

From the session 2023-24, the textbooks are rationalised under the new National Education Policy 2020. This **Sanjiv Refresher** is completely based on the new rationalised textbooks.

Sanjiv Refresher

SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS X

Main Features

- Strictly designed as per the CBSE syllabus 2023-24 and latest NCERT rationalised textbooks edition.
- Detailed summary in pointers covering all the important topics.
- Flow-Charts based on important topics.
- Key-terms and Date Line of events.
- NCERT textbooks Exercises and In-text questions with answers.
- Map-based questions as per latest CBSE syllabus.
- Picture Based, Case-Study Based and Source Based Questions.
- Project work on *Consumer Awareness*, *Sustainable Development* and *Social Issues* as directed in latest CBSE syllabus 2023-24.
- Very Short, Short and Long Answer Type Questions with answers under the heading "Let's Know More".
- Objective Type Questions including Multiple-choice Questions, One-word Answer Type Questions as per the latest CBSE syllabus 2023-24.
- Questions for Practice under the heading "Let's Practise More".
- Inclusion of CBSE Board Examination upto 2023 Questions with solution.

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Email : sanjeevprakashanjaipur@gmail.com

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Sanjiv Prakashan,

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[HISTORY]

INDIA AND THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD-II

SECTION I : EVENTS AND PROCESSES

THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

CHAPTER 1

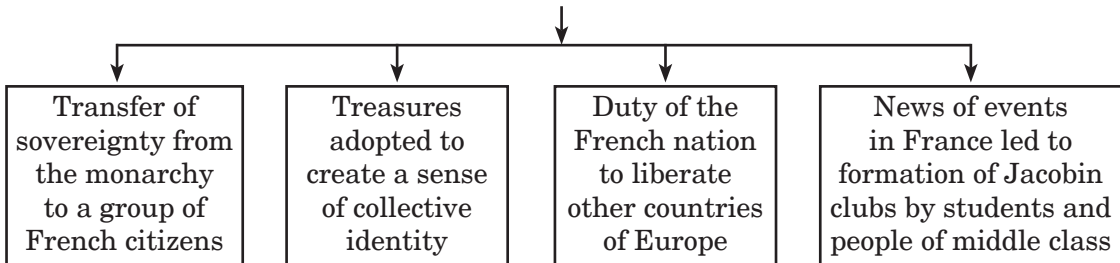
SUMMARY

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.

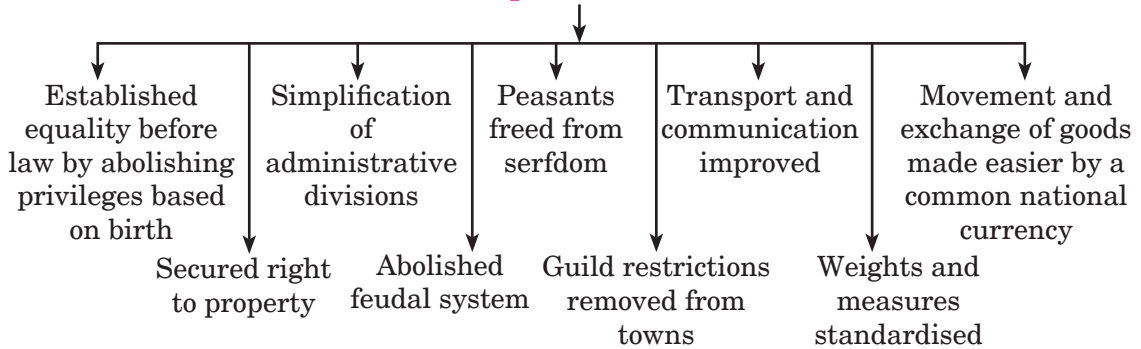
FRANCE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY :

- 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



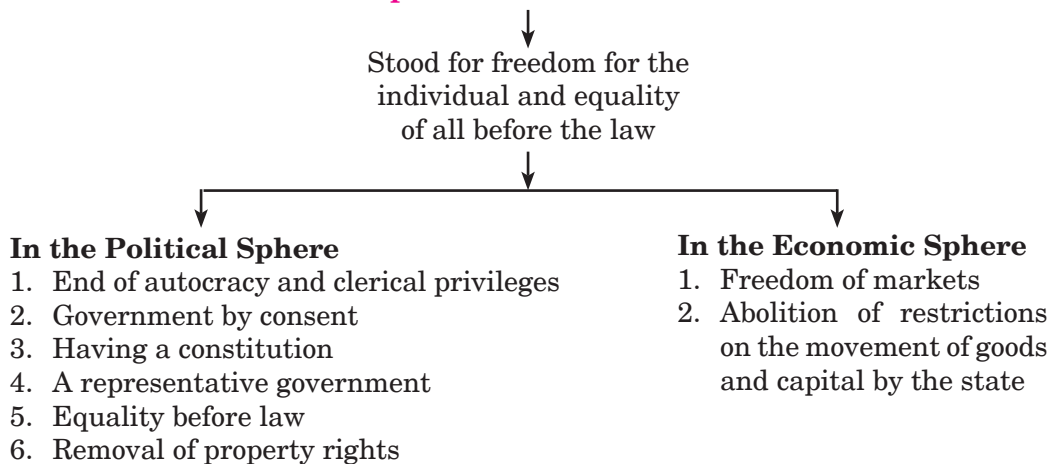
Civil or Napoleonic Code (1804)



