Arihant social science class 10th

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Overview

Arihant Social Science Class 10th by Kriti Arora and Susmita Dhar is a comprehensive study guide meticulously designed for students preparing for the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) Class 10 board examinations. The book serves as an indispensable resource, offering a detailed and structured approach to the vast syllabus of Social Science, which encompasses History, Geography, Political Science (Civics), and Economics. It aims to provide students with a thorough understanding of core concepts, historical events, geographical phenomena, political structures, and economic principles as prescribed by the NCERT curriculum.

The guide is characterized by its clear explanations, illustrative examples, and an exam-oriented methodology. It breaks down complex topics into easily digestible sections, supplemented with practice questions, previous years' board exam papers, and model answers to aid in effective revision and self-assessment. The authors' intent is to not only facilitate rote learning but also to foster critical thinking and analytical skills, enabling students to apply their knowledge to diverse question types. This makes the book a crucial tool for students aspiring to achieve high scores in their Social Science examination and build a strong foundation for future academic pursuits.

Key Takeaways

- Master core concepts across all four disciplines (History, Geography, Political Science, Economics) for a holistic understanding of the Social Science syllabus.
- Practice regularly with a variety of question types, including MCQs, short answer, and long answer questions, to improve exam readiness and time management.
- Utilize maps, diagrams, and timelines effectively to enhance geographical and historical understanding and improve visual retention of information.
- Focus on understanding the 'why' and 'how' behind events, policies, and economic principles, rather than just memorizing facts, for deeper conceptual clarity.
- Review previous years' question papers and sample papers thoroughly to identify important topics, common question patterns, and marking schemes.
- Develop strong analytical and critical thinking skills to tackle application-based questions and formulate well-structured, coherent answers.
- Prioritize revision strategies, including self-assessment and focused study on weaker areas, to consolidate learning before the examination.

Chapter Summaries

History: The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

This section delves into the emergence of nationalism in Europe during the 19th century, tracing its roots from the French Revolution. It explores key concepts like the nation-state, liberalism, and conservatism, and examines the roles of figures such as Giuseppe Mazzini and Otto von Bismarck in the unification of Italy and Germany, respectively. The chapter discusses the impact of revolutionary movements, the Congress of Vienna, and the cultural dimensions of nationalism, including the use of art, music, and language to foster national identity. It also covers the Balkan issue and the eventual rise of imperialism, setting the stage for future global conflicts.

History: Nationalism in India

This chapter focuses on the growth of nationalism in India under British colonial rule. It details the various movements and struggles for independence, starting with the First World War's impact on India, the Rowlatt Act, and the Jallianwala Bagh massacre. Key figures like Mahatma Gandhi and his philosophy of Satyagraha are central, alongside discussions of the Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, and the Quit India Movement. The chapter also covers the role of different social groups, the formation of political parties like the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League, and the complexities of communalism and partition, leading up to India's independence.

History: The Making of a Global World and The Age of Industrialisation

This combined section explores the interconnectedness of the world through trade, migration, and capital flows from ancient times to the modern era. It covers the Silk Routes, food travels (like potatoes and chillies), and the impact of diseases in the pre-modern world. The chapter then transitions to the Age of Industrialisation, examining its origins in Britain, the role of new technologies like the steam engine, and the shift from proto-industrialisation to factory production. It discusses the lives of workers, the challenges faced by Indian textiles under British rule, and the emergence of industrial cities, highlighting the social and economic transformations brought about by these global and industrial changes.

History: Print Culture and the Modern World

This chapter traces the history of print technology and its profound impact on society, culture, and politics. It begins with the earliest forms of print in East Asia, particularly China and Japan, and the invention of the printing press by Johannes Gutenberg in Europe. The chapter explores how print facilitated the spread of new ideas, religious reforms (like the Protestant Reformation), and the growth of literacy. It discusses the role of print in the French Revolution, the rise of novels, and the development of a public sphere. The section also examines the evolution of print in India under colonial rule, its role in nationalist movements, and the debates surrounding

censorship and freedom of the press.

