

CAREERS 360

PRACTICE **Series**

CBSE Class 10th

Social Science
Question Paper and
Solution 2025

CBSE class 10 Social Science answer key QP Code 32/4/3, Set-3

Question Number	Correct Option	Question Number	Correct Option
1	C	11	C
2	B	12	C
3	A	13	A
4	D	14	C
5	B	15	D
6	C	16	B
7	C	17	A
8	B	18	C
9	C	19	B
10	D	20	D

SECTION - B

Q21.

A) "Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources." Explain the statement.

Ans.

Planning ensures that resources are used efficiently without wastage, depletion, or overexploitation. It helps in balancing environmental conservation with economic growth by allocating resources based on present and future needs. Proper planning also promotes sustainable development by considering social, economic, and ecological factors.

OR

(B) "An equitable distribution of resources has become essential for a sustained quality of human life."

Ans.

Unequal resource distribution leads to social and economic disparities, causing conflicts and poverty. Equitable distribution ensures that all individuals have access to essential resources like food, water, and energy, improving living standards and reducing inequalities. This balance is crucial for long-term sustainability, economic stability, and social harmony.

Q22. Two ways to promote women's rights in India:

Ans

1. Strict implementation of laws – Ensuring proper enforcement of laws like the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act and the Equal Remuneration Act.
2. Education and awareness – Promoting girls' education and conducting awareness campaigns to eliminate gender discrimination.

Q23. Role of public facilities for quality of life:

Ans

Public facilities like clean drinking water, healthcare, sanitation, and education are essential for improving living standards. They ensure equal access to basic necessities, reduce economic disparities, and enhance overall well-being, leading to a healthier and more productive society.

Q24. Significance of the Indian subcontinent in trade networks before European intervention:

Ans.

The Indian subcontinent was a major hub for trade due to its rich resources, advanced craftsmanship, and strategic location. It facilitated trade between Asia, Africa, and Europe, exporting valuable goods like spices, textiles, and precious stones. Major trade routes, including the Silk Road and maritime networks, connected India to global markets, making it a key player in the pre-colonial economy.

SECTION - C

Q25. How did the trade policy implemented in 1991 stimulated the globalization in India? Explain with example.

Ans

The 1991 trade policy played a crucial role in stimulating globalization in India by introducing Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization (LPG) reforms. Key measures included:

Liberalization: Reduction of trade barriers, import duties, and removal of restrictions on foreign investments.

Privatization: Allowing private and foreign companies to enter sectors previously controlled by the government.

Globalization: Integration of the Indian economy with the global market through foreign direct investment (FDI) and multinational companies.

Example: The entry of global brands like Pepsi, Microsoft, and Suzuki into India post-1991, leading to increased foreign investments, technology transfer, and economic growth.

Q26. Measures taken by the government to make agriculture profitable in India:

Ans.

1. **Minimum Support Price (MSP):** Ensures farmers get a fair price for their crops.
2. **Subsidies & Loan Waivers:** Provides financial support for seeds, fertilizers, and equipment.
3. **Irrigation & Infrastructure Development:** Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) and Rural Roads Program enhance connectivity and water supply.
4. **Modernization & Technology Use:** Promotion of high-yield seeds, mechanization, and digital platforms for market access.
5. **Crop Insurance & Risk Management:** Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) protects against crop losses.

Q27.

(A) Steps taken by French revolutionaries to create a sense of national unity and belonging:

Ans.

1. **Abolition of Monarchy & Establishment of the Republic:** Ended feudal privileges and promoted citizenship.
2. **Adoption of National Symbols:** Tricolor flag, national anthem ("La Marseillaise"), and a new calendar.
3. **National Education System:** Standardized curriculum to instill patriotism.
4. **Common Laws & Language:** Replaced regional dialects with standardized French.
5. **Encouraging Political Participation:** Civic rights and participation in governance.

OR

(B) Historical factors contributing to nationalist tensions in the Balkans:

Ans.

1. **Ethnic Diversity & Ottoman Decline:** Multiple ethnic groups sought independence from the weakening Ottoman Empire.
2. **Rise of Nationalism:** Inspired by the French Revolution, Slavic groups demanded self-rule.
3. **Foreign Interventions:** European powers like Austria-Hungary and Russia fueled divisions for their own interests.
4. **Conflicting Territorial Claims:** Neighboring nations had overlapping claims, leading to disputes and wars.
5. **Economic & Social Inequalities:** Different ethnic groups had varying levels of wealth and rights, increasing tensions.

