

Class X

Social Science

One-page chapter summaries
Large print • CBSE 2026-27 syllabus

- H1. History 1: The Rise of Nationalism in Europe — page 2
- H2. History 2: Nationalism in India — page 3
- H3. History 3: The Making of a Global World — page 4
- H4. History 4: The Age of Industrialisation — page 5
- H5. History 5: Print Culture and the Modern World — page 6
- G1. Geography 1: Resources and Development — page 7
- G2. Geography 2: Forest and Wildlife Resources — page 8
- G3. Geography 3: Water Resources — page 9
- G4. Geography 4: Agriculture — page 10
- G5. Geography 5: Minerals and Energy Resources — page 11
- G6. Geography 6: Manufacturing Industries — page 12
- G7. Geography 7: Lifelines of National Economy — page 13
- P1. Political Science 1: Power-sharing — page 14
- P2. Political Science 2: Federalism — page 15
- P3. Political Science 3: Gender, Religion and Caste — page 16
- P4. Political Science 4: Political Parties — page 17
- P5. Political Science 5: Outcomes of Democracy — page 18
- E1. Economics 1: Development — page 19
- E2. Economics 2: Sectors of the Indian Economy — page 20
- E3. Economics 3: Money and Credit — page 21
- E4. Economics 4: Globalisation and the Indian Economy — page 22

Chapter H1: History 1: The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Class X • Social Science • CBSE 2026-27

Big idea: After the French Revolution, the idea that people sharing a language, culture and history should form one nation-state spread across Europe and redrew its map.

Key points

- **Frédéric Sorrieu (1848)** pictured a world of 'democratic and social republics'.
- **French Revolution (1789)**: sovereignty to citizens; *la patrie*, *le citoyen*, tricolour, National Assembly.
- **Napoleonic Code (1804)**: equality before law, right to property, no privilege by birth; feudalism and serfdom abolished.
- **Liberal nationalism** of the middle class: freedom, government by consent, free markets; Prussia's 1834 Zollverein.
- **Conservatism after 1815**: Treaty of Vienna, autocratic regimes, censorship; revolutionaries like **Giuseppe Mazzini** (Young Italy, Young Europe) went underground.
- **Romanticism**: folk songs, poetry, language (Herder, Grimm brothers, Polish). **Greek Independence** won wide European support.
- **1848**: hunger revolts; liberals' **Frankfurt Parliament** failed when the Prussian king refused its crown.
- **Unification**: Germany by **Bismarck** (William I emperor, 1871); Italy by **Cavour, Garibaldi** (Victor Emmanuel II, 1861).
- Britain formed by slow process (Act of Union 1707; Ireland 1801). Nations shown as women: **Marianne** (France), **Germania**. Balkan rivalry led to the First World War.

Formulas, definitions & facts

- **1789** French Revolution • **1804** Civil Code • **1815** Treaty of Vienna (host **Metternich**)
- **1821** Greek struggle begins → **1832** Treaty of Constantinople: Greece independent
- **1848** Frankfurt Parliament • **1861** Italy united • **1871** Germany united
- **Allegory**: an abstract idea (liberty, nation) shown through a person or thing.
- **Symbols**: broken chains = freedom; oak crown = heroism; red cap = liberty.

Exam focus: how to score

- **Treaty of Vienna provisions** (5 marks): Bourbons restored; buffer states around France; 39-state German Confederation kept.
- Napoleon as administrator: list Code + abolition of feudalism + uniform weights, measures and currency.
- Culture and nationalism: Romanticism, folk culture, language, allegories (Marianne, Germania).
- Picture-based MCQs come from Sorrieu's print and the Napoleon 'postman' cartoon: learn the symbols.

★ Important questions from CBSE sample papers

- 'Female figures became an allegory of the nation in 19th-century Europe.' Elaborate with examples. (SQP 2026-27, 3 marks)
- Assess the role of the Greek War of Independence in shaping nationalist consciousness among educated Europeans. (SQP 2026-27, 3 marks)
- 'The Treaty of Vienna (1815) was drawn up to undo the changes of the Napoleonic wars.' Highlight its significant provisions. (SQP 2025-26, 5 marks)
- 'In Britain the nation-state was the result of a long-drawn-out process, not a sudden revolution.' Analyse. (SQP 2025-26, 5 marks)

Remember: France gave the idea, Vienna tried to stop it, Bismarck and Cavour finished it: 1789 → 1815 → 1848 → 1871.

Chapter H2: History 2: Nationalism in India

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Big idea: Under Gandhiji, many groups joined the fight against colonial rule through satyagraha, though each understood swaraj in its own way.

Key points

- **First World War:** higher taxes, price rises, forced recruitment and famine angered people.
- **Satyagraha** (truth, non-violence): Champaran (indigo farmers), Kheda (peasants), Ahmedabad (mill workers).
- **Rowlatt Act (1919):** detention without trial for two years → hartal on 6 April; **Jallianwala Bagh massacre, Amritsar, 13 April 1919** (General Dyer).
- **Khilafat + Non-Cooperation (1921):** surrender titles, boycott councils, schools, courts and foreign cloth; halted after **Chauri Chaura (Feb 1922)**.
- Other streams: **Awadh** peasants (Baba Ramchandra), **Gudem Hills** revolt (Alluri Sitaram Raju), **Assam plantation workers**.
- **Simon Commission (1928):** no Indian member → 'Go back Simon'. **Lahore Congress (Dec 1929, Nehru)** demanded **Purna Swaraj**; 26 Jan 1930 Independence Day.
- **Salt March:** Sabarmati to **Dandi**, 78 volunteers, 240 miles, 24 days; salt law broken on 6 April 1930 → **Civil Disobedience Movement**.
- **CDM:** rich peasants, women, business (FICCI 1927, G.D. Birla) joined; Dalits (Ambedkar → **Poona Pact 1932**) and many Muslims stayed away.
- **Collective belonging:** Bharat Mata (Abanindranath Tagore), 'Vande Mataram' (Bankim), folklore (Natesa Sastri), flags, history.

Formulas, definitions & facts

- **1915** Gandhiji returns • **1919** Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh • **1921** NCM
- **1922** Chauri Chaura • **1928** Simon Commission • **1929** Lahore session
- **1930** Dandi March • **5 Mar 1931** Gandhi-Irwin Pact • **Dec 1931** 2nd Round Table Conference
- **Swaraj Party:** C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru (to enter councils).
- **Picket:** protest blocking entry to a shop or office.

Map work

- Congress sessions: **Calcutta (Sept 1920)**, **Nagpur (Dec 1920)**, **Madras (1927)**.
- **Champaran** (Bihar, indigo) • **Kheda** (Gujarat, peasants) • **Ahmedabad** (mill workers).
- **Amritsar** (Jallianwala Bagh, 13 Apr 1919) • **Dandi** (Gujarat coast, salt law broken).

Exam focus: how to score

- Economic effects of NCM (5 marks): boycott, foreign cloth imports halved 1921-22 (Rs 102 cr → 57 cr), Indian mills and khadi grew.
- Why groups joined CDM and why some held back: answer group by group (peasants, business, workers, women, Dalits).
- Why was salt chosen? Consumed by rich and poor alike, so it united everyone.
- **Map (2 marks):** practise every place in the Map work box.

