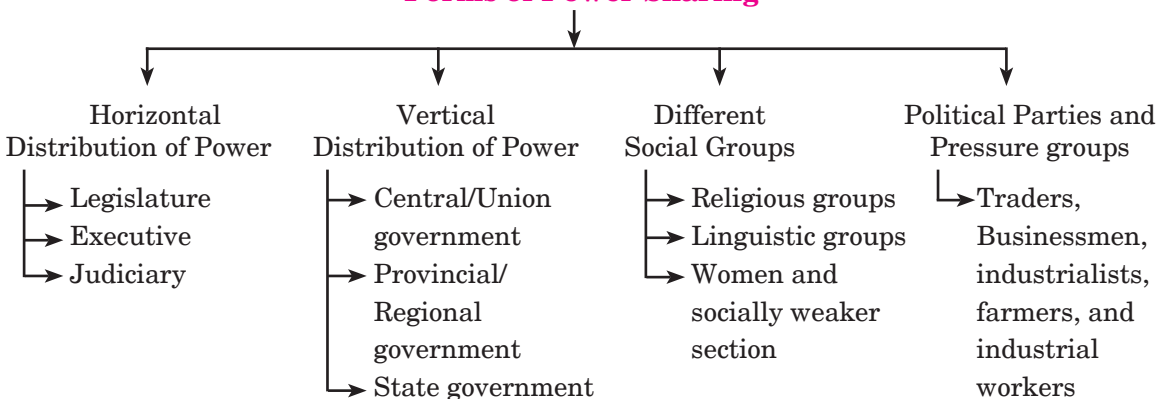
- Sri Lanka became an independent country in 1948.
- Elected government adopted majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala supremacy.
- Sinhala became official language. Sinhala candidates and applicants favoured, Buddhism was favoured.
- All these measures annoyed the Sri Lankan Tamils that lead to a Civil War.

ADVANTAGES OF POWER SHARING

- A government led by the majority can generate the feelings of alienation on the part of minorities. Power sharing between different socio-cultural groups in a country, thus, can help maintain the stability of the political order and peace within the country.
- More importantly, power sharing ensures wider participation of the people. This in turn strengthens the spirit of democracy, brings people closer to the administration and assigns greater legitimacy to the government.

TYPES OF POWER SHARING ARRANGEMENTS

Forms of Power Sharing



[ECONOMICS]

UNDERSTANDING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER 1

SUMMARY

The Idea of Development :

- Development, in literal terminology, means progress in the life circumstances or improvisation in the economic well being of people.
- There are various aims of life. How to achieve those aims and how to live life, are certain problems which we study under development.
- Development involves thinking about some questions like, what kind of nation should be there? What are the necessary things which are required for life? How to achieve better standard of life? How should we live together? How to achieve economic equalities etc.
- Development also involves the ways in which we can work towards achieving these goals.
- It also includes deliberations around the best policies and measures to be adopted by the government so as to make this goal achievable.

What Development Promises – Different People, Different Goals :

- Aspirations of development may be different from people to people. The goals of development may be different for different people.
- People from different setting with different needs and aspirations hold diverse meanings of development. For example, a girl expects as much freedom and opportunity as her brother and that he also shares in the household work but her brother may not like this.
- Therefore, what may be development for one can be destructive for the other. Hence development can not have a uniform definition applicable to all.

Income and other Goals :

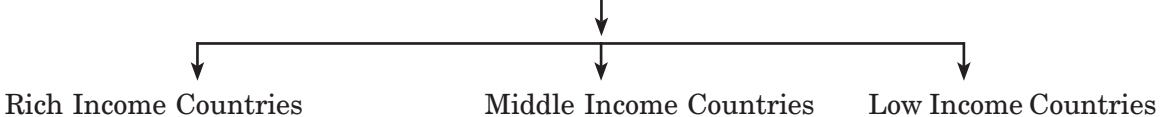
- Despite such variant requirements, a very fundamental definition of development can be developed underlining the most basic needs catering to entire population.
- Generally, everyone wants to maximise his income with the increase of income. People also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security and respect from others.
- These factors enhance not just the materialistic progression but also the quality of life of an individual.
- Similarly, for development people look at a mix of goals.

National Development :

- Different persons could have different as well as conflicting nations of a country's development.
- Generally, National development considers all these questions. Like –
 1. Can all the idea be considered equally important?
 2. If there are conflicts, how does one decide?
 3. What would be a fair and just path for all?
 4. What would be a better way of doing things?
 5. Would the idea benefit a large number of people or only a small group?

How to Compare Different Countries or States?

Classification of Countries in the World on the basis of their Per Capita Income (World Bank)



Income and other Criteria :

- So for comparing countries and states, their income is considered to be one of the most important attributes.
- Similarly, on the social front, criteria of poverty reduction, health care, nutrition, infant mortality rate, literacy rate, security, equality, freedom etc. are other factors.
- Even within different states of a country the numerous parameters of development in different spheres can vary.
- So besides average income, other attributes like security, respect for others, equal treatment, freedom etc. are used for comparison purposes among different nations or states. For example, various states of India can be compared on the basis of Infant mortality rate, birth rate, literacy rate etc.

Public Facilities :

- We can not arrange fresh environment, unadulterated medicines, prevention from infectious diseases from our own resources. So, government or society provides these things collectively. The facilities which are helpful to increase living standard are known as public facilities.
- The best and cheapest way to provide a large number of services and facilities to the citizens of a state or country is to offer them collectively, for example, in India Public Distribution System (PDS).

Sustainability of Development :

- Sustainable development means to increase the present level of development and to maintain the same standard of development for future generations.
- When resources are used irresponsibly by some countries, there is subsequent degradation of environment.
- This has led to the increasing emphasis being laid by scientists, philosophers, economists and social scientists on sustainability of development. After all, development is a matter of perpetual concern.

KEY WORDS

1. Developmental Goals : The areas of improvement for an individual, by analyzing the arenas of his/her strengths and weaknesses, in order to improve his/her standard of living.

2. Democratic Politics : A form of government where people elect their representatives and the supreme power rests with them.

3. Income : The monetary remuneration received in lieu of provision of services or accruing from investments made.

4. Disparity in Income : The differential between the income earned by the rich and poor. The higher this differential, higher the disparity of income.

5. National Development : It is the process aimed at the holistic development of the citizens of a nation.

6. Average Income or Per Capita Income : Average or Per Capita Income is the total income of an individual earned during a year. Per Capita Income for a country is the total income divided by the total number of population for that country.

7. Human Development Index : It is an index developed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) wherein countries are categorized into four tiers based on the parameters of education, life expectancy and per capita income.

8. Undernourishment : The lack of basic food requisite for good health of an individual.

9. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) : It indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in a year.

10. Literacy Rate : The total percentage of the population for a given region, aged seven years or above, who can read and write with a basic level of understanding.

11. Net Attendance Ratio : It is the ratio of the number of people attending an educational institution to the total number of individuals in that particular age-group.

12. Sustainable Development : It means to increase the present level of development and to maintain the same standard of development for future generations.

13. Natural Resources : Substances of economic value occurring in nature that are useful to the humans.

14. Renewable Resources : Natural resources occurring in nature that can be replenished over a certain period of time. For example : Wind energy.

15. Non-renewable Resources : Natural resources occurring in nature that cannot be replenished at parity with their level of consumption. For example : Fossil fuels.

16. Environmental Degradation : It is the depletion of natural resources, destruction of ecosystems and the extinction of wild life species.

17. Developed Nation : Developed nation is one in which per capita real income and standard of living of the people are very high. The technology of production is modern, like USA, Germany.