Geography: Resources and Development & Forest and Wildlife Resources

This section introduces the concept of resources, their classification, and the importance of sustainable development. It covers land resources, soil types (alluvial, black, red, laterite, arid, forest), and their conservation, addressing issues like land degradation and soil erosion. The chapter then shifts to India's rich biodiversity, focusing on forest and wildlife resources. It discusses different types of forests, the importance of conservation, and the threats faced by various species due to deforestation and habitat loss. Conservation efforts, including Project Tiger and various wildlife protection acts, are also highlighted, emphasizing community participation in resource management.

Geography: Water Resources & Agriculture

This combined section first addresses the critical issue of water resources, discussing its availability, distribution, and the challenges of water scarcity. It covers multi-purpose river projects and dams, their benefits (irrigation, power generation) and associated problems (displacement, environmental impact). Rainwater harvesting techniques are also explored. The chapter then transitions to agriculture, a cornerstone of the Indian economy. It details various types of farming (primitive subsistence, intensive subsistence, commercial), major crops (rice, wheat, millets, pulses, oilseeds, tea, coffee, rubber, cotton, jute), and the impact of technological and institutional reforms, including the Green Revolution and White Revolution, on agricultural productivity and farmers' livelihoods.

Geography: Minerals and Energy Resources

This chapter explores the distribution, types, and importance of minerals and energy resources in India. It classifies minerals into ferrous (iron ore, manganese) and non-ferrous (copper, bauxite) categories, detailing their uses and major producing regions. The section then focuses on energy resources, differentiating between conventional (coal, petroleum, natural gas, hydroelectricity) and non-conventional sources (solar, wind, biogas, tidal, geothermal, nuclear energy). It discusses the challenges of energy conservation and the growing need to develop renewable energy sources to ensure sustainable development and reduce reliance on fossil fuels, highlighting India's potential in this sector.

Geography: Manufacturing Industries & Lifelines of National Economy

This section first examines the significance of manufacturing industries, their classification (agro-based, mineral-based), and factors influencing their location. It details key industries like textile (cotton, jute, silk), iron and steel, aluminium smelting, cement, and information technology, discussing their contributions to the economy and challenges. The chapter then shifts to the 'Lifelines of National Economy,' focusing on various modes of transport (roadways, railways, pipelines, waterways, airways) and communication (personal and mass communication, internet). It highlights the role of trade (international trade, tourism) in economic development,

emphasizing how efficient infrastructure and communication networks are crucial for national integration and global connectivity.

Political Science: Power Sharing & Federalism

This section introduces the fundamental concepts of power sharing and federalism as mechanisms for managing diversity and preventing conflict in democracies. It uses case studies of Belgium and Sri Lanka to illustrate different approaches to power sharing, emphasizing the prudence of sharing power among different organs of government (legislature, executive, judiciary), different levels of government (union, state, local), and different social groups. The chapter then delves into federalism, defining its key features, types (coming together, holding together), and how it is practiced in India. It discusses the distribution of legislative powers between the Union and State governments, the role of linguistic states, and the challenges of decentralization through Panchayati Raj institutions.

Political Science: Democracy and Diversity & Gender, Religion and Caste

This combined section explores how democracies accommodate social diversity and the challenges posed by identity-based divisions. 'Democracy and Diversity' examines the origins of social differences, the role of politics in expressing these differences, and how democratic outcomes are shaped by social divisions, using examples like the Civil Rights Movement in the USA. 'Gender, Religion and Caste' delves into specific forms of social inequality in India. It discusses gender division of labor, women's political representation, and the feminist movement. It also analyzes the role of religion in politics (communalism, secularism) and the persistent issue of the caste system, its historical injustices, and the efforts to reform it through affirmative action and political mobilization.

Political Science: Political Parties

This chapter provides a comprehensive overview of political parties, their functions, and their role in a democracy. It defines what a political party is, its components (leaders, active members, followers), and its essential functions, such as contesting elections, forming and running governments, shaping public opinion, and providing access to government machinery. The chapter discusses different party systems (one-party, two-party, multi-party) with examples. It also examines the challenges faced by political parties, including lack of internal democracy, dynastic succession, money and muscle power, and lack of meaningful choice. Various reform measures to strengthen political parties and make them more accountable are also explored.

