



**COMMON PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE-Code No.087**  
**Class-X-(2025-26)**



**SET: 1**

**MARKING SCHEME (2025-26)**

S.NO.	SECTION A : HISTORY(20)	MARKS
1	1.A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3	1
2	B.Protest against Jallianwala Bagh Massacre	1
3	A. Lack of immunity owing to long isolation	1
4	C. It helped him spread the new ideas that led to the Reformation	1
5A	Until well into the eighteenth century, China and India were among the world's richest countries". Give two reasons for the emergence of Europe as the centre of world trade, overpowering India and China <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• From the fifteenth century, China is said to have restricted overseas contacts and retreated into isolation.</li><li>• China's reduced role and the rising importance of the Americas gradually moved the centre of world trade westwards. Europe now emerged as the centre of world trade</li></ul> OR	2
5B	Trade and cultural exchange always went hand in hand'. Analyse the statement in view of Silk Routes with any two examples. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Along with silk, Chinese pottery also travelled the same route, as did textiles and spices from India and Southeast Asia. In return, precious metals – gold and silver – flowed from Europe to Asia.</li><li>• Christian missionaries almost certainly travelled this route to Asia, as did early Muslim preachers a few centuries later.</li><li>• Much before all this, Buddhism emerged from eastern India and spread in several directions through intersecting points on the silk routes. (any two/ any other relevant points )</li></ul>	
6A	"...Another means of creating a feeling of nationalism was through reinterpretation of history'. Support the statement with suitable examples. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Indians began looking into the past to discover India's great achievements since the British saw Indians as backward and primitive, incapable of governing themselves</li><li>• They wrote about the glorious developments in ancient times when art and architecture, science and mathematics, religion and culture, law and philosophy, crafts and trade had flourished.</li><li>• This glorious time, in their view, was followed by a history of decline, when India was colonised.</li></ul>	3

6B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These nationalist histories urged the readers to take pride in India’s great achievements in the past and struggle to change the miserable conditions of life under British rule</li> </ul> <p>The dalit movement, continued to be apprehensive of the Congress-led national movement.’ Analyse the statement with suitable reasons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For long the Congress had ignored the dalits, for fear of offending the sanatani, the conservative high-caste Hindus</li> <li>• Dr B.R. Ambedkar, who organised the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930, clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the second Round Table Conference by demanding separate electorates for Dalits</li> <li>• Gandhi believed that separate electorates for dalits would slow down the process of their integration into society. Ambedkar ultimately accepted Gandhiji’s position and the result was the Poona Pact of September 1932.</li> <li>• It gave the Depressed Classes (later to be known as the Schedule Castes) reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils, but they were to be voted in by the general electorate</li> </ul>	
7A	<p>The nationalist groups became increasingly intolerant of each other and ever ready to go to war. The major European powers, in turn, manipulated the nationalist aspirations of the subject peoples in Europe to further their own imperialist aims’ Analyse this statement with suitable reasons with reference to Balkns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose inhabitants were broadly known as the Slavs.</li> <li>• A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire. The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.</li> <li>• One by one, its European subject nationalities of Ottoman Empire broke away from its control and declared independence</li> <li>• The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the others. Matters were further complicated because the Balkans also became the scene of big power rivalry.</li> <li>• During this period, there was intense rivalry among the European powers over trade and colonies as well as naval and military might. These rivalries were very evident in the way the Balkan problem unfolded.</li> </ul>	5

