

CBSE Support Material



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Part I (History)
CHAPTER - 4
THE MAKING OF A GLOBAL WORLD

Brief Concepts of the Lesson –

1. **Trade** - the activity of buying selling or exchanging goods or services between people firms or countries.
2. The **Silk Route** is a historical network of interlinking trade routes across the Afro-Eurasian landmass that connected East , South , and Western Asia with the Mediterranean and European world, as well as parts of North and East Africa. The name 'silk routes' points to the importance of West-bound Chinese silk cargoes along this route.
3. **Indentured labour**--A bonded labour under contract to work for an employer for a specific amount of time, to pay off his passage to a new country or home
4. **Tariff** – Tax imposed on a country's imports from the rest of the world. The tariff is levied at the point of entry i.e. the border or the airport.
5. **Corn laws**— A Corn Law was first introduced in Britain in 1804, when the landowners, who dominated Parliament, sought to protect their profits by imposing a duty on imported corn. This led to an expansion of British wheat farming and to high bread prices.
6. **Assembly line production** – 1. An arrangement of workers, machines, and equipment in which the product being assembled passes consecutively from operation to operation until completed.
7. **Rinderpest** (cattle **plague**) - An infectious viral disease of cattle , domestic buffalo , etc.
8. **Opium trade**, the traffic that developed in the 18th and 19th centuries in which Great Britain, exported opium grown in India to China.
9. **The Great Depression** - An economic situation in which most parts of the world experienced catastrophic declines in production, employment, incomes and trade. Began around 1929 and lasted till the mid-1930s.
10. **Bretton Woods twins** -The IMF and the World Bank are referred to as the Bretton Woods institutions or sometimes the Bretton Woods twins.
11. **The Bretton Woods system** -The post-war international economic system is also often described as the Bretton Woods system.
12. **NIEO** (New international economic Order) -A system that would give developing countries real control over their natural resources, more development assistance, fairer prices for raw materials, and better access for their manufactured goods in the developed countries' markets.
13. **The G-77 countries**- The **Group of 77** at the United Nations is a loose coalition of developing nations, there were 77 founding members of the organization, but the organization has since expanded to 132 member countries.

14. **Globalisation** integrating economy of a country with the economies of economies of other countries under conditions of free flow of trade, capital and labour
15. **IMF International Monetary Fund**
16. **Fixed Exchange Rate** - The rate which is officially fixed by the government and does not vary with changes in demand and supply of foreign currency.
17. **Floating Exchange Rate** - These rates fluctuate depending on demand and supply of foreign currency.
18. **Entrepreneur** One who undertakes commercial enterprise with chance of profit or loss. Starts enterprise by himself/ herself at his/ her own risk.

Short Answer Questions

Q.1:- What was the importance of the Indian trade for the British?

- Trade Surplus – Britain had a Trade Surplus with Indian. Britain used this Surplus to balance its trade deficit with other countries.
- Home Charges – Britain’s trade Surplus in India also helped to pay the so called home charges that included private remittance by British officials and traders, interest payments on India’s external debt and pensions of British officials in India.
- Major Supplier of cotton – India remained a major supplier of raw cotton to British which was required to feed the cotton textile industry in Britain.
- Supplier of indentured workers – Many indentured workers from Bihar, U.P., central India migrated to other countries to work in mines and plantations.

Q.2:- How did Bretton Woods System Work?

- The international monetary system is the system linking national currencies and monetary system.
- The Bretton woods system was based on fixed exchange rates. In this system the national currencies were pegged to the dollar at a fixed exchange rate.
- The Bretton woods system inaugurated an era of unprecedented growth of trade and incomes of the western industrial nations.

Q.3: - What were the effects of the British Government’s decision to abolish the Corn Laws?

- Food could be imported into Britain more cheaply than it would be produced within the country.
- British agriculture was unable to compete with imports. Vast Areas of land were left uncultivated and people started migrating to cities or other countries.
- As food prices fell, consumption in Britain rose. Faster industrial growth in Britain also led to higher incomes and therefore more food imports.
- Around the world in Eastern Europe, Russia, America and Australia land were cleared and food production expanded to meet the British demand.

