



COMMON PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION

MARKING SCHEME-SOCIAL SCIENCE - Code (087)



CLASS-X-(2025-26)

SET: B

Time allowed: 3 Hrs.

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions very carefully and follow them:

1. There are 38 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper has Four Sections – A-History, B-Geography C-Political Science, and D-Economics.
3. Each Section is of 20 Marks and has MCQs, VSA, SA, LAs and CBQ.
4. Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA), carry 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
5. Short Answer Type Questions (SA), carry 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
6. Long answer type questions (LA), carry 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
7. There are case based questions (CBQ) with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 100 words.
8. The map-based questions, carry 5 marks with two parts- Q9. In Section A-History (2 marks) and Q19. In Section B -Geography (3 marks).
9. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.
10. In addition to this, NOTE that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.

Q. No.	SECTION A HISTORY (20 Marks)	Marks
1.	b) Involvement of trade, of migration, of people in search of work, the movement of capital between different countries and political & social involvement.	1
2.	b) Frankfurt Parliament	1
3.	c) The technology of woodblock printing.	1
4.	c) Peasants Movements in Champaran in Bihar, Kheda district in Gujarat and in Ahmedabad by cotton mill workers.	1

5.	<p>The two examples of different types of global exchanges which took place before the seventeenth century are as follows:</p> <p>i) Food articles like spaghetti or noodles are believed to have been taken to the west from China. There is a myth that pasta was taken to Sicily by Arab traders in the fifth century. Other food items like potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes etc were transported to Europe from America.</p> <p>ii) Things like Chinese silk, pottery, Indian textiles and spices that were carried to Africa and Europe in exchange of gold and silver.</p>	2
6.	<p>i) Mahatma Gandhi declared that British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians and if they had refused to cooperate, British rule in India would have been collapsed within a year.</p> <p>He proposed that the movement should unfold in stages.</p> <p>ii) It should begin with the surrendering of titles that the government had awarded to the Indians.</p> <p>iii) A boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative assemblies, schools and foreign goods would show their non-cooperation to the British Empire.</p> <p>iv) Mahatma Gandhi felt that in case the government used suppression, a full civil disobedience campaign would be launched.</p>	3
7.	<p>i) China, Japan, and Korea were the first to develop print technology.</p> <p>ii) The imperial state in China sponsored the printing of books, especially for civil service examinations.</p> <p>ii) By the seventeenth century, print culture in China diversified significantly. Fictional narratives, poetry, autobiographies, and plays gained popularity, and print was used for entertainment, trade, and education. Even women and merchants became active participants in reading and publishing, reflecting the flourishing urban culture.</p>	1 1 2
8.	<p>Unification of Germany under Bismarck</p> <p>i). Prussian leadership – After the failure of the 1848 liberal revolutions, Prussia assumed leadership in the movement for German unification.</p> <p>ii) Role of Bismarck – Otto von Bismarck, the Prussian chief minister, adopted a policy of ‘blood and iron’, focusing on military strength over diplomacy.</p> <p>iii) War with Denmark (1864) – This war brought Schleswig and Holstein under Prussian control, marking the first step toward unification.</p> <p>iv) War with Austria (1866) – The decisive Prussian victory in the Austro-Prussian War led to Austria’s exclusion from German affairs.</p>	5

	<p>v) War with France (1870–71) – The Franco- Prussian War united the German states, and in January 1871, William I of Prussia was proclaimed German Emperor at Versailles.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Nationalism and Imperialism Leading to WWI</p> <p>i) Narrow nationalism – By the late 19th century, nationalism had turned aggressive, being exploited by European powers for imperial expansion.</p> <p>ii) Balkan nationalism – The Balkans, under the weakening Ottoman Empire, saw Slavic groups rising for independence, fueling instability.</p> <p>iii) Mutual rivalries – Newly formed Balkan states were jealous of each other, competing for more land and influence.</p> <p>iv) Great Power interference – Major powers like Russia, Germany, Britain, and Austro-Hungary intervened to extend their own control, deepening tensions.</p> <p>v) Path to war – This mix of nationalist aspirations and imperial ambitions in the Balkans led to wars and ultimately triggered the First World War in 1914.</p>	
9.	<p>MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2 marks)</p> <p>A. Calcutta B. Amritsar</p>	2
	<p>SECTION-B</p> <p>GEOGRAPHY (20 Marks)</p>	
10.	b) Multi-purpose projects were viewed as the primary vehicle for the nation’s overall development and progress.	1
11.	c) Primitive Subsistence, A single crop is grown on a large area	1
12.	b) Local communities can play a vital role in protecting habitats, sometimes even rejecting government involvement.	1
13.	c) Mining	1
14.	c) Rajasthan	1
15.	b) Managing resources efficiently to ensure sustainable use	1
16.	<p>This is possible for two reasons:</p> <p>Favorable temperature: Bihar’s climate provides suitable temperatures (between 21°C to 27°C) even during the winter season for the growth of maize.</p> <p>Irrigation Facilities: The availability of modern irrigation facilities ensures a steady water supply, which allows the farmers to grow the crop outside the typical monsoon – dependent Kharif season.</p>	2
17.	<p>A. Iron ore is indeed the backbone of industrial development, as seen in its quality and distribution in India:</p> <p>1. Foundation of Industry: Iron and steel are the basic materials for all other industries heavy, medium, and light as they depend on it for their machinery and infrastructure.</p>	5