Q28. Role of Political Parties in a Democracy:

Ans.

1. **Representation:** Political parties represent people's interests and viewpoints.
2. **Policy Formulation:** They propose and implement policies for governance.
3. **Elections & Leadership:** Provide candidates for elections and form governments.
4. **Opposition & Accountability:** The opposition checks government actions, ensuring transparency.
5. **Political Education & Mobilization:** They inform citizens and encourage political participation.

Q29. Factors driving the growth of the Tertiary sector in India:

Ans.

1. **Rising Income & Demand:** Growing middle class demands better services like healthcare, education, and entertainment.

2. Technological Advancements: Growth in IT, telecom, and digital platforms has expanded service industries.
3. Globalization & Outsourcing: India has become a hub for BPOs and IT services due to low costs and skilled labor.
4. Urbanization & Infrastructure Development: Increased urban population needs better transport, banking, and retail services.
5. Government Policies & Investment: Initiatives like Digital India and Startup India boost the service sector.

Q30.

(A) How Gandhiji's Salt March mobilized people across different strata against British rule:

Ans.

1. Mass Participation: The march united peasants, laborers, women, and intellectuals against British oppression.
2. Symbol of Resistance: The simple act of making salt defied British monopoly and taxation, inspiring mass civil disobedience.
3. Expansion of Movement: Protests, boycotts of foreign goods, and non-violent resistance spread across India.
4. International Attention: The march highlighted British exploitation, gaining global support for India's independence.
5. Arrests & Repression: British suppression of protesters, including Gandhiji's arrest, fueled further nationwide protests.

Example: Women like Sarojini Naidu led salt satyagraha protests, and factory workers boycotted British goods.

OR

(B) Role of history, fiction, folklore, songs, prints, and symbols in fostering collective belonging:

Ans.

1. Revival of Ancient Glory: Historical works highlighted India's past achievements, fostering pride (e.g., Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay's Anandamath).

2. Folklore & Folk Songs: Traditional stories and patriotic songs spread nationalist ideas in rural areas.

3. Popular Prints & Symbols: Images of Bharat Mata, national flags, and tricolor symbols united people.

4. Myths & Legends: Stories of heroes like Shivaji and Rani Lakshmbai created a sense of resistance.

5. Newspapers & Literature: Nationalist journals (e.g., Kesari) educated and mobilized the masses.

Example: The song Vande Mataram became a patriotic anthem, strengthening national unity.

Q31.

(A) Need for sustainable energy solutions in India:

Ans.

1. Growing Energy Demand: Rising population and industrialization increase energy consumption.

2. Finite Fossil Fuels: Coal, oil, and gas reserves are depleting, requiring alternative sources.

3. Environmental Protection: Renewable energy (solar, wind, hydro) reduces pollution and combats climate change.

4. Economic Benefits: Investing in renewables creates jobs and reduces dependence on costly fuel imports.

5. Energy Security: Promoting sustainable sources ensures long-term availability and stability.

Example: India's focus on solar energy through initiatives like the International Solar Alliance (ISA).

OR

(B) Need for planned and sustainable mineral conservation:

Ans.

1. Finite Nature of Minerals: Overexploitation leads to depletion, requiring careful management.
2. Environmental Impact: Unregulated mining causes deforestation, soil erosion, and pollution.
3. Future Generations: Sustainable mining ensures availability for future needs.
4. Economic Stability: Efficient use of minerals reduces waste and boosts long-term industrial growth.
5. Recycling & Substitution: Promoting recycling of metals and using alternatives reduces dependency on fresh extraction.

Example:

Promoting eco-friendly mining techniques and recycling metals like aluminum and copper.

Q32

. (A) "Democratic governments are usually attentive to the needs and demands of the people." Justify the statement with suitable arguments.

Ans.

Justification for "Democratic governments are usually attentive to the needs and demands of the people":

1. Elected Representation: Leaders are chosen by the people, ensuring accountability.
2. Public Participation: Citizens influence decisions through voting, protests, and petitions.
3. Policy Implementation: Welfare schemes like MGNREGA and food security programs address public needs.
4. Transparency & Accountability: A free press and judiciary keep the government in check.

5. Periodic Elections: Leaders must fulfill promises or risk being voted out.

OR

(B) "Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual." Justify the statement with suitable arguments.

Ans.

