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Prescribed by SCERT Kerala Education Board

 OSWAAL

KERALA SSLC

FOR
2017
EXAM

QUESTION BANK

with Complete Solutions

CLASS 10

SOCIAL SCIENCE I & II (PART - 2)

Based on Latest SCERT Textbook issued by
Department of Education, Government of Kerala in 2016

Includes Onam Question Paper issued by SSLC Board
along with Scheme of Evaluation

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(Issued by SSLC Board in November 2016)**

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PREFACE

Malcolm Forbes said “Education's purpose is to replace an empty mind with an open one” and this is something which is always followed by Government of Kerala, Department of Education, whether through their education system framework or recent enhancement in their curriculum. The aim of their Curriculum is not just to let learners obtain basic knowledge but to make them life-long learners.

The purpose of this book is to nurture individuality and thus enhance one's innate potentials which help in increasing the self-study mode for students. This book strengthens knowledge and attitude related to subject. This book is designed in such a way that students can set their own goals and can improve their problem solving and thinking skills.

This book is strictly as per the latest SCERT Kerala Textbook, introduced by SSLC Board in 2016. It follows the latest syllabus prescribed by the board. It contains all types of questions like Textbook Questions, VSA Questions (Very Short Answer), SA Questions (Short Answer), MCQs (Multiple Choice Questions) and LA Questions (Long Answer). A synopsis is given for every chapter which contains important points from that chapter. Each chapter has high quality figures wherever required for better, fast and clear understanding.

OSWAAL SSLC Question Bank is different and better in terms of High Quality Questions which are developed by 'OSWAAL Expert Panel' which ensures success in examination. The Question Bank is arranged 'Topic-Wise' where each topic from every chapter is explained in detail. High quality figures and Flow charts are given to improve retention of concepts.

Through OSWAAL Books students are taught how to think, not what to think. We at OSWAAL Books try to use quality content, standard language, creativity and high quality figures, which makes readers to enjoy it because we believe if our readers don't enjoy reading our book then there is no use in reading it at all. This is one of the reasons that the scope of this book extends from students to teachers. Teachers can use this book as a perfect teaching guide and students can use this book for good learning and practice.

At last we would like to thank our authors, editors, reviewers and specially students whom we request to send suggestions regularly which will help in continuous improvement of this book and will make this book “One of the Best”. Wish you all Happy Learning.

–Publisher

Why Topic Wise Question Banks Are A Better Choice than Previous Year's Papers ?

Question Banks	Previous Years' Papers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Chapter-wise and Topic –wise presentation in Question Banks facilitates systematic study.2. Question Banks can be referred to by the students throughout the year as well as at the completion of each chapter in school.3. Question Banks, take into account any changes in syllabus or layout and hence are fully updated and aligned as per the latest specifications by the Board.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Year Wise presentation restricts methodical flow of learning.2. These can be referred to only after the completion of the full syllabus in school.3. Previous Years' questions cannot be changed and hence fail to be adept with the latest Board specifications

FIRST TERMINAL EVALUATION 2016

Social Science

(Issued by SSLC Board in November 2016)

Standard : X

Score : 80

Time : 2½ hour

General Instructions :

1. 15 minutes is given as cool off time. This time is to be used for reading and understanding the questions
2. Write down answers for all questions
3. For questions having choices, only one need to be answered.
4. The score for each question is given along with the question

1. Name the organisation in Rajasthan whose activities led to the legislation of the Right to Information Act. (1)
2. How did the European countries and America establish supremacy in China through the opium trade and the Open Door Policy? (2)
3. Identify the season referred to by each of the given hints.
(i) The season between summer and winter.
(ii) The season between winter and summer. (2)
4. Which are the international organisations that helped to accelerate Globalisation? (2)
5. Which programme ensures the integrated development of children up to 6 years? (1)
6. State the circumstance that led to the establishment of the rule of Fascist party in Italy. (2)
7. Analyse the problems faced by the Palestine people against the backdrop of West Asian issues. (3)
8. Explain how the British controlled the trade and commerce of the American colonies through Mercantilist laws. (4)
9. Prepare a note by analysing the peculiarities of 21st March and 23rd September. (3)
10. Explain how the imperialist rivalry led the world countries to the First World War, based on the following indicators :
(i) Imperialist crisis
(ii) Formation of aggressive nationalist movements
(iii) Formation of military alliances

