

NOTES-X

SOCIAL SCIENCE

HISTORY,POLITICAL SCIENCE,ECONOMICS

1.What factors contributed to the great economic hardships in 1830s in Europe?

Ans.(i)Drastic increase in population leading to unemployment.Jobs were less than the job seekers.

(ii)Large scale migration of people from the rural to urban areas.

(iii)Industrial revolution displaced many who were engaged in hand production.

(iv)Peasants still were burdened with feudal dues whereas aristocracy still enjoyed privileges.

(v)Bad harvest and rising food prices further added to the situation.

2.What was the role of women in the nationalist struggles of Europe?

Ans.(i)A no. of women had participated in the liberal and national movements in European countries.

(ii)Women formed their own political associations,founded newspapers and took part in pol. Meetings and demonstrations.

(iii)However,they were still denied the right to vote and could not enter the Frankfurt Parliament(1848) as representatives but attended only as observers.

3.Who were Marianne and Germania?What was the importance of the way in which they were portrayed?

Ans.(i)Marianne and Germania were the allegories of the nation in France and Germany respectively.

(ii)These are female figures symbolising or personifying the nation.Germania is depicted as wearing a crown of oak leaves symbolising heroism and holding a sword in one hand and the flag in the other.

(iii) Similarly, Marianne in France holds a torch in the right hand and a book in left, representing enlightenment and freedom respectively.

4. Explain any three beliefs of conservatism that emerged after 1815.

Ans. (i) Established traditional institutions of state and society should be preserved.

(ii) Most conservatives believed that they should not return to the society of pre-revolutionary days.

(iii) That modernisation could in fact strengthen institutions like monarchy.

5. How was the formation of nation-state the result of a long drawn out process in Britain? Explain.

Ans. (i) Prior to 18th century there was no British nation. People who inhabited the British Isles were identified by different ethnic groups.

(ii) Out of these the English nation steadily grew in importance, wealth and power and was able to extend its influence over other nations of the Isle.

(iii) The English Parliament, which had seized power from monarchy in 1688 was the instrument through which a nation-state, with England at the centre, came to be forged.

(iv) The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of Great Britain.

(v) In effect it meant that Scotland came under the influence of England. The British Parliament from now was dominated by the English members.

6. What do you mean by the Belgian model of accommodation? Examine the main elements of this model of power sharing.

Ans. (i) Dutch and French speaking ministers have been given equal status in the central gov.

(ii) No single majority can make decisions unilaterally.

(iii) State govts. for the two regions have been given many powers and the state govts. are not subordinate to the central gov.

(iv) Brussels, the capital city of Belgium has given equal representation to both the French and Dutch speaking people.

(v) The Belgian model introduced a new concept of a third kind of govt., i.e., the community govt.

7. What are the different forms of power sharing in modern democracies?

Ans. (i) Horizontal distribution of power- legislature, executive and judiciary.

(ii) Vertical distribution of power- central and state govt.

(iii) Power sharing among different social groups- eg. Community govt.

(iv) Power sharing among pol. parties.

(v) Power sharing among pressure groups.

8. Give an account of the ethnic composition of Sri Lanka.

Ans. (i) Sinhala speaking- 74%.

(ii) Tamil speaking- 18%.

(iii) Sri Lankan Tamils- 13%.

(iv) Indian Tamils- 5%.

(v) About 7% of both Tamils and Sinhalese are Christians. The rest 1% are Muslims.

9. Why are developmental goals different for different people?

Ans. Different persons have different notions of development because life situations of people are different. Development goals of a girl from a rich urban family will surely be different from that of a farmer in Rajasthan. It is because their situations, lifestyle and status are very different from each other. A goal which a person has depends entirely on the present life situations. Over the period of time if those situations change, automatically the goals of a person will also change.

10. Explain the bases of comparison of eco. development of different nations?

Ans(i) Per capita income helps in comparing the level of development in different regions within the country or different nations.

(ii) Infant mortality rate refers to deaths among children before the age of one year per thousand children born in a year.

(iii) Literacy rate measures the proportion of literate population in the seven and above age group.

(iv) Life expectancy-average expected length of the life of a person.

(v) Gross enrolment ratio-for three levels for primary, secondary and higher education.

ASSIGNMENT-X (2020-2021)

SOCIAL SCIENCE

HISTORY,POLITICAL SCIENCE,ECONOMICS

1. Discuss the process of unification of Germany.
2. How did culture play an important role in creating the idea of a nation in Europe?
3. Explain the reasons for the conflict in the Balkans.
4. Habsburg Empire was a patchwork of many different regions and people in Europe. Discuss.
5. What was the Sri Lankan model of power sharing? How was the model adopted?
6. Why do you think power sharing is desirable?
7. Discuss any three demands of the Sri Lankan Tamils. How did they struggle for their demands?
8. What are the limitations of the per capita income as an adequate index of economic development?
9. In what ways is the criterion, used by the World Bank for measuring development, different from the one used by UNDP? Discuss.
10. How is Body Mass Index calculated? Why is it important to calculate it?