Q.4: - What were the advantages of the invention of refrigerated ship?

- This reduced the shipping costs and lowered meat prices in Europe.

- The poor in Europe could now consume a more varied diet.
- To the earlier, monotony of Bread and Potatoes many, not all could add meat, butter or egg.
- Better living conditions promoted social peace within the country and support for imperialism abroad.

Q5: - What were the methods used by the European Employers in Africa to recruit and retain Labour?

- Heavy taxes were imposed which could be paid only by working for wages on plantations and mines.
- Inheritance laws were changed so that peasants were displaced from the land: only one member of a family was allowed to inherit land, as a result of which the others were pushed into the labour market.
- Mineworkers were also confined in compounds and not allowed to move about freely

Q. 6:- What was the role of Indian entrepreneurs abroad?

- Many groups of bankers and traders who financed export agriculture in Central and Southeast Asia
- They had a sophisticated system to transfer money over large distances.
- Indian traders and moneylenders also followed European colonizers into Africa.
- Hyderabad Sindhi traders, however, ventured beyond European colonies

LONG ANSWERS TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1: - Explain the impacts of the First World War?

- It was the first modern industrial war which involved industrial nations.
- Machine guns, tanks, aircraft, chemical weapons etc. are used to a massive scale.
- Unthinkable death and destruction.
- Most of the people killed and injured were man of working age.
- Declined the household income.
- Men were forced to join in the war.
- Women slapped into undertake jobs which they were not used to.

Q.2: - What were the effects of the Great Depression on the Indian economy?

- The economic depression immediately affected Indian Trade, as India's exports and imports nearly halved between 1928-1934
- Agriculture prices fell sharply, but the colonial government refused to reduce revenues. Peasants producing for the world markets were worst hit.
- Raw jute was produced, processed in the industries to make gunny bags. Its exports collapsed and prices fell by 60% peasants of Bengal fell into debt traps.
- Peasants used up their savings mortgaged lands and sold their precious jewellery to meet their expense.

Q.3: - 19th century indenture has been described as a ‘New system of slavery’. Explain

- In the 19th century, hundreds of thousands of Indians and Chinese laborers went to work on plantations in mines and in road and railway construction projects around the world.
- In India, indentures laborers were hired under contracts which promises return travel to India after they had worked for five years on plantations.
- Gradually in India cottage industries declined, land rents rose, land was cleared of mines and plantations. All this affected the lives of the poor. They failed to pay their rents, become indebted, and were forced to migrate in search of work.
- The main destinations of Indian indentured migrants were the Caribbean islands, Trinidad, Guyana, Surinam, Mauritius, Fiji and Ceylon and Malaya.
- Recruitment was done by agent engaged by employers and paid a small commission.

Q.4: - “One important feature of the US economy in the 1920’s was mass production.” Explain.

- A well known pioneer of mass production was the car manufacturer, ‘Henry Ford’.
- He adopted an assembly line technique of a slaughter house.
- He realized that the ‘Assembly line’ method would allow a faster and cheaper way of producing vehicles.
- This method forced workers to repeat a single task mechanically and continuously
- This was a way of increasing output per worker by speeding up the pace of work.
- This doubling goes daily wages were considered ‘best cost – cutting decision’ he had ever made.

Q.5: - ‘The silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world’ Explain

- Historians have identified several silk routes, over land and by sea, knitting together vast regions of Asia, and linking Asia with Europe and North Africa.
- They have been known to have existed since before the Christian Era and thrived almost till the fifteenth century.
- Chinese pottery also travelled the same route, as did textiles and spices from India and Southeast Asia. In return, precious metals–gold and silver–flowed from Europe to Asia

Q.6: -Why did the Europeans flee to America in the 19th century?

- Poverty and hunger were widespread in Europe.
- Over crowded cities and wide spread deadly diseases.
- Religious persecution

Q. 7: -What was the impact of the Great Depression of 1929 on jute producers of Bengal?

- They grew raw jute that was processed in factories for export in the form of gunny bags.
- As gunny exports collapsed, the price of raw jute crashed more than 60 per cent.
- Peasants who borrowed in the hope of better times or to increase output in the hope of higher incomes faced ever lower prices, and fell deeper and deeper into debt.

