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So let's dive in- Unit 1- India and the Contemporary World - II (History)Chapter 1 - The Rise of Nationalism in Europe Chapter 2 - The Nationalist Movement in Indo-China Chapter 3 - Nationalism in India Chapter 4 - The Making of a Global World Chapter 5 - The Age of Industrialisation Chapter 6 - Work, Life and Leisure Cities in the Contemporary World Chapter 7 - Print Culture and the Modern World Chapter 8 - Novels, Society and HistoryGO TO Extra QuestionsComplete Course StructureEvents and processes (Choose any one from Chapter 1 & 2 and Chapter 3 is compulsory)- Chapter 1. The Rise of Nationalism in Europe (a) The growth of nationalism in Europe after the 1830s.(b) The ideas of Giuseppe Mazzini, etc.(c) General characteristics of the movements in Poland, Hungary, Italy, Germany and Greece.The Nationalist Movement in Indo - China: Chapter 2. Factors Leading to Growth of Nationalism in India (a) French colonialism in Indo-China.(b) Phases of struggle against the French.(c) The ideas of Phan Chu Trinh, Phan Boi Chau, HO Chi Minh(d) The Second World War and the liberation struggle.(e) America and the Vietnam war.Chapter 3. Nationalism in India: (a) Impact of First world war, Khilafat, NonCooperation and Differing Strands within the Movement.(b) Salt Satyagraha. (c) Movements of peasants, workers, tribals.(d) Limits of Civil Disobedience.(e) The Sense of Collective Belonging.Livelihoods, Economics and Societies: (Any on from Chapter 4, 5 and 6)Chapter 4. The making of a Global World:(a) The Pre-modern world(b) The Nineteenth Century global economy (colonialism)(c) The Inter war Economy (Great Depression)(d) Rebuilding the World EconomyChapter 5. The Age of Industrialization:(a) Proto-industrialization and pace of industrial change(b) Life of workers(c) Industrialization in the colonies(d) Early Entrepreneurs & workers(e) The Peculiarities of Industrial Growth(f) Market for GoodsChapter 6. Work, Life & Leisure:(a) Development of modern cities due to Industrialization in London & Bombay(b) Housing and Land Reclamation(c) Social Changes in the cities(d) Cities and the challenge of the EnvironmentEveryday Life, Culture and Politics (Any on from Chapter 5 and 8)Chapter 7. Print Culture and the Modern World(a) The history of print in Europe.(b) The growth of press in nineteenth century India.(c) Relationship between print culture, public debate and politics.Chapter 8. Novels, Society and History(a) Emergence of the novel as a genre in the west.(b) The relationship between the novel and changes in modern society.(c) Early novels in nineteenth century India.(d) A study of two or three major writers. (Chapter 8)Unit 2- Contemporary India - II (Geography)GO TO Extra QuestionsUnit 3- Democratic Politics - II (Political Science)GO TO Extra QuestionsUnit 4- Understanding Economic Development (Economics)GO TO Extra Questions We have provided solutions and short introductions of all the NBSE Class 10 Social Science chapters for students studying under Nagaland Board. Click on the link mentioned under each chapter to get the answers to that chapter. However, the study materials should be used only for references and nothing more. The notes can be modified/changed according to needs. NBSE Class 10 Social Science Chapter 1: The Rise of Nationalism in Europe The nature of nationalism in Europe underwent many changes. Nationalism did not exist in Europe in the Middle Ages (in its present form). At that time all Christians in Western Europe belonged to the Catholic church; all educated people used the Latin language, and they all lived under the Holy Roman Empire. Loyalty to a nation was therefore unknown in those centuries. However, with the rise of the vernacular languages, breaking away from the Catholic church, and the rise of strong dynasties and kingdoms formed the basis of the rise of nationalism in Europe. Get notes of Rise of Nationalism in Europe Get summary and extras Also read: 10 facts about the rise of nationalism in Europe NBSE Class 10 Social Science Chapter 2: The Nationalist Movement in Indochina This chapter explains how Indochina, one of the important states of the peninsula, fought against colonialism and gained independence. It became an independent country before India, in 1945, but it had to fight fiercely for nearly 30 years to achieve this. Indochina is a region in South East Asia. It lies roughly east of India, south of China and is naturally influenced by both. Get notes of Nationalist Movement in Indochina Get summary and extras NBSE Class 10 Social Science Chapter 3: Nationalism in India In India, as in Indochina, people discovered unity in fighting the colonial oppressors. People, belonging to different groups and classes came together to fight a common enemy i.e., the British. It was not easy to do so, each had different ideas, each had suffered in different ways under oppression. It took a long time for people to come together. Gandhiji was successful in bringing various groups under one banner. But before