★ Important questions from CBSE sample papers

- Evaluate the economic consequences of the Non-Cooperation Movement for colonial rule in India. (SQP 2026-27, 5 marks)
- How did Indian merchants and industrialists associate themselves with the Civil Disobedience Movement, and why? (SQP 2026-27, 5 marks)
- 'The Salt March became an effective tool of resistance against colonialism.' Analyse. (SQP 2025-26, 3 marks)

Remember: R-J-K-N-C-S-L-D: Rowlatt, Jallianwala, Khilafat, Non-Cooperation, Chauri Chaura, Simon, Lahore, Dandi.

Chapter H3: History 3: The Making of a Global World

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Big idea: For centuries, trade, travel, food and even germs linked distant regions; the 16th-century European voyages shrank the world further.

Key points

- **Board exam: only sections 1 to 1.3 (pre-modern world)**. Sections 2 to 4 (1815 onwards) are for the internally assessed project.
- Early links: Indus valley–West Asia coastal trade (3000 BCE); **cowries** from the Maldives reached China and East Africa.
- **Silk routes**: land and sea routes linking Asia, Europe and North Africa, named after **Chinese silk** going west; also carried pottery, Indian textiles and spices; gold and silver came back.
- Trade and culture travelled together: Christian missionaries, Muslim preachers and **Buddhism** spread along the silk routes.
- **Food travels**: noodles may have gone west to become spaghetti; potatoes, maize, tomatoes, chillies, groundnuts and soya came from **the Americas** after Columbus.
- New crops could mean life or death: the **potato** fed Europe's poor; the **Irish Potato Famine (1845–49)** killed about 1,000,000 people.
- 16th century: Europeans found sea routes to Asia and America. **Silver from Peru and Mexico** boosted Europe's wealth and its trade with Asia; El Dorado legends.
- **Conquest of America**: the Spanish 'weapon' was **germs like smallpox**, which killed natives who had no immunity.
- Poverty, disease and religious persecution made many Europeans flee to America. China withdrew; Europe became the centre of world trade.

Formulas, definitions & facts

- **Silk routes**: thrived from before the Christian Era to about the 15th century.
- **El Dorado**: fabled city of gold in South America.
- **Dissenter**: one who refuses to accept established beliefs and practices.
- **Americas**: cut off from regular contact with the world until the 16th century.

Exam focus: how to score

- 2-mark 'justify' questions: give exactly two examples from the text (silk routes, potato, smallpox).
- Smallpox answer: Europeans immune, natives not; disease spread ahead of conquerors and destroyed whole communities.
- Crops answer: name the crops from the Americas and the Irish famine example.

★ Important questions from CBSE sample papers

- 'The most powerful weapon of the Spanish conqueror was not a conventional military weapon at all.' Justify with two reasons. (SQP 2026-27, 2 marks)
- 'The Silk route was a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links.' Explain with two examples. (SQP 2025-26, 2 marks)
- 'Sometimes the new crops could make the difference between life and death.' Explain with two examples. (SQP 2025-26, 2 marks)

Remember: Silk, spaghetti, smallpox: trade, food and germs made the first global world.

Chapter H4: History 4: The Age of Industrialisation

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Big idea: Periodic (school) tests only, not in the board exam. Industrial growth came slowly, hand labour stayed important, and Indian weavers lost out under colonial rule.

Key points

- **Proto-industrialisation:** before factories, merchants gave money to peasants and artisans in villages to produce for international markets.
- First factories: **cotton mills** in England from the 1730s; cotton and iron and steel led growth. Most workers still did hand work in 1850s Britain.
- Many Victorian industrialists preferred **hand labour**: labour was cheap, demand was seasonal, and upper classes valued hand-made goods.
- Workers' lives: seasonal jobs, unemployment fears; women attacked the **Spinning Jenny** because it took away their work.
- Before British rule, Indian fine textiles ruled world markets via **Surat, Masulipatnam, Hoogly**; these ports declined as the East India Company took control.
- The Company appointed paid **gomasthas** to supervise weavers and stop them selling to others; weavers clashed with them.
- Manchester imports and cotton price rises ruined Indian weavers. **First World War:** imports fell, Indian mills supplied the army, so production rose.
- Early Indian industrialists: Dwarkanath Tagore, Dinshaw Petit, Jamsetjee Tata (wealth partly from China trade). **Fly shuttle** raised handloom output; advertising created markets.

Formulas, definitions & facts

- **Proto-industrialisation:** early phase of industrial production before factories.
- **Gomastha:** paid Company servant who supervised weavers and checked cloth quality.
- **Spinning Jenny** (James Hargreaves, 1764): one worker turned several spindles.
- **Fly shuttle:** device to move the weft, letting weavers work wider looms faster.

Exam focus: how to score

- Use for school periodic tests and the 5-mark internal assessment only.
- Reason-type answers: why hand labour was preferred, why Surat declined, why output rose in the First World War.

★ Important questions from CBSE sample papers

- Why did some industrialists in nineteenth-century Europe prefer hand labour over machines? (NCERT Ex, Discuss Q1)
- How did the East India Company procure regular supplies of cotton and silk textiles from Indian weavers? (NCERT Ex, Discuss Q2)
- Why did industrial production in India increase during the First World War? (NCERT Ex, Discuss Q4)

Remember: Cheap hands, seasonal work: why machines came slowly.

Chapter H5: History 5: Print Culture and the Modern World

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Big idea: Print made books cheap and widely available, spread new ideas and debates, and helped bring religious, political and social change.

Key points

- **China:** woodblock hand printing from AD 594; Buddhist missionaries took it to **Japan** c. AD 768–770. The **Diamond Sutra** (AD 868) is the oldest Japanese book.
- **Marco Polo** brought woodblock knowledge to Italy in 1295. **Gutenberg** perfected the printing press by 1448; his first book was the **Bible** (about 180 copies).
- **Print revolution:** a new reading public, books for ordinary people; oral and reading cultures mixed. Fear of 'dangerous' ideas grew.
- **Religion:** Martin Luther's **Ninety-Five Theses (1517)** began the **Protestant Reformation**; the miller Menocchio was executed; Church's **Index of Prohibited Books (1558)**.
- **18th century:** Enlightenment thinkers (Voltaire, Rousseau) spread reason; print created conditions for the **French Revolution**.
- **19th century:** children, women, workers became readers; lending libraries, cheap novels, **Penny Magazines**.
- **India:** press came to **Goa** with Portuguese missionaries (mid-16th c.); first Tamil book 1579 (Cochin). **Hickey's Bengal Gazette (1780)** began English newspapers.
- Reform debates: **Rammohun Roy's Sambad Kaumudi (1821)**; Deoband (1867) fatwas; women writers (**Rashsundari Debi's Amar Jiban, 1876**); **Phule's Gulamgiri (1871)** on caste.
- Censorship: **Vernacular Press Act (1878)** let the government seize presses; Tilak wrote in **Kesari** and was imprisoned in 1908.