OR

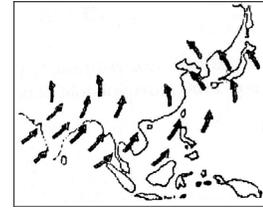
Explain the causes of the Russian Revolution on the basis of the following indicators:

- (i) Pathetic life of people
 - (ii) Dictatorship of the ruler
 - (iii) Influence of Marxist ideology
 - (iv) Formation of Bolshevik Party (6)
11. Calculate the Greenwich meantime, when it is 4 pm Indian Standard Time. (3)
 12. State the role of the Right to Service Act in ensuring services to the people. (2)
 13. How did decline of the Indian industries cause the ruin of the agricultural sector in India during the period of the English East India Company? (3)
 14. Match the following

S.No.	A	B
1.	All India Services	Sales Tax
2.	Central Services	Indian Administrative Service
3.	State Services	Indian Railways

15. "The pitfalls of human resource development is the main reason for poverty in a country". Do you agree with this? Substantiate. (3)
16. Analyse why the cultivators were compelled to cultivate cash crops instead of food crops during the British rule in India. (3)
17. Examine the changes in the duration of day and night during solstices and equinoxes. (2)
18. The government has set up many institutions for healthcare at different levels. Which are they? (3)

- 19. Analyse the influence of the French Revolution on the socio-political systems that existed in Europe. (4)
- 20. What are the similarities and dissimilarities between Lokpal and Lokayukta. (3)
- 21. Answer the following questions by observing the given diagram.
 - (i) Which is the periodic wind shown in the diagram?
 - (ii) Identify the season during which this wind blows.
 - (iii) What causes the wind to blow from the Indian Ocean to the Indian Sub Continent?
 - (iv) From which direction does this wind blow? why?



OR

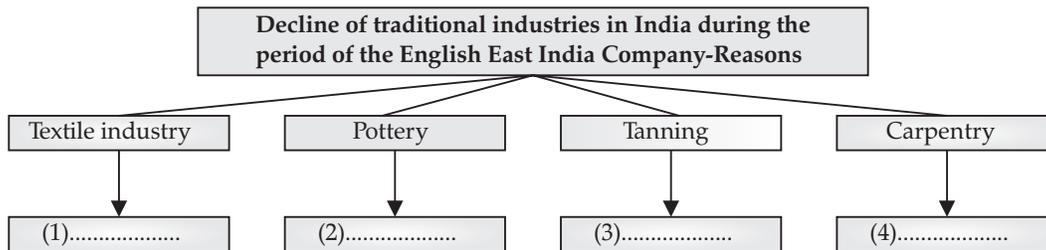
Answer the following questions based on the Global Pressure Belts.

- (i) Which are the pressure belts in the northern hemisphere? (6)
 - (ii) Explain the formation of the Equatorial Low Pressure Belt and Sub Polar Low Pressure Belts. (6)
22. Complete the following table :

Axis Powers	Allied powers
Germany	China
.....
.....

(2)

- 23. Which institution spearheads population census? Analyze the need for demographic studies. (2)
- 24. Which are the institutions that recruit candidates to Central Services and State Services? Why they are called Constitutional Institutions? . (2)
- 25. Complete the flow chart below :



(4)

- 26. Re-arrange the data in column B according to that in column A.