Q.8 : - What did the G-77 countries want to gain from the NIEO ?

- Real control over their natural resources,
- More development assistance,
- Fairer prices for raw materials,
- Better access for their manufactured goods in the developed countries markets.

Question Bank

Short answer type question 3 marks

Q.1: - 'The silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world' Explain

Q.2: - Why did the Europeans flee to America in the 19th century?

Q. 3:- What was the impact of the Great Depression of 1929 on jute producers of Bengal?

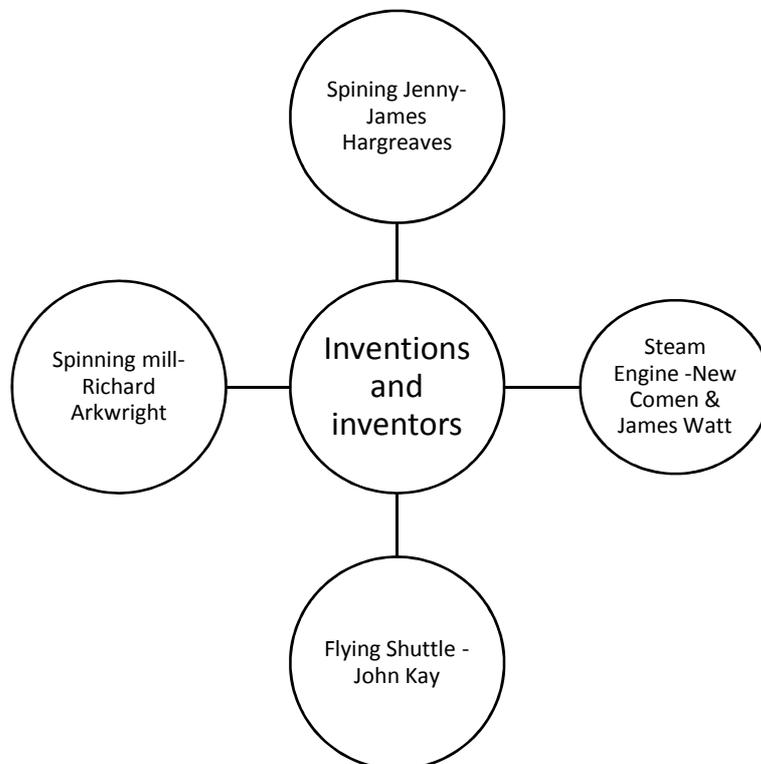
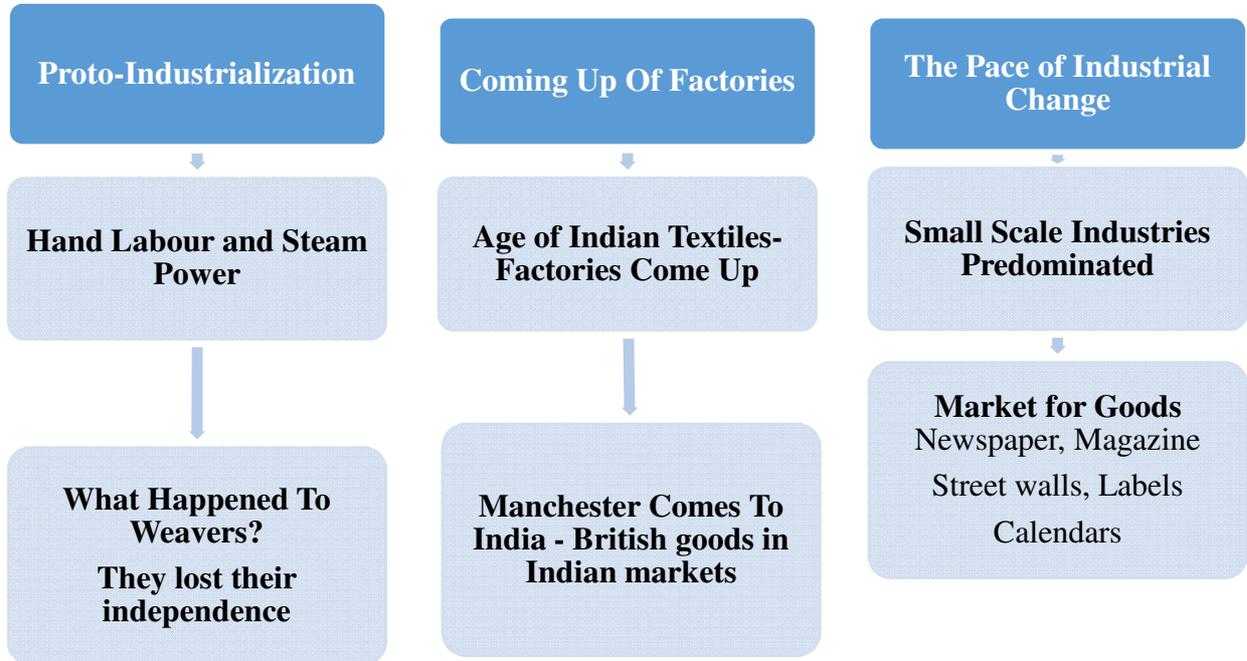
Q. 4:- How did the Bretton Woods system collapse giving birth to Globalisation?

