



ASSIGNMENT NO. 2

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS-X

JULY'2026

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.

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.

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.

- 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.

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.

ECONOMICS

CH 2- Sectors of the Indian Economy

1. Assertion: There is also a need for protection and support of the workers in the unorganized sector.

Reason: Workers in an unorganized sector get paid really less and are heavily exploited.

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.

2. Mr. Ramesh wants to calculate the GDP of India and to determine the overall production in each sector.

Suggest ways in which this activity can be carried out.

3. Correct and arrange the important aspects for calculating GDP from this jumble.

To count goods and services we add the numbers that are produced. We count all those that are produced in the last five years. Since we shouldn't leave out anything we add up all these goods and services.

4. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:

However, you must remember that not all of the service sector is growing equally well. Service sector in India employs many different kinds of people. At one end there are a limited number of services that

employ highly skilled and educated workers. At the other end, there are a very large number of workers engaged in services such as small shopkeepers, repair persons, transport persons, etc. These people barely manage to earn a living and yet they perform these services because no alternative opportunities for work are available to them. Hence, only a part of this sector is growing in importance.

- i. What are the issues mentioned in the passage faced by workers engaged in the service sector jobs like shopkeeping, repairing etc? (2)
 - ii. Why is the Service sector growing unequally according to the source? (1)
 - iii. What other name is the Service sector which is described in the passage also known as? (1)
5. 'Public sector contributes to the economic development of India.' Justify the statement.