A	B
Sea breeze	Summer season
Mountain breeze	Winter season
South west monsoon	Day
North east monsoon	Night

(4)

- 27. What are planetary winds? Which are they? Write a description on the planetary winds blowing from Subtropical high pressure regions to Equatorial region. (5)



SOLUTIONS

(Scheme of Valuation, 2016)

Q. No.	Answers	Marks
1.	Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sanghatan.	1
2.	Opium Trade : Adversely affected the physical and mental aspects of the chinese-resulted in economic and mental slavery. Open Door Policy : China became the sphere influence of imperialistic nations. It opened the Chinese market for all nations.	2
3.	(i) Autumn season, (ii) Spring season.	1+1
4.	World Bank, IMF, WTO.	1 + 1
5.	ICDS—Integrated Child Development Scheme.	1
6.	(i) Warsaw pact after the First World War. (ii) Economic crisis and Inflation. (iii) Political instability and failure of government.	1 1
7.	After the formation of Israel in 1948, there occurred many wars between Israel and the Arab nations—Israel invaded Palestine—Palestine people took refuge in different Arab countries under the leadership of Yasser Arafat, Palestine Liberation Organisation took efforts for the liberation of Palestine.	3
8.	England established trade regulation on America through the Mercantilist Laws. They were : (i) Only the ships of America or England should be used for trade. (ii) The commodities such as sugar, wool, cotton, tobacco should only be exported to England. (iii) All the legal documents of America should bear the stamp of England. (iv) The expenditure of the British army in the colonies should be met by the colonies. (v) Import duty should be paid for the commodities such as glass, paper, tea imported in the colonies.	4
9.	On March 21 and September 23 the relative position of Sun will be on top of the equator. So the duration of day on both the hemispheres will be equal. This phenomena is known as Equinox.	3
10.	(1) Moroccan Crisis —Crisis between Germany and France regarding the possession of Morocco. An interim settlement was reached by giving French Congo to Germany and Morocco was retained by France. But this could only provide a temporary settlement and still the rivalry continued. (2) Balkan Crisis —Imperialistic rivalry between the western imperialistic countries after the disintegration of Ottoman empire regarding the Balkan states. Movements formed due to aggressive nationalism. (1) Pan-Slav Movement —Russian move to protect the slave people. (2) Pan-German Movement —Germany's move to verify the unity among the Teutonic people. (3) France revenge to Alsace —Lorraine which was controlled by Germany. Formation of Military Alliance Military Alliance formed before the World War 1 were Triple Entente —Britain, France, Russia. Triple Alliance —Germany, Italy, Austria, Hungary. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> Causes for Russian Revolution (i) Burden of People (a) The low agricultural production and increased taxation further burdened the common man. (b) The workers treated as slaves in the factories owned by foreigners. (ii) Dictatorship All the rights, privileges were given to royal member and their ministers.	6

	<p>(iii) Influence of Marxist Ideology The Marxian ideology motivated the workers. The ideologies were propagated by Marx and Engels. They urged the people to control the mode of production which were owned by the capitalists. The workers formed Socialistic Democratic Workers Party which conducted strikes against their producers.</p> <p>(iv) Formation of Bolshevik Party The Social Democratic Workers party later was divided as Bolsheviks party and Mensheviks party. The Mensheviks party tried to represent and safeguard the nobles and it became a minority. The Bolsheviks party under the leadership of Lenin represented the farmers and workers.</p>													
11.	The difference between India and Greenwich is 5½ hours. Greenwich time is 5½ hours less than Indian standard time. It will be 10:30 am in Greenwich when it's 4 pm in India.	3												
12.	It ensures surety and accuracy in Government services too. The act specifies prescribed time limit for rendering service. The officer in charge should pay penalty if he/she fails to render service within the time limit. It is an initiative of the government to increase the efficiency of public administration.	1 1												
13.	Due to the decline of industries, the people migrated to rural areas. This increased the agricultural working class as majority took up agriculture as livelihood. The increase in agricultural working class resulted in small land holdings. This in turn hindered the agricultural production.	1 1 1												
14.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>S.No.</th> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>All India Services</td> <td>Indian Administrative Service.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Central Services</td> <td>Indian Railways</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>State Services</td> <td>Sales Tax.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	S.No.	A	B	1.	All India Services	Indian Administrative Service.	2.	Central Services	Indian Railways	3.	State Services	Sales Tax.	1 1 1
S.No.	A	B												
1.	All India Services	Indian Administrative Service.												
2.	Central Services	Indian Railways												
3.	State Services	Sales Tax.												
15.	<p>(i) For the economic development of the country the human resources should also be developed along with natural resources</p> <p>(ii) The human influence in natural resources increases production and economic development.</p> <p>(iii) So it is essential to develop human resources for the complete development of the country and for the eradication of poverty and similar problems.</p>	3												
16.	<p>(i) Taxation was high during the British rule.</p> <p>(ii) Tax should be given as money on the prescribed day.</p> <p>(iii) So the farmers restarted to grow crops having more commercial value.</p> <p>(iv) The crops required for European Countries fetched them more profit.</p> <p>(v) These circumstances made the farmers change their cultivation from food crops to cash crops.</p>	3												
17.	<p>(i) During Equinox the duration of day in the Northern hemisphere and Southern hemisphere is equal</p> <p>(ii) During Summer Solstice the duration of day in the Northern hemisphere and the duration of night in the Southern hemisphere will be long.</p> <p>(iii) During Winter Solstice the duration of night in the Northern hemisphere and the duration of day in the Southern hemisphere will be long.</p>	2												
18.	<p>(i) Medical Colleges</p> <p>(ii) District Hospitals</p> <p>(iii) Community Health Centre</p> <p>(iv) Primary Health Centre</p> <p>(v) Health Sub Centres</p>	3												
19.	<p>(i) Put an end to feudalism in Europe</p> <p>(ii) Gave importance of democracy</p> <p>(iii) Made way for the rise of nationalism</p> <p>(iv) Helped the growth of middle class and lower class</p> <p>(v) Become a threat to other dictatorships in Europe.</p>	4												