Q. 5:- How did potatoes become food for the poor?

Long answer type questions 5 marks.

1. What were the effects of germs of various diseases carried by Europeans in America?
2. What was Rinderpest? How had it affected the African community?
3. State how Britain found it difficult to recapture the Indian market after World War I.

CHAPTER 5
THE AGE OF INDUSTRIALIZATION



IMPORTANT CONCEPTS OF THE LESSON

1. An association of craftsmen or merchants following same craft to protect
2. The members interest and supervise the standard of the work.
3. Tanning. Convert raw hide into leather by soaking in liquid containing tannic acid.
4. Food processing. Technique of chopping and mixing food for making jam, juices, etc.
5. Victorian Britain. Britain during the reign of Queen Victoria.
6. Brewery. A place where beer etc. is brewed commercially. Brewing is a process of infusion, boiling and fermentation.
7. Vagrant. A person without a settled home or regular work.
8. Bourgeois. The upper middle class.
9. Gomastha .An Indian word meaning an agent, a middle man between the merchant and weavers.
10. Stapler. A person who staples or sorts wool according to its fibre.

INDUSTRIALISATION

Production of goods with the help of machines in factories

- The first industrialized Nation-Britain
- Features
- Handmade goods to machine made goods in factories, cottage to factory, large scale production, started in
- England in later parts of 18th Century. In course of time, it affected all systems of production. Orient. Countries to the east of Mediterranean Sea usually referring to Asia.

BEFORE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

PROTO-INDUSTRIALISATION

- Production in 17th century, artisans worked for merchants to produce goods, artisans took raw material from merchants for production .Their cottages functioned as factory .
- Association of producers, trained craft people maintained control over production, restricted entry of new traders .Coming of factories

COMING UP OF FACTORIES

- Early factories in England came up by the 1730s .
- First symbol of new era-cotton mill
- Many factories sprang up in England
- A series of inventions in carding, twisting, spinning and rolling .

THE PACE OF INDUSTRIAL CHANGE

- Cotton and iron and steel industries were the most dynamic industries .
- New industries could not displace traditional ones
- Technological changes occurred slowly
- Steam engine invented by James Watt had no buyers for years .
- New technologies were slow to be accepted .

HAND LABOUR AND STEAM POWER

- In Victorian Britain there was no shortage of human labour .
- In many industries the demand for labour was seasonal .
- Range of products could be produced only with hand labour .
- Demand for intricate design .
- Upper classes preferred things produced by hand .

LIFE OF THE WORKER

- Abundance of labour affected the life of workers badly .
- Labour was seasonal .
- Fear of unemployment made workers hostile to new technology
- Women labours protested against the introduction of spinning jenny .
- Introduction of railways opened greater opportunities .

INDUSTRIALISATION IN THE COLONIES

- Textile industry was the Centre of industrialization in India .