7B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each power – Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary – was keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans, and extending its own control over the area. This led to a series of wars in the region and finally the First Worldwar</li> </ul> <p>How did the liberal nationalists push their demands for the creation of a nation-state on parliamentary principles, in 1848? What was the immediate result of the movement ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the German regions a large number of political associations whose members were middle-class professionals, businessmen and prosperous artisans came together in the city of Frankfurt and decided to vote for an all-German National Assembly.</li> <li>• On 18 May 1848, 831 elected representatives marched in a festive procession to take their places in the Frankfurt parliament convened in the Church of St Paul.</li> <li>• They drafted a constitution for a German nation to be headed by a monarchy subject to a parliament. When the deputies offered the crown on these terms to Friedrich Wilhelm IV, King of Prussia, he rejected it and joined other monarchs to oppose the elected assembly.</li> <li>• While the opposition of the aristocracy and military became stronger, the social basis of parliament eroded.</li> <li>• The parliament was dominated by the middle classes who resisted the demands of workers and artisans and consequently lost their support. In the end troops were called in and the assembly was forced to disband</li> </ul>	
8	<p><b>Read the given text and answer the following questions:(1+1+2=4)</b></p> <p>The power of the printed word is most often seen in the way governments seek to regulate and suppress print. The colonial government kept continuous track of all books and newspapers published in India and passed numerous laws to control the press. During the First World War, under the Defence of India Rules, 22 newspapers had to furnish securities. Of these, 18 shut down rather than comply with government orders. The Sedition Committee Report under Rowlatt in 1919 further strengthened controls that led to imposition of penalties on various newspapers. At the outbreak of the Second World War, the Defence of India Act was passed, allowing censoring of reports of war-related topics. All reports about the Quit India movement came under its purview. In August 1942, about 90 newspapers were suppressed.</p> <p>8.1. Why did the colonial government regulate and suppress print? The power of the printed word scared them since they created a big wave against the colonial government</p> <p>8.2 what did The Sedition Committee Report do? The Sedition Committee Report under Rowlatt in 1919 further strengthened controls that led to imposition of penalties on various newspapers</p> <p>8.3 what happened to the newspapers during second worldwar ?.</p>	4

	At the outbreak of the Second World War, the Defence of India Act was passed, allowing censoring of reports of war-related topics. All reports about the Quit India movement came under its purview. In August 1942, about 90 newspapers were suppressed	
9	<b>MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2 marks)</b>	2
<b>SECTION B : GEOGRAPHY (20)</b>		
10	C.Planting shelter belts of trees	1
11	B.Laterite soil, Black soil.	1
12	C.Joint forest management programme	1
13	A.Unclassed Forest	1
14	C.Meghalaya	1
15	C.Khadins	1
16	India is the largest producer as well as the consumer of pulses in the world.(1 Mark) These are a major source of protein in a vegetarian diet.	2
17.A	Yes.(1 Mark) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Almost everything we use, from a tiny pin to a towering building or a big ship, all are made from minerals. The railways lines and the tarmac (paving) of the roads, our implements and machinery too are made of minerals.</li> <li>● Cars, buses, trains, aeroplanes manufactured from minerals are run by power resources derived from the earth.</li> <li>● Even the food we eat contains minerals. Although our minerals intake represents only about 0.3% of our total intake of nutrients, they are so potent and so important that without them we would not be able to utilise the other 99.7% of foodstuffs</li> <li>● Human beings have used minerals for their livelihood, decoration, festivities, religious and ceremonial sites. In short, all living things need minerals. Life processes cannot occur without minerals.</li> <li>● Minerals like coal, petroleum, etc. are important sources of industrial and domestic energy. It is because of these energy resources that the wheel of development is moving.(Any relevant 4 points)</li> </ul>	5
17.B	<b>OR</b>	
	Mining activity is injurious to the health of miners and environment due to the following reasons. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Inhalation of poisonous gases and dust make them vulnerable to pulmonary diseases.</li> <li>● The risk of collapse of mine roofs may risk the life of miners.</li> <li>● Inundation and fires in coalmines are a constant threat to the miners.</li> <li>● Water source get contaminated. Dumping of waste and slurry leads to degradation of land, soil and increase in stream and river pollution.(4 Marks)</li> <li>● Stricter safety regulations and implementation of environmental laws are essential to prevent mining from becoming a “killer industry”.(1 Mark)</li> </ul>	
18	18.1.Manufacturing industries not only help in modernising agriculture,they also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.(Any one relevant point)(1 Mark)  18.2. The agro-industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity. They depend on the latter for raw materials and sell their products such as irrigation pumps, fertilisers, insecticides,pesticides, plastic and PVC pipes, machines	4

