# CLASS:10

# SOCIAL SCIENCE

## **HOLIDAY HOMEWORK**

# **AUGUST -2018**

S.NO.	WORD	DEFINITION
1.	PLEBISCITE	The direct vote of all the members of an electorate on an important public question such as a change in the constitution.
2.	FEMINISM	The belief that women should be allowed the same rights, power, and
۷.	LEMINISM	
		opportunities as men and be treated in the same way, or the set of activities intended to achieve this state.
3.	LIBERALISM	The political belief that there should be free trade, that people should
		be allowed more personal freedom, and that changes in society should not be
		made in an extreme way
4.	ABSOLUTISM	A political system in which a single ruler, group, or political party has complete power over a country
5.	CAPITALISM	An economic, political, and social system in
		which property, business, and industry are privately owned, directed towards
		making the greatest possible profits for successful organizations and people.
6.	SECULARISM	The belief that religion should not be involved with the ordinary social
		and political activities of a country
7.	CONSERVATISM	A political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition, established
		institutions and customs, and preferred gradual development to quick change.
8.	CASTEISM	Casteism is an over-riding, blind and supreme group loyalty that
		ignores the healthy social standards of justice, fair play, equity and universal
		brotherhood"
9.	COLONIALISM	The policy of a foreign polity seeking to extend or retain its authority over
		other people or territories, generally with the aim of developing or exploiting
		them to the benefit of the colonizing country and of helping the colonies
		modernize in terms defined by the colonizers, especially in economics,
		religion, and health
10.	FASCISM	A form of radical authoritarian ultra nationalism, characterized by dictatorial
		power, forcible suppression of opposition and strong regimentation of society
		and of the economy, [3] which came to prominence in early 20th-century
		Europe
11.	FEUDALISM	A combination of legal and military customs in medieval Europe that
		flourished between the 9th and 15th centuries. Broadly defined, it was a way
		of structuring society around relationships derived from the holding of land in
		exchange for service or labour.
12.	HUMANISM	A philosophical and ethical stance that emphasizes the value and agency of
		Ethical Culture was religious in the sense of playing a defining role in
		people's lives and addressing issues of ultimate concern.

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13.	PATRIOTISM	A rationalist outlook or system of thought attaching prime importance human rather than divine or supernatural matters.
14.	ANARCHISM	The belief that propo
		the absence and abolition of hierarchy and authority in most forms.
15.	CARBONARY	The Carbonary (Italian for "charcoal makers") was an informal netw
		of secret revolutionary societies active in Italy from about 1800 to 1831.
16.	YOUNG ITALY	Young Italy (Italian: La Giovine Italia) was a political movement for Italia
		youth (under age 40) founded in 1831 by Giuseppe Mazzini.
17.	IMPERIALISM	Imperialism is a policy that involves a nation extending its power by
		acquisition of lands by purchase, diplomacy or military force.
18.	SOCIALISM	A political and economic theory of social organization which advocates
		the means of production, distribution, and exchange should be owned
		regulated by the community as a whole.
19.	NATIONALISM	Nationalism is a political, social and economic system characterized by
		promotion of the interests of a particular nation, especially with the aim
		gaining and maintaining sovereignty (self-governance) over the homeland
20.	TERRORISM	Terrorism is defined as political violence in an asymmetrical conflict that
		designed to induce terror and psychic fear (sometimes indiscriminate) through
		the violent victimization and destruction of noncombatant targets (sometimes)
		iconic symbols)
21.	COMMUNALISM	Communalism is a political philosophy that he developed as "a theory
		government or a system of government in which independent commu
		participate in a federation", as well as "the principles and practice
		communal ownership.
22.	DESPOTISM	The term now implies tyrannical rule. Despotism can mean tyran
		(dominance through threat of punishment and violence), absolutism,
		dictatorship (a form of government in which the ruler is an absolute dicta
		not restricted by a constitution, laws, or opposition, etc.)
23.	NAZISM	National Socialism, more commonly known as Nazism, is the ideology
		practices associated with the Nazi Party - officially the National Social
		German Workers' Party – in Nazi Germany, and of other far-right groups v
		similar aims
24.	FEDERALISM	A system of government in which the power is divided between a cen
		authority and various constituent units of the country.
25.	OPTIMISM	Optimism is a mental attitude reflecting a belief or hope that the outcome
		some specific endeavor, or outcomes in general, will be positive, favoral
		and desirable
26.	RACISM	Racism is the belief in the superiority of one race over another, which of
		results in discrimination and prejudice towards people based on their race
		ethnicity
27.	REGIONALISM	Regionalism is a political ideology that focuses on the national or normat
		interests of a particular region, group of regions or another subnational ent

28.	RADICALISM	The beliefs or actions of people who advocate thorough or complete political or social reform.
29.	CRITICISM	The expression of disapproval of someone or something on the basis of perceived faults or mistakes.
30.	JOURNALISM	The activity or profession of writing for newspapers, magazines, or news websites or preparing news to be broadcast.

## NOTE:

- 1. Write in **Classwork**
- 2. Use different **colours** for each word & definition as shown above. You can repeat colours.
- 3. Maximum 4 words per page.
- 4. Collect the images of water dams / projects (10 images) of India as suggested in the class room ( for SEA-2 purpose)