20.	<p>(i) Lokpal and Lokayukta were formed to stop the corruption in administration, bureaucracy and national level</p> <p>(ii) Lokpal was formed to stop corruption in the national level</p> <p>(iii) Lokayukta was formed to stop corruption in the state level</p>	3										
21.	<p>(i) South west monsoon wind</p> <p>(ii) Summer Season</p> <p>(iii) Due to high temperature during day time low pressure is formed in the land. At this time wind from high pressure sea area blows to land.</p> <p>(iv) Due to influence of coriolis force the north eastern wind reaching the northern hemisphere changes its direction and blows in the south western direction.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i)</p> <p>(a) Equitorial low pressure belt</p> <p>(b) Sub tropical high pressure belt</p> <p>(c) Sub polar low pressure belt</p> <p>(d) Polar high pressure belt</p> <p>(ii)</p> <p>(a) Equitorial low pressure belt receives vertical rays of sun all around the year. As a result the temperature increases causing the air to increase which in turn causes low pressure.</p> <p>(b) Sub tropical high pressure belt are located between latitudes 25° and 35° N and S. The areas experience high pressure.</p>	6										
22.	<p>Axis Powers- Germany, Italy, Japan</p> <p>Allied Powers- England, France, China</p>	2										
23.	<p>(i) Population register and Census Commissioner officer</p> <p>(ii) To know the human resource status</p> <p>(iii) To know the basic amenities for the people</p> <p>(iv) To calculate the quantity of goods and services required</p> <p>(v) To formulate Socio-economic policies</p>	2										
24.	<p>UPSC - Recruits candidates for All India Services and Central Government Services</p> <p>PSC- Recruits candidates for state services</p> <p>Both UPSC and PSC were formed on constitutional provisions</p>	2										
25.	<p>(i) The import of machine made clothes in large scale. Railways helped the products to be reached all over the country.</p> <p>(ii) Import of aluminium vessels</p> <p>(iii) Large scale export to European countries</p> <p>(iv) Mechanisation and use of iron tools for production</p>	4										
26.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">A</th> <th style="width: 50%;">B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sea Breeze</td> <td>Day</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mountain Breeze</td> <td>Night</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South West Monsoon</td> <td>Summer Season</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North East Monsoon</td> <td>Winter Season</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	A	B	Sea Breeze	Day	Mountain Breeze	Night	South West Monsoon	Summer Season	North East Monsoon	Winter Season	4
A	B											
Sea Breeze	Day											
Mountain Breeze	Night											
South West Monsoon	Summer Season											
North East Monsoon	Winter Season											
27.	<p>(i) Planetary winds are the winds that are formed between the global pressure belts.</p> <p>(ii) The major types of planetary winds are Trade Winds, Westerlies, Polar Easterlies</p> <p>(iii) Trade Winds blow from Subtropical high pressure belt to Equitorial low pressure belt.</p>	5										

