
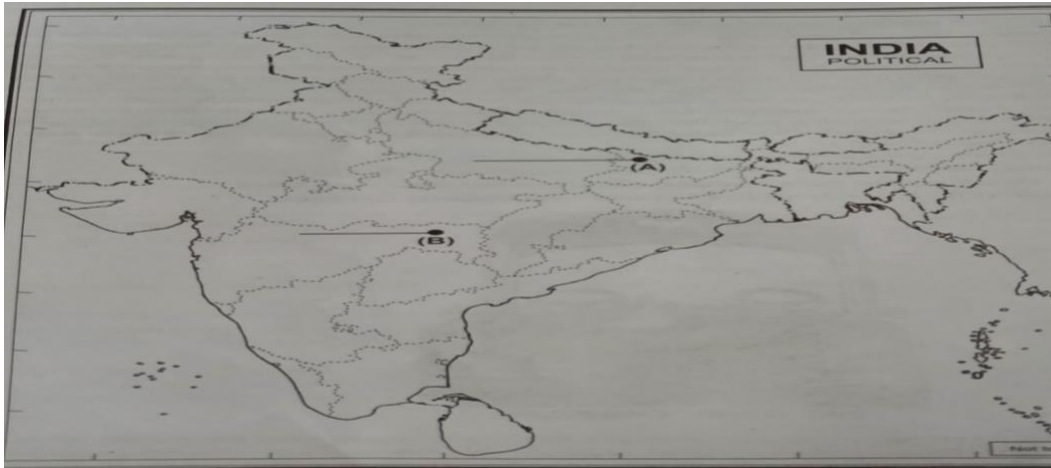


BCM SCHOOL, BASANT AVENUE, DUGRI ROAD, LUDHIANA
CLASS- X
SOCIAL SCIENCE – (087)
ANSWER KEY OF PRACTICE ASSIGNMENT (2025)

	SECTION-A (HISTORY)	
Q1.	<p>The picture 'The Courier of Rhineland' best signifies:</p>  <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>(a) Victories of Napoleon (b) Difficulties faced by Napoleon (c) Losses of Napoleon (d) Journey of Napoleon Ans: (c) Losses of Napoleon</p> </div>	1
Q2	<p>Why did political leaders differ sharply over the question of separate electorates?</p> <p>Ans: Political leaders differed sharply over the question of separate electorates because:</p> <p>(ii) The Muslim leaders thought that their interest could only be protected in a Muslim state. In Hindu majority state, they would be at the mercy of Hindus.</p> <p>(iii) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the leader of oppressed class, was in favour of separate electorates for his community but Gandhiji believed that separate electorate for dalits would slow down their integration into society. Later, Ambedkar accepted Gandhiji's position and signed "Poona pact."</p>	2
Q3.	<p>Describe the explosive conditions that prevailed in Balkans region after 1871 in Europe.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Balkan was a region of geographical and ethnic variation including modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia, Slovenia, Serbia, Montenegro, etc. • The inhabitants were called Slavs. 	5