Justification for "Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual":

1. Equal Rights: Every citizen, regardless of caste, gender, or religion, enjoys fundamental rights.
2. Freedom of Expression: People can voice opinions without fear of oppression.
3. Social Equality: Democracy fights discrimination and promotes inclusivity.
4. Rule of Law: Laws apply equally to all, preventing exploitation and arbitrary rule.
5. Women's Empowerment: Democracies encourage gender equality and representation in governance.

Q33.

(A) Analyse the role of banks in the economy of the country.

Ans.

1. Mobilizing Savings: Banks encourage people to save money and invest in productive sectors.
2. Providing Loans & Credit: They support businesses, industries, and agriculture through financial assistance.
3. Economic Stability: Banks regulate the money supply, control inflation, and ensure financial security.
4. Promoting Digital Transactions: Online banking and UPI enhance financial inclusion and reduce cash dependency.
5. Foreign Trade & Investments: Banks facilitate international trade by providing foreign exchange and trade finance.

OR

(B) Analyse the role of Self Help Groups in the development of rural areas in India.

Ans.

1. Financial Inclusion: SHGs provide microfinance to rural people, reducing dependence on moneylenders.
2. Women Empowerment: Many SHGs are women-led, promoting financial independence and self-sufficiency.
3. Entrepreneurship & Employment: They support small businesses, handicrafts, and local industries.
4. Collective Bargaining Power: Members negotiate better prices for their products and raw materials.
5. Social Development: SHGs contribute to education, health awareness, and community welfare programs.

Q34. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:

Sacred Groves a wealth of diverse and rare species nature worship is an age old tribal belief based on the premise that all creations of nature have to be protected. Such beliefs have preserved several virgin forests in pristine form called Sacred Groves (the forests of God and Goddesses). These patches of forest or parts of large forests have been left untouched by the local people and any interference with them is banned.

Certain societies revere a particular tree which they have preserved from time immemorial. The Mundas and the Santhal of Chota Nagpur region worship mahua (*Bassia latifolia*) and kadamba (*Anthocaphalus cadamba*) trees, and the tribals of Odisha and Bihar worship the tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) and mango (*Mangifera indica*) trees during weddings. To many of us, peepal and banyan trees are considered sacred.

Indian society comprises several cultures, each with its own set of traditional methods of conserving nature and its creations. Sacred qualities are often ascribed to springs, mountain peaks, plants and animals which are closely protected. You will find troops of macaques and langurs around many temples. They are fed daily and treated as a part of temple devotees. In and around Bishnoi villages in Rajasthan, herds of blackbuck (chinkara), nilgai and peacocks can be seen as an integral part of the community and nobody harms them.

34.1 How do sacred groves show the inter-connectivity of spirituality and ecology?

Ans.

Sacred groves demonstrate the interconnection of spirituality and ecology by showing how spiritual beliefs lead to the protection and preservation of natural environments. Many communities regard specific trees, plants, or animals as sacred, and this reverence results in their conservation. For example, the Mundas and Santhal tribes worship certain trees, ensuring their protection and maintaining biodiversity. The sacred status of these groves prevents interference, helping to preserve ecosystems in their natural form. This practice links spiritual respect for nature with ecological preservation.

34.2 How do tribal practices promote conservation of forests?

Ans.

Tribal practices promote conservation of forests by integrating nature into their religious and cultural beliefs. By worshipping particular trees and animals, such as the mahua, tamarind, or mango trees, and considering them sacred, tribes ensure that these species are not harmed or cut down. Sacred groves are protected by local communities who believe in the spiritual significance of preserving these spaces, and human interference is often banned. These practices lead to the preservation of forests and biodiversity for generations.

34.3 Why is conservation of wildlife important for all of us? Explain.

Ans.

Conservation of wildlife is crucial for maintaining ecological balance. Wildlife contributes to pollination, seed dispersal, pest control, and the stability of food webs, which are vital for agricultural productivity and ecosystem health. Additionally, many species hold cultural, medicinal, and economic value. The loss of wildlife can disrupt ecosystems, which impacts human societies as well. Conservation helps preserve biodiversity, ensuring that ecosystems continue to provide essential services, such as clean air, water, and food, which benefit all living organisms, including humans.