	<p>2. Magnetite This is the finest iron ore with a very high iron content of up to 70 percent. Its excellent magnetic qualities make it valuable in the electrical industry.</p> <p>3. Hematite: This is the most important industrial iron ore in terms of quantity used. It has a slightly lower iron content (50-60 percent) but is the most used ore in steel making.</p> <p>4. Odisha-Jharkhand Belt This belt contains high-grade hematite ore in the Badampahar and Noamundi mines, supplying major steel plants.</p> <p>5. Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur Belt This belt in Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra has super high-grade hematite ore in the famous Bailadila range, which is exported to Japan and South Korea.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>B. Mineral conservation is essential for the following five reasons:</p> <p>1. Finite and Non-Renewable Mineral resources are finite and non-renewable. They take millions of years to be created, and the present rates of consumption far exceed the rates of replenishment.</p> <p>2. Short-Lived Possessions: Rich mineral deposits are our country's extremely valuable but short-lived possessions. We have a responsibility to use them judiciously for future generations.</p> <p>3. Increasing Extraction Costs Continued extraction of ores leads to increasing costs. As we have to mine from greater depths, the financial and energy costs of extraction rise significantly.</p> <p>4. Decreasing Quality As the best quality ores are extracted first, we are often left with lower-grade ores, which are less efficient and more costly to process.</p> <p>5. Environmental Impact Mining and mineral processing have severe environmental consequences, including land degradation, water pollution, and air pollution. Conservation helps in minimizing this environmental damage. A concerted effort to use minerals in a planned and sustainable manner is therefore crucial</p>	
18.	<p>1. Every litre of wastewater discharged by industry pollutes eight times the quantity of freshwater.</p> <p>2. One method suggested is minimising water use by reusing and recycling it or treating effluents before release.</p> <p>3. This statement is accurate because NTPC has adopted a proactive and multi-faceted approach to sustainability. Instead of just focusing on power generation, it actively works on preserving the environment through measures like maximising ash utilisation, providing green belts for ecological balance, and implementing robust waste and water</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>

	<p>Underrepresentation in higher political offices:</p> <p>Very few women have held key positions such as Chief Ministers or Union Ministers. Most political parties still give a limited number of tickets to women candidates during elections.</p> <p>Social and cultural barriers:</p> <p>Patriarchal attitudes, lack of political support, and domestic responsibilities restrict women's participation in politics.</p>	
25.	<p>The Central Government in India was initially resistant to the creation of linguistic states because it feared that: (Any Two points)</p> <p>Threat to national unity:</p> <p>Leaders felt that dividing the country on the basis of language might encourage regionalism and weaken national integration, especially after Partition.</p> <p>Administrative difficulties:</p> <p>They believed reorganizing states according to language would create complex administrative and political problems.</p> <p>Fear of further demands:</p> <p>The government worried that accepting one linguistic demand would lead to many similar demands, making it difficult to maintain stability.</p>	2
26.	<p>Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting the dignity and freedom of the individual because of the following reasons:</p> <p>Respect for individual dignity:</p> <p>In a democracy, every individual is treated as equal and respected, irrespective of caste, religion, gender, or status.</p> <p>The principle of political equality ensures that everyone has one vote and one value.</p> <p>Guarantee of freedom and rights:</p> <p>Democracy protects the fundamental rights and freedoms of people such as freedom of speech, expression, and religion.</p> <p>Citizens can express their opinions freely, form associations, and participate in decision-making.</p> <p>Equal treatment of women and marginalized groups:</p> <p>Democratic governments strive to reduce social inequalities and promote the dignity of women and disadvantaged communities through laws and representation.</p>	3