Formulas, definitions & facts

- **594** China woodblock • **868** Diamond Sutra • **1295** Marco Polo • **1448** Gutenberg
- **1517** Luther • **1558** Index • **1780** Bengal Gazette • **1878** Vernacular Press Act
- **Manuscript:** handwritten book; expensive, fragile, hard to read.
- **Calligraphy:** art of beautiful, stylised writing.
- Mercier: 'Tremble, therefore, tyrants of the world! Tremble before the virtual writer!'

Exam focus: how to score

- Effects of print on women, the poor and caste debates in India: 3-mark favourites.
- Arrange-in-order MCQs: Gutenberg → Luther → Menocchio → French Revolution.
- Source-based questions often use 'Print comes to India' and newspaper passages.

★ Important questions from CBSE sample papers

- Print comes to India passage: identify the newspaper that began English printing; how did Hickey show independence? (SQP 2026-27, 4 marks)
- 'By the seventeenth century, as urban culture bloomed in China, the uses of print diversified.' Explain with examples. (SQP 2024-25, 3 marks)
- Provide evidence that print culture had a significant impact on the social lives of women in India. (SQP 2023-24, 3 marks)

Remember: Woodblock → Gutenberg → Luther → Revolution → Bengal Gazette: print travels east to west and back to India.

Chapter G1: Geography 1: Resources and Development

Class X • Social Science • CBSE 2026-27

Big idea: Resources come from nature, technology and institutions working together; they must be planned and used sustainably, especially land and soil.

Key points

- **Resource:** anything in the environment that meets our needs and is technologically possible, economically viable and culturally acceptable.
- Types by **origin** (biotic/abiotic), **exhaustibility** (renewable/non-renewable), **ownership** (individual, community, national, international), **development status**.
- **Development status:** **potential** (not yet used), **developed** (surveyed), **stock** (no technology yet), **reserves** (part of stock usable with existing technology).
- Problems: depletion for a few people's greed, wealth in few hands, global warming and land degradation. **Rio Earth Summit (1992), Agenda 21.**
- **Resource planning:** identify and map resources; plan with technology, skill and institutions; match with national development plans.
- **Land:** about **43% plains, 30% mountains, 27% plateau**. Net sown area over **80%** in Punjab and Haryana, under **10%** in Arunachal, Mizoram, Manipur, A&N.
- Forest cover is below the desired **33%** (National Forest Policy, 1952). Land degraded by mining, overgrazing, over-irrigation and industrial waste.
- **Soils:** alluvial, black (regur), red and yellow, laterite, arid and forest soils.
- **Soil erosion:** gullies/ravines (bad land, Chambal), sheet erosion. Fixes: contour ploughing, terraces, strip cropping, shelter belts.

Formulas, definitions & facts

- **Alluvial:** most widespread, northern plains; good for sugarcane, paddy, wheat, pulses.
- **Black (regur):** Deccan lava; holds moisture; **cotton**. **Red & yellow:** iron gives red colour.
- **Laterite:** intense leaching in heavy rain; good for **cashew, tea, coffee** with manure.
- **Arid:** sandy, saline, low humus. **Forest:** hilly areas, varies by slope.
- **Sustainable development:** development without harming the needs of future generations.

Map work

- **Major soil types** of India (identify): alluvial (northern plains, coasts), black (Deccan), red & yellow, laterite, arid (Rajasthan), forest soils.

Exam focus: how to score

- **Map: identify major soil types** on India's outline map.
- Classify resources with an example for each type; potential vs stock vs reserve MCQs.
- 5-mark: measures to prevent soil erosion; choose soil for a given crop (sugarcane, cotton, jowar).
- Read the land-use pie chart: what 43% plains means for farming and industry.

★ Important questions from CBSE sample papers

- A known mineral deposit that cannot be used due to lack of technology fits which category of resource? (SQP 2026-27, 1 mark)
- Analyse the measures adopted to prevent soil erosion caused by natural forces. (SQP 2024-25, 5 marks)
- Mohan wants to grow sugarcane, cotton and jowar. Help him identify the right soil type and its properties. (SQP 2024-25, 5 marks)

Remember: Black for cotton, alluvial for grain, laterite for cashew: match the soil to the crop.

Chapter G2: Geography 2: Forest and Wildlife Resources

Class X • Social Science • CBSE 2026-27

Big idea: India is rich in biodiversity, but forests and wildlife are under stress; laws, projects and local communities together are needed to protect them.

Key points

- Humans are part of a **web of ecology**: plants, animals and microbes keep our air, water and soil healthy. Forests are the **primary producers**.
- Conservation protects ecological diversity, life-support systems and **genetic diversity** for breeding and farming.
- **Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972**: list of protected species, hunting banned, habitats protected, trade restricted.
- **Project Tiger (1973)**: tigers had fallen to **1,827**; threats are poaching, lost habitat, less prey. Reserves: Corbett, Sunderbans, Bandhavgarh, Sariska, Manas, Periyar.
- Forest types by management: **Reserved** (over half, most valuable), **Protected** (about one-third), **Unclassed** (government, private and community land).
- **Madhya Pradesh** has the largest permanent forest area (75% of its forest). North-eastern states: mostly unclassified forests run by communities.
- **Community action**: Sariska villagers fought mining; 5 villages in Alwar made the **Bhairodev Dakav 'Sonchuri'**; the **Chipko movement** saved Himalayan trees.
- **Beej Bachao Andolan** (Tehri) and **Navdanya**: crops without synthetic chemicals. **Joint Forest Management** (Odisha, 1988) involves villagers.
- **Sacred groves**: forests left untouched as abodes of gods; Mundas and Santhals worship mahua and kadamba trees.

Formulas, definitions & facts

- **Biodiversity**: variety of plant and animal life in an area, linked through many dependencies.
- **Permanent forest estates**: reserved + protected forests kept for timber and protection.
- **JFM**: local communities help restore degraded forests and get non-timber forest produce.
- Plants first added to protected list in **1991** (six species).

Exam focus: how to score

- Match forest types to states (reserved, protected, unclassified): common 1-mark MCQ.
- 4-mark case: role of communities, with **Chipko, JFM, Bhairodev Dakav Sonchuri** as examples.
- Give reasons why conservation is needed: ecology, genetic diversity, livelihoods.

★ Important questions from CBSE sample papers

- Community forest conservation case: one objective; how participation helps (two examples); name the movement. (SQP 2026-27, 4 marks)
- Identify the correct facts about Joint Forest Management. (SQP 2024-25, 1 mark)
- Which forest category best applies to places like Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala? (SQP 2025-26, 1 mark)

Remember: Hug (Chipko), Share (JFM), Guard (Sonchuri): people protect forests best.

Chapter G3: Geography 3: Water Resources

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Big idea: Water is renewable but scarce because of over-use and unequal access; dams help, but rainwater harvesting is the sustainable answer.