AGE OF INDIAN TEXTILES

- Finer varieties of cotton from India for export .
- A vibrant sea trade operated through pre-colonial ports .

WHAT HAPPENED TO WEAVERS?

- East India Company appointed "gomasthas" to collect supply from weavers .
- Weavers lost bargaining power and lost lands for settling loans .

MANCHESTER COMES TO INDIA

- By 1950s, India began to import Manchester cotton from Britain .
- With Manchester import Indian export and local market declined .
- Supply of raw cotton in India decreased .
- Weavers were forced to buy cotton at high prices .

FACTORIES COME UP

- Industries were set up in different regions .
- First cotton mill came in Bombay in 1854 .
- 1855 the first jute mill in Bengal .
- 1830s-1840s Dwarakanath Tagore setup six-point stock companies in Bengal .
- Capital was accumulated through other trade network .
- Till the First World War European managing agencies in fact controlled large sectors of Indian industries .

WHERE DID THE WORKERS COME FROM?

- Most of the workers came from Indian villages .

PECULIARITIES OF INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

- Early Indian cotton mills made coarse cotton yarn .
- During the First World War Manchester imports to India declined .
- Indian factories supplied goods for war needs .

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES PREDOMINATED

- Most of the Industries were located in Bengal and Bombay .
- A small portion of total industrial labour worked in factories .
- Use of fly shuttle increased handicraft .

MARKET FOR GOODS

- Advertisements helps in creating new consumers .
- Advertisements appear in :
 - Newspaper
 - Magazine
 - Street walls
 - Labels
 - Calendars

AT A GLANCE

- ❖ **Trade guilds** were association of producers that trained craft people, maintained control over production, regulated competition and price.
- ❖ **A Stapler** was a person who stapled or sorted wool according to its fibre.
- ❖ **Richard Arkwright** set up the first cotton mill in England
- ❖ **Fear of unemployment** made workers hostile to new technology.
- ❖ **Gomasthas** were paid servants who would supervise weavers, collect supplies and examine the quality of cloth.
- ❖ **Fly shuttle** was a mechanical device used for weaving.
- ❖ **A jobber** was an old trusted worker employed by the industrialists to get new recruits.
- ❖ The **first cotton** mill was set up in Bombay in **1854**.
- ❖ **'Proto Industrialization'** meant large scale production of goods for international market ,not based on the modern factory system.

SHORT ANSWERS TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1 - :What was the result of First World War on Indian industries?

First World War gave a great boost to the Indian Industries because of the following reasons -

- The British mills became busy with the production of War materials so all its exports to India virtually stopped.
- Suddenly Indian mills got clearance to produce different articles for the home market.
- The Indian factories were called upon to supply various war related materials like- Jute bags, clothes for uniforms, tents and leather boots for the forces and so on.

Q.2 - :Who was a jobber? Explain his functions .

- Industrialists usually employed jobbers to get new recruits. Very often the
- Jobber was an old and trusted worker.
- He got people from his village ensured them jobs, helped them to settle in the city and provided them money in time of crisis.
- Jobbers became persons with authority and power. He began demanding money and gifts for the favour he did and started controlling the lives of workers.

Q.3 - :What were the problems of Indian weavers at the early 19th century?

- The Indian weavers had to face many problems such as
- Shortage of raw material – as raw cotton exports from India increased the
- Price of raw cotton shot up. Weavers in India were starved of supplies and forced to buy raw cotton at higher prices.
- Clashes with Gomasthas- the Gomasthas acted arrogantly and punished weavers for delays in supply. So the weavers clashed with them.
- System of Advances- the British started the system of advances to regularize the supply. The weavers eagerly took the advances in a hope to earn more but they failed to do so. They even started losing small plots of land which they had earlier cultivated.

Q.4 - :What does the cover picture indicate on the famous book 'Dawn of the century'?

- The music book published by E.T. Paul had a picture on the cover page announcing the Dawn of the Century
- There is an angel of progress, bearing the flag of the new century and is
- Gently perched on a wheel with wings symbolizing time.
- The fight is taking into the future.
- Floating about behind her are the sign of progress- Railway, Camera, Machines, Printing press and factory.

