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Sanjiv Refresher

SOCIAL SCIENCE

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For Class-10

Price : ₹ 380/-

Publisher :

 **SANJIV PRAKASHAN** 
Jaipur

- Published by :
Sanjiv Prakashan
Dhamani Market, Chaura Rasta,
Jaipur-302003
email : sanjeevprakashanjaipur@gmail.com
website : www.sanjivprakashan.com

- © Publisher

- Laser Type Setting :
Sanjiv Prakashan (D.T.P. Department),
Jaipur

- Printers :
Aadhunik Book Binder, Jaipur

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Email : sanjeevprakashanjaipur@gmail.com
PostalAddress : Publication Department
Sanjiv Prakashan,
Dhamani Market, Chaura Rasta,
Jaipur-302003
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Social Science - Class X

India and the Contemporary World-II (HISTORY)

Section I : Events and Processes

1. The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Summary

1. The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation—The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789. As a result of this revolution sovereignty centralized in the body of French Citizens. The French revolutionaries introduced many measures and practices that could create a sense of common identity amongst the French people.

2. Napoleon Bonaparte—Through a return to monarchy, Napoleon Bonaparte incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient. Napoleon introduced The Civil Code in 1804, which is known as ‘Napoleonic Code’. The Civil Code did away with all privileges based on birth established equality before the law and secured the right to property. This code was implemented in the regions under French control.

3. The Aristocracy and the New Middle Class—Socially and politically, a landed aristocracy was the dominant class or the Europe an continent but this powerful aristocracy was numerically a small group. The majority of the population was made up of the peasantry on account of development of trade and industry commerce classes came into existance.

In the beginning of 19th century new social groups came into being; a working class population and middle classes made up of industrialists, businessmen and professionals. It was among the educated, liberal middle classes that ideas of national unity following the abolition of aristocratic privileges gained popularity.

4. Meaning of Liberal Nationalism—For the new middle classes liberalism stood for freedom for the individual equality of all before the law. Politically, it emphasized the concept of government by consent. Since the French revolution, liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privilages a constitution and representative government through parliament. In the economic sphere liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.

5. A new conservatism after 1815—After the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, representatives of the European powers—Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria, met at Vienna Congress to draw up a settlement for Europe. These representatives drew up the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic Wars. The Vienna Congress set up a new conservative order in Europe. Conservative regime set up in 1815 were autocratic.

6. Guiseppe Mazzini (The Revolutionary)—During the years following 1815 the fear of

repression drove many liberal nationalists underground. Giuseppe Mazzini was a great revolutionary of Italy. He established two underground societies—‘Young Italy’ and ‘Young Europe’. He presented a programme for unified Italy.

7. The Age of Revolutions : 1830–1848—(i) A revolution broke out in France in July 1830. As a result of this revolution, constitutional monarchy was established in France. In 1821 the people of Greece started their struggle for freedom and ultimately in 1832 Greece was recognised as an independent nation.

(ii) In February, 1848, a revolution broke out in France. As a result of this revolution, republic was set up in France. In 1848, in German states, revolutions broke out. The Frankfurt Parliament drafted a constitution for a German Nation. When the deputies offered the crown to Friedrich Wilhelm IV, King of Prussia, he rejected it. Thus the revolution of 1848 did not succeed.

8. Unification of Germany—The nationalists of Germany started their movement under Prussia for the unification of Germany. Prime Minister of Prussia Otto von Bismarck, followed the policy of ‘Iron and Blood’ and during the period of seven years. He defeated Denmark, Austria and France and completed the process of unification of Germany. The new German Empire was proclaimed on 18th January, 1871. The king of Prussia William I was declared the king of New German Empire.

9. Unification of Italy—In the middle of nineteenth century Italy was divided into seven states. The revolutionary leader of Italy Giuseppe Mazzini presented a programme for Unitary Italian Republic. He established a secret society called young Italy in 1831. The Prime Minister of Sardinia-Piedmont Cavour defeated Austria with the assistance of France. Another revolutionary leader Garibaldi conquered Sicily and Naples in 1860. In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy.

10. Britain—There was no British nation prior to the eighteenth century. A revolution broke out in 1688 in England. As a result of this revolution, the Parliament of England seized power from the monarchy and through this Parliament, a nation-state was formed with England at its centre. The Act of union (1707) between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of the ‘United Kingdom of Great Britain’. In 1801, Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the ‘United Kingdom’. A new ‘British nation’ was formed in which English culture was dominant.

11. Visualising the Nation—Artists in the 18th and 19th centuries personified a nation and represented a country as if it were a person. Nations were then portrayed as female figures. The female figures became an allegory of the Nation. In France, Marianne became the allegory of French Nation. In Germany Germania became the allegory of the German nation.

12. Nationalism and Imperialism—By the last quarter of the nineteenth century, nationalism no longer remained its idealistic liberal democratic sentiment of the 1st half of the century, but became a narrow creed with limited ends. Due to the spread of nationalism, many states of the Balkan region started their struggle for freedom against the Ottoman Empire. Many European subject nationalities broke away from the control of Ottoman Empire and declared independence.

