SCERT Kerala · Class 10 · Social Science 1

# Social Science 1 Part 2

PADIKAM
SOCIAL SCIENCE I
PART II
Complete Study Notes | Standard X | English Medium
SCERT Kerala 2025 syllabus coverage
Original explanations, revision tools, exam focus and practice

PADIKAM | CLASS 10 SOCIAL SCIENCE I - PART II
Contents
Four chapters follow India's freedom movement, nation-building, democratic system and diverse social structure.
Chapter 6 | Mass Movement for Freedom
Chapter 7 | The Glimpses of Free India
Chapter 8 | Democracy: An Indian Experience
Chapter 9 | Know the Indian Social System
How to use this book
• Read the chapter mission first to understand the learning target.
• Study the core notes and pause at every table, formula or process map.
• Use the exam focus list for last-minute revision.
• Answer the practice questions without looking back, then revise weak areas.
Official textbook links
SCERT Kerala Class 10 PART II
SCERT Kerala Standard 10 textbook catalogue

PADIKAM | CLASS 10 SOCIAL SCIENCE I - PART II
CHAPTER 6
Mass Movement for Freedom
Chapter mission: explain how India's national movement became a broad mass struggle with many streams and participants.
From protest to mass politics
• The First World War intensified taxes, prices and hardship. Repressive laws and the Jallianwala Bagh massacre deepened opposition to colonial rule.
• Gandhian satyagraha joined truth, non-violence and mass participation with specific political demands.
• Khilafat and Non-Cooperation created a wide movement, though regional aims and social experiences varied.
Civil Disobedience
• The Salt March challenged an everyday symbol of colonial control and opened a nationwide campaign.
• People broke selected laws, boycotted goods and institutions, and faced repression.
• Participation by women, peasants, workers, traders and different communities widened nationalism but did not erase internal conflicts.
Quit India and other streams
• The Quit India Movement of 1942 demanded immediate British withdrawal and continued through local underground activity after leaders were arrested.
• Revolutionary groups, socialist organisers, peasant and worker struggles, tribal resistance and the Indian National Army formed other important streams.
• Subhas Chandra Bose and the INAgave armed resistance a major place in the final phase.
Towards independence
• The Second World War weakened Britain and transformed international conditions.
• Communal tension, negotiations and competing political claims led to independence together with Partition and

mass violence in 1947.
• Freedom was achieved through cumulative resistance, political organisation, social change and global circumstances.
Exam focus
• Place events in sequence and explain why strategy changed.
• Include diverse participants and regional movements.
• Discuss independence together with the human cost of Partition.
Practice
1. Why did salt become a powerful symbol?
2. Compare Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience.
3. Explain the significance of the Quit India Movement.

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CHAPTER 7
The Glimpses of Free India
Chapter mission: trace the challenges and achievements of nation-building after independence.
Immediate challenges
• Partition caused displacement, violence and rehabilitation needs. Princely states had to be integrated into the Union.
• A democratic Constitution had to unite a highly diverse society while guaranteeing rights and social justice.
• Administrative continuity was balanced with the need to transform colonial institutions.
Reorganisation and unity
• Integration used negotiation, accession and in a few cases force. It created the territorial foundation of the Union.
• States were reorganised substantially on linguistic lines, showing that regional identity could be accommodated within national unity.
• Federalism distributes powers while allowing cooperation between Union, states and local governments.
Development path
• Planning emphasised infrastructure, agriculture, industry, science and public institutions.
• Land reforms, the Green Revolution and public-sector expansion produced important gains but also uneven benefits.
• Education, health, research and technology became essential to development and self-reliance.
Foreign policy and democracy
• Non-alignment sought independent judgement during the Cold War, peaceful coexistence and solidarity with decolonising countries.
• Regular elections, universal adult franchise and peaceful transfers of power strengthened democracy.
• Poverty, inequality, communalism and exclusion remained continuing challenges requiring public action.
Exam focus
• Organise answers by political integration, Constitution, economy and foreign policy.
• Balance achievements with limitations.
• Explain linguistic reorganisation as accommodation, not simple division.
Practice
1. What challenges followed Partition?
2. Why were states reorganised linguistically?
3. Explain the purpose of non-alignment.

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CHAPTER 8
Democracy: An Indian Experience
Chapter mission: understand constitutional democracy through institutions, federalism, elections and citizen participation.
Constitutional foundations
• Popular sovereignty means authority ultimately comes from the people.
• The Preamble states core commitments including justice, liberty, equality and fraternity.
• Fundamental Rights protect freedom and dignity; Directive Principles guide social and economic governance;

Fundamental Duties express civic responsibility.
Institutions
Institution Central function
legislature makes laws and holds the executive accountable
executive implements laws and administers policy
judiciary interprets law and protects constitutional limits
Election Commission conducts and supervises elections
local government supports participation and local planning
Parliamentary federalism
• The executive is collectively responsible to the elected legislature in the parliamentary system.
• The Constitution divides legislative and financial powers between Union and states while providing mechanisms for coordination.
• Independent courts can review whether public action conforms to the Constitution.
Deepening democracy
• Universal adult franchise gives equal political voice, but meaningful democracy also needs information, participation and social equality.
• Decentralisation and reservations improve representation for groups historically excluded from power.
• Democracy survives through constitutional methods, accountable institutions, opposition, free media and active citizens.
Exam focus
• Name the institution and then explain its constitutional role.
• Differentiate Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles and Duties.
• Use examples of participation beyond voting.
Practice
1. How does separation of functions prevent concentration of power?
2. Explain the importance of federalism in India.

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3. How can local self-government deepen democracy?

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CHAPTER 9
Know the Indian Social System
Chapter mission: analyse India's social diversity, inequality and constitutional efforts toward inclusion.
Diversity and social organisation
• Indian society includes many languages, religions, regions, tribes, castes and cultural traditions.
• Diversity becomes democratic strength when identities receive dignity and equal citizenship.
• Social institutions transmit culture but may also reproduce unequal power.
Caste and inequality
• Caste historically linked birth, occupation, marriage and status through hierarchy and exclusion.
• Untouchability and caste discrimination violate human dignity and are prohibited by the Constitution.
• Legal safeguards, reservations, education, social movements and economic opportunity address historical disadvantage, though discrimination persists.
Tribe, gender and community
• Adivasi communities have distinct histories and knowledge systems and often face displacement, resource loss and inadequate services.
• Gender inequality appears in unpaid work, safety, education, health, property and political representation.
• Communalism uses religious identity for hostility or political division; secular citizenship protects equal freedom of belief.
Inclusion
• Equality does not always mean identical treatment; equity may require support that removes inherited barriers.
• Social justice combines rights, representation, redistribution, recognition and access to public services.
• Dialogue, constitutional values and collective action are essential to transform prejudice and institutions.
Exam focus
• Use respectful, constitutional language.

• Explain inequality structurally, not as a personal defect.
• Differentiate diversity, inequality and discrimination.

Practice

1. Why are reservations considered a measure of social justice?
2. Differentiate secularism and communalism.
3. Suggest steps to reduce gender inequality in public and private life.

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Final Revision Checklist

• I can explain the phases and diversity of the freedom struggle.
• I understand key challenges of nation-building.
• I can relate constitutional principles to institutions.
• I can discuss diversity and social justice with evidence and respect.

Padikam Learning Content

Prepared as an independent learning companion using the SCERT textbook only as the syllabus and notation reference.