



COMMON PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION

SOCIAL SCIENCE – Code No. 087

CLASS-X-(2025-26)

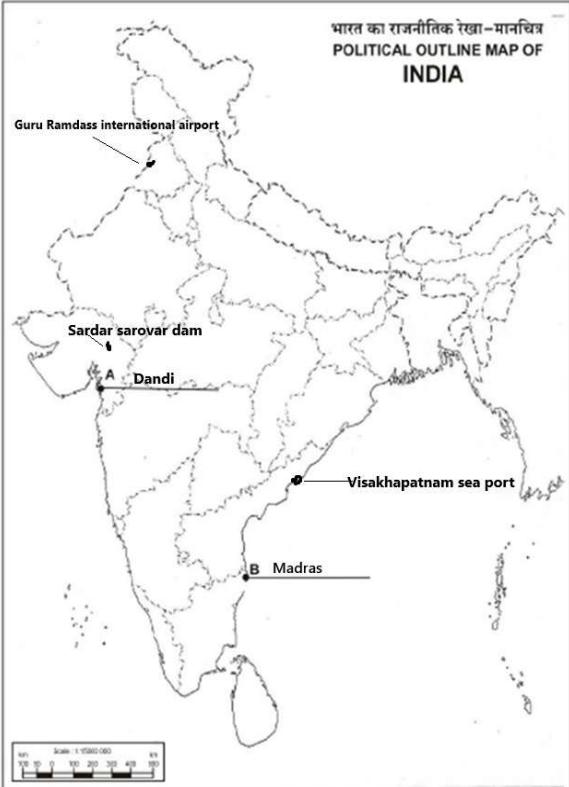
SET: 3



MARKING SCHEME

1.	B. Purshottamdas Thakurdas
2.	B. Raja Ravi Verma / (B. A parchment made from the skin of animals)-For visually impaired
3.	B. John Winthrop, the first governor of the Massachusetts
4.	C. (iii)-(ii)-(iv)-(i)
5A	The Spanish conqueror's most powerful weapon was not a conventional military weapon because they used germs like smallpox which spread deep into the continent for the first time. America's original inhabitants had no immunity against these and it erased the whole community, leading to conquest. This biological warfare made it easy for the Spanish to overpower the Americans.
5B	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is believed that Arab traders took pasta to fifth-century Sicily, an island now in Italy.• It is believed that noodles traveled west from China to become spaghetti.
6A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Some used print to criticize existing practices and campaigned for reform while others countered the arguments of reformers.• These debates were carried out in public and in print.• Printed tracts and newspapers not only spread the new ideas, but they shaped the nature of the debate.• A wider public could now participate in these public discussions and express their views.• New ideas emerged through these clashes of opinions. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>
6B.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The earlier kind of print technology was a system of hand printing.• From AD 594 onwards, books in China were printed by rubbing paper also invented there against the inked surface of woodblocks. As both sides of the thin, porous sheet could not be printed, the traditional Chinese 'accordion book' was folded and stitched at the side.• Superbly skilled craftsmen could duplicate, with remarkable accuracy, the beauty of calligraphy. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>
7A	The Austrian Chancellor, Duke Metternich hosted the Vienna Congress. The representatives concluded the treaty, which brought about the following changes: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Bourbon Dynasty was reinstated.2. France lost all the territories it had captured and annexed under the reign of Napoleon.3. An array of states was established to restrict expansionist policies of France in future.4. Prussia was granted important new territories on its western frontiers and northern Italy was ceded to Austria.5. In the east, Russia was granted a part of Poland and Prussia was given the portions of Saxony.6. The main intention was to reinstate the monarchies that had been toppled by Napoleon and to create a new conservative order in Europe. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>
7B	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The creation of the nations in Britain's states came about as a result of a protracted process. The primary names of the individuals had ethnic origins.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every ethnic group, Irish, Welsh, Scotch, or English, had its own political and cultural customs. • The English people gradually expanded in riches and authority. It could elongate it and sway over other countries. • The act of union of 1707 between Scotland led to the establishment of Great Britain's United Kingdom. • The British lawmakers were primarily led by but Scottish influence in the English gradually obliterated these events resulting in so many uprisings the more established countries were relegated to being the inferior partners. in the configuration. the British flag, Britain popularized its national anthem. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>
8.	<p>8.1 Lord Irwin</p> <p>8.2 Simon Commission was formed to analyze the working of the government of India Act, 1919, and suggest further constitutional and administrative reforms within the British colonial rule of India.</p> <p>8.3 Under the Presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Lahore Congress formalised the demand of 'Purna Swaraj' or full independence for India.</p>
9.	<p>A) The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke Salt Law. – DANDI (Gujarat)</p> <p>B) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927– MADRAS (Chennai)</p>
10	D. Sariska Tiger Reserve
11	C. (I), (IV) (III) and (II)
12	C Dolomite mining in that area
13	C (I), (IV), (II) and (III)
14	B. Maize
15	C. i and iv
16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small and fragmented land holdings • lack of irrigation facility • Inadequate storage facilities and insurance • Inadequate credit and marketing facility (Any other relevant point)
17A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mineral resources are essential for industrial development & India is richly endowed with a variety of minerals due to its diverse geological structure. The country has over hundred types of minerals of which around thirty have economic significance. These include coal, iron ore, manganese, bauxite, mica etc. • About 95% of total reserves of iron ore is found in the States of Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Goa, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu. The major iron ore belts in India are: Odisha-Jharkhand belt: In Odisha high grade hematite ore is found in Badampahar mines • in the Mayurbhanj and Kendujhar districts. In the adjoining Singhbhum district of • Jharkhand haematite iron ore is mined in Gua and Noamundi. • Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur belt lies in Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra. Very high grade • hematites are found in the famous Bailadila range of hills in the Bastar district of • Chhattisgarh. The range of hills comprise of 14 deposits of super high-grade hematite iron ore. It has the best physical properties needed for steel making. Iron ore from these mines is exported to Japan and South Korea via Vishakhapatnam port. • Ballari-Chitradurga-Chikkamagaluru-Tumakuru belt in Karnataka has large • reserves of iron ore. The Kudremukh mines located in the Western Ghats of Karnataka • are a 100 per cent export unit. Kudremukh deposits are known to be one of the largest in the world. The ore is transported as slurry through a pipeline to a port near Mangaluru. <p>Maharashtra-Goa belt includes the state of Goa and Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra</p>

