

CLASS IX (SOCIAL SCIENCE)

PROJECT WORK CLASS X (2022-23)

05 Periods

05 Marks

1. **Every student** has to compulsorily undertake **any one project** on the following topics:

Consumer Awareness

OR

Social Issues

OR

Sustainable Development

20

20

2. **Objective:** The overall objective of the project work is to help students gain an insight and pragmatic understanding of the theme and see all the Social Science disciplines from interdisciplinary perspective. It should also help in enhancing the Life Skills of the students.

Students are expected to apply the Social Science concepts that they have learnt over the years in order to prepare the project report.

If required, students may go out for collecting data and use different primary and secondary resources to prepare the project. If possible, various forms of art may be integrated in the project work.

3. The distribution of marks over different aspects relating to Project Work is as follows:

S. No.	Aspects	Marks
a.	Content accuracy, originality and analysis	2
b.	Presentation and creativity	2
c.	Viva Voce	1

4. The projects carried out by the students in different topics should subsequently be shared among themselves through interactive sessions such as exhibitions, panel discussions, etc.

5. All documents pertaining to assessment under this activity should be meticulously maintained by concerned schools.

6. A Summary Report should be prepared highlighting:

- objectives realized through individual work and group interactions;
- calendar of activities;
- innovative ideas generated in the process ;
- list of questions asked in viva voce.

7. It is to be noted here by all the teachers and students that the projects and models prepared should be made from eco-friendly products without incurring too much expenditure.

8. The Project Report can be handwritten/digital.

9. The Project Work needs to enhance cognitive, affective, and psychomotor skills of the learners. It will include self-assessment and peer assessment, and progress of the child in project-based and inquiry-based learning, art integrated activities, experiments, models, quizzes, role plays, group work, portfolios, etc., along with teacher

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WORKSHEET 1. (i)

History Class X

Chapter - Nationalism in India.

Answer the following questions briefly:

1. When did Mahatma Gandhi return to India from South Africa?
2. Who wrote Hind Swaraj?
3. Who led the peasants in Awadh?
4. What did the term 'begar' mean?
5. What was the main problem with the Simon Commission?
6. Where was Gandhiji's ashram located?
7. Who were the 'Sanatanis'?
8. Who organised the Dalits into the Depressed Classes Association?
9. Who wrote the 'Vande Matram'?
10. Who started Khilafat Movement in India?

Short Answer Questions

1. What were the effects of the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre?
2. What were the causes of withdrawal of the Non Co-operation Movement?
3. How did colonialism lead to the growth of Modern Nationalism?
4. Explain Gandhiji's early experiments of Satyagraha?
5. Why did the rich peasants refuse to participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement, when it restarted in 1932?
6. How did B.R. Ambedkar lift the Dalits and take their cause to the British parliament?
7. Which two factors shaped Indian politics by the late 1920's?
8. Why the offer of Dominion Status by Lord Irwin was rejected by Congress?
9. Why was 'salt' considered as more effective weapon for protest against British?
10. What were Gandhiji's view on women's participation on national movement?
11. "When the Civil Disobedience Movement started there was an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust between communities"? Why was it so?
12. "Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian Folklores? Elaborate.

Long Answer Questions

1. "British rule in India would have collapsed if Indians had not cooperated". How did this statement help in starting a mass movement in India against the British rule?
2. How did large scale participation of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement become an important feature?
3. What do you mean by collective belongingness and how was it practised in India by Indians?
4. What was the condition of India during the World War I?
5. In what way did Mahatma Gandhi give recognition to 'Dalits'?
6. How did icons and symbols advocate nationalism?

