



ST. JOSEPH PUBLIC SCHOOL

Kota Barrage Road, Kota-6 (Raj.)

C.B.S.E. New Delhi, **SOCIAL SCIENCE**

SOLUTIONS

Class: **X**

2025-26

MM: 80

SECTION -A

Sr. No.	Answer	HISTORY (20 Marks)	Explanation (for teacher reference)
1	(a) Freedom for individual and equality before law	Liberalism stood for liberty and equality before law.	
2	(b) Symbols like Bharat Mata and reinterpretation of history.	Helped create a sense of national unity.	
3	(d) A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1		
4	(a) Both A and R true, R explains A	Print media spread awareness,	
5	(c) Long-distance trade routes		
6.	(a) Nationalism in India was expressed differently:		

Peasants revolted against landlords and taxes (e.g., Awadh).

Tribals joined under leaders like Alluri Sitarama Raju for forest rights.

Industrial workers participated in strikes.

Women joined protests and boycotts.

OR (b)

Simon Commission (1927) lacked Indian members; hence boycotted. Protests led to Nehru Report and demand for Purna Swaraj (Complete Independence) in 1929.

7. (a) New tech, transport & communication expanded global markets:

Faster shipping & air transport cut costs.

Internet & mobile links enable instant trade.

Example: Outsourcing IT services; global online trade.

OR (b)

This statement captures the essence of early globalization:

Conquest: European colonization of the Americas reshaped world power structures.

Diseases: Epidemics like smallpox destroyed native populations, altering demographics.

Trade: The Columbian Exchange connected continents through goods, crops, and people.

For example, Spanish conquest of the Aztecs, smallpox epidemics, and the trade of silver and slaves tied Europe, Africa, and the Americas together.

Thus, these forces intertwined to create a truly connected global world before the modern industrial age.

Diseases unintentionally aided European conquest:

Lack of Immunity: Indigenous Americans had never encountered Old World diseases like smallpox, influenza, and measles.

Demographic Collapse: Up to 90% of the native population perished, weakening resistance to conquest.

Labor Shortages: Native deaths led to the Atlantic Slave Trade, importing Africans for labor.

Psychological Impact: Epidemics were viewed as divine punishment, undermining local faith in native leaders.

8. Impact of print culture in India:

1. Spread of social-reform ideas (Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Phule).
2. Rise of newspapers creating political awareness.
3. Encouraged debate on caste, gender, religion—helped social reforms.

9. (a) The French Revolution (1789) popularised liberty, equality, fraternity.

It inspired revolts across Europe:

Italy & Germany — national unification movements (Mazzini, Cavour, Bismarck).

Abolition of feudal privileges, demand for constitutional governments.

Spread of liberal nationalism and formation of nation-states.

These ideals transformed Europe from monarchies to modern nations.

OR (b)

Romanticism glorified culture, folk traditions, and the nation's soul.

Artists and poets (e.g., Johann Herder) promoted folk songs as national identity.

Painters like Delacroix depicted national struggles.

Thus, art and literature emotionally united people toward nationalism.

10

A – Nagpur (Session of INC 1920) (1)

B – Champaran (Indigo movement) (1)

For Visually Impaired:

(A) Nagpur

(B) Champaran

SECTION -B**Sr. No. Answer****GEOGRAPHY (20 Marks)**

Explanation (for teacher reference)

11 (b) Fragmentation of land holdings has reduced productivity True agricultural challenge.

12 (c) Environmental imbalance and displacement of people Common issue with dams.

13 (d) Global cooperation for sustainable development Rio Summit 1992 agenda.

14. Resource planning is essential because:

1. Resources are unevenly distributed.

2. Over-exploitation causes depletion.

3. Proper planning ensures sustainable development and equitable distribution.

15. Methods to maintain soil fertility organically:

1. Crop rotation with legumes.

2. Use of compost, green manure, and vermicompost.

3. Mixed cropping and contour ploughing to prevent erosion

16. (a) Iron & steel = backbone of industry because it supports machinery, transport, construction.

Major plants: TISCO (Jamshedpur), Bhilai, Rourkela, Durgapur, Bokaro, Salem.

It promotes infrastructure, exports, and employment.

OR (b)

Modernisation in industries brings advanced tech, automation, quality control.

Helps raise productivity, reduce waste, compete globally, and ensure worker safety.