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.

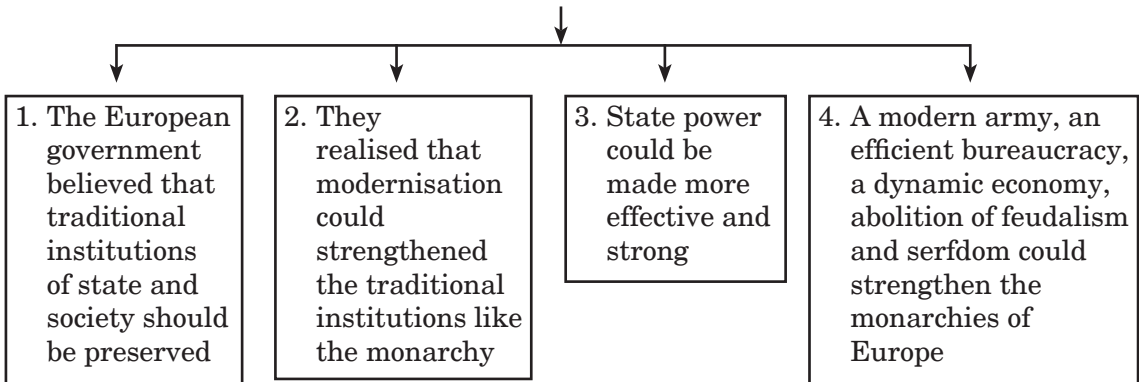
Concept of Liberal Nationalism



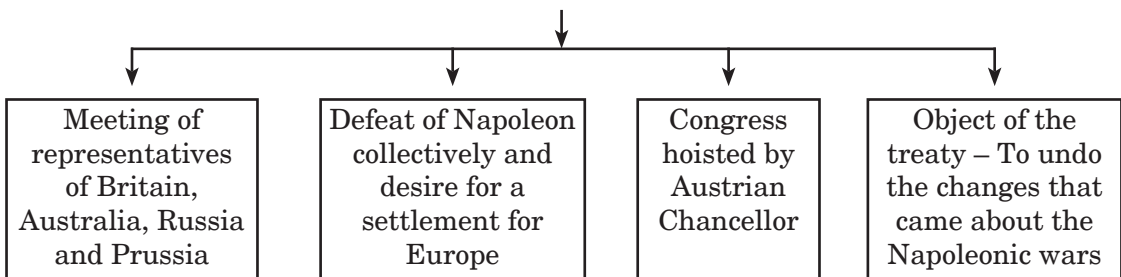
Era of Conservatism :

- 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.

Romanticism and Nationalism :

- Nationalism did not come about only through territorial expansion.
- Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation art and poetry, stories and music helped express and shape nationalist feelings.
- Romanticism played a crucial role in arousing the nationalist sentiment.
- A nation was personified in the mind of people as a female figure.
- The use of vernacular language and popularisation of folklore led to the mobilisation of masses. For example, in Poland, the use of Polish reflected the fight against Russian dominance.

Economic Hardships and Popular Revolts :

- The 1830s were years of great economic hardships in Europe.
- With increasing population, increasing unemployment, feudal obligations, dues and rising prices of food grains there was widespread unrest across countries.
- Where the aristocracy still enjoyed power.
- In 1848, in Paris, food shortages and unemployment led to the people's revolt.
- Louis Philippe was forced to flee and the National Assembly was proclaimed a Republic.
- Granted suffrage to all adult males above 21 and guaranteed the right to work.
- In 1845, the Silesian weavers rose in protest against the contractors who had provided them raw materials and gave them orders for finished textiles but tremendously reduced their payments.
- On 4 June, at 2 p.m., a group of weavers marched to their contractor's mansion to raise their voice against the injustice. One section of the group caused damage to the contractor's property.
- Another group broke into the storehouse and plundered it of supplies of cloth which they tore to shreds. The contractor called the army for help and violence ensued, claiming eleven weavers' lives.
- The liberal middle-class across countries gathered force and demanded the creation of nation-states based on parliamentary principles.
- Middle-class professionals, businessmen and affluent artisans came together in large number of political associations from varied regions of Germany. They gathered in the city of Frankfurt and voted for an all-German National Assembly on 18th May 1848. The first session of the Frankfurt Parliament was convened in the Church of St. Paul. The 831 elected representatives of the Parliament drafted a Constitution for the German nation to be headed by a monarchy subject to a Parliament.