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The spread of romantic nationalism and the decline of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.• European powers like Russia, Germany, England, and Austria-Hungary were keen on extending their control over the region.• The Balkan area became a source of rivalry among the big powers, ultimately leading to the First World War in 1914.											
	Map Skill-Based Question	2										
Q4	<p>Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of given information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.</p> <p>(A) The place where Mahatma Gandhi started Satyagraha for Indigo peasants.</p> <p>Ans: Champaran (Bihar)</p> <p>(B) The place where the session of Indian National Congress was held December, 1920.</p> <p>Ans: Nagpur</p> 											
	SECTION-B (GEOGRPHY)											
Q5	<p>Match the items of Column A with those of Column B and choose the correct option:</p> <table><tr><th>Column A (Crop/Resource)</th><th>Column B (Producing State/Use)</th></tr><tr><td>(a) Jute</td><td>(i) West Bengal</td></tr><tr><td>(b) Coffee</td><td>(ii) Karnataka</td></tr><tr><td>(c) Black Soil</td><td>(iii) Cotton Cultivation</td></tr><tr><td>(d) Laterite Soil</td><td>(iv) Suitable for Cashew</td></tr></table> <p>Options:</p> <p>(a) (a-i), (b-ii), (c-iii), (d-iv)</p> <p>(b) (a-ii), (b-i), (c-iv), (d-iii)</p> <p>(c) (a-iv), (b-iii), (c-i), (d-ii)</p> <p>(d) (a-iii), (b-iv), (c-ii), (d-i)</p>	Column A (Crop/Resource)	Column B (Producing State/Use)	(a) Jute	(i) West Bengal	(b) Coffee	(ii) Karnataka	(c) Black Soil	(iii) Cotton Cultivation	(d) Laterite Soil	(iv) Suitable for Cashew	1
Column A (Crop/Resource)	Column B (Producing State/Use)											
(a) Jute	(i) West Bengal											
(b) Coffee	(ii) Karnataka											
(c) Black Soil	(iii) Cotton Cultivation											
(d) Laterite Soil	(iv) Suitable for Cashew											

	Ans: (a) (a–i), (b–ii), (c–iii), (d–iv)	
Q6.	<p>“Resource planning is essential for sustainable development in India.” Explain any three points/steps of resource planning.</p> <p>Ans: Resource planning is a strategic approach aimed at efficient utilization of resources. This systematic process is categorized into three primary phases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying and cataloging the available resources. • Developing a well-structured planning framework that incorporates suitable technology, skills, and institutional infrastructure for executing resource development plans. • Aligning the resource development plans with the broader national development strategies. <p>The significance of resource planning is particularly high in a country like India, which is characterized by its vast diversity in resource availability. Proper resource planning ensures that these resources are utilized optimally, reducing wastage and promoting sustainable development</p>	3
Q7.	<p>Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow :</p> <p>Narmada Bachao Andolan or Save Narmada Movement is a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) that mobilised tribal people, farmers, environmentalists and human rights activists against the Sardar Sarovar Dam being built across the Narmada river in Gujarat. It originally focused on the environmental issues related to trees that would be submerged under the dam water. Recently, it has re-focused the aim to enable poor citizens, especially the oustees (displaced people) to get full rehabilitation facilities from the government. People felt that their suffering would not be in vain... accepted the trauma of displacement believing in the promise of irrigated fields and plentiful harvests. So, often the survivors of Rihand told us that they accepted their sufferings as sacrifice for the sake of their nation. But now, after thirty bitter years of being adrift, their livelihood having even being more precarious, they keep asking: “Are we the only ones chosen to make sacrifices for the nation?”</p> <p>(i) With what objective was the Sardar Sarovar Dam built? (1)</p> <p>Ans: (i) The Sardar Sarovar Dam was built with the objective of providing irrigation facilities to drought-prone regions and drinking water to areas facing scarcity.</p> <p>(ii) Analyse the reason of protest by the tribal people. (2)</p> <p>Ans: The tribals protested because the dam led to the large-scale displacement of people, loss of homes and livelihood, and inadequate rehabilitation by the government.</p> <p>(iii) Explain how the Narmada Bachao Andolan reflects the link between development and displacement. (1)</p>	4