17B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The majority of India's coal reserves are located in its eastern states. Jharkhand holds the largest share, followed by Odisha, Chhattisgarh, and West Bengal. • Major Coalfields are situated in the valleys of the Damodar, Mahanadi, and Godavari rivers. • Jharkhand & West Bengal: The Damodar valley is home to important coalfields like the Jharia coalfield. • Chhattisgarh & Odisha: The Mahanadi valley is a major coal-bearing region. (Korba, Talcher) • Andhra Pradesh: The Godavari valley and the Singareni- coalfields are significant sources, particularly for non-coking coal. • Other States: Other states with notable coal reserves include Madhya Pradesh and Telangana. • Key Environmental Concerns - • Air and Noise Pollution: Coal mining operations release large amounts of dust and other pollutants into the air, and the loud noise from machinery and blasting affect nearby communities and due to this it is also called Killer industry. • Land Degradation and Deforestation: • Water Pollution and Groundwater Impact • Waste Management: Coal mining generates large quantities of waste rock, which must be managed. Large areas are required for waste dumps, and the disposal can cause land degradation and other environmental problems. • Miners are exposed to occupational hazards
18	<p>18.1 Shenzhen is China's leading center for electronics and hardware manufacturing. It is integrated with special economic zones (SEZs) and close proximity to supply chains and export ports. It is the base for firms like Huawei, DJI, and Foxconn.</p> <p>18.2 Make in India (2014) program was launched to boost domestic manufacturing, attract foreign direct investment, and enhance India's position in global value chains</p> <p>18.3 Industrial Hub provides specialized infrastructure, logistics connectivity, regulatory facilitation, and often sector-specific incentives to boost industrial productivity, employment, and exports.</p>
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	<p>Answer to the question for Visually Impaired Candidates:</p> <p>(a) Uttarakhand (b) Gujarat (c) Punjab</p>
20	B. Unequal roles assigned by the society to men and women
21	<p>B. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).</p> <p>Explanation: Assertion (A) is true: The 69th Constitutional Amendment, passed in 1992, introduced significant changes to the Panchayat (local self-government) system, effectively decentralizing power by giving Panchayats more autonomy and financial resources. This is widely considered a major step towards decentralization in India. Reason (R) is true in general, but not in the context of the 69th Amendment: While decentralization can promote unity and integrity in a federal structure by giving local communities a greater say in their governance, the 69th Amendment specifically focused on empowering Panchayats, which is not necessarily directly linked to national unity and integrity in the same way other forms of decentralization might be.</p>
22	A. i & ii
23	D. Only statement iv is right
24A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ethnics composition of Belgium, a small country is very complex. Of the country’s total population, 59 per cent live in the Flemish region and speak Dutch language. • Another 40 per cent people live in the Wallonia region and speaks French. • Remaining 1 per cent of the Belgians speak German. In the capital city, Brussels, about 80 per cent people speak French while 20 per cent are Dutch-speaking. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>
24B	<p>Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948. The democratically elected government adopted a series of majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala Supremacy. Consequences of these majoritarian policies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Sri Lankan Tamils felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders were sensitive to their language and culture and the government policies denied them equal political rights which led to increased feeling of alienation among them. 2. The Sri Lankan Tamils felt that the constitution denied them equal rights in politics, in getting jobs and ignored their interests. The relation between the Tamil and Sinhala communities became extremely strained as a result. 3. The Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggles for the recognition of Tamil, for regional autonomy and equality of opportunity in every field. 4. The measures adopted by the government to establish Sinhala supremacy led to distrust between the two communities which turned the widespread conflict into a Civil War. As a result, thousands of people of both communities were killed and many families were forced to leave the country as refugees and lost their livelihoods. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>
25A	<p>If a politician seeks votes on religious grounds, he is acting against the norms of democracy because—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This act of his is against the Constitution. He is exploiting social differences which may create social discard and lead to social division. • Religion becomes a problem when it is expressed in politics and when one religion and its followers are pitted against another. • When beliefs of one religion are presented as superior to those of other religions and the demands of one religious group are formed in opposition to another and the state power is used to establish the domination of one religious’ group over the rest, it leads to communal politics.