Q5 .What steps were taken by the East India Company to control the market of Cotton and silk goods?

- Appointment of Gomasthas -Britishers appointed paid servants called the Gomasthas to supervise weavers, collect supplies and examine the quality of cloth.
- Introducing advance or loan system .British wanted to prevent weavers from dealing with other buyers .Weavers were given loan to purchase raw materials for their production.
- Those who took loan had to hand over the cloth only to gomasthas.

Q 6.Why did merchants turn to countryside, rather than setting up of business in towns?

- Demand for goods have increased since the European powers had acquired colonies and sold their goods in their colonies.
- But merchants could not expand production with in town because the urban crafts and trade guilds were very powerful.
- Rulers granted different guilds the monopoly rights to produce and trade in specific products .

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1 - :Explain the main features of Proto –Industrialization?

- Main features of Proto Industrialization-
- Production was not based on factories.
- Large scale home based production for international market.
- Merchants moved to country side and supplied money for artisans to produce for international market.
- It provided alternative source of income.
- Income from pro-industrial production supplemented their shrinking income from cultivation.
- Helped in fuller use of their family labour resources.
- Close relationship developed between the towns and country side.

Q.2 - :How did the British market expand their goods in India?

- Advertisement of product – Advertisement makes products appear desirable and necessary. They try to shape the minds of people and create new needs.
- During the industrial age, advertisements have played a major role in expanding the market for products.
- Putting labels on the cloths bundles – The labels were needed to make the
- Place of manufacture and the name of the company familiar to the buyer. When buyers saw ‘MADE IN MANCHESTER’ written in bold on a label they would feel confident about buying the clothes.
- Images of Indian Gods gave approval to the goods being sold. Images of Krishna and Saraswati were intended to make the manufacture from a foreign land appear somewhat familiar to the Indian People.
- Printing Calendars to popularize their products: Unlike newspapers and magazines, calendars were used even by people who could not read. They were hung in the tea shops and in poor people’s homes, just as much as in offices and in middle class houses.

Q.3’ - :The Industrial Revolution was a mixed Blessing ‘.Explain?

Blessing of the Industrial Revolution –

- Production by machines helped to meet the increasing need of the growing population
- Improved means of transport and communication made life easier
- Machines relieved man of the drudgery.
- Machines have brought more leisure.

Harmful effects of Industrial Revolution -

- The industrial Revolution shattered the rural life by turning the farmers into landless labours.
- Rural unemployment forced the unemployed farmers to migrate to cities in search of jobs
- The cities became overcrowded and many problems of insanitation and housing arose.
- The industrial Revolution gave birth to imperialism

Q.4 - :Why the system of advances proved harmful for the weavers?

- No chance of bargaining – The weavers lost the chance of bargaining.
- Leasing of land – most of the weavers had to lease out the land and devote all their time to weaving.
- Dependency for food on others – most of the weavers after losing their land became dependent on other for the food supplies.
- Clashes with Gomasthas – Gomasthas acted arrogantly, marched into villages with police and punished weavers for delay in supply.
- No Profit- as the weavers had to sell their goods to the lenders.

Q.5 -Explain the term ”Age of Industries “

- Inventions & developments which revolutionized the technique of production
- Led to growth of new factory system.
- New machines and steam power replaced human labour.
- Led to the creation of new class- the capitalists and workers
- Migration of people from rural to urban areas.