17.1 → Because industries like iron & steel, cement, and chemicals depend on minerals—they provide raw materials. (1)

17.2 → Deforestation, soil erosion, air & water pollution due to over-mining. (2)

17.3 → Use improved tech and recycling of metals; promote renewable energy. (1)

18 . Locate/Label (any $3 \times 1 = 3$)

(i) Tuticorin Seaport – Tamil Nadu

(ii) Kudremukh Iron Ore – Karnataka

(iii) Meenam Bakkam Airport – Tamil Nadu

(iv) Sardar Sarovar Dam – Gujarat

(v) Rajiv Gandhi Airport – Telangana

For Visually Impaired (corresponding answers):

- (i) Tamil Nadu
- (ii) Karnataka
- (iii) Tamil Nadu
- (iv) Gujarat
- (v) Telangana

SECTION –C

Sr. No.	Answer	POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 Marks)	Explanation (for teacher reference)
19	(c)	Ensures power not concentrated in one hand	Core idea of power sharing.
20	(b)	Adding a third tier – Panchayats & Municipalities	73rd & 74th Amendments.
21	(d)	Unequal social roles and expectations	Gender division is social, not biological.
22	(a)	6% votes in 4+ states + 4 Lok Sabha seats	EC criterion for national party.
23	(d)	A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4	Correct ideological pairing.
24	(b)	Moderate growth but with inequalities	Reality of democracies.

25. Federalism promotes unity in diversity by:

Allowing states to preserve culture/language.

Sharing power between Centre & States.

Examples: India – Tamil Nadu's autonomy in language policy, local self-governments managing regional needs.

26. Power sharing desirable because:

Prevents concentration of power → avoids tyranny.

Reduces conflict among groups (e.g., Belgium).

Strengthens unity by involving diverse communities in decision-making.

27. (a) Challenges to political parties:

1. Dynastic succession.
2. Money & muscle power.
3. Lack of internal democracy.
4. Decline of ideology.
5. Poor representation of women.

Reforms: Transparent funding, inner-party democracy, gender quotas, awareness among voters.

OR (b)

Parties form opinions via campaigns, media, and movements.

They ensure accountability by questioning government policies.

Example: RTI Act 2005 was supported by pressure and political groups demanding transparency.

28. Outcomes of Democracy

28.1 → Accountable = Government must explain its actions to citizens, can be changed by elections. (1)

28.2 → Because decisions involve consultation, debate, consensus—time-consuming. (1)

28.3 → Democracy ensures equality, dignity, freedom, legitimacy—better than dictatorship. (2)

SECTION -D

Sr. No.	Answer	ECONOMICS (20 Marks)	Explanation (for teacher reference)
29	(c) It produces goods for only local markets MNCs produce for global markets.		
30	(b) Reflects average income per person	Used for comparing development.	
31	(c) Disguised unemployment		
32	(b) Informal credit is costlier and risky	5% per month vs 10% per year.	
33	(d) Fair trade & domestic improvement	Balanced protection.	
34	(b) Remove trade barriers & attract investment	Aim of 1991 reforms.	

35. Collateral is an asset pledged against a loan. Banks ask for it to ensure repayment security—if borrower fails, the bank can recover dues by selling the asset.

36. (a) All three sectors are interdependent:

Farmers (primary) supply raw materials to industries (secondary).

Industries need services like transport, banking (tertiary).

Example: Cotton → Textile factory → Sale via transport/retail.

OR (b)

MNREGA (2005): Provides 100 days of guaranteed wage employment to rural adults.

Features: Right-to-work law, focus on water conservation, women's participation.

Reduces poverty by offering income and building rural assets.

37.

1. It supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.
2. The banks maintain a minimum cash balance out of the deposits they receive.
3. The RBI monitors that the banks actually maintain the cash balance.
4. The RBI sees that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators, small scale industries, to small borrowers etc.
5. Periodically, banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom, at what interest rate, etc.

Any other relevant point

OR (b)

1. Credit plays a crucial role in a country's development. By sanctioning loans to developing industries and trade, banks provide them with the necessary aid for improvement.
2. This leads to increase in the production, profits and employment. However, caution must be exercised in the case of loans from the informal sector which include high interest rates that may be more harmful than good.
3. For this reason, it is important that the formal sector gives out more loans so that borrowers are not duped by moneylenders, and can ultimately contribute to national development.
4. For example- A loan given to a fresh post-graduate for setting up a business might contribute to employment generation, infrastructure development in the near future.
5. Cheaper credit helps rural and urban household in removing their poverty and improving their standard of living.

Any other relevant point

38. Globalisation

38.1 → Integration among countries through trade, investment, and technology flow. (1)

38.2 → India offers cheap skilled labour, large market, liberal policies. (2)

38.3 → Small-scale industries face stiff competition from MNCs → losses/closures. (1)

.....