

10TH CBSE SOCIAL SCIENCE**IMPORTANT HINTS**

Absolutist – Literally, a government or system of rule that has no restraints on the power exercised. In history, the term refers to a form of monarchical government that was centralized, militarized and repressive

Utopian – A vision of a society that is so ideal that it is unlikely to actually exist

Plebiscite – A direct vote by which all the people of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.

Suffrage – The right to vote

Conservatism – A political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition, established institutions and customs, and preferred gradual development to quick change

Feminist – Awareness of women's rights and interests based on the belief of the social, economic and political equality of the genders

Ideology – System of ideas reflecting particular social and political vision

Ethnic – Relates to a common racial, tribal, or cultural origin or background that a community identifies with or claims

Allegory – When an abstract idea (for instance, greed, envy, freedom, liberty) is expressed through a person or a thing. An allegorical story has two meanings, one literal and one symbolic

Rowlatt Act: The Act empowered the government to imprison without a trial.

Satyagraha: Following the path of truth and non - violence.

Khadi: Indian handmade cotton cloth.

Dandi March: Famous salt march (Dandi March) by Ghandhi from his Ashram in Sabarmati to the Gujarat coastal town of Dandi.

Forced Recruitment: The colonial state forced people to join the army.

Boycott: The refusal to participate in activities, or buy and use things. It is usually a form of protest. Begar: Peasants were forced to work in landlords 'field' without any payment or wages.

Swaraj: The word swaraj is comprised of swa + raj. The word swa means self and raj means rule which together mean 'self - government'

Purna Swaraj: Complete independence

Harijan: The men of God, the name given to the 'untouchables' or dalits (oppressed) by Mahatma Gandhi

Picket: Blocking the entrance to shop, factory or office.

Silk Route : The route taken by traders to carry silk cargos from China to the West.

Dissenter : One who refuses to accept established beliefs and practices.

Indentured labour : A bonded labourer under contract to work for an employer for a specific amount of time, to pay off his passage to a new country or home.

Tariff : Tax imposed on a country's imports from the rest of the world. Tariffs are levied at the point of entry, i.e. at the border or at the airport.

Fixed exchange rates : When exchange rates are fixed and the governments intervene to prevent movements in them.

Floating exchange rate : These rates fluctuate depending on demand and supply of currencies in foreign exchange markets, in principle without interference by governments.

Coolies: Indian indentured labourers were referred to as coolies in the Caribbean islands.

Orient : The countries to the east of the Mediterranean, usually referring to Asia.

Proto : Indicating the first or early form of something.

Proto-industrialisation : Period before or beginning of industrialisation.

Fly Shuttle : It is an advanced mechanical device used for weaving, moved by means of ropes and pullies.

Sepoy : An Indian soldier in the service of the British.

Spinning Jenny : This machine was devised by James Hargreaves in 1764, which speeded up the spinning process and reduced labour demand.

Gomasthas : They were appointed servants by the Company to establish a direct control over the weavers.

Calligraphy. The art of beautiful and stylish writing.

Despotism. A system of governance in which absolute power is exercised by an individual, unregulated by legal and constitutional checks.

Denominations. Sub groups within a religion.

Almanac. An annual book giving astronomical data, information about the movements of the sun and moon, timing of full tides and eclipses.

Chapbooks. Pocket size books that were popular in the 16th century print revolution.

Protestant Reformation. A movement to reform the Catholic Church.

Inquisition. A former Roman Catholic court for identifying and punishing heretics.

Heretical. Beliefs which do not follow the accepted teachings of the Church.

Satiety. The state of being fulfilled much beyond the point of satisfaction.

Seditious. Action, speech or writing that oppose the government.

Balled. A historical account or folk tale in verse, usually sung or recited.

Taverns. Places where people gathered to drink alcohol, to be served food and to meet friends and exchange news.

Individual Resources : The resources owned privately by individuals.

National Resources : The resources that belong to the nation.

International Resources : The resources that do not belong to any individual country.

Resources Planning : The widely accepted strategy for cautious use of resources is known as resource planning.

Gross Cropped Area : Area sown more than once in an agricultural year plus net sown area is known as gross cropped area.

Soil Erosion : The removal of top fertile soil cover due to various reasons like wind, glacier and water is called soil erosion.

Gullies : The running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels known as gullies.

Bad Land or Ravines : Due to the formation of gullies the land becomes unfit for cultivation and is known as bad land or ravines.

Sheet Erosion : When the top soil is washed away due to heavy flow of water down the slopes it is known as sheet erosion.