NATIONALISM IN INDIA
WORKSHEET-1 (33)
VERY SHORT QUESTIONS

- Q.1. When did Mahatma Gandhi return to India ?
Ans. 1915.
- Q.2. Name any two methods used by Gandhiji to Fight against the Britishers.
Ans. (i) Satyagraha (ii) Non-Violence.
- Q.3. Name any four places where Satyagraha was launched by Gandhiji.
Ans. (i) Champaran – Bihar
(ii) Kheda – Gujarat
(iii) Ahmedabad – Gujarat
(iv) South Africa
- Q.4. Name the Act which gave enormous powers to the government to repress political activities.
Ans. Rowlatt Act.
- Q.5. Name the General who was responsible for the Jallianwala Bagh incident.
Ans. General Dyer.
- Q.6. Why did Mahatma Gandhi call off Rowlatt Satyagraha ?
Ans. Gandhiji called off Rowlatt Satyagraha due to spread of violence.
- Q.7. What was Rowlatt Act ?
Ans. It was the black act which gave power to the government and the police to repress political activities, and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.
- Q.8. How did Mahatma Gandhi react against the Rowlatt Act ?
Ans. Mahatma Gandhi decided to launch a non – violent Civil Disobedience Movement against the unjust law.
- Q.9. Mention the limitation of Rowlatt Satyagraha.
Ans. (i) It was limited mostly in cities and towns.
(ii) People started using violent methods so Gandhiji had to call off the Satyagraha.
- Q.10. Why was the Khilafat Committee formed ?
Ans. The Khilafat Committee was formed to defend the khalifa's temporal powers.
- Q.11. Who was the writer of the book 'Hind Swaraj' ?
Ans. Mahatma Gandhi.
- Q.12. When was the Non-cooperation Khilafat Movement launched ?
Ans. January 1921.
- Q.13. Who was Baba Ramchandra ?
Ans. He was a Sanyasi who led Non-cooperation movement in Awadh.
- Q.14. What were the major demands of the peasants who participated in the Non cooperation Khilafat movement ? Mention any two ?
Ans. (i) Reduction of revenue. (ii) Abolition of begar.
- Q.15. Why the tribal peasants participated in the Non-cooperation Khilafat movement ?
Ans. The colonial government had closed large forests areas, preventing people from entering the forests to graze their cattle or to collect wood and fruits.
- Q.16. What was the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 ?
Ans. Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission.
- Q.17. When was Non-Cooperation Movement withdrawn by Gandhiji ? Give reason.
Ans. The Non Cooperation movement was withdrawn in 1922 because of a violent incident in Chauri Chaura.
- Q.18. Who were the founders of the Swaraj Party ?
Ans. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru.
- Q.19. Who was Alluri Sitaram Raju ?
Ans. He was a nationalist of Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh who lead the Non Cooperation of 1921.

- Q.20. What was the course of Dandi March ?
Ans. The march was over 240 miles, from Gandhiji's ashram in Sabarmati to the Gujarati coastal town of Dandi.
- Q.21. Who was Abdul Ghaffar Khan ?
Ans. He was a devoted disciple of Mahatma Gandhi who led the Civil Disobedience movement in Peshawar.
- Q.22. Name the functioning constitutional system of the Commission which was formed in India. Who was the President of the Commission.
Ans. Simon Commission. Sir John Simon was the President.
- Q.23. What is the importance of the Lahore Congress session of 1929 ?
Ans. It was the session in which the demand of 'Purna Swaraj' or full independence for India was made.
- Q.24. When and under whose leadership was Civil Disobedience movement launched ?
Ans. The Civil Disobedience Movement was launched in 1930 under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.
- Q.25. What was the main motive of the Salt March ?
Ans. To break the Salt law.
- Q.26. Which incident marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement ?
Ans. On 6th April, Mahatma Gandhi ceremonially violated the Salt Act, manufacturing salt by boiling sea water. This incident marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- Q.27. What was Gandhi-Irwin Pact ?
Ans. The pact which was signed between Gandhiji and Lord Irwin on 5th March 1931. Under this pact Gandhiji consented to participate in a Round Table Conference in London whereas government agreed to release all the political prisoners.
- Q.28. When was Gandhi Irwin Pact signed ?
Ans. 5th March 1931.
- Q.29. Why the rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the Civil Disobedience movement ?
Ans. For them the fight for Swaraj was a struggle against high revenues.
- Q.30. The Congress was unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns during Civil Disobedience movement. Give reason.
Ans. Because it did not want to raise issue that might upset the rich peasants and landlords.
- Q.31. Who announced a vague offer of 'Dominion Status' for India in 1929 ?
Ans. Viceroy Irwin.
- Q.32. Name any two organisations which were formed by the business class to organise their business interests.
Ans. (i) Indian Industrial Commercial and Congress. (ii) Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries.
- Q.33. Name any two industrialists who actively participated in the Civil Disobedience movement.
Ans. (i) Purshottamdas Thakurdas
- Q.34. (i) Why the Congress ignored the dalits or oppressed for a long time ?
(ii) Name the national leader who declared that swaraj would not come for a hundred years if untouchability was not eliminated.
Ans. (i) The Congress had ignored the dalits for fear of offending the sanatanis the conservative high caste Hindus. (ii) Mahatma Gandhi.
- Q.35. Who organised the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association ?
Ans. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
- Q.36. Why Dr. B.R. Ambedkar clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the Second Round Table Conference ?
Ans. B.R. Ambedkar clashed over the issue of separate electorates for dalits.
- Q.37. Name the Pact which gave the Depressed Classes reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils.
Ans. Poona Pact signed in 1932.
- Q.38. Who was the author of the novel Anandamath ?
Ans. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.
- Q.39. Who published a massive four volume collection of Tamil Folk tales, The Folklore of Southern India ?
Ans. Natesa Sastri.