this happened, nationalism in India had undergone many changes. Get notes of Nationalism in India NBSE Class 10 Social Science Chapter 4: Trade and Globalisation The making of a global world has a long history - of trade, people in search of work, migration, the movement of capital, and much more. As we think of the dramatic and visible signs of global interconnectedness in our lives today, we need to understand what globalisation is and the phases through which this world has emerged. Globalisation is the increasing interconnection of people and places as a result of advances in transport, communication and information technologies that cause political, economic and cultural convergence. Get notes of Trade and Globalisation Get summary and extras NBSE Class 10 Social Science Chapter 5: Resources Everything on earth that is useful and necessary for man's existence on this planet is referred to as a resource. All natural and man-made substances that have the capacity to fulfill human needs and satisfy human wants are termed as resources. Resources must be technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable. Thus, the process of transformation of things available in our environment involves an interdependent relationship between the nature, humans and technology. Get notes of Resources Get summary and extras NBSE Class 10 Social Science Chapter 6: Power Resources The capacity for doing work or a force that produces an activity is known as energy. Two traditional sources of energy used in rural India are firewood and cow dung cake. It is estimated that these two sources provide 70 per cent of the energy required in rural households. Decreasing forest area and requirement of dung for manures have generated the need for other energy sources in the villages. Energy is needed to provide light and heat, to propel vehicles, and to make machines work. Get notes of Power Resources NBSE Class 10 Social Science Chapter 7: Agriculture In many developing countries including India, agriculture still remains the primary occupation of the people. Agriculture in India is the means of livelihood of almost 70 per cent of the workforce in the country. It has, since ancient times, been India's most important economic sector. India is an agricultural country. Two-thirds of its population is engaged in agricultural activities. Besides producing food grains, agriculture is also a source of raw material required for industries. Get notes of Agriculture NBSE Class 10 Social Science Chapter 8: Manufacturing Industries Manufacturing is the process of producing goods in large quantities by using machines. Manufacturing involves processing of raw materials to produce more valuable products in large quantities. The development of manufacturing industries is a measure for assessing the economic strength of a country. It is also an important means to overcome poverty. Since India has an agrarian economy, agro-based industries have played an important role in India's development. Get notes of Manufacturing Industries NBSE Class 10 Social Science Chapter 9: Transport and Communication For a long time, trade and transport moved within restricted boundaries of space and time. But with the development in the field of science and technology, trade and transport have spread all over the world. The world has become one big village and distances have become immaterial or, to be more precise, distances seem to have shrunk. This has been made possible by the development of a fast and efficient transport and communication system. Thus, trade, transport and communication complement each other. Get notes of Transport and Communication NBSE Class 10 Social Science Chapter 10: Map Reading A map is a representation of a part or whole of the Earth's surface drawn according to a scale on a plain sheet of paper, cloth or wood. It gives an overall, bird's eye view of an area. Globes are a true representation of the spherical Earth in the form of a model. But if you look at a globe, you will see that you cannot view the entire Earth at a time until you rotate the globe. This is not so with maps. Get notes of Map Reading NBSE Class 10 Social Science Chapter 11: Working of Democracy In this chapter, you will learn more about democracy and how different aspects of society affects the system of democracy of a country like India, democracy is affected by communalism (thinking that one religion is better and above another religion), gender division (thinking that women and men are different and they cannot do each other's work), casteism (thinking one caste is better than another caste), etc. Get notes of Working of Democracy NBSE Class 10 Social Science Chapter 12: Power Sharing Mechanisms in Democracy Federalism is a system of government in which power is constitutionally divided between the national or central government and various regional units. Each government is autonomous. Federalism allows two sets of identities ; people belong to the region as well as the country. For example, one can be an Assamese as well