UNIFICATION OF ITALY AND GERMANY :

- Nationalism in European countries was not always associated with democracy and revolution.
- In few regions, conservative elements mobilised nationalist feelings for promoting state power and achieving political domination over Europe. For example, the unification of Germany and Italy.

Unification of Germany :

- Nationalist feelings were widespread among middle-class Germans.
- Following the establishment of the Frankfurt Parliament in 1848, repressive measures were adopted by the forces of monarchy and military with support from the aristocracy of Prussia.

CONSUMER RIGHTS

CHAPTER 5

PROJECT WORK

CONSUMER AWARENESS

Aim—To create awareness among the people of their consumer rights and duties.



Consumer—A person who has indicated his or her willingness to obtain goods and/or services from a supplier with the intention of paying of them.

- Someone who has purchased goods and/or services for personal consumption.
- A person or group of people, such as a household, who are the final users of products or services.

Exploitation of Consumers—Due to the expansion of business activities in an economy we have a variety of goods available in the market. The demand for goods and services is influenced by the advertisements in television, newspapers and magazines.

When we, as consumer, do not have sufficient information about the products we normally get exploited and sometimes even harassed by business community like –

- Sub-standard quality products
- Higher prices than the prescribed price
- Duplicate articles
- Artificial scarcity
- False and incomplete information

Factors Causing Exploitation of Consumers—

* **Limited information**—In the absence of information about the different products like price, quality, conditions of usage consumers may make a wrong choice.

* **Limited supply**—When the supply of goods is less or limited means less than requirement. It leads to price escalation.

* **Limited competition**—It is a condition when one or a few people controls the production and supply of a product.

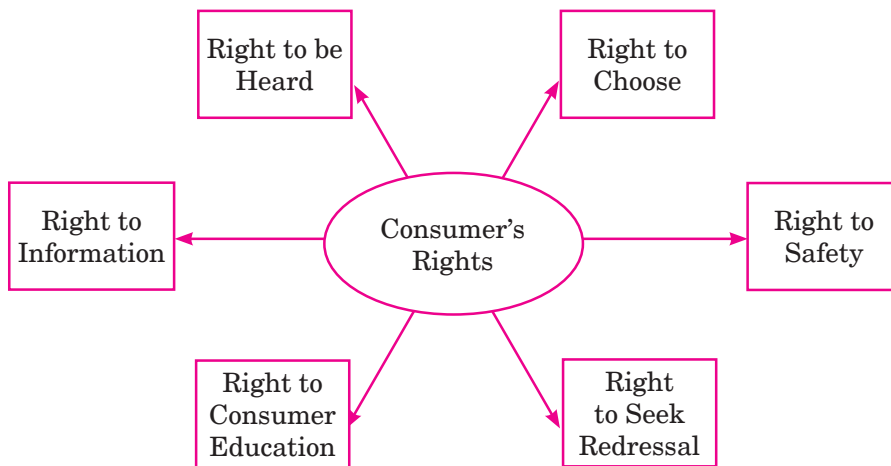
* **Illiteracy/lack of awareness**—When consumers are illiterate or not aware about a product they may make a wrong choice in buying or choosing the product.

Duties of Consumers—



- * Buying quality products at reasonable price.
- * To check the weights and measures before making purchase.
- * Reading the label carefully.
- * To produce the bill, cash received warranty etc.
- * Shopping carefully and wisely.
- * Understanding the terms of the sale.
- * Reading and following instructions.

Rights of Consumers—



- 1. Right to be Heard**—Right to be heard means that consumer's interests will receive due consideration at appropriate forums.
- 2. Right to Information**—A consumer has the right to be informed about the quality, quantity patency, purity, standard and price of goods so as to protect the consumers against unfair trade practices.
- 3. Right to Choose**—The consumers have right to be assured of wherever possible of access to variety of goods and services at competitive price.
- 4. Right to Safety**—Consumers have the right to be protected against the goods and services which can be hazardous and producers should follow the norms.
- 5. Right to Seek Redressal**—Consumers have the right to get compensation or remedy for any unfair trade or exploitation.
- 6. Right to Consumer Education**—Consumers should be well informed and aware of their rights.