

**BCM SCHOOL BASANT AVENUE DUGRI ROAD LUDHIANA**  
**CLASS X SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)**  
**PRACTICE ASSIGNMENT**

**ANSWER KEY**

**Q1: Study the picture and answer the following question.**



Who designed the cover of the German almanac?

- (a) Otto von Bismarck
- (b) Andreas Rebmann
- (c) Giuseppe Mazzini
- (d) Napoleon

**ANSWER: (b) Andreas Rebmann**

**Q2: Assertion : The Indian Union is not based on the principles of federalism.**

**Reason : The Constitution of India declared India as a Union of States.**

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

**ANSWER: (d) A is false but R is true.**

**Q3: Read the information given below and select the correct option :**

Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is `5000. If the income of three families is `4000, `7000 and `3000 respectively, what is the income of the fourth family?

- (a) `7500
- (b) `3000
- (c) `2000
- (d) `6000

**ANSWER: (d) `6000**

**Q4: Identify the person who said that:**

- Religion can never be separated from Politics.
- Politics can be guided by ethics drawn from religion
- Those who believe religion and politics aren't connected don't understand either.
- Nations are born out of travail and suffering

**Select the appropriate option from the following.**

- (a) Indira Gandhi
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (d) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel

**ANSWER: (b) Mahatma Gandhi**

**Q5: Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:**

In the first century BC Srngaverapura near Allahabad had a sophisticated water harvesting system channeling the flood water of the river Ganga. During the time of Chandragupta Maurya, dams, lakes

and irrigation systems were extensively built. Evidences of sophisticated irrigation works have also been found in Kalinga (Odisha), Nagarjunakonda (Andhra Pradesh), Bennur (Karnataka), Kolhapur

(Maharashtra), etc. In the 11th Century, Bhopal Lake, one of the largest artificial lakes of its time was built. In the 14th Century, the tank in Hauz Khas, Delhi was constructed by Iltutmish for supplying water to the Siri Fort area.

Sardar Sarovar Dam has been built over the Narmada River in Gujarat. This is one of the largest water resource projects of India covering four states—Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan.

The Sardar Sarovar project would meet the requirement of water in drought-prone and desert areas of Gujarat (9,490 villages and 173 towns) and Rajasthan (124 villages).

Multi-purpose projects and large dams have also been the cause of many new environmental movements like the 'Narmada Bachao Andolan' and the 'Tehri Dam Andolan' etc. Resistance to these projects has primarily been due to the large-scale displacement of local communities. Local people often had to give up their land, livelihood and their meagre access and control over resources for the greater good of the nation.

**Question:**

1. During earlier times how was the irrigation done?

**ANSWER:** The earliest form of irrigation probably involved people carrying buckets of water from wells or rivers to pour on their crops

2. Why did J L Nehru proclaim the dams as the temples of modern India?

**ANSWER:** Jawaharlal Nehru proclaimed the dams as the 'temples of modern India'; because the dams would integrate the agricultural development and the village economy with rapid industrialisation and growth of the urban economy.

3. How do multi-purpose projects face resistance?

**ANSWER:** Multipurpose projects are facing widespread resistance because: 1) Lots of hectares of land have to be sacrificed. 2) It disturbs the ecological balance and ecosystem of the area as flora and fauna get submerged

Q6: The Civil Disobedience Movement saw the participation of different social classes and groups. Give reasons for the participation of the following:

- (1) rich peasants
- (2) poor peasants
- (3) business classes
- (4) industrial working classes
- (5) women.

**ANSWER:** The reasons for the participation of various social classes and groups in Civil Disobedience Movement are as follows:

**i. Rich peasants-** rich peasant communities like patidars of Gujrat & the jats of Uttar Pradesh joined the movement because being producers of commercial crops they were hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices. Due to the refusal of the government to reduce the revenue demand made them fight against high revenues.

**ii. Poor peasants-** joined the movement because they found it difficult to pay rent. They wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted.

**iii. Business class-** they reacted against colonial policies that restricted activities because they were keen on expanding their business and for this they wanted protection against imports of foreign goods. They thought that Swaraj would cancel colonial restrictions and trade would flourish without restrictions.

**iv. Industrial working class-** they did not participate in large numbers except in the Nagpur region. Some workers did participate in selectively adopting some of the Gandhian programmes like boycott of foreign goods as a part of their own movements against low wages and poor working conditions.

**v. Women-** there was large scale participation of women in the movement. They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops. Many went to jail.

Q7: Imagine yourself as one of the heads of the states attending the International Earth Summit at Rio-de Janeiro, Brazil and suggest some methods for environment protection.

**ANSWER:** Some measures taken by my country are:

- (i) Introduction of agro-industries or farm industries in the rural areas to provide employment to farmers and labourers.
- (ii) Introduction of HIV seeds, agricultural machinery, eco-friendly fertilizers to boost the agricultural economy and better production.
- (iii) Spreading awareness of environmental pollution and other issues like health, sanitation, and diseases among rural and urban areas on a massive level, by rallies, movements, programs, etc.
- (iv) Building organizations to protect the environment and contribute to the welfare of poverty-stricken areas, the minorities like women children and elderly, providing facilities for healthcare, education and sanitation.
- (v) Undertaking steps to protect forests and promote deforestation and reforestation, preserve the wildlife of forests by building national parks and biological reserves.

(vi) Protect marine life and ocean by curbing disposal of wastes from factories, domestic waste, and litter. Taking steps to prevent oils spill from petroleum platforms.

Q8: 'Communalism can take various forms in politics.' Explain.

**ANSWER:** Communalism can take different forms like majoritarian dominance, religious prejudices and stereotypes, and political mobilization along religious lines. A communal mind often leads to a quest for political dominance of one's own religious community. For those belonging to the majority community, this takes the form of majoritarian dominance. Political parties can embolden the followers of a religion against other religions through sacred symbols, religious leaders, emotional appeal, and hate speeches. Communalism can also lead to communal violence, riots and massacres. India and Pakistan suffered some of the worst communal riots at the time of the Partition.

Q9: "Credit pushes the borrower into situations from which recovery is very painful." Support the statement.

**ANSWER:** Credit pushes the borrower into situations from debt-trap recovery is very painful.

When a borrower, especially one in a rural location, is unable to repay the loan because the harvest failed, he is left worse off. This circumstance is known as a debt trap. In this instance, credit forces the borrower into a predicament from which recovery is exceedingly difficult. Credit could cause issues and put the borrower in a debt-trap in high-risk situations.

He's in a lot worse shape than he was. For instance, agricultural cultivation has substantial input costs for things like water, insecticides, and fertilisers.

A debt trap occurs when a borrower is compelled to take out more loans in order to pay off previous ones. In essence, a debt trap happens when financial responsibilities outweigh a person's ability to repay loans. The rate of interest, principal amount, specifics on the collateral, and length of payback are all detailed in the terms of credit. Before a borrower is provided credit, all of these conditions are established.

The inability to pay back credit is referred to as a debt trap. In this case, the debtor might not be able to pay back the credit balance.