Writing Notes

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SOCIAL SCIENCE – I

(PART-2)

CHAPTER

7

INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

OUTLINE

- *Integration of Princely States*
- *Linguistic Reorganization of States*
- *Achievements in Science and Technology*
- *Education*
- *Foreign Policy*
- *Constitution and the First General Election*
- *Progress in Economic Sector*
- *Space Research in India*
- *Cultural Achievements*
- *Panchsheel Principles*

QUICK REVIEW

- During the time of partition, there was an influx of refugees from India to Pakistan and vice versa. It was the greatest refugee migration in the history of world.
- Calcutta, Bihar, Noakhali, Delhi, Punjab and Kashmir witnessed bloody communal riots. As a result, different sections of people lost all their belongings and became refugees. A freedom won by non-violence and tolerance ended up in violence and crime.
- Rehabilitation efforts and affirmative actions of the government solved the problems.
- At the time of Independence there were around six hundred Princely States in Indian Union.
- Integration of princely states into Indian Union was another challenge before the newly formed Government of Independent India.
- Pt. Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and V. P. Menon played a major role in the integration of the princely states. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was the Union Minister entrusted with this mission.
- As a result of their efforts, majority of the princely states signed the Instrument of Accession and joined Indian Union. Each prince had to sign an Instrument of Accession.
- But the states of Junagarh, Hyderabad and Kashmir refused to accede to the Indian Union which led to military action.
- Britain, France, Portugal and Holland were the main European countries which had colonies in India.
- By the beginning of the 19th century the Dutch had transferred their Indian territories to Britain.
- But Pondicherry and Mahe held by France and Goa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli held by Portugal continued to be retained by those countries even after 1947.
- Strong agitations were going on against the French and Portuguese in their Indian possessions. Hence, agitations became intense after 1947.
- The Government of India interfered and requested France and Portugal to leave India. France obliged and left the country in 1954. Thus Pondicherry, Mahe, Yanam and Karaikal came under the direct administration of the central government.
- Portuguese left the country in 1961. Goa and other territories were taken over by the Indian Government.
- The constitution of India is a written document, which layout the working of the government, duties and responsibilities of all the organs of government, and duties and rights of the citizens of India.
- In order to frame the Constitution for India, Constituent Assembly was appointed in the Chairmanship of Dr. Rajendra Prasad. It appointed a drafting committee with Dr B. R. Ambedkar as Chairman. Members of this committee met many times and discussions and debates were held on different issues in order to frame the constitution which could be acceptable to all.
- The Constitution came into effect on 26 January 1950 and India was declared Republic.

TOPIC - 1

Flow of Refugees and Integration of Princely States P. 17

TOPIC - 2

Constitution and the First General Election and Linguistic Reorganization of States P. 18