Key points

- Only a small share of Earth's water is usable fresh water. **Water scarcity** comes mainly from over-exploitation, excess use and unequal access, not only low rain.
- Causes: large population, irrigation for farming, industries, urbanisation, and pollution by domestic and industrial waste.
- Ancient hydraulic works: **Sringaverapura** near Prayagraj (1st century BC) channelled Ganga flood water.
- **Multipurpose river projects**: irrigation, power, water supply, flood control, fish and navigation. Nehru called dams the '**temples of modern India**'.
- Problems of dams: disturb river flow and sediment, harm aquatic life, displace people, cause conflicts between states and can even trigger floods.
- **Sardar Sarovar Dam** on the **Narmada** (Gujarat) is one of India's largest water projects; **Hirakud** (Mahanadi) combines conservation with flood control.
- **Rainwater harvesting**: **guls/kuls** (Western Himalayas), rooftop harvesting (Rajasthan), **khadins and johads** (Rajasthan), **tankas** (Bikaner, Phalodi, Barmer).
- **Gendathur** (Karnataka) has rooftop harvesting in most homes; **Shillong** collects rooftop water; **Tamil Nadu** made rooftop harvesting compulsory.
- **Bamboo drip irrigation** in Meghalaya: 200-year-old system carrying stream water through bamboo pipes.

Formulas, definitions & facts

- **Palar pani**: rainwater, the purest form of natural water (Rajasthan).
- **Tanka**: underground tank linked to the rooftop to store rainwater.
- **Dam**: barrier across flowing water that controls and directs its flow.
- **Bhakra Nangal**: Satluj-Beas basin, used for hydel power and irrigation.

Map work

- **Salal** (Chenab, J&K) • **Bhakra Nangal** (Satluj, HP/Punjab) • **Tehri** (Bhagirathi, Uttarakhand)
- **Rana Pratap Sagar** (Chambal, Rajasthan) • **Sardar Sarovar** (Narmada, Gujarat)
- **Hirakud** (Mahanadi, Odisha) • **Nagarjuna Sagar** (Krishna, Telangana/AP) • **Tungabhadra** (Karnataka)

Exam focus: how to score

- **Map dams (3-mark Geo map)**: Narmada (Sardar Sarovar), Satluj-Beas (Bhakra Nangal), Mahanadi (Hirakud).
- Advantages vs problems of multipurpose projects: give balanced points in 5-mark answers.
- Suggest traditional harvesting methods for a dry district: name + region + how it works.

★ Important questions from CBSE sample papers

- Suggest two traditional rainwater harvesting practices for a drought-prone district. (SQP 2026-27, 2 marks)
- Water scarcity case: one future cause; why install a submersible pump in Rajasthan; why conserve water. (SQP 2024-25, 4 marks)
- Which state has made rooftop water harvesting compulsory? (SQP 2025-26, 1 mark)

Remember: Dams are temples, but tankas, johads and rooftops save the day.

Chapter G4: Geography 4: Agriculture

Class X • Social Science • CBSE 2026-27

Big idea: Two-thirds of Indians depend on farming; crops differ by season, soil and climate, and reforms aim to make farming productive and fair.

Key points

- **Farming types:** **primitive subsistence** ('slash and burn', e.g. jhumming in the North-East), **intensive subsistence** (small plots, high labour), **commercial** (HYV seeds, fertilisers).
- **Plantation:** one crop on a large estate with capital and labour, linked to industry (tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana).
- **Cropping seasons:** **Rabi** sown Oct-Dec, harvested Apr-Jun (wheat, gram, mustard); **Kharif** sown with monsoon (rice, maize, jowar, cotton, jute); **Zaid** in summer (watermelon, cucumber).
- **Rice:** kharif; above 25°C, high humidity, over 100 cm rain; India 2nd after China. **Wheat:** rabi; cool season, 50–75 cm rain; Ganga-Satluj plains and Deccan black soil.
- **Millets** (jowar, bajra, ragi): highly nutritious; ragi rich in iron and calcium. **Pulses:** India largest producer and consumer; fix nitrogen.
- **Sugarcane:** 21–27°C, 75–100 cm rain; India 2nd after Brazil. **Groundnut:** kharif; Gujarat leads.
- **Tea:** warm, moist, frost-free; frequent showers; labour-intensive (Assam, Darjeeling, TN, Kerala). **Coffee:** **Arabica** from Yemen, first on **Baba Budan Hills**.
- **Rubber:** over 200 cm rain, above 25°C (Kerala). **Cotton:** black soil, 210 frost-free days. **Jute** = 'golden fibre' (West Bengal).
- **Reforms:** land reforms, Green and White Revolutions, **Kisan Credit Card**, crop insurance; **Bhoodan-Gramdan** of Vinoba Bhave.

Formulas, definitions & facts

- **India's rank:** rice 2nd, sugarcane 2nd, tea 2nd, cotton 2nd, pulses 1st, fruits & vegetables 2nd.
- **Aus, Aman, Boro:** three rice crops a year in Assam, West Bengal and Odisha.
- **Sericulture:** rearing silkworms for silk. **Horticulture:** growing fruits and vegetables.

Map work

- **Major rice areas** (plains of North and North-East, coasts, deltas; Punjab-Haryana with irrigation) and **wheat areas** (Ganga-Satluj plains, Deccan black soil).
- Leading states (identify): **sugarcane** UP • **tea** Assam • **coffee** Karnataka • **rubber** Kerala • **cotton** (Deccan black-soil states such as Gujarat, Maharashtra) • **jute** West Bengal.

Exam focus: how to score

- **5-mark crop comparisons:** tea vs coffee, rice vs wheat; quote temperature, rainfall and soil.
- Why is rice commercial in Punjab-Haryana but subsistence in Odisha? Think irrigation, market and farm size.
- Map: rice and wheat areas; leading states for sugarcane, tea, coffee, rubber, cotton, jute.

★ Important questions from CBSE sample papers

- A farmer is choosing between tea and coffee: highlight the difference in their growing conditions. (SQP 2026-27, 5 marks)
- Moderate rain, cool winters, assured irrigation: rice or wheat? Give reasons. (SQP 2026-27, 5 marks)
- Rice is commercial in Haryana and Punjab but subsistence in Odisha. Explain why. (SQP 2025-26, 2 marks)
- Name the term for growing fruits and vegetables and write its features in India. (SQP 2024-25, 3 marks)

Remember: Rabi = Return of cold (winter sowing); Kharif = monsoon sowing.

Chapter G5: Geography 5: Minerals and Energy Resources

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Big idea: Minerals and energy run our industries but are limited, so they must be used carefully and non-conventional energy expanded.

Key points

- **Minerals** occur in veins and lodes, beds and layers, residual mass (bauxite), **placer deposits** (gold, platinum in valley sands) and ocean water.
- **Ferrous**: iron ore, manganese. **Non-ferrous**: copper, bauxite. **Non-metallic**: mica, limestone. **Energy**: coal, petroleum, natural gas.
- **Iron ore belts**: Odisha-Jharkhand (Badampahar, Gua, Noamundi), **Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur (Bailadila)**: best physical properties for steel, exported via Visakhapatnam).
- **Ballari-Chitradurga-Chikkamagaluru-Tumakuru: Kudremukh**, a 100% export unit; ore sent as slurry by pipeline to near Mangaluru. Maharashtra-Goa belt exports via Marmagao.
- **Bauxite**: Amarkantak, Maikal hills, Bilaspur-Katni; Odisha leads (Panchpatmali, Koraput). **Mica**: Koderma-Gaya-Hazaribagh belt.
- Mining hazards: lung disease for miners, roof collapse and flooding; polluted water, land and air nearby.
- **Coal**: Gondwana coal of the **Damodar valley** (Jharia, Raniganj, Bokaro); tertiary coal in the North-East; **lignite** at **Neyveli** (TN).
- **Petroleum**: Mumbai High, Gujarat (Ankleshwar), Assam (**Digboi**, oldest). **Nuclear**: uranium, thorium.
- **Non-conventional**: **solar**, **wind** (Nagercoil-Madurai belt), **tidal** (Gulf of Khambhat, Kuchchh), **geothermal** (Manikaran, Puga Valley), **biogas** ('gobar gas').

