

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

**Q1: Which of the following books is the oldest Japanese book, printed in 868 AD containing six sheets of text and woodcut illustrations?**

- (a) Diamond Sutra
- (b) Harshcharita
- (c) Brihatsutra
- (d) Mrichkatika

**Answer: (a) Diamond Sutra**

**Q2: Consider the following statements:**

I. Novels, a new literary form, developed in Europe.

II. Novels were religious texts used by Pope and priests to spread their faith among the common people.

III. Novels contained life stories, expressing human experiences, relationships, read by all those who could read.

Choose the correct answer:

- (a) I and II
- (b) I and III
- (c) I, II and III
- (d) I and IV

**Answer: (b) I and III**

**Q3: Agriculture is practiced on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks, and family/ community labor- what type of agriculture is this?**

- A. Intensive
- B. Primitive subsistence

- C. Extensive
- D. Plantation

**Answer: B. Primitive Subsistence**

**Q3: The Roman Catholic Church began keeping an Index of Prohibited books from the mid-sixteenth century. Give reason.**

**Answer:** The Roman Catholic Church had to face many dissents from mid-16th century onwards. People had written many books that interpreted the God and the creation in their own ways or as they liked. Therefore, the church banned such books and kept the record of such banned books. It was called the Index of Prohibited Books.

**Q4: What were the effects of the spread of print culture for poor people in nineteenth century India?**

**Answer**

The effects of the spread of print culture for poor people in nineteenth century India were:

- The poor people benefited from the spread of print culture in India on account of the availability of low-price books and public libraries.
- Enlightening essays were written against caste discrimination and its inherent injustices. These were read by people across the country.
- On the encouragement and support of social reformers, over-worked factory workers set up libraries for self-education, and some of them even published their own works, for example, Kashibaba and his "Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal".

**Q5: Describe the institutional and technical changes introduced in the field of agriculture in India in the recent years.**

**Answer**

- Land reforms: Collectivisation, consolidation of holdings, cooperation and abolition of zamindari.
- Agricultural reforms: Green revolution and White revolution.
- Land development programmes: Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone etc., establishment of Grameen banks, Cooperative societies and banks for providing loans.
- Issuing of Kissan Credit Card and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme, etc.
- Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers on radio and TV.

**Q6: Explain Rubber cultivation in India under the following heads:**

**(i) Importance**

**(ii) Geographical conditions**

**(iii) Producing states.**

Answer

(i) Importance: Many industries depend upon Rubber as their raw material, especially the transport industry.

(ii) Geographical condition

- It is an equatorial crop, but under special conditions it is also grown in tropical and subtropical areas.
- It requires moist and humid climate with rainfall of more than 200 cm and temperature above 25°C.

(iii) Producing states: Rubber producing states are Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Garo hills of Meghalaya.

**Q7: Read the following extract and answer the following questions:**

Jhum cultivation, also known as shifting cultivation or slash-and-burn farming, is a traditional agricultural practice prevalent in northeastern India, particularly in states like Nagaland, Mizoram, and Manipur. This centuries-old method involves clearing a patch of forest, burning the vegetation, and using the ashes as natural fertilizers. Farmers then cultivate various crops, including rice, maize, and vegetables, in this nutrient-rich soil. While jhum cultivation has sustained indigenous communities for generations, it poses environmental challenges like deforestation and soil degradation. Recognizing these issues, efforts are underway to promote sustainable alternatives, such as terrace farming and agroforestry, to protect the fragile ecosystem while preserving the cultural significance of jhum cultivation. Balancing tradition with sustainability is essential to ensure food security and conserve the biodiversity of India's northeastern regions.

**Q1) Write about various regional names given to jhum cultivation in India? (2)**

Answer: In India, this form of cultivation is called 'Bewar' or 'Dahiya' in Madhya Pradesh, 'Podu' or 'Penda' in Andhra Pradesh, 'Pama Dabi' or 'Koman' or 'Bringa' in Odisha, 'Kumari' in Western Ghats, 'Valre' or 'Waltre' in South-eastern Rajasthan, 'Khil' in the Himalayan belt, 'Kuruwa' in Jharkhand, and 'Jhumming' in the North-eastern region.

**Q2) Write two advantages and disadvantages of Jhum cultivation? (2)**

It is the type of farming in which the farmer after harvesting the crop of interest destroys the remaining vegetation by burning the entire farm into ashes. This way of agricultural practice is called as slash and burn agriculture.

Advantages:

1. By this method the farmers can increase the soil's fertility as the ash of burned vegetation is rich in nutrients.
2. When crop is grown next time it gives more yields.

Disadvantages:

1. The major disadvantage of this method is deforestation.
2. Though the ashes may increase the soil fertility, it may remain fertile for only a short span of time. After which the farmer has to search a new land, uproot the trees and proceed with farming.