BOHRA PUBLIC SCHOOL

WORKSHEET - 3

CLASS.X

Subject : Political Science

ASSIGNMENT 3.

TOPIC: Federalism

- 1) A system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country is called:
a) Federalism b) Unitary government c) Union government d) State government
- 2) One example of coming together federations is:
a) India b) Spain c) USA d) Canada
- 3) Currency is the subject of:
a) Union List b) State list c) Concurrent list
- 4) Power sharing arrangement can be changed by satisfaction of legislatures at least:
a) one-third of states b) half of the total states
c) two-thirds of total states d) one-fourth of total states
- 5) A few gram panchayats are grouped together to form a:
a) panchayat samiti b) Gram Sabha c) zila parishad d) municipality
- 6) What is federalism?
- 7) Explain the two levels/tiers of federalism. Which is the third tier?
- 8) What is the difference in unitary and federal system?
- 9) Explain the key features of federalism.
- 10) How are 'coming together' federations formed?
- 11) How are 'holding together' federations formed?
- 12) What makes India a federal country?
- 13) How can power sharing arrangement between Union and State Government be changed?
- 14) What is the language policy of Indian federation?
- 15) Explain the centre-state relations before and after 1990.
- 16) Explain the linguistic diversity of India.
- 17) What steps were taken in 1992 to strengthen three-tiers of democracy?

Assignment based on Chapter : 2 - Sectors of Indian Economy

Module - 2/2

1. The sectors are classified into public and private sector on the basis of?
a) Employment conditions. c) Ownership of enterprises.
b) Nature of economic activity. d) Number of workers employed in the enterprise
2. A _____ proportion of labourers in India are working for the unorganised sector.
3. GDP is the sum total of the value of _____ produced during a particular year.
4. Services based on information technology are a part of _____ sector.
5. Give another name for disguised unemployment.
6. Name the sectors formed on the basis of ownership.
7. Distinguish between open unemployment and disguised unemployment.
8. What do you mean by underemployment or disguised unemployment?
9. How to create more employment in the agricultural sector? Give suggestions.
10. Write a note on NREGA.
11. How are the sectors classified on the basis of economic conditions? Explain the sectors.
12. How should the workers in the unorganized sector be protected?
13. Distinguish between Public & Private Sector.
14. Explain how Public Sector contributes to the economic development of the country?
15. Distinguish between Organised and Unorganised Sector.

ch 2 forest and wildlifeVery short a/Ans

- (i) Give 2 examples of rare species.
- (ii) Mention any 2 factors responsible for depleting our forests and wildlife.
- (iii) How do tribal people of India deplete the forests?
- (iv) Which species of India's flora and fauna are on the verge of extinct?
- (v) What are biomes?
- (vi) How is an ecosystem farmed?
- (vii) What are normal and vulnerable species?
- (viii) What is Chipko Movement?

Q.2 Short and Long a/Ans

- (i) What is the importance of forests?
- (ii) Why is it necessary to increase the area of forest in India?
- (iii) "The diverse flora and fauna of India is under threat" Give reasons.
- (iv) What is our Govt. doing to conserve forest and wildlife?
- (v) Why is biodiversity important for human lives?
- (vi) How have human activities affected the depletion of flora and fauna?
- (vii) What is our community doing for the conservation of forest and wildlife?