



Brain International School

Vikas Puri, New Delhi

ASSIGNMENT NO. 4

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS-X

SEPT/OCT,2025

HISTORY

Ch 5 Print culture and the modern world

Q1. Which of the following was a major effect of the spread of print culture in Europe?

- (a) Decline of literacy
- (b) Uniformity in local dialects
- (c) Rapid dissemination of new ideas
- (d) Restriction of knowledge to elites

Q2. Assertion reason:

You have to select the correct option:

- (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

Assertion (A): The spread of print culture in India contributed to social reforms.

Reason (R): Newspapers and books provided a platform for debate and discussion about social evils.

Q3. Give a reason why the spread of newspapers became important in colonial India.

Q4. Explain any three effects of the printing press on Indian society.

Q5. Discuss the role of print culture in shaping modern India.

GEOGRAPHY

Ch 5 Minerals and Energy resources

Q1. Explain the significance of iron ore in industrial development.

Q2. Describe the qualities of four different types of coal found in India.

Q3. Discuss the role of wind energy in India's energy sector.

Q4. What are the environmental impacts of coal mining?

Q5. "India has fairly rich and varied mineral resources across different regions." Support this statement with examples.

Q6. "India is an important iron and steel producing country in the world. Yet we are not able to perform to our full potential." Suggest and explain any three measures to reach our full potential.

Q7. Explain the concept of sustainable development in the context of mineral resources.

Ch 6 Manufacturing Industries

Q1. Which factor is most important in the location of cotton textile industry in India?

- a) Proximity to coalfields
- b) Availability of cotton
- c) Coastal location
- d) Urban population

Q2. Assertion reason:

You have to select the correct option:

- (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

Assertion (A): Iron and steel industry in India is mostly located near iron ore and coal fields.

Reason (R): Iron and coal are heavy and transport is costly.

Q3. Describe the role of the IT industry in India's economic development.

Q4. Explain any three factors that influence the location of industries.

Q5. Discuss the importance of industries in the economic development of India.

Q6. Discuss the environmental impacts of industrialization in India.

Q7. Describe the challenges faced by the textile industry in India.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Ch 4 Political Parties

Q1. Which of the following is not a feature of federalism?

- a) Two or more levels of government
- b) Division of powers between different levels
- c) Subordinate judiciary
- d) Constitutionally guaranteed authority of each tier

Q2. Choose the correct option:

- (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

i. **Assertion:** In a federal system, the central government alone can make laws on all subjects.

Reason: A federal system has only one level of government.

ii. **Assertion:** Decentralization ensures effective decision-making.

Reason: Local governments understand local issues better.

Q3. What are the functions of political parties?

Q4. Explain the term 'multi-party system' with an example.

Q5. Discuss the challenges faced by political parties in India.

Q6. Read the following passage and answer the questions:

India has a multi-party system. In many states, regional parties have emerged to address the specific needs and issues of that region. These parties often focus on local development, culture, and identity. National parties, on the other hand, work across India and try to address national-level issues. The Election Commission recognizes both national and regional parties and monitors their functioning.

- i. Name one national party and one regional party in India.
- ii. Why do regional parties emerge in a country like India?
- iii. What is the main difference between national and regional parties?

Ch 5 Outcomes of democracy

Q1. Which of the following is a key outcome of democracy?

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| a) Economic growth | b) Political participation |
| c) Dictatorship | d) None of the above |

Q2. What are the key outcomes of democracy?

Q3. How does democracy accommodate social diversity?

Q4. What challenges do democratic governments face?

Q5. Analyze the economic outcomes of democracy.

ECONOMICS

Ch 4 Globalisation and The Indian Economy

Q1. Globalisation refers to:

- a) The process of increasing government control on trade
- b) The integration of the world economy and removal of trade barriers
- c) Restricting imports and exports
- d) None of the above

Q2. Choose the correct option:

- (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

Assertion (A): Globalisation leads to increased foreign investment in India.

Reason (R): Liberalisation policies have removed restrictions on foreign capital.

Q3. List any three factors that have promoted globalisation.

Q4. Read the source and answer:

Ravi, a small businessman in India, used to sell local handicrafts in his village. After globalisation, he started selling online, reaching customers worldwide. He also noticed foreign brands in his local market, offering competition but also new opportunities.

- i. How did globalisation help Ravi expand his business?
- ii. Name one challenge Ravi faces due to globalisation.
- iii. Which factor of globalisation helped Ravi reach international customers?