Wind Erosion : When the top fertile soil blows off due to wind it is known as wind erosion.

Shelter Belts : Planting lines of trees to create shelter breaks up the force of the wind. Rows of such trees are called shelter belts.

Biodiversity or Biological diversity : Means inherited variation within species, the variety of species in an area, and the variety of habitat types within a landscape. in other words it refers to the variety of living organisms.

Flora : Means the total plant cover or vegetation of a region.

Fauna : The assemblage of animals of a region.

Normal Species : Species whose population is normal for their survival, such as cattle, sal, pine, rodents, etc.

Unclassed Forests : These are other forests and wastelands that belong to both government and private individuals and communities.

Biosphere Reserve are multipurpose protected areas created to deal with the issue of conservation of bio-diversity and its sustainable use

Dam : A dam is a barrier across flowing water that obstructs, directs or retards the flow, often creating a reservoir, lake or impoundment.

Multi-purpose project : A multi-purpose project is a large scale hydro project other including dams for water retention, canals for irrigation, water processing and pipelines to supply water to cities and power generation.

Rainwater harvesting : Rainwater harvesting is gathering, accumulating and storing of rainwater for different uses.

Guls or Kuls : In hilly and mountainous regions, people built diversion channels like the 'Guls' or 'Kuls' of Western Himalayas for agriculture.

Inundation canal : It is meant to direct flood waters during the rainy season.

Drip irrigation : It is a type of irrigation in which water gets dropped in the form of drips close to roots of the plants in order to conserve the moisture.

Agriculture: It is an economic activity related to cultivation of crops, animal rearing and fishing.

Blue Revolution: A package programme introduced to increase the production of fish and fish products.

Commercial Farming: Farming in which crops are grown with the use of modern technology mainly for commercial purposes to obtain high productivity.

Gene Revolution: It refers to the production of genetically modified seeds that give higher yield per hectare which is the contribution of genetic engineering.

Green Revolution: A package programme to increase the production of food grains with the help of HYV seeds, machines, irrigation and fertilisers, etc.

Horticulture: Specialised cultivation of fruits and vegetables.

Intensive Subsistence Farming: A type of farming which emphasises maximum use of minimum land.

Kharif: An agricultural season where crops are grown with the onset of rains and harvested by the retreat of the monsoon, mainly from June to September.

Plantation Agriculture: A large scale single crop farming which resembles factory production. It is both labour intensive and capital intensive.

Primitive Subsistence Farming: A type of farming done on small fields using primitive tools mainly in the form of shifting agriculture.

White Revolution: A package programme meant for increasing the productivity of milk.

Sericulture: Rearing of silkworms to produce raw silk.

Zaid: It is a short season summer crop where fruits like watermelon and vegetables like cucumber are grown.

Sericulture: Rearing of silk worms for the production of silk is called sericulture.

Jhumming: Burning a piece of land for cultivation by the forest tribes.

Mineral: A homogenous, naturally occurring substance with a definable internal structure.

- **Ore:** A accumulation of any mineral mixed with other elements.
- **Rocks:** Combinations of homogenous substances called minerals.
- **Mineral Ore:** Metals in their raw state as extracted from the earth.
- **Non-metallic minerals:** Minerals that do not contain metals or do not have metallic properties.
- **Rat hole mining:** coal mining done by family members in a form of long narrow tunnel is known as rat hole mining.

Manufacturing: Producing goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products.

- **Agro-based industries:** Industries that depend on agricultural products such as cotton, woollen, jute, silk, textile, rubber, sugar, tea, coffee, edible oil.
- **Mineral based industries:** Industries that use mineral and metal as raw materials such as iron and steel, cement, aluminium, machine tools, petrochemicals
- **Smelting:** A process by which the mineral is melted to remove impurities.
- **Light Industries:** Industries that use light raw material and produce light goods such as electrical industries

- **Basic or key industries:** Industries that supply their products or raw materials to other industries to manufacture goods e.g iron and steel and copper smelting, aluminium smelting.
- **Consumer Industries:** produce goods for direct use of consumers - sugar, toothpaste, paper, sewing machines, fans etc.
- **Small scale industries:** Industries in which the maximum investment allowed is rupees one crore.
- **Large scale industries:** Industries that make investment above one crore rupees
- **Public sector Industries:** Owned and operated by government agencies - BHEL, SAIL, etc.
- **Private sector Industries:** Owned and operated by individuals or a group of individuals TISCO, Bajaj Auto Ltd, Dabur Industries
- **Joint sector Industries:** Jointly run by the state and individuals or a group of individuals, Oil India Ltd. (OIL) is jointly owned by public and private sectors.
- **Cooperative sector Industries:** Owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both. They pool in the resources and share the profits or losses proportionately such as the sugar industry in Maharashtra, the coir industry in Kerala.