25B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When parties choose candidates in elections, they keep in mind the caste composition of the electorate and nominate candidates from different castes so as to muster necessary support to win elections. When governments are formed, political parties usually take care that representatives of different castes and tribes find a place in it. • Universal adult franchise and the principle of one-person-one-vote compelled political leaders to gear up to the task of mobilizing and securing political support. It also brought new consciousness among the people of castes that were hitherto treated as inferior and low. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>
26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democracy produces an accountable, responsive, and legitimate government through several key mechanisms. Regular free and fair elections ensure leaders are accountable to the electorate, allowing citizens to vote out ineffective or corrupt officials. • The rule of law, applied equally to all, ensures governmental actions are legitimate. The separation of powers among the executive, legislative, and judicial branches provides checks and balances, preventing power concentration. • Freedom of speech and press enables public critique and media oversight, prompting government responsiveness. • Active participation from civil society and transparency in government operations further enhance accountability and legitimacy, making the government more attuned to the needs and rights of its citizens. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>
27A.	<p>There are four major areas where the working of political parties faces challenge:</p> <p>(i) Lack of internal democracy. There is concentration of power in one or a few leaders at the top. Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organizational meetings and do not conduct internal elections regularly.</p> <p>(ii) Dynastic succession. In many parties, top positions are always held by members of one family. Most political parties do not practice transparent and open procedures for their functioning and it is very difficult for an ordinary worker to rise to the top. This is bad for democracy, since people who do not have adequate experience or popular support come to occupy positions of power.</p> <p>(iii) Money and muscle power. Since parties are focused only on winning elections, they tend to use short-cuts to win elections. They nominate candidates who have or can raise money and thus are able to have influence on the policies and decisions of the party.</p> <p>(iv) No meaningful choice. There has been a decline in the ideological differences among parties. They agree more on fundamental aspects, but differ only in details, on how policies are to be framed and implemented. Sometimes people cannot even elect different leaders as the same set of leaders keep shifting from one party to another.</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>
27B.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five suggestions made to reform the political parties: • Law to regulate the internal affairs of political parties like maintaining a register of its members, to follow its own constitution, to have independent authority, to act as judge in case of party dispute, to hold open elections to the highest post. • It should be mandatory for political parties to give one-third tickets to women candidates. Also there should be quota for women on the decision-making bodies of the party. • There should be state funding of elections. The government should give money to parties to support their election expenses in kind (petrol, paper, telephone, etc.) or in cash on the basis of votes secured by the party in the previous election. • The candidate should be educated, so that he can solve and understand people's problems. His previous record should be cleared. He should be honest and there should be no criminal case against him. • Citizens can reform politics if they take part directly and join political parties. People can put pressure on political parties through petitions, publicity in media, agitations etc