Political Science: Outcomes of Democracy & Challenges to Democracy

This section first evaluates the outcomes of democratic governance, comparing it with other forms of government. It assesses democracy's ability to produce accountable, responsive, and legitimate governments, reduce inequality and poverty, accommodate social diversity, and enhance the dignity and freedom of citizens. The chapter then transitions to the 'Challenges to Democracy,' identifying various obstacles that democracies face globally and in India. These

challenges include foundational challenges (transitioning to democracy), challenges of expansion (applying democratic principles across all regions and social groups), and challenges of deepening (strengthening democratic institutions). It discusses issues like corruption, criminalization of politics, and the need for political reforms to overcome these hurdles and ensure the long-term health of democratic systems.

Economics: Development & Sectors of the Indian Economy

This combined section introduces the concept of development, moving beyond mere income to include other goals like freedom, security, and respect. It discusses different ways of measuring development, including per capita income, infant mortality rate, literacy rate, and the Human Development Index (HDI). The chapter then moves to 'Sectors of the Indian Economy,' classifying economic activities into primary (agriculture, fishing), secondary (manufacturing), and tertiary (services) sectors. It analyzes the changing importance of these sectors over time, the issue of underemployment and disguised unemployment, and the distinction between organized and unorganized sectors, highlighting the need for protection and support for workers in the latter.

Economics: Money and Credit & Globalisation and the Indian Economy

This section first explores the role of money as a medium of exchange, overcoming the limitations of the barter system. It discusses modern forms of money and the functions of banks in accepting deposits and providing loans. The chapter differentiates between formal (banks, cooperatives) and informal (moneylenders) sources of credit, highlighting the importance of cheap and affordable credit for development, especially for the poor. It then transitions to 'Globalisation and the Indian Economy,' defining globalization as the integration of economies through foreign trade and foreign investment. It examines the role of multinational corporations (MNCs), the impact of globalization on producers and workers, and the efforts to ensure fair globalization, discussing the role of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and government policies.

Economics: Consumer Rights

This concluding chapter focuses on the rights and responsibilities of consumers in the marketplace. It discusses the historical context of consumer movements and the need for consumer protection due to exploitation by producers and sellers. The chapter outlines key consumer rights, including the right to safety, the right to be informed, the right to choose, the right to be heard, the right to seek redressal, and the right to consumer education. It explains the three-tier quasi-judicial machinery (District, State, National Consumer Commissions) established under the Consumer Protection Act (COPRA) for grievance redressal, empowering consumers to assert their rights and ensure fair practices.

Themes

- Exam Preparation

- Social Studies Education
- Indian History
- Economic Development
- Political Systems

Frequently Asked Questions

What is Arihant social science class 10th about?

Arihant Social Science Class 10th is a comprehensive study guide for students preparing for the CBSE Class 10 board examinations. It covers the entire Social Science syllabus, including History, Geography, Political Science, and Economics, with detailed explanations and practice material.

Is Arihant social science class 10th worth reading?

Yes, it is highly recommended for Class 10 students. The book provides clear conceptual explanations, a wealth of practice questions, and previous years' papers, making it an invaluable resource for thorough preparation and achieving good scores in the board exams.

How does Arihant social science class 10th end?

Spoiler: The book concludes with extensive exam preparation material, including numerous practice questions, sample papers based on the latest CBSE pattern, and solved previous years' board exam questions, designed for comprehensive revision and self-assessment.

Who should read Arihant social science class 10th?

This book is primarily intended for students in Class 10 who are preparing for their CBSE Social Science board examinations. It is also beneficial for educators seeking a structured and exam-oriented resource to guide their teaching.

How long does it take to read Arihant social science class 10th?

Given its comprehensive nature and the depth of content across four subjects, a thorough study of Arihant Social Science Class 10th, including understanding concepts and practicing questions, could realistically take several weeks to months, depending on the student's pace and existing knowledge.