Formulas, definitions & facts

- **Mineral**: homogenous, naturally occurring substance with a definable internal structure.
- **Ore**: mineral mixed with other elements, worth mining.
- **Hematite**: most important industrial iron ore. **Magnetite**: finest ore, up to 70% iron.
- **Conservation**: recycling metals, scrap use, substitutes, improved technology.

Map work

- **Iron ore mines**: Mayurbhanj, Durg, Bailadila, Bellary (Ballari), Kudremukh.
- **Coal mines**: Raniganj, Bokaro, Talcher, Neyveli.
- **Oil fields**: Digboi, Naharkatia, Mumbai High, Bassien, Kalol, Ankaleshwar.
- **Power plants**: thermal (Namrup, Singrauli, Ramagundam); nuclear (Narora, Kakrapar, Tarapur, Kalpakkam).

Exam focus: how to score

- Identify/label mines, oil fields and power plants on the map (see box).
- 5-mark: why Odisha suits a bauxite industry; why coal is India's most important fossil fuel.
- Explain mining's harm to environment and miners' health; argue for non-conventional energy.

★ Important questions from CBSE sample papers

- Which statements about placer deposits are correct? (SQP 2026-27, 1 mark)
- Which iron ore belt has the best physical properties for steel making? (SQP 2026-27, 1 mark)
- Person P is advised to set up a bauxite industry in Odisha. Analyse the reasons. (SQP 2025-26, 5 marks)
- 'Coal is the most important and abundant fossil fuel in India.' Justify its role in the economy. (SQP 2025-26, 5 marks)

Remember: Bailadila best ore, Kudremukh all export, Neyveli lignite, Digboi oldest oil.

Chapter G6: Geography 6: Manufacturing Industries

Class X • Social Science • CBSE 2026-27

Big idea: Manufacturing turns raw materials into higher-value goods; it is the backbone of development, but must control pollution.

Key points

- **Importance:** modernises agriculture, creates jobs, reduces poverty and regional gaps, earns foreign exchange through exports.
- **Agriculture and industry move hand in hand:** agro-industries buy farm raw material and sell pumps, fertilisers, pipes and tools to farmers.
- **Classification:** by raw material (agro/mineral), role (basic/consumer), capital, **ownership** (public, private, joint, cooperative) and bulk of material (heavy/light).
- **Cotton textiles:** first mill in Mumbai, 1854. **Spinning is centralised but weaving decentralised**, so good yarn is not fully used and fabric is poorer.
- **Jute:** first mill at Rishra (1855); mills along the **Hugli** for jute supply, water, labour and port. **Sugar:** bulky cane, so mills sit near farms; moving south and west.
- **Iron and steel:** basic industry; most plants in the **Chhotanagpur plateau** (cheap ore, coal, labour). **Aluminium** smelting is 2nd metallurgical industry; needs cheap power.
- **Chemicals, fertilisers, cement** (first plant Chennai, 1904), **automobiles**, and **IT/electronics:** **Bengaluru is the 'electronic capital of India'.**
- **Pollution:** air (smoke, gases), water (dyes, effluents), thermal (hot water), land (waste), noise.
- **Control:** treat effluents (primary, secondary, tertiary), recycle water, harvest rain, use electrostatic precipitators. **NTPC** shows the way.

Formulas, definitions & facts

- **Manufacturing:** producing goods in large quantities from raw materials.
- **Agro-based:** cotton, jute, silk, wool, sugar, vegetable oil. **Mineral-based:** iron & steel, cement, aluminium.
- **Public sector:** BHEL, SAIL. **Private:** TISCO, Dabur. **Cooperative:** sugar in Maharashtra, coir in Kerala.

Map work

- **Cotton textiles:** Mumbai, Indore, Surat, Kanpur, Coimbatore.
- **Iron & steel plants:** Durgapur, Bokaro, Jamshedpur, Bhilai, Vijayanagar, Salem.
- **Software technology parks:** Noida, Gandhinagar, Mumbai, Pune, Hyderabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Thiruvananthapuram.

Exam focus: how to score

- Location factors: raw material, power, labour, market, transport and port.
- Pollution types + control steps make 3- and 5-mark answers; quote **NTPC** as a model.
- Assertion-reason: Bengaluru's IT growth is NOT due to ports.

★ Important questions from CBSE sample papers

- Why does India's weaving sector produce lower-quality fabric despite strong spinning capacity? (SQP 2026-27, 1 mark)
- Assertion: Bengaluru is a leading IT and electronics centre. Reason: it is close to major ports. (SQP 2026-27, 1 mark)
- 'Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other. They move hand in hand.' Justify with examples. (SQP 2024-25, 2 marks)
- Pollution case: how do manufacturing industries cause different types of pollution? (SQP 2025-26, 4 marks)

Remember: Mumbai 1854 cotton, Rishra 1855 jute, Chennai 1904 cement: India's industrial firsts.

Chapter G7: Geography 7: Lifelines of National Economy

Class X • Social Science • CBSE 2026-27

Big idea: Board exam: map pointing only. Transport and communication link producers to markets and India to the world.

Key points

- **Roads: Golden Quadrilateral** links Delhi–Kolkata–Chennai–Mumbai–Delhi; North–South and East–West corridors.
- **National Waterways:** **NW-1** Ganga, Prayagraj–Haldia (1620 km); **NW-2** Brahmaputra, Sadiya–Dhubri (891 km); **NW-3** West Coast Canal, Kerala (205 km).
- Sea carries **95%** of India's trade by volume (68% by value); **12 major** ports handle most foreign trade.
- **Deendayal Port (Kandla):** first port after Independence, built to replace Karachi; a tidal port in Kuchchh.
- **Mumbai:** biggest port, natural harbour; **JNPT** relieves it. **Marmagao** (Goa): premier iron ore port. **New Mangalore:** Kudremukh ore. **Kochi:** lagoon harbour.
- **Tuticorin (V.O. Chidambaranar):** natural harbour in TN. **Chennai: one of the oldest artificial ports.** **Visakhapatnam:** deepest landlocked port.
- **Paradip** (Odisha): iron ore. **Kolkata:** inland riverine tidal port needing constant dredging; **Haldia** built to ease its load.
- **Air travel:** fastest; vital for difficult terrain like the North-East.

Formulas, definitions & facts

- **Deepest landlocked:** Visakhapatnam • **Biggest:** Mumbai • **Oldest artificial:** Chennai
- **Iron ore ports:** Marmagao, New Mangalore, Paradip, Visakhapatnam
- **Subsidiary port:** Haldia (for Kolkata)

Map work

- **Sea ports, west coast:** Kandla, Mumbai, Marmagao, New Mangalore, Kochi.
- **Sea ports, east coast:** Tuticorin, Chennai, Visakhapatnam, Paradip, Haldia.
- **International airports:** Amritsar (Raja Sansi – Sri Guru Ram Das Ji), Delhi (Indira Gandhi), Mumbai (Chhatrapati Shivaji)
- Chennai (Meenambakkam), Kolkata (Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose), Hyderabad (Rajiv Gandhi).