28.	<p>28.1 The area over which someone has legal authority. The area may be defined in terms of geographical boundaries or in terms of certain kinds of subjects.</p> <p>28.2 India follows a unique model of cooperative federalism, also described as quasi-federal, which combines federal and unitary features.</p> <p>28.3 Dual government polity, Division of powers between various levels, Rigidity of constitution Independence judiciary & Bicameralism</p>
29. 30 31 32 33 34	<p>A. less than 18.5</p> <p>B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>C. Mr. MSD, a Train Ticket Checker of SE Railway.</p> <p>C. A is false but R is true.</p> <p>Poor residents and farmers will be landless</p> <p>B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p>
35	<p>(i) In rural areas if crop fails due to natural factors it will be difficult for the farmers to pay loan.</p> <p>(ii) Similarly, failure of a business. It will be difficult for the businessman to repay the credit.</p> <p>(iii) In case of informal sector, rate of interest is very high. If due to crop failure loan is not paid interest rate further mounts.</p> <p>(iv) Nonpayment of EMI and outstanding can push borrower in painful situation.</p> <p>(v) In many cases people has to sell their land and fixed assets to repay loan</p>
36	<p>Tertiary sector has gained a very important position in the Indian Economy:</p> <p>(i) Basic services. Tertiary sector has become the largest producer in India because various kinds of services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, transports, banks, insurance companies, etc. are required.</p> <p>(ii) Development of primary and secondary sector. Greater the development of primary and secondary sector more would be the demand for</p> <p>(iii) Rise in income levels. As income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like outing restaurants, tourism, shopping, complexes, private hospitals, private schools and professional training centers.</p> <p>(iv) Rise in information technology, such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential.</p> <p>(v) Globalization. Due to globalization, people have become aware of new services and activities, and communication because of which the tertiary sector has gained importance</p>
37	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Globalization has had a profound positive impact on India across various aspects, including technology, culture, society, education, and women's empowerment. • India experienced substantial economic growth through the Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization (LPG) model. This policy framework led to a remarkable increase in India's GDP (for example it was a 9.7% growth rate in the fiscal year 2007-2008). • India has emerged as the fourth-largest market in the world in terms of market capitalization. • Globalization provides consumers worldwide access. Market is flooded with quality goods and services and available in affordable price. • Developing countries like India benefit from an influx of investments originating from developed nations, which play a crucial role in fueling economic growth.
38A	<p>The declining share of agriculture in the gross domestic product (GDP) is a matter of serious concern in India because:</p> <p>(i) Indian farmers are facing challenge from international competitors.</p> <p>(ii) The government is reducing investment in the agricultural sector, especially the irrigation sector.</p> <p>(iii) Subsidy in fertilizers has decreased, leading to a rise in the cost of production.</p> <p>(iv) There has been a reduction in import duties on agricultural products. So cheap agricultural products are coming from abroad.</p> <p>(v) Farmers are withdrawing their investment in the agriculture industry, causing a downfall in employment.</p>

38B	<p>The public sector is the backbone of the Indian economy and it plays a pivotal role in its development. The public sector is important for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">It plays a key role in the economic development of a countryIt helps in providing essential services to the citizensIt provides employment opportunitiesIt helps in the development of infrastructure and reduces regional disparityIt encourages private investment but stabilizes market PriceIt promotes trade and commerce especially export sector
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