Q35. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

New Forms of Publication

By the end of the nineteenth century, a new visual culture was taking shape. With the setting up of an increasing number of printing presses, visual images could be easily reproduced in multiple copies. Painters like Raja Ravi Varma produced images for mass circulation. Poor wood engravers who made woodblocks set up shop near the letterpresses, and were employed by print shops. Cheap prints and calendars, easily available in the bazaar, could be bought even by the poor to decorate the walls of their homes or places of work. These prints began shaping popular ideas about modernity and tradition, religion and politics, and society and culture. By the 1870s, caricatures and cartoons were being published in journals and newspapers, commenting on social and political issues. Some caricatures ridiculed the educated Indians' fascination with Western tastes and clothes, while others expressed the fear of social change. There were imperial caricatures lampooning nationalists, as well as nationalist cartoons criticising imperial rule.

35.1 How did the development of printing technology impact visual culture?

Ans.

The development of printing technology had a significant impact on visual culture by making visual images easily reproducible and accessible to a larger audience. With the establishment of printing presses, images could be mass-produced, allowing them to circulate widely. This led to the production of cheap prints, calendars, and illustrations that could be bought by people from all walks of life, even the poor. As a result, visual culture became an integral part of daily life, influencing ideas about modernity, tradition, religion, politics, and society.

35.2 How did Raja Ravi Varma contribute to the mass circulation of art in India?

Ans.

Raja Ravi Varma contributed to the mass circulation of art in India by producing images that were suitable for mass reproduction. His works were made into prints that could be distributed widely, making his art accessible to a broader audience beyond the elite. His depictions of Hindu gods, goddesses, and scenes from mythology became immensely popular and were reproduced in various forms such as prints and calendars, which helped shape popular ideas about culture and religion.

35.3 How did visual culture shape the memory of the 19th century social landscape? Explain.

Ans.

Visual culture played a crucial role in shaping the memory of the 19th-century social landscape by influencing how people viewed and remembered key social, political,

and cultural issues of the time. Caricatures and cartoons published in journals and newspapers, for example, commented on contemporary social changes, political issues, and the tension between tradition and modernity. These images not only reflected public sentiment but also contributed to the formation of collective memory by providing visual representations of nationalist movements, social transformations, and cultural debates. They became an important medium for shaping popular consciousness and preserving the socio-political climate of the time.

Q36. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow:

Ans.

Local Self Government

The local government structure goes right up to the district level. A few gram panchayats are grouped together to form what is usually called a panchayat samiti or block or mandal. The members of this representative body are elected by all the panchayat members in that area. All the panchayat samitis or mandals in a district together constitute the zilla (district) parishad. Most members of the zilla parishad are elected. Members of the Lok Sabha and MLAs of that district and some other officials of other district level bodies are also its members. Zilla parishad chairperson is the political head of the zilla parishad.

Similarly, local government bodies exist for urban areas as well. Municipalities are set up in towns. Big cities are constituted into municipal corporations. Both municipalities and municipal corporations are controlled by elected bodies consisting of people's representatives. Municipal chairperson is the political head of the municipality. In a municipal corporation, such an officer is called the mayor. This new system of local government is the largest experiment in democracy conducted anywhere in the world.

36.1 Explain the relationship between gram panchayats and panchayat samitis.

Ans.

The gram panchayats, which are the basic local governing bodies at the village level, are grouped together to form a panchayat samiti (also called a block or mandal). The panchayat samiti functions as a higher-level representative body for several gram panchayats within a defined area. The members of the panchayat samiti are elected by the gram panchayat members in that region. Therefore, the gram panchayats are the building blocks of the panchayat samiti, and the samiti coordinates activities and administration for a larger region encompassing multiple villages.

36.2 How is the structure of municipal corporation different from municipality?

Ans.

The main difference between a municipal corporation and a municipality lies in the size and population of the area they govern. A municipality is typically set up in smaller towns and is managed by an elected body, with a chairperson serving as the political head. In contrast, a municipal corporation is established for larger cities with a greater population and more complex administrative needs. A municipal corporation is also governed by an elected body, but the political head is called the mayor. The structure of a municipal corporation is more extensive and involves larger-scale governance than a municipality.

36.3 How does the local government structure promote democracy? Examine.

Ans.

The local government structure promotes democracy by ensuring that citizens have a direct role in the governance of their local areas. Through elected representatives at various levels—gram panchayats, panchayat samitis, zilla parishads, municipalities, and municipal corporations—local people have the power to influence decision-making and address their immediate concerns. This decentralized governance system fosters political participation, accountability, and responsiveness, as elected officials are directly accountable to their constituents. The local government provides a platform for citizens to engage with governance, ensuring inclusivity and strengthening democratic values at the grassroots level.