Exam focus: how to score

- Only map items are tested in the board: practise all 10 ports and 6 airports.
- Map questions often describe a place ('seaport in West Bengal', 'airport in Tamil Nadu').
- Use a dot or symbol and write the name clearly next to it.

★ Important questions from CBSE sample papers

- On the outline map, locate and label Meenambakkam international airport. (SQP 2026-27, map 1 mark)
- Locate and label a major sea port in West Bengal and an international airport in Punjab. (SQP 2025-26, map 2 marks)
- Locate a seaport in West Bengal. (SQP 2024-25, map 1 mark)

Remember: West coast K-M-M-N-K (Kandla, Mumbai, Marmagao, New Mangalore, Kochi); east coast T-C-V-P-H.

Chapter P1: Political Science 1: Power-sharing

Class X • Social Science • CBSE 2026-27

Big idea: Sharing power among groups and levels of government reduces conflict and is the very spirit of democracy.

Key points

- **Belgium**: 59% Dutch (Flemish region), 40% French (Wallonia), 1% German; in **Brussels**, 80% French and 20% Dutch.
- Belgian model (constitution amended **four times, 1970–1993**): equal Dutch and French ministers; powers to state governments; separate Brussels government; elected **community government**.
- **Sri Lanka** (independent 1948): Sinhala 74%, Tamils 18% (Sri Lankan Tamils 13%, Indian Tamils 5%).
- **Majoritarian measures: 1956 Act** made Sinhala the only official language; preference to Sinhala in universities and jobs; state protects Buddhism.
- Result: Tamils felt alienated, demanded Tamil as official language, regional autonomy and equal jobs → demand for **Tamil Eelam** and **civil war**.
- **Prudential reason**: power sharing reduces conflict between social groups and gives **political stability**.
- **Moral reason**: people have a right to be consulted; this is the spirit of democracy and gives **legitimacy**.
- **Forms**: **horizontal** (legislature, executive, judiciary; **checks and balances**), **vertical** (federal: union, state, local), among **social groups**, among **parties**, **pressure groups and movements**.

Formulas, definitions & facts

- **Ethnic**: social division based on shared culture.
- **Majoritarianism**: belief that the majority community should rule the way it wants.
- **Civil war**: violent conflict between opposing groups within a country.
- **Coalition government**: government of two or more parties.
- **Checks and balances**: no organ has unlimited power; each checks the others.

Exam focus: how to score

- Compare Belgium vs Sri Lanka (accommodation vs majoritarianism): favourite 3–4 mark case.
- Learn all four forms with an example each; prudential vs moral MCQs.
- Belgian model: write any 2–4 provisions exactly.

★ Important questions from CBSE sample papers

- How were powers shared between the central and state governments in Belgium to avoid division of the country? (SQP 2026-27, 2 marks)
- From a prudential viewpoint, which argument best supports power sharing? (SQP 2026-27, 1 mark)
- Sri Lanka–Belgium case: two demands of Tamils; results of majoritarianism; two provisions of the Belgian model. (SQP 2025-26, 4 marks)
- 'India represents a classic example of power sharing.' Justify. (SQP 2024-25, 2 marks)

Remember: Belgium shared and stayed united; Sri Lanka imposed and broke into war.

Chapter P2: Political Science 2: Federalism

Class X • Social Science • CBSE 2026-27

Big idea: In a federation, power is divided between a central authority and its constituent units, each with its own constitutionally guaranteed powers.

Key points

- **Features of federalism**: two or more levels; each has its own jurisdiction; guaranteed by the Constitution; changes need both levels to agree; courts decide disputes; revenue sources specified.
- **Coming together** (USA, Switzerland, Australia): independent states unite. **Holding together** (India, Spain, Belgium): a large country shares power with states.
- India is a **Union of States**; the word 'federation' is not used, but it follows federal principles.
- **Three lists**: **Union** (defence, foreign affairs, banking, currency), **State** (police, trade, agriculture, irrigation), **Concurrent** (education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption, succession).
- **Residuary subjects** (e.g. computer software) go to the Union. Union Territories are run by the centre; some states have special status.
- How federalism is practised: **linguistic states**, a flexible **language policy** (Hindi official language, no imposition), and **centre-state relations** improved with coalition governments.
- **Decentralisation (1992 amendment)**: regular local elections; seats reserved for SC, ST, OBC; **one-third for women**; **State Election Commission**; states share powers and revenue.
- Rural: **gram panchayat** (sarpanch), **gram sabha**, panchayat samiti, **zila parishad**. Urban: municipalities and municipal corporations (mayor).

Formulas, definitions & facts

- **Federalism**: system where power is divided between a central authority and constituent units.
- **Unitary system**: one level of government, or sub-units subordinate to the centre.
- **Jurisdiction**: area over which someone has legal authority.
- **Gram sabha**: all voters of a village; reviews the gram panchayat's work.
- **Panchayati Raj**: three tiers: village, block, district.

Exam focus: how to score

- 5-mark: 'What makes India a federal country?' Use the features and the three lists.
- 1992 amendment provisions: learn all five (key 5-mark question).
- 'Education is in which list and why?' and case-based questions on centre-state powers.

★ Important questions from CBSE sample papers

- Explain five provisions of the 1992 constitutional amendment that strengthened the third tier of democracy. (SQP 2026-27, 5 marks)
- 'The Indian Union is based on the principles of federalism.' What makes India a federal country? (SQP 2026-27, 5 marks)
- Highlight any two key features of federalism. (SQP 2025-26, 2 marks)
- Name two Union List subjects. In which list is 'Education', and why? (SQP 2023-24, 3 marks)

Remember: U-S-C-R: Union, State, Concurrent lists, and Residuary powers go to the Union.

Chapter P3: Political Science 3: Gender, Religion and Caste

Class X • Social Science • CBSE 2026-27

Big idea: Social differences can be expressed fairly in democratic politics, but sexism, communalism and casteism harm democracy.

Key points

- **Sexual division of labour:** housework and childcare seen as women's job; women's work is often unpaid and undervalued.
- **Feminist movements** demanded voting rights, education, work and equal status. Women still lag: literacy **54%** vs **76%** for men; lower pay; unequal sex ratio.
- **Representation:** women in Lok Sabha reached **14.36% in 2019**; under 5% in state assemblies. Panchayati Raj gives one-third of local seats to women.
- **Women's Reservation Act 2023** (Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam): 33% of seats for women in Lok Sabha, state assemblies and Delhi Assembly.
- **Religion** is fine in politics when groups voice needs; **communalism** sees one religion as superior and its followers as one community against others.
- Forms of communalism: everyday beliefs and stereotypes, majority dominance or separate state demands, political mobilisation on religion, **communal violence**.
- **Secular state:** no official religion; freedom to profess any religion; no discrimination; state can intervene to ensure equality.
- **Caste:** untouchability is banned, but caste still shapes politics: parties pick candidates by caste; caste groups are mobilised.
- **Elections are not only about caste:** no constituency has one caste majority; voters split; ruling parties often lose.