as an Indian. Thus, we conclude that vertical division of power sharing is most commonly referred to as federalism. Get notes of Power Sharing Mechanism in Democracy NBSE Class 10 Social Science Chapter 13: Competition and Contestations in Democracy Political parties are the life-blood of a democratic polity. It is particularly so in a country like India which has a multi-party system. Most of us tend to be very critical of political parties and blame them for all the wrongs in our society. They are blamed for conflicts, divisions and unethical practices prevalent in our democracy and political life. A century ago, there were few countries that had political parties, now there are few which do not have them. Get notes of Competition and Contestations in Democracy NBSE Class 10 Social Science Chapter 14: Outcomes of Democracy We have deep faith, a great interest and fascination for democracy. People consider it as the best alternative vis-a-vis monarchy or dictatorship or one-party rule. But they are not satisfied with its working. They prefer democracy for moral reasons, not for prudential reasons. Many of us blame democracy for all the ills and problems in our society. India and the U.S are the two largest democracies but they are quite different in terms of per capita income, literacy level, health indicators, etc. But there are certain things that we expect from all democracies. Get notes of Outcomes of Democracy NBSE Class 10 Social Science Chapter 15: Challenges to Democracy Though democracy is the best form of government, it faces many challenges. A challenge is a set of difficulties which are significant and which have to be faced and overcome. A challenge carries within itself seeds of progress which have to be nurtured to sprout and blossom. Different countries face different challenges depending on their socio-economic condition, population size, international cooperation, etc. At least one-fourth of the countries of the world do not have a democratic government. Get notes of Challenges to Democracy NBSE Class 10 Social Science Chapter 16: Development The term 'development' highlights the need and means to provide better living conditions for people of the country. It includes not only economic growth but also human development by providing facilities for better health, nutrition, education and a clean environment for living. Thus, development is the process of developing or being developed. The emotional, social and Physical development of young children has a direct effect on their overall development. Get notes of Development NBSE Class 10 Social Science Chapter 17: Money and Financial System Money is a part of our daily life. All people want money but only a few can define it. If you ask somebody 'what is money?', he will probably say 'it is cash', or may say 'it is whatever you have got in your bank account'. Cash or the amount in bank is not the definition of money, but at the most an alternative expression of money. Money does not do anything by itself. It is just a piece of paper, or is simply an entry in your bank account. Money does not satisfy human wants directly. It satisfies wants indirectly only when it is spent. Money is not wanted for its own sake but for the things it will buy. Get notes of Money and Financial System NBSE Class 10 Social Science Chapter 18: Role of Service Sector in Indian Economy In our everyday life, we find different people engaged in different types of activities to earn their living. People like farmers, casual workers, cobblers, shopkeepers, vegetable vendors, domestic servants, industrialists, teachers, doctors, lawyers, chartered accountants etc. perform different types of activities. All households are concerned with one or the other type of activity to earn wealth or money to satisfy their wants. All these activities are called economic activities. Economic activities produce different types of goods and services which satisfy people's wants. The sum total of economic activities constitutes an economy. Get notes of Role of Service Sector in Indian Economy NBSE Class 10 Social Science Chapter 19: Consumer Awareness The act of using up goods and services to satisfy wants is called 'consumption.' The one who consumes goods and services is called a consumer. If we look at the consumer in this way, then fundamentally all human beings are consumers. In the modern philosophy of marketing, a consumer is supposed to be the king and business is expected to provide maximum possible satisfaction to consumers. But in reality, consumers are often exploited. Thus, consumer awareness is very necessary to avoid exploitation. Get notes of Consumer Awareness NAGALAND NOTES Get notes of other subjects of NBSE Class 10 Ron'e Dutta is the Co-Founder and Editor of Online Free Notes. He is a journalist, a blogger, a creative writer, and a teacher. He is currently writing his first thriller novel on time-travelling. Read the prologue of the novel here. Connect with him on social media.

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