Questions & Answers

What was the main objective of the Rowlatt Act, and how did Indians react to it?

The Rowlatt Act, passed by the Imperial Legislative Council in 1919, aimed to curb the growing nationalist movement in India. It authorized the British government to imprison any person without trial for up to two years, bypassing the right to habeas corpus. Indians reacted with

widespread outrage, leading to nationwide hartals, demonstrations, and strikes, culminating in the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, which further intensified the struggle for independence.

Explain the concept of 'federalism' as discussed in the context of India's political structure.

Federalism in India refers to a system of government where power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units, typically states or provinces. India operates as a 'holding together' federation, meaning the central government tends to be more powerful than the states. Key features include a two-tier government, a written constitution, division of powers through Union, State, and Concurrent Lists, an independent judiciary, and financial autonomy for different levels of government.

How do 'renewable' and 'non-renewable' resources differ, providing an example for each?

Renewable resources are those that can be replenished naturally over a relatively short period through natural processes, making them inexhaustible. Examples include solar energy, wind energy, and forests. Non-renewable resources, conversely, are formed over very long geological periods and cannot be replenished once depleted. Their formation takes millions of years. Examples include fossil fuels like coal, petroleum, and natural gas, as well as minerals like iron ore and copper.

What is the significance of the Non-Cooperation Movement in India's freedom struggle?

The Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-1922), led by Mahatma Gandhi, was a pivotal moment in India's freedom struggle. It aimed to resist British rule through non-violent means by encouraging Indians to boycott British goods, institutions, and services. Its significance lies in mobilizing a large section of the Indian population, including peasants, workers, and students, under a common nationalist banner, demonstrating the power of mass protest, and shifting the focus from elite-driven politics to a broad-based people's movement.

Describe the main characteristics of 'intensive subsistence farming' in India.

Intensive subsistence farming is a type of agriculture practiced in densely populated areas of India. It is characterized by high labor input, small landholdings, and the use of simple tools. Farmers aim to produce enough food for their own family's consumption, with little surplus for sale. This farming often involves multiple cropping on the same plot of land annually, relying heavily on monsoon, natural fertility of the soil, and manual labor to maximize yield from limited land.

What are the primary functions of a political party in a democracy?

Political parties are crucial for the functioning of a democracy. Their primary functions include contesting elections, forming and running governments, articulating and promoting different policies and programs, providing access to government machinery and welfare schemes, and acting as a link between citizens and the government. They also play a vital role in shaping public opinion, aggregating diverse interests, and holding the government accountable.

Explain the concept of 'sustainable development' and why it is important.

Sustainable development refers to development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It emphasizes balancing economic growth with environmental protection and social equity. Its importance lies in addressing the long-term consequences of resource depletion and environmental degradation, ensuring that natural resources are used judiciously, and promoting a holistic approach to progress that considers ecological limits and intergenerational justice.

How did the 'print culture' impact the spread of ideas and the rise of nationalism in India?

Print culture significantly accelerated the spread of ideas and fostered nationalism in India. It made books, newspapers, and journals accessible to a wider audience, including the common people, enabling the dissemination of nationalist ideologies, critiques of colonial rule, and discussions on social reforms. Vernacular presses played a crucial role in reaching regional populations, creating a sense of shared identity and grievances, and mobilizing public opinion against British oppression, thereby fueling the independence movement.

What is 'Gross Domestic Product (GDP)', and how is it calculated?

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total value of all final goods and services produced within a country's geographical boundaries during a specific period, usually a year. It is a key indicator of a country's economic health. GDP is calculated by summing up the value of output in the primary (agriculture), secondary (industry), and tertiary (services) sectors. It measures the size of the economy and helps in comparing the economic performance of different nations.

Discuss the challenges faced by the manufacturing sector in India.

The manufacturing sector in India faces several challenges. These include inadequate infrastructure (power, transport), outdated technology, low productivity compared to international standards, intense competition from imported goods, lack of skilled labor, and inconsistent government policies. Other issues involve environmental concerns, land acquisition difficulties, and the need for greater investment in research and development to enhance competitiveness and foster innovation.