	Ans: This highlights that development projects must also take into account the social and human costs, and proper rehabilitation is necessary to balance development with justice.	
	Map Skill-Based Question	2
Q8.	<p>On the outline map of India locate and label any two items of the following with suitable symbols:</p> <p>(a) Tehri Dam – Uttarakhand (b) Major cotton producing state – Maharashtra/Gujarat (any one)</p>	
	SECTION-C POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Q9.	<p>Due to their peculiar social and historical circumstances, the Constitution of India gives special status to some Indian states. These provisions are given in _____.</p> <p>(a) Article 371 (b) Article 271 (c) Article 172 (d) Article 152</p> <p>Answer: a) Article 371</p>	1
Q10.	<p>In dealing with power sharing, which one of the following statements is NOT correct about democracy?</p> <p>(a) People are the source of all political power. (b) In a democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of self-governance. (c) In a democracy, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in a society. (d) In a democracy, if the power to decide is dispersed, it is not possible to take quick decisions and enforce them.</p> <p>Answer: (d) In a democracy, if the power to decide is dispersed, it is not possible to take quick decisions and enforce them.</p>	1
Q11	<p>Which of the following options proves that India is a quasi-federal state?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More powers with Centre 2. Residuary subjects with Centre 3. Equal subjects with Centre and State 4. Currency and Railways with Centre <p>Options: (a) 1, 3 & 4 (b) 1, 2 & 4 (c) 2, 3 & 4 (d) 1, 2 & 3</p> <p>Ans. (b) 1, 2 & 4</p>	1
Q12.	<p>Do you take decentralisation as a means to minimise conflicts? Give your viewpoint.</p> <p>Ans: Yes. Decentralisation helps as a means to minimise conflicts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) It helps in the settlement of a large number of problems and issues at the local level. (ii) It provides a platform for the direct participation of people in decision-making. (iii) In another way decentralization in the form of local self government is the best way to realise principles of Democracy. 	2

Q13.	<p>“In India, women still lag behind men despite some improvement since Independence.” Support the statement with examples.</p> <p>Ans: In our country, women still lag much behind men despite some improvements since Independence. Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The literacy rate among women is only 54 per cent as compared with 76 per cent among men. • Similarly, a smaller proportion of girl students go for higher studies. Girls are performing as well as boys in school. But they drop out because parents prefer to spend their resources for their boys education rather than spending equally on their sons and daughters. • The proportion of women among the highly paid and valued jobs is still very small. On an average an Indian women works one hour more than an average man everyday. • In many parts of India, parents prefer to have sons and find ways to have the girl child aborted before she is born. Such sex selective abortion led to a decline in child sex ratio. • Women face harassment, exploitation and violence on the domestic front. • The Equal Wages Act provides that equal wages should be paid for equal work. However in almost all areas of work, from sports and cinema, to factories and fields, women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work. 	5
SECTION –D (ECONOMICS)		
Q14.	<p>An agreement where a lender supplies money/goods/services for a promise of future payment is:</p> <p>(a) Debt (b) Deposit (c) Credit (d) Collateral</p> <p>Ans: (c) Credit</p>	1
Q15.	<p>Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is Rs 5000. If the income of three families is Rs 4000, Rs 7000 and Rs 3000 respectively, what is the income of the fourth family?</p> <p>(i) Rs 7500 (ii) Rs 3000 (iii) Rs 2000 (iv) Rs 6000</p> <p>Ans: (iv) Rs 6000</p> <p>Total income = average \times number of families = $5000 \times 4 = 20000$</p> <p>Sum of three families = $4000 + 7000 + 3000 = 14000$</p> <p>Fourth family's income = $20000 - 14000 = 6000$</p>	1
Q16.	<p>Assertion (A): Haryana is considered more developed than Bihar based on per capita income.</p> <p>Reason (R): Higher per capita income always correlates with better health and education indicators.</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation for A.</p>	1

	<p>b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation for A. c) A is true, but R is false. d) A is false, but R is true. Ans: Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation for A.</p>	
Q17.	<p>Using examples, compare and contrast the activities and functions of private and public sectors.</p> <p>Ans: Private Sector: Owned by individuals/companies, main aim is profit-making. Example: Reliance Industries, Infosys.</p> <p>Public Sector: Owned and controlled by the government, aim is public welfare. Example: Indian Railways, ONGC.</p>	2
Q18.	<p>Why is cheap and affordable credit important for a country's development? Explain with reasons</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) People will earn more income when cheap and affordable credit will be provided to them that will promote them to invest more in their work. (ii) People would be able to avail loan for a variety of needs. It will protect them from being exploited by informal sector. (iii) As people get the cheap credit, they will invest more in agriculture, business and small scale industries which will enhance the country's GDP. (iv) More investment will automatically accelerate the economic development of a country. <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (v) Cheap credit will protect them from debt-trap and they will be able to contribute in economic development of the country. 	5