Formulas, definitions & facts

- **Patriarchy:** system that values men more and gives them power over women.
- **Feminist:** person who believes in equal rights for women and men.
- **Communalism:** politics based on religious identity treated as superior to others.
- **Casteism:** politics where caste is the sole basis of community and voting.

Exam focus: how to score

- 3-mark: 'Elections are not only about caste': give 3 of the 4 arguments.
- List the forms of communalism and the constitutional provisions for a secular state.
- Areas of gender inequality: education, jobs, wages, sex ratio, safety, representation.

★ Important questions from CBSE sample papers

- 'Elections are all about caste' is far from true. Analyse with three arguments. (SQP 2026-27, 3 marks)
- 'Women in India face discrimination in many ways.' Highlight two aspects of life showing this inequality. (SQP 2025-26, 2 marks)
- Women empowerment has improved their status. Give three examples. (SQP 2024-25, 3 marks)

Remember: Difference is fine, domination is not: no sexism, no communalism, no casteism.

Chapter P4: Political Science 4: Political Parties

Class X • Social Science • CBSE 2026-27

Big idea: Political parties are necessary in modern democracies: they contest elections, form governments and shape public opinion.

Key points

- **Political party:** a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power. Parts: **leaders, active members, followers.**
- **Functions:** contest elections; offer policies and programmes; make laws; form and run governments; act as **opposition**; shape public opinion; give access to welfare schemes.
- **Why needed:** without parties, every candidate is independent; no one can promise major policies; governments become uncertain.
- **Party systems:** **one-party** (China), **two-party** (USA, UK), **multiparty (India)**, often with alliances and coalitions.
- India has many parties because of its **social and geographical diversity.**
- **Recognition:** **State party:** 6% of votes + 2 seats in a state assembly election. **National party:** 6% in Lok Sabha or 4 states' assembly polls + 4 Lok Sabha seats. **Six** national parties (2023).
- **Challenges:** lack of internal democracy; **dynastic succession**; growing role of **money and muscle power**; lack of meaningful choice.
- **Reforms:** **anti-defection law**; candidates file an **affidavit** on property and criminal cases; parties must hold organisational elections and file income tax returns.

Formulas, definitions & facts

- **Partisan:** strongly committed to a party or faction.
- **Alliance/front:** parties join hands to contest and share power.
- **Defection:** an elected member leaving the party they were elected from.
- **Affidavit:** signed document stating facts, sworn before an officer.

Exam focus: how to score

- 5-mark: role/functions of parties, or the four challenges (with examples).
- Explain why India chose a multiparty system; compare national and state parties.
- Case questions often use the 'Need for political parties' passage.

★ Important questions from CBSE sample papers

- 'Need for political parties' case: why democracies cannot exist without parties; two functions; why India is multi-party. (SQP 2026-27, 4 marks)
- 'Political parties play a significant role in the effective working of a democracy.' Explain. (SQP 2025-26, 5 marks)
- Analyse how leadership succession poses a challenge to political parties in India. (SQP 2025-26, 5 marks)
- Analyse the role of a multiparty system in a democratic country like India. (SQP 2023-24, 5 marks)

Remember: Challenges = I-D-M-C: Internal democracy, Dynasty, Money-muscle, Choice.

Chapter P5: Political Science 5: Outcomes of Democracy

Class X • Social Science • CBSE 2026-27

Big idea: Democracy is better than other forms of government because it is accountable, responsive and legitimate, though it has not solved every problem.

Key points

- **Accountable, responsive and legitimate government:** regular, free and fair elections; open debate; **transparency** (citizens can check decisions; e.g. right to information).
- Democracies may be slower, but decisions are more acceptable and effective. Democracy is a people's own government, so it is **legitimate**.
- **Economic growth:** dictatorships have a slightly higher growth rate, but democracy is still preferable because of its other positive outcomes.
- **Inequality and poverty:** democracies have not reduced economic inequality much; the poor are a big share of voters but their needs are often ignored.
- **Accommodation of social diversity:** democracy handles differences and conflicts peacefully; majority must work with minorities; rule by majority $\neq$ one religious or ethnic group ruling.
- **Dignity and freedom:** democracy promotes dignity of individuals; equal treatment of women and of disadvantaged castes is now accepted and can be fought for legally.
- Democracy is a continuous process: people's expectations rise and they complain, which itself shows **successful democracy**.
- Democracy has not removed corruption or conflict, but it gives citizens the power to correct mistakes.

Formulas, definitions & facts

- **Transparency:** right and means to examine whether decisions follow correct procedure.
- **Legitimacy:** being accepted by the people as rightful.
- Equal treatment of women: easier for women to wage legal struggles for their rights.

Exam focus: how to score

- 5-mark: why democracy is better than dictatorship (accountability, dignity, conflict resolution).
- Balanced answers: show where democracy succeeds and where it fails (inequality, poverty).
- Cartoon MCQs: resource use by rich countries; corruption stories.

★ Important questions from CBSE sample papers

- Why is democracy regarded as the best form of governance in involving the most citizens as stakeholders in power? (SQP 2026-27, 2 marks)
- 'Democracy leads to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens in every sphere.' Support with arguments. (SQP 2025-26, 3 marks)
- What is the true meaning of 'equal treatment of women' as an ingredient of a democratic society? (SQP 2024-25, 1 mark)

Remember: A-R-L: Accountable, Responsive, Legitimate. Democracy's strength is that people can complain.

Chapter E1: Economics 1: Development

Class X • Social Science • CBSE 2026-27

Big idea: Different people have different development goals; income matters, but health, education and sustainability matter just as much.

Key points

- Development goals differ: people want more income but also **freedom, security, equal treatment, respect**; one person's goal may conflict with another's.
- **National development** means thinking of fair and just paths for all; it needs income and also good public facilities.
- **Per capita income** = total national income ÷ total population. The **World Bank** uses it to classify countries.
- World Bank (2024): **US\$ 66,500** or more = high income (rich); about **US\$ 2,300** or less = low income. India is a **lower middle-income** country.
- Average hides inequality; income alone cannot buy pollution-free air, medicines or good schools.
- **Haryana vs Kerala vs Bihar**: Haryana richest, but **Kerala** has the lowest IMR (6 vs 28) and highest literacy (94%) thanks to health, education and a good PDS.
- **Human Development Index** (UNDP): compares countries on **health, education and per capita income**.
- **Sustainability**: groundwater over-use and limited crude oil show resources must be saved for future generations.

Formulas, definitions & facts

- **Per capita income** = National income ÷ Population
- **IMR**: children dying before age 1 per 1000 live births.
- **Literacy rate**: literates as % of people aged 7 and above.
- **Net Attendance Ratio**: % of children aged 15-17 attending school.
- **Public Distribution System (PDS)**: ration shops giving food grains at low prices.

Exam focus: how to score

- Data questions: read the Haryana-Kerala-Bihar table; say which state is better developed and why.
- Explain why per capita income is a useful but limited measure.
- Know the HDI indicators and the meaning of sustainable development.