27.	<p>A) To remain effective, political parties must overcome several significant challenges.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of Internal Democracy: The first challenge is the concentration of power in one or a few leaders at the top. Parties rarely hold regular internal elections, so ordinary members have little say or opportunity to rise. 2. Dynastic Succession: This is a related challenge where top positions are controlled by members of a single family. This is unfair to other members and can lead to inexperienced people holding power. 3. Money Power: Parties often nominate rich candidates who can fund campaigns. The growing role of money means that parties' policies can be influenced by their wealthy donors rather than the public good 4. Muscle Power: In some cases, parties support criminals who can win elections. This criminalization of politics is a major concern for the health of a democracy. 5. Lack of Meaningful Choice: Often, there is not much ideological difference between the major parties on fundamental issues. This leaves voters with a limited and not very meaningful choice during elections <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>B) Several efforts and suggestions aim to reform political parties and their leaders in India.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anti-Defection Law: The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties for personal gain. If they defect, they will lose their seat in the legislature 2. Mandatory Affidavit: The Supreme Court passed an order making it mandatory for every election candidate to file an affidavit giving details of their property and any criminal cases pending against them. 3. Organizational Elections and ITR: The Election Commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organizational elections and file their income tax returns. 4. Law for Internal Regulation (Suggestion): A law has been suggested to regulate the internal affairs of political parties, making it compulsory for them to maintain a register of members, follow their own constitution, and hold open elections for top posts. 5. State Funding of Elections (Suggestion): There should be state funding of elections to reduce parties' dependence on large corporations and money power. The government could give parties money to support their election expenses, possibly in kind (petrol, paper, etc.) or in cash. 	5
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28.	1. The horizontal distribution of power is the sharing of power among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive, and judiciary.	1
	2. The system of power-sharing among different levels of government is called a federal division of power or federalism.	1
	3. (i) The system of 'checks and balances' ensures that none of the organs of government can exercise unlimited power, as each organ checks the others. (ii) For example, although judges are appointed by the executive, they can check the functioning of the executive or the laws made by the legislatures.	2
SECTION-D ECONOMICS (20 Marks)		
29.	c) A person taking a loan from a commercial bank with proper documentation and collateral.	1
30	a) It covers those enterprises where the terms of employment are regular.	1
31	a) Gross Domestic Product	1
32	a) Demand deposits	1
33.	c) National development	1
34.	c) To protect domestic car manufacturers from foreign competition.	1
35.	Formal Sources: i These sources of credit are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations. ii RBI Supervises the functioning of formal sources of credit. iii They generally charge lower rates of interest. iv Their main motive is social welfare. E.g. Banks and cooperatives Informal Sources of Credit: i These include those small and scattered units which are largely outside of the control of the government. ii There is no organization which supervises its credit activities. iii They charge much higher rate of interest. iv Their main work is profit making.v E.g. Moneylenders traders employees relatives and friends. OR a. The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans. b. The Reserve Bank of India monitors that the banks maintain the cash balance. c. The Reserve bank of India sees that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders.	3

	<p>d. Periodically, banks must submit information to the reserve bank of India on how much they are lending, to whom, at what interest rate, etc.,</p> <p>e. This is necessary to ensure equality in the economy of the country and protect especially small depositors, farmers, small-scale industries, small borrowers, etc.</p> <p>f. In this process, RBI also acts as the lender of the last resort to the banks.</p>	
36.	<p>Self-Help Group,</p> <p>The advantages of Self-Help Groups for the poor are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.They help the poor to become self-reliant in terms of savings and generating income as the decisions regarding savings are taken by the group members. 2.They avail the facilities of loans from formal sources like banks at low rate of interest. 3.They create self-employment opportunities by discussion within their group. They make it possible for the poor to avail timely finance without any collateral 	3
37.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MNCs set up production jointly with the local companies of that area. This benefits the local companies as the MNC may bring with it better technology and provide money for investment. 2. They set-up units where there is skilled and unskilled labour available at low cost. 3. Large MNCs in developed countries place orders for productions with small producers. 4. They have tremendous power to determine price, quality delivery and labour conditions for distant producers. 	3
38.	<p>Reasons for tertiary sector gaining importance in India are mentioned below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The development of agriculture and industry lead to the development of various services like transportation, trade, storage etc. 2. The need for tertiary is increasing as there is more need for services like financial institutions, educational institutions etc. in Indian economy. 3. As income level rises, certain sections of people started demanding many services like eating out, tourism, private hospitals etc. 4. Certain new services such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential. <p>Greater the development of the primary and secondary sectors more would be the demand for such services.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	5

Yes, workers are exploited in the unorganized sector. Reasons are as follows:

1. This sector does not follow government rules and regulations.
2. Jobs are low-paid and often not regular.
3. There is no fixed number of working hours. Also, there is no provision of overtime and no paid holidays or leave is given.
4. Employment is not secure. Workers can be removed at any time without assigning a reason.
5. Some kind of work is seasonal in nature and temporary workers are employed. They become unemployed after the season is over.
6. The government rules and regulations like the Factories Act, Industrial Disputes Act, Minimum Wages Act, etc. are not followed. No other facilities like Provident Fund, Gratuity or sick leave are given.
7. Working conditions are often poor. No allowances are given.
No medical benefit is given.