

BRAIN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

S.Sc ASSIGNMENT

CLASS- X

JULY'24

HISTORY

CH 2- Nationalism in India

1. How did the Non-Cooperation Movement spread to the countryside and drew into its fold the struggles of peasants and tribal communities? Elaborate.
2. How had the 'First World War' created economic problems in India? Explain with examples
3. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

Source A – Simon Commission

Against this background the new Tory government in Britain constituted a Statutory Commission under Sir John Simon. Set up in response to the nationalist movement, the commission was to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes. The problem was that the commission did not have a single Indian member. They were all British.

Source B – Dominion Status

When the Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928, it was greeted with the slogan 'Go back Simon'. All parties, including the Congress and the Muslim League, participated in the demonstrations. In an effort to win them over, the viceroy, Lord Irwin, announced in October 1929, a vague offer of 'dominion status' for India in an unspecified future, and a Round Table Conference to discuss a future constitution. This did not satisfy the Congress leaders. The radicals within the Congress, led by Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose, became more assertive.

Source C – The Salt March

The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax. Salt was something consumed by the rich and the poor alike, and it was one of the most essential items of food. The tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production, Mahatma Gandhi declared, revealed the most oppressive face of British rule.

- Question : i) Why did Tory government set up Simon Commission?
- ii) Why did Lord Irwin announce dominion status?
- iii) Why did Gandhiji find salt as a powerful symbol of unity?

4. "The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non-co-operation Movement."
Support the statement with examples.

CH 3 The Making of a Global World

1. Which of the following two continents did the silk routes connect?
 - a) Asia and America
 - b) Europe and America
 - c) Europe and South Africa
 - d) Asia and Europe
2. Explain the term silk route in your own words.
3. Food offers many examples of long-distance cultural exchanges. Justify the statement.

GEOGRAPHY

CH-3 Water Resources

1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of multi-purpose river projects?
2. Describe various traditional methods of rain water harvesting adopted in different parts of India.
3. "Rooftop rainwater harvesting is the most common practice in Shillong." Comment.
4. "India has a monsoon type of climate, even then it faces water scarcity in many parts of the country." Elucidate the given sentence by providing some examples.
5. MCQS:
 - i) During whose reign were the dams, lakes and irrigation systems built extensively?
 - a) Kanishka
 - b) Chandragupta Maurya
 - c) Akbar
 - d) Balban
 - ii) Assertion: Johad and Khadin are modern methods of water harvesting in India.
Reason: Johad and Khadin are present in Western India, particularly in Rajasthan.
 - a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c) A is true, R is false.
 - d) A is false, R is true.

CH 4 Agriculture

1. Match the following:

Column A

- A Tea
B Wheat

Column B

- i Uttar Pradesh
ii Karnataka

C Coffee

iii Punjab

D Sugarcane

iv Assam

2. Mention the objective of PDS.
3. "India is an agriculturally important country." Justify the statement with three arguments.
4. How many cropping seasons are found in India? Name them and write a short note on each.
5. Identify the following crop:
 - i. The Arabica variety initially brought from Yemen is produced in the country.
 - ii. Today it is cultivated in Nilgiris in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

CH 2- Federalism

1. Which of the following pair of subjects is incorrect?
 - a) Police and agriculture
 - b) Banking and currency
 - c) Marriage and adoption
 - d) Computer software and trade unions
2. Read the source and answer the questions that follow:

This sharing of power between the Union Government and the State governments is basic to the structure of the Constitution. It is not easy to make changes to this power sharing arrangement. The Parliament cannot on its own change this arrangement. Any change to it has to be first passed by both the Houses of Parliament with at least two-thirds majority. Then it has to be ratified by the legislatures of at least half of the total States. The judiciary plays an important role in overseeing the implementation of constitutional provisions and procedures. In case of any dispute about the division of powers, the High Courts and the Supreme Court make a decision. The Union and State governments have the power to raise resources by levying taxes in order to carry on the government and the responsibilities assigned to each of them.

(A) Why was the Supreme Court given the power to resolve disputes between the states?

(B) What is the prerequisite to amend the power sharing arrangement in Indian Constitution?

(C) Can power sharing, arrangement in the constitution be amended by the state government of Odisha?

3. Assertion: Belgium shifted from a unitary to federal form of government.

Reason: Federal governments last longer.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is true, R is false.

d) A is false, R is true.

4. Describe the steps taken to strengthen local self-government, by Constitutional Amendment, 1992.

5. 'The Centre- State relations in India have been changed from time to time since independence.' Explain the statement with argument.

6. India is a federal country. Do you agree? Explain.