Density of Roads : The length of road per sq. km. of area is known as density of roads.

- **State Highways :** Roads linking a state capital with different district headquarters are known as State Highways.
- **District Roads :** Roads which connect the district headquarters with other places of the district are called district roads.

- ❑ **Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways** : These are six lane highways connecting major cities and ports of the country for speedy movement of goods and passengers.
- ❑ **Rural Roads** : Roads which link rural areas and villages with towns are classified as rural roads.
- ❑ **Border roads**. Strategically important roads in the bordering areas of the country are called border roads.

Power sharing : When the power does not rest with any one organ of the state rather it is shared among legislature, executive and judiciary.

- ❑ **Majoritarianism** : Under majoritarianism, majority community rules the country is usually in its own way by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minority.
- ❑ **Federal Government** : A general government for the entire country is usually called federal government.
- ❑ **Civil War** : A conflict between opposing groups within country.
- ❑ **Community government** : In which different social groups are given the power to handle the affairs related to their communities.
- ❑ **Ethnic** : A social division based on shared culture.
- ❑ **Prudential** : Careful calculation of gains and losses

Decentralisation : When power is taken away from central and state governments and given to local governments it is called decentralisation.

- ❑ **Jurisdiction** : The area over which someone has legal authority.
 - ❑ **Residuary subjects** : Subjects which do not fall in any of these three lists. Now subjects like computer software that came up after Constitution was made.
- According to the Constitution the union government has the power to legislate on these residuary subjects.**

- ❑ **Unitary system** : Under the unitary system, either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government. The

central government can pass on orders to the provincial or the local government.

- **Federalism** : A system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.
- **Union Territories**: There are some states like Chandigarh, Lakshadweep and the capital city of Delhi which enjoy very little power and are too small to become an independent state but could not be merged with any of the existing states. These territories do not have the powers of state.

Sexual division of labour : A system in which all work inside the home is either done by the women of the family, or organised by them through the domestic helpers.

- **Feminist** : A woman or a man who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men.
- **Patriarchy** : Literally rule by father, this concept is used to refer to a system that values men more and gives them power over women.
- **Family laws** : Those laws that deal with family related matters such as marriage, divorce, adoption, inheritance, etc. In our country, different family laws apply to followers of different religions.
- **Urbanisation** : Shift of population from rural areas to urban areas.
- **Occupational mobility** : Shift from one occupation to another, usually when a new generation takes up occupations other than those practiced by their ancestors.
- **Caste hierarchy** : A ladder like formation in which all the caste groups are placed from the 'highest' to the 'lowest' castes.
- **Sex ratio**. It is defined as number of females per 1000 male in a country in a given period of time.
- **Secular state**. A secular state provides equal status to all religions.

□ **Communalism.** It means attempts to promote religious ideas between groups of people as identified as different communities

Political party: A group of people with similar policies and programmes, who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government.

□ **Partisan:** A person who is strongly committed to a party that runs the government.

□ **Ruling party:** A political party that runs government.

□ **One - party system:** In some countries only one party is allowed to control and run the government. These are called one party system.

□ **Two party system:** In some countries power usually changes between two major parties.

□ **Multi - party system:** If several parties compete for power, more than two parties have a reasonable chance of winning and coming to power either on their own or through an alliance with other.

□ **Alliance/front:** When several parties join hands for the purpose of contesting elections or winning power.

□ **Regional party:** A party that secures at least 6% of the total votes in an election to the legislative assembly of a state and wins at least 2 seats is recognised as a regional party/state party.

□ **National party:** Those parties which are country -wide parties are called national parties.

□ **Defection:** Moving of a person from one party to another party for some personal benefit.

□ **Affidavit:** An affidavit is a signed document submitted to an officer, where a person makes a sworn statement regarding his / her personal information.

Democracy: is formed by two greek words “demos” and “kratia”. “Demos” means people and

“kratia” means the government. Democracy, thus, means “rule by the people”.

- **Legitimate Government:** Legally chosen government is legitimate government.
- **Dictatorship:** Under dictatorship all the powers are vested in a single person or in group of people.
- **Transparency:** People have the right and the means to examine the process of decision making. This is known as transparency through which everything can be clearly seen.
- **Accountable Government:** The government elected by the people and therefore responsible to them.
- **Responsive Government:** The government in which people have the right to know the decisions and have the right and the means to examine the process of decision making.

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