	and tools, etc.to the farmers.Manufacturing industry has not only assisted agriculturists in increasing their production but also made the production processes very efficient(2 Marks)  18.3. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange.(1 Mark)	
19	Map	3
<b>SECTION C : POLITICAL SCIENCE/DP (20 MARKS)</b>		
20	D. I , III and IV	1
21	C. The leaders are tightening control over democracy while pretending to support it.	1
22	C. No, because Cybercrimes come under residuary subject	1
23	A.Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A	1
24	Jagmohan is the Sarpanch of Abhaypura village, UP. How was he got elected ? Which local self government unit is Jagmohan a part of ?  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He was directly elected by all the adult population living in Abhaypura village.</li> <li>• He is a part of Gram Panchayath , a council consisting of several ward members, often called panch, and he is the sarpanch It is the decision-making body for the entire village</li> </ul>	2
25	Caste system was based on exclusion of and discrimination against the ‘outcaste’ groups” Give two reasons for the breaking down of the old notions of caste hierarchy , over the years .  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relentless efforts of social reformers like Jotiba Phule, Gandhiji, B.R. Ambedkar and Periyar Ramaswami Naicker</li> <li>• Economic development, large scale urbanisation, growth of literacy and education, occupational mobility and the weakening of the position of landlords in the villages etc reduced cast rigidities a lot</li> </ul>	2
26	Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual’ Support this statement with suitable examples  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy. Democracies throughout the world have recognised this</li> <li>• . Long struggles by women have created some sensitivity today that respect to and equal treatment of women are necessary ingredients of a democratic society.</li> <li>• once the principle is recognised, it becomes easier for women to wage a struggle against what is now unacceptable legally and morally. In a non-democratic set up, this unacceptability would not have legal basis</li> <li>• The same is true of caste inequalities. Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal</li> </ul>	3

	opportunity. In non democracies they don't get a legal platform to fight their rights .	
27A	<p>Party system is not something any country can choose. It evolves over a long time ..” Why did India choose multiparty system. ? ‘Examine the features of multi party system ’ ? (1+4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India did choose multiparty system because the social and geographical diversity in such a large country is not easily absorbed by two or even three parties</li> <li>• If several parties compete for power, and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others, we call it a multiparty system.</li> <li>• If the government is formed by various parties coming together in a coalition., its called coalition government</li> <li>• When several parties in a multi-party system join hands for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power, it is called an alliance or a front . For example, in India there were three such major alliances in 2004 parliamentary elections– the National Democratic Alliance, the United Progressive Alliance and the Left Front.</li> <li>• The multiparty system often appears very messy and leads to political instability. At the same time, this system allows a variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representation.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p>	5
27 B	<p>Examine the steps taken by the government to reform political parties . How else can we reform them? Suggest any two measures ( 3+2)</p> <p>Anti- Defection Law</p> <p>The law says that if any MLA or MP changes parties, he or she will lose the seat in the legislature. This new law has helped bring defection down. At the same time this has made any dissent even more difficult. MPs and MLAs have to accept whatever the party leaders decide</p> <p>The Supreme Court passed an order to reduce the influence of money and criminals.</p> <p>Now, it is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an AFFIDAVIT giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him</p> <p>The Election Commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organisational elections and file their income tax returns</p> <p>Suggestions :</p> <p>Any two relevant suggestions</p>	
28	<p><b>Read the given text and answer the following questions:(1+1+2=4)</b></p> <p>Power may also be shared among different social groups such as the religious and linguistic groups. ‘Community government’ in Belgium is a good example of this arrangement. In some countries, there are constitutional and legal arrangements, whereby socially weaker sections and women are represented in the legislatures and administration like ‘reserved constituencies’ in assemblies and the parliament of our country. This type of arrangement</p>	4