On the other hand, the Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other and each hoped to get more territory at the expense of the others. In addition to this, rivalry started among the big nations in Balkan region. Consequently, a series of wars started in this region and finally the First World War.

Important Dates and Events

S. No.	Date	Events
1.	1688	British parliament seizes power from the monarchy.
2.	1707	Act of Union between Scotland and England.
3.	1789	The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution.
4.	1797	Napoleon invades Italy, Napoleonic wars begin.
5.	1801	Ireland was incorporated into United Kingdom forcefully.
6.	1804	Napoleonic code was introduced.
7.	1807	Italian revolutionary Giuseppe Mazzini was born.
8.	1814-1815	Fall of Napoleon, the Vienna Peace Settlement.
9.	1821	Greek struggle for independence begins.
10.	1830	The first upheaval took place in France.
11.	1831	An armed rebellion took place against Russian rule.
12.	1832	Treaty of Constantinople recognized Greece as an independent state.
13.	1833	The founding of Young Europe is Berne.
14.	1834	A Custom Union or Zollverein was formed at the initiative of Prussia.
15.	1848	Revolutions in Europe, Artisans, industrial workers and peasants revolt against economic hardships, middle class demanded constitutions and representative governments, Italians, Germans, Magyars, Poles, Czechs etc. demand nation states.
16.	1859-70	Unification of Italy.
17.	1861	Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed King of United Italy.
18.	1866-1871	Unification of Germany.
19.	1871	Prussian King, William I, was proclaimed German Emperor in a Germany held at Versailles.
20.	1905	Slav nationalism gathers force in the Habsburg and Ottoman Empires.
21.	1914	First World War begins.

In-text Questions

Activity—Page-3

Question—In what way do you think this print (Text Book Fig. 1) depicts a utopian vision?

Answer. This picture was prepared by a French artist Frederic Sorrieu in 1848, visualising his dream of a world made up of democratic and social Republics. This figure shows the people of Europe and America—men and women of all ages and social classes marching in a long train and offering homage of the statue of liberty as

they pass by it. This figure depicts a utopian vision because it is actually unlikely to exist. Jesus, saints and angels from heaven have their eyes on this scene. That situation would be idealistic at that time. Thus, this picture reflects the imaginative vision of the painter.

Discuss—Page-4

Question—Summarise the attributes of a nation, as Renan understands them. Why, in his view, are nations important?

Answer—According to the understanding of Renan, the attributes of a nation are following ones—

(i) A nation is the culmination of a long past of endeavours sacrifice and devotion.

(ii) A heroic past, great men, glory that is the social capital upon which one bases a national idea.

(iii) A nation is a large-scale solidarity. Its existence is a daily plebiscite.

(iv) If any one has the right to be consulted, it is the inhabitant.

(v) A nation never has any real interest in annexing or holding on to a country against its will.

(vi) The existence of nations is a good thing a necessity even.

Importance of Nations—In Renan's views, the existence of nations is a good thing because their existence is a guarantee of liberty which will be lost if the world has only one law and one master.

Discuss—Page-10

Question—Describe the political ends that List hopes to achieve through economic measures.

Answer—Friedrich List, Professor of Economics at the university of Tübingen in Germany, described what economic measures could help forge a nation together. According to Friedrich List, the political ends could be achieved through the following measures—

(1) To create a unified economic territory allowing the unhindered movement of goods, people and capital.

(2) Free economic system is the only means to engender national feeling. Tariff barriers should be abolished. The creation of a network of railways further stimulates mobility harnessing economic interests of a nation.

Discuss—Page-11

Question—What is the caricaturist trying to depict? (Fig. 6)

Answer—Conservative regimes set up by Vienna Congress in 1815 were autocratic. They did not tolerate criticism and dissent. People were denied freedom of writing and speech. These regimes imposed censorship laws to curtail the freedom of writing in newspapers, books,

plays and songs. No body was allowed to reflect the ideas of liberty and freedom. The caricaturist is depicting his resentment and painful feelings on the set up of conservative regimes.

Discuss—Page-15

Question—Discuss the importance of language and popular traditions in the creation of national identity.

Answer—The importance of the language and popular traditions in the creation of national identity is given below—

(i) It was through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of the nation was popularised.

(ii) Language and traditions play an important role in developing nation a list sentiments.

(iii) Language and traditions provide the people the feeling of equality in the sphere of the weavers culture.

(iv) Language and traditions unite people and tie them in the threads of pride.

Discuss—Page-16

Question—Describe the cause of the Silesian weavers' uprising. Comment on the viewpoint of the journalist.

Answer—The causes of the Silesian weavers uprising against contractors were as given below

(i) Contractors gave them orders for finished textiles but drastically reduced their payments.

(ii) The viewpoint of the journalist Wilhelm Wolff was that the condition of the weavers was very miserable. The desperate need for jobs had taken advantage of the weavers by the contractors to reduce the prices of the goods they ordered.

Discuss—Page-18

Question—Compare the positions on the question of women's rights voiced by the three writers cited above (Source C, Pg-17). What do they reveal about liberal ideology?

Answer—(i) The liberal politician Carl Welcker was of the view that working sphere of men and women was different from each other. Man is meant for public tasks in the