★ Important questions from CBSE sample papers

- Compare development indicators of three states (IMR, literacy, attendance); infer and suggest focus areas. (SQP 2026-27, 5 marks)
- Why do citizens often hold different opinions about national development goals? (SQP 2026-27, 1 mark)
- Human Development Report case: basis of UNDP comparison; explain human development. (SQP 2024-25, 4 marks)
- Explain the significance of per capita income. (SQP 2023-24, 2 marks)

Remember: Income is not everything: Kerala beats richer Haryana on health and schooling.

Chapter E2: Economics 2: Sectors of the Indian Economy

Class X • Social Science • CBSE 2026-27

Big idea: The economy has primary, secondary and tertiary sectors; the tertiary sector now produces the most, but most jobs are still in the primary sector.

Key points

- **Primary:** uses natural resources (farming, mining, fishing). **Secondary:** manufacturing. **Tertiary/service:** transport, banking, trade, IT.
- **GDP** = value of **final goods and services** produced in a year; counting intermediate goods would mean double counting.
- **Tertiary sector grew most:** basic services needed, farming and industry need transport and banking, higher incomes demand more services, new IT services.
- **Employment did not shift:** the primary sector still employs the most, as industry and services did not create enough jobs.
- **Disguised unemployment:** more people working than needed (e.g. 5 on a farm that needs 2). **Underemployment** is common in farming and the unorganised sector.
- **More jobs:** cheap credit, dams and canals, roads and storage, rural industries, health and education, tourism. **MGNREGA 2005: 100 days** of work a year (replaced in 2025 by **Viksit Bharat-G RAM G**).
- **Organised vs unorganised:** organised = registered, regular jobs, fixed hours, paid leave, PF; unorganised = low pay, no job security, irregular work.
- **Public sector** (owned by government, e.g. railways) vs **private sector** (profit-motive, e.g. TISCO, Reliance).

Formulas, definitions & facts

- **GDP** = value of all final goods and services produced in a country in a year
- **Intermediate goods:** used to make final goods (e.g. wheat for biscuits).
- **MGNREGA 2005** ('Right to Work'): 100 days' work or unemployment allowance; replaced in 2025 by Viksit Bharat-G RAM G.

Exam focus: how to score

- 3-mark case: rural underemployment—name it and give two or three solutions.
- 5-mark: organised vs unorganised sector differences (job security, wages, benefits).
- Calculation MCQ: find one sector's GDP share from the total.

★ Important questions from CBSE sample papers

- Many villagers work on farms but lack proper wages: give the reason and two ways to tackle it. (SQP 2026-27, 3 marks)
- GDP is ₹900 crore; primary ₹300 crore, tertiary ₹400 crore. Find the secondary share and the largest sector. (SQP 2026-27, 1 mark)
- Person M works in the organised sector and N in the unorganised sector. Analyse the key differences. (SQP 2025-26, 5 marks)
- Why has the tertiary sector become so important in India? Give three reasons. (SQP 2024-25, 3 marks)

Remember: Grow, Make, Serve: primary grows, secondary makes, tertiary serves.

Chapter E3: Economics 3: Money and Credit

Class X • Social Science • CBSE 2026-27

Big idea: Money solves the double coincidence of wants; cheap, fair credit, especially from formal sources, is key to development.

Key points

- **Money as a medium of exchange:** barter needs a **double coincidence of wants**; money acts as the intermediate step everyone accepts.
- Modern money: **currency** (notes and coins issued by the **RBI** for the government) and **demand deposits** (withdrawable by cheque).
- **Banks** keep about 5% of deposits as cash and lend the rest, earning interest from borrowers.
- **Credit** helps when it raises income (Salim's shoe business) but can cause a **debt-trap** when crops fail (Swapna's case).
- **Terms of credit:** **interest rate, collateral, documents and mode of repayment.**
- **Formal sources:** banks, cooperatives, supervised by **RBI**. **Informal:** moneylenders, traders, relatives; high interest, no rules.
- Rich households use cheap formal credit; poor depend on costly informal credit. Formal credit must reach **everyone** for development.
- **Self-Help Groups (SHGs):** 15–20 members, mostly women, save regularly and lend within the group; banks lend to the group without collateral.
- **Grameen Bank** (Bangladesh, **Muhammad Yunus**) lends to poor women at reasonable rates.

Formulas, definitions & facts

- **Collateral:** an asset (land, house, deposits) the borrower pledges as a guarantee.
- **Demand deposit:** bank deposit payable on demand; can be used by cheque.
- **Debt-trap:** situation where repaying a loan pushes the borrower into further debt.
- Inflation rate is **not** a term of credit.

Exam focus: how to score

- 5-mark: how SHGs help poor women (savings, collateral-free loans, group pressure, empowerment).
- Compare formal and informal credit; why formal credit must expand.
- Explain the RBI's role in supervising banks.

★ Important questions from CBSE sample papers

- Explain how SHGs help banks minimise risk when lending to poor women without collateral. (SQP 2026-27, 3 marks)
- Which of the following factors is NOT included in the terms of credit? (SQP 2026-27, 1 mark)
- 'Formal loans must be accessible to all people for national development.' Justify. (SQP 2025-26, 3 marks)
- Miss X wants to start a savoury food store in her village. How can SHGs help her? (SQP 2024-25, 5 marks)

Remember: SHG = Save, Help, Grow: small savings → group loans → no collateral needed.

Chapter E4: Economics 4: Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Class X • Social Science • CBSE 2026-27

Big idea: Board exam: 'What is globalisation?' and 'Factors that have enabled globalisation'. The rest is for the internal project.

Key points

- **MNC:** a company that owns or controls production in more than one country, usually where costs are low and markets are near.
- **Foreign investment:** investment made by MNCs. MNCs set up joint ventures, buy local firms (Cargill bought **Parakh Foods**) or place orders with small producers.
- **Ford Motors** came to India in 1995 and set up a plant near Chennai with **Mahindra and Mahindra**.
- Foreign trade and foreign investment **integrate production and markets** across countries.
- **Globalisation:** rapid integration or interconnection between countries through goods, services, investment, technology and people.
- **Factor 1: Technology:** cheaper, faster transport (**containers**); information and communication technology: telecom, computers, Internet, satellites.
- **Factor 2: Liberalisation:** removing barriers on trade and investment; India changed policy around **1991**.
- **Trade barrier:** a restriction such as a **tax on imports** or a quota.

Formulas, definitions & facts

- **Globalisation:** rapid integration or interconnection between countries.
- **Liberalisation:** removing barriers or restrictions set by the government.
- **Containers:** goods packed in standard boxes and loaded directly on ships, trains and trucks.
- **WTO:** World Trade Organisation, aims to make trade freer.

Exam focus: how to score

- 3-mark: how technology and liberalisation together sped up globalisation.
- Assertion-reason: MNCs integrate production and markets.
- Use the Delhi-printed magazine for London as an IT example.

★ Important questions from CBSE sample papers

- 'Improvements in technology and liberalisation together have accelerated globalisation.' Evaluate. (SQP 2026-27, 3 marks)
- Assertion: MNCs help integrate production and markets. Reason: they produce in one country and export to others. (SQP 2026-27, 1 mark)
- Highlight three significant factors that have contributed to the growth of globalisation. (SQP 2025-26, 3 marks)

Remember: T + L = G: Technology plus Liberalisation equals Globalisation.