What is 'power sharing', and why is it desirable in a democracy?

Power sharing refers to the distribution of power among different organs of government (legislature, executive, judiciary), different levels of government (central, state, local), different social groups (linguistic, religious), and different political parties or pressure groups. It is desirable in a democracy because it helps reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups, ensures political stability, prevents the tyranny of the majority, and upholds the spirit of democracy by giving a voice to diverse sections of society.

How does 'globalisation' affect the Indian economy?

Globalisation has significantly affected the Indian economy by integrating it with the world economy. It has led to increased foreign trade, foreign direct investment (FDI), and technological advancements. While it has created new jobs, boosted exports, and provided consumers with a wider range of goods and services, it has also brought challenges such as increased competition for domestic industries, job displacement in some sectors, and concerns about environmental impact and labor standards.

What are the main features of the 'Chipko Movement'?

The Chipko Movement was a non-violent social and ecological movement by rural villagers, particularly women, in the Himalayan region of Uttarakhand (then part of Uttar Pradesh) in the 1970s. Its main feature was the practice of hugging trees to prevent them from being felled by contractors. The movement aimed to protect forests from commercial exploitation, promote sustainable forestry practices, and raise awareness about ecological conservation and the rights of local communities over natural resources.

Differentiate between 'formal' and 'informal' sectors of credit in India.

The formal sector of credit in India includes banks and cooperative societies, which are regulated by the Reserve Bank of India. They offer loans at reasonable interest rates, require collateral, and follow specific rules and procedures. The informal sector, on the other hand, comprises moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives, and friends. It is largely unregulated, often charges very high interest rates, and may not require collateral, but can trap borrowers in debt cycles.

What role did women play in the Civil Disobedience Movement?

Women played a crucial and active role in the Civil Disobedience Movement. They participated in large numbers in protest marches, manufactured salt, picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops, and even went to jail. Many women from high-caste families and urban areas, as well as rural women, became prominent figures in the movement. Their participation was a significant step towards their empowerment and recognition in the public sphere, challenging traditional gender roles and strengthening the nationalist cause.

Explain the concept of 'Human Development Index (HDI)' and its components.

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite statistic developed by the United Nations to rank countries by level of human development. It goes beyond mere economic growth to measure a country's average achievements in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life (measured by life expectancy at birth), knowledge (measured by mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling), and a decent standard of living (measured by Gross National Income per capita).

What are the major challenges to democracy in India?

Democracy in India faces several challenges. These include the problem of dynastic succession in political parties, the growing role of money and muscle power in elections, corruption,

criminalization of politics, and the spread of communalism and casteism. Other challenges involve ensuring effective participation of marginalized groups, addressing regional disparities, maintaining law and order, and strengthening democratic institutions to be more transparent and accountable.

How do 'public sector' and 'private sector' industries differ?

Public sector industries are owned and operated by the government, with the primary objective of public welfare rather than profit maximization. Examples include railways, post offices, and major industrial undertakings like SAIL. Private sector industries are owned and operated by individuals or groups of individuals, with the main objective of earning profits. Examples include Tata Steel, Reliance Industries, and most consumer goods companies. Services in the public sector are often subsidized, while private sector services are market-driven.

What was the impact of the Great Depression on India?

The Great Depression (1929-1939) had a severe impact on India, which was then a British colony. Indian exports and imports nearly halved between 1928 and 1934. Agricultural prices fell sharply, but the colonial government continued to demand land revenue, pushing peasants and farmers into deeper debt and poverty. This economic distress fueled rural unrest and strengthened the nationalist movement, as people increasingly blamed British policies for their suffering.

Describe the 'Agenda 21' adopted at the Rio Earth Summit.

Agenda 21 is a comprehensive plan of action adopted by more than 178 governments at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the Earth Summit, held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. Its main objective is to achieve global sustainable development. It calls for local governments to draw their own local Agenda 21, emphasizing global partnership to combat environmental damage, poverty, disease, and to promote sustainable living patterns.