	<p>is meant to give space in the government and administration to diverse social groups, who otherwise, would feel alienated from the government. This method is used to give minority communities a fair share in power. <i>Source-Adapted from Power Sharing, NCERT</i></p> <p>28.1 What kind of power sharing is represented by the community government of Belgium?</p> <p>Power shared among shared among different social groups</p> <p>28.2 How did India ensure representation of socially weaker sections and women ? ‘reserved constituencies’ in assemblies and the parliament of our country ensures their representation</p> <p>28.3 Write any two benefits of power sharing among different social groups</p> <p>By doing so the government accommodates diverse communities and promotes social harmony..</p> <p>It provides fair share in power, prevents alienation from the government and reduces social conflicts</p>	
<b>SECTION D : ECONOMICS (20 MARKS)</b>		
29	C. Contribution of three sectors of an economy after adjusting for taxes and subsidies	1
30	A. US\$10030 per annum	1
31	C. A farmer uses transport services to send vegetables to the city market for sale.	1
32	D..Interest rate, collateral and documentation requirement, and the mode of repayment	1
33	B.The cost of credit will be high and that may lead her to the debt trap	1
34	B.1-iv, 2-iii, 3-ii, 4-i	1
35	<p>In the past 100 years, there has been a further shift from secondary to tertiary sector, where tertiary sector is gaining importance’ Why is the tertiary sector becoming so important in India?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Increased income and changing lifestyles:</b></li> </ul> <p>As incomes rise, so does the demand for services like tourism, shopping, private hospitals, and private schools.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Development of other sectors:</b></li> </ul> <p>The growth of the primary (agriculture) and secondary (manufacturing) sectors creates a corresponding need for support services like transport, storage, and trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Government role in basic services:</b></li> </ul> <p>In developing countries like India, the government is responsible for providing basic services such as hospitals, education, and courts, which are all part of the tertiary sector.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Globalization and Economic liberalization</b></li> </ul> <p>India's large and growing service sector, particularly the software industry, has benefited from strong external demand from other countries, for example, through call centers and IT services.</p> <p>The liberalization of the Indian economy, especially the financial sector, created a more conducive environment for the faster growth of financial service</p>	3
36	How does the RBI control Banking activities ?	3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans. For instance, we have seen that the banks maintain a minimum cash balance out of the deposits they receive.</li> <li>• The RBI monitors the banks in actually maintaining cash balance.</li> <li>• Similarly 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. Periodically, banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom, at what interest rate, etc</li> </ul>	
37	<p>Evaluate the three significant factors that have contributed to the growth of globalization Technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advanced transportation and communication</li> <li>• Liberalisation of foreign trade and foreign investment policy (each point to be explained)</li> </ul>	3
38A	<p>Lakshmi works on a farm . she is helped by her husband and children. Even if her husband and children are not working , the productivity is not affected . Identify the situation and define it. (1+4)</p> <p>Suggest any 4 ways to generate more employment</p> <p>Under employment . A situation where people more than required are employed and the removal of additional workforce does not affect the productivity</p> <p>Ways to generate employment :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investing in basic agricultural infrastructure like the construction of dams and canals for irrigation</li> <li>• If the government invests some money in the storage and transportation of crops or makes better rural roads so that mini-trucks reach everywhere, several farmers can continue to grow and sell these crops throughout the year. This activity can provide productive employment to not just farmers but also others such as those in services like transport or trade</li> <li>• Providing credit at a reasonable rate of interest to help farmers buy seeds, fertilizers, agricultural equipment, pump sets, etc. can generate employment in rural banking. The government/banks can provide loans at cheap rates to the small farmers to improve their irrigational facilities like constructing a well so that they can irrigate their land well and get two to three crops a year instead of one.more people can be employed in the same field</li> <li>• Another way is to promote and locate industries and services in semi-rural areas where a large number of people may be employed. For example, setting up a dal mill, opening</li> </ul>	5

cold storage, starting or promoting the honey collection, etc  
(Any 4 points. Any other relevant points )

OR

38 B

Workers in the unorganized sectors are forced to take up jobs with low earning' Who are these vulnerable people who need protection in the unorganized sector?

- In the rural areas, the unorganised sector mostly comprises of landless agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers, sharecroppers and artisans (such as weavers, blacksmiths, carpenters and goldsmiths).
- Nearly 80 per cent of rural households in India are in small and marginal farmer category. These farmers need to be supported through adequate facility for timely delivery of seeds, agricultural inputs, credit, storage facilities and marketing outlets
- In the urban areas, unorganised sector comprises mainly of workers in small-scale industry, casual workers in construction, trade and transport etc., and those who work as street vendors, head load workers, garment makers, rag pickers etc.
- Small-scale industry also needs government's support for procuring raw material and marketing of output. The casual workers in both rural and urban areas need to be protected.
- We also find that majority of workers from scheduled castes, tribes and backward communities find themselves in the unorganised sector. Besides getting the irregular and low paid work, these workers also face social discrimination. Protection and support to the unorganised sector workers is thus necessary for both economic and social development.