TOPIC - 3

Progressive India P. 20

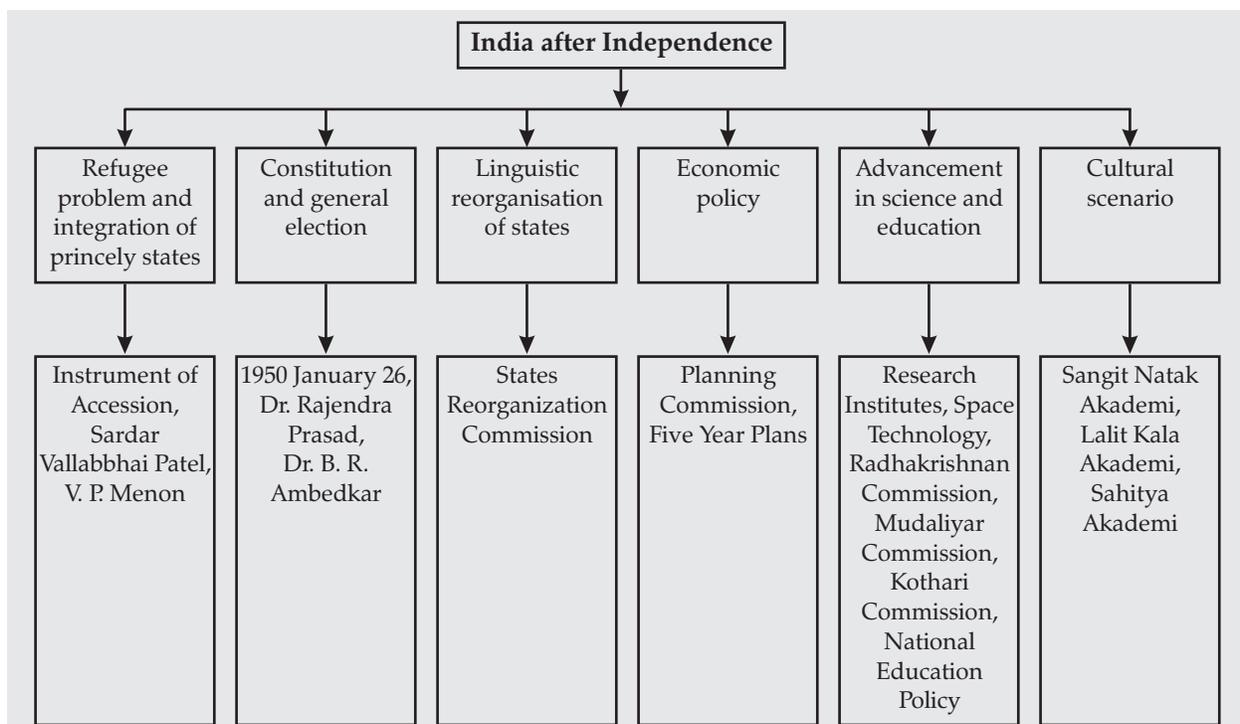
TOPIC - 4

Foreign Policy P. 22

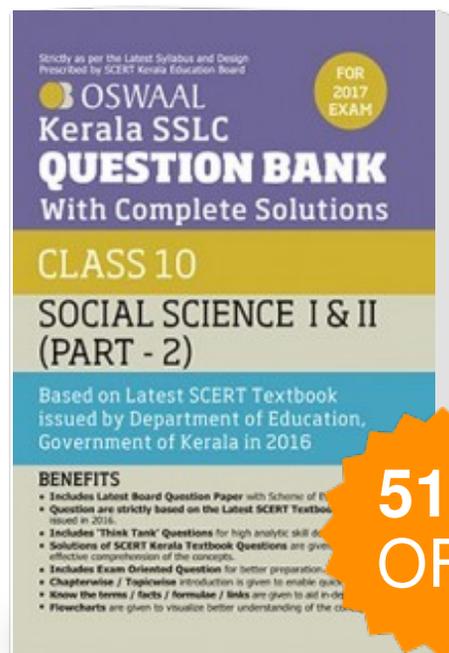
- Indian Constitution adopted Universal Adult Franchise to all citizens above the prescribed particular age limit. Another feature of the Indian Constitution was provision of equality before law.
- In 1951–1952, the first general election was held in India. This election was exclusively free and fair and symbolized the success of Indian democracy.
- During the integration of the princely states, there were many princely states with people speaking different languages.
- Since language was a strong unifying force as an instrument of communication and cultural formation, the argument was vehemently put forward even before Independence that language should be the criterion for state organization.
- Potti Sriramalu, a veteran freedom fighter, became a martyr by observing fast for the realization of Andhra Pradesh as the state of the Telugu speaking people. Thus, the Central Government was forced to reorganize the state of Andhra Pradesh.
- The State Reorganization Commission was constituted by the Central Government to find out a solution to this problem. Justice Fazl Ali, Sardar K.M. Panikkar and Hridayanath Kunzru were the members of the Commission.
- Fourteen linguistic states and six centrally administered Union Territories were formed on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission passed by the Parliament in 1956 and it came into force on 1st November.
- Many new states in India were formed in various phases.
- After independence, India adopted mixed economy which is a combination of both socialist and capitalist systems. Both the state and private sectors were given responsibility for increasing production and generating employment.
- Under the leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first government of India adopted series of plans and schemes aiming at economic development of country.
- The Planning Commission of India (PCI) was established under the Chairmanship of Jawaharlal Nehru. This Commission came into existence on March 15, 1950. Guljarilal Nanda was the Vice President and T.T. Krinamachari and C.D. Deshmukh were members of the Commission. This Commission adopted the five years plans aiming the economic growth of the nation.
- It was in 1951 that Five Year Plans were started in India. Agriculture was given priority in the First Five Year Plan and in the Second Plan, which began in 1956, industrial development was given priority.
- Food production could be improved only if dams were constructed across rivers.
- Huge reservoirs were constructed in many states. The important irrigation projects were :
 - (i) The Bhakra Nangal across the Sutlej in Punjab.
 - (ii) The Hirakud across Mahanadi.
 - (iii) Damodar Valley Project on the river Damodar in Odisha, etc.
- As a result of the investment of huge amount of capital in agricultural sector for irrigation, agricultural machines, fertilizers, pesticides, hybrid of seeds, etc., agricultural production increased. This came to be known as Green Revolution.
- India made remarkable achievements in science and technology after independence.
- Several research institutes for the development of science and technology were established in India.
- Some of them are :
 - (i) Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)
 - (ii) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)