QUESTION BANK

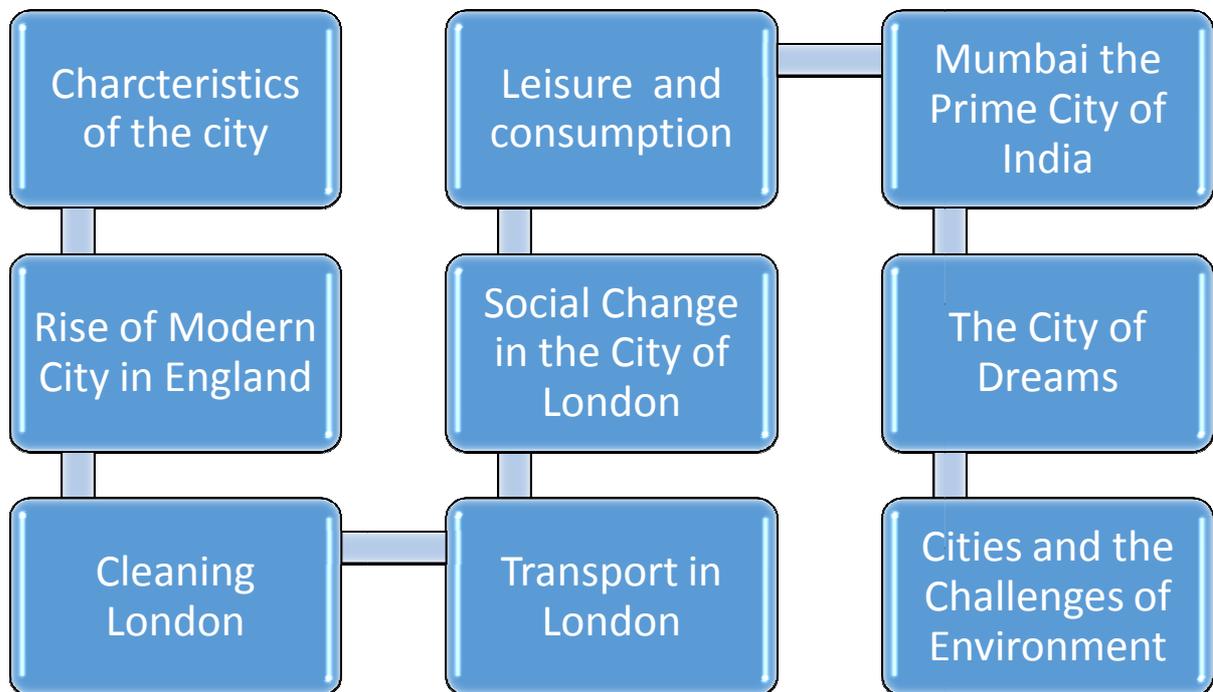
3 marks

1. Why the hand labour was preferred over machines in Victorian England?
2. In which country was mechanical power preferred and why?
3. Explain any three major problems faced by new European merchants in setting up their industries in towns before the Industrial revolution.
4. Why did the British merchants engage farmers from the countryside to produce textiles for the market?
5. How did the abundance of labour in the market affect the lives of workers in Britain during the 19th century? Explain with examples

5 marks

1. “The ports of Surat and Hoogly declined by the 18th century.’ Explain.
2. How did Indian entrepreneurs accumulate capital for investment?
3. Advertisement help in creating new consumers. How? Give reasons.

CHAPTER -6
WORK, LIFE AND LEISURE



IMPORTANT CONCEPTS OF THE LESSON

- ❖ **Characteristics of the City** – Centres of Political, economic administrative network, trade and industry. Some cities were metropolises and others were urban centres.
- ❖ **Industrialisation and the rise of modern city in England** - Textile Industries of Leeds and Manchester attracted large number of migrants like clerks, shopkeepers soldiers, servants, beggars, etc.
- ❖ **Housing** – Labours lived in cheap and unsafe tenements, danger of fire hazards.
- ❖ **Tenement.** Dwelling place, e.g., a set of rooms separated from each, in the poorer section of a larger city.
- ❖ **Philanthropist.** A person who is concerned about the welfare of the mankind.
- ❖ **Green belt.** Area of open land with plants and trees for preservation around the city, maintaining natural habitation
- ❖ **Asphyxiation.** Suffocation due to lack of oxygen supply in the blood.
- ❖ **Reclamation.** Bring wasteland under cultivation. Recover marshy land from seawater and make it livable and cultivable.
- ❖ **Individualism.** Social theory favouring freedom of individual- encouraging free action by individuals
- ❖ **Akharas.** Traditional wrestling schools, generally located in every neighbourhood, where young people were trained to ensure both physical and moral fitness

CBSE Support Material For Class 10 Social Science (English)



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