 - (iii) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)
- Five Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) were started between 1954 and 1964.
- In 1962, with the technical advice of Vikram Sarabhai, Pandit Nehru formed the Indian National Committee for Space Research (INCOSPAR)
- To lead space research, Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) was established in 1969.
- The first rocket launching station in India was established in Thumba, near Thiruvananthapuram.
- India's first satellite Aryabhata was successfully launched in 1975.
- India has at present the capacity to conduct advanced space research and launch satellites.
- India has also advanced much in missile technology as Agni and Prithvi are the missiles developed by India.
- At present, India is a member in the coveted group to launch space shuttle to the lunar orbit after America, Russia, European Space Agency, China and Japan.
- Mangalyaan, the space mission of India to Mars, is the Indian made space shuttle that covered the longest distance in space.

- As our national leaders recognized the importance of education in nation building, they formed indigenous education policies suitable to Indian context.
- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was the first education minister of Independent India.
- Later, the Government of India appointed several education commissions from time to time to recommend reforms in regard to various stages of education and the subjects to be taught at each stage.
- The Higher Education Commission was the first of its kind appointed by the Government of India in 1948. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan was the Chairman of this Commission.
- It was on the advice of this Commission that the University Grants Commission was founded later.
- There is tremendous increase in the number of schools, colleges and universities. However, all children under a particular age group could not be given education by the governments of various states.
- In 2009, India declared education as a fundamental right to children between ages of six to fourteen.
- Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) is a Central Government project to ensure primary education for all while Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) targets to ensure secondary and higher secondary education for all.
- Independent India made tremendous progress in the field of culture too.
- Many cultural institutions were established to promote cultural activities in India and abroad. Some of them are Sangeet Natak Academy, Lalit Kala Academy, Sahitya Academy, National School of Drama, National Book Trust of India.
- Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was 'the chief architect of the foreign policy of India'.
- Main principles of India's foreign policy—
 - (i) Resistance to colonialism and imperialism
 - (ii) Hostility to racism
 - (iii) Trust in United Nations Organization
 - (iv) Peaceful co-existence
 - (v) Panchsheel principles
 - (vi) Emphasis on the necessity of foreign assistance
 - (vii) Policy of Non-alignment
- The Panchsheel Principles are the agreement signed by India and China in 1954.
- Panchsheel Agreement was signed by Jawaharlal Nehru and Chou En – Lai the then Prime Minister of China.

FLOWCHART



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Publisher : Oswaal Books

ISBN : 9789386177957

Author : Panel Of Experts

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