



COMMON PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION
Social Science - (087)



KEY

Class : X (2025 - 26)

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

SECTION - A History (20 Marks)		
1	Who among the following was the founder of the 'Young Europe' underground secret society in Berne? Ans: c) Giuseppe Mazzini	1
2	Which of the following aspects best describes the image? Ans: b) Gandhi and his followers towards salt satyagraha <u>For Visually Impaired Candidates' question</u> Gandhi Irwin Pact was associated with which of the following movements of India? Ans: d) Civil Disobedience movement	1
3	What does the presence of ship images on a 10 th century CE memorial stone from Goa indicate? Ans: a) The importance of maritime trade on the western coasts as ship images appear regularly from the 9th century onwards.	1
4	Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer. Ans: a) Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect	1
5A	Give two examples of different types of global exchanges that took place before the seventeenth century - one from Asia and one from the Americas. ✓ Chinese pottery travelled through the silk route, as did textiles and spices from India and Southeast Asia. ✓ It is believed that noodles travelled west from China to become spaghetti. ✓ Arab traders took pasta to fifth-century Sicily, an island now in Italy. ✓ Many of our common foods such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes etc. were only introduced in Europe and Asia after Christopher Columbus accidentally discovered the Americas.	2
5B	OR Analyse how the Indian subcontinent was central to the flow of trading networks before the 16th century.	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The Indian Ocean had known a bustling trade, with goods, people, knowledge, customs, etc. crisscrossing its waters. ✓ Ex. Buddhism emerged from eastern India and spread in several directions through intersecting points on the silk routes. ✓ Moreover, a memorial stone from Goa Museum shows that, ships appear regularly in the western coast, indicating the significance of oceanic trade. 	
6A	<p>"During the Civil Disobedience Movement, many different social groups participated enthusiastically, each with their own visions and ideals". How did women relate to the Civil Disobedience Movement?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ During Gandhiji's salt march, thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to him. ✓ They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt, and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops. Even, many went to jail. ✓ Moved by Gandhiji's call, they began to see service to the nation as a sacred duty of women. ✓ Gandhi was convinced that it was the duty of women to look after home and hearth, be good mothers and good wives. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>6B In what ways did the First World War create new economic and political situations in India?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The War led to huge increase in defense expenditure and therefor the British government in India increased taxes, custom duties and introduced of Income tax. ✓ Prices of essential commodities were increased and the common people suffered. ✓ Villages were called upon to supply soldiers and the forced recruitment in rural areas caused anger among villagers. ✓ Crops failed and which led to acute shortage of food. ✓ This was accompanied by an influenza epidemic and 13 million people perished as a result of famines and the epidemic. 	3
7A	<p>How would you evaluate Napoleon as an administrator who established a more rational and efficient administrative system? Explain with suitable examples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The Civil Code of 1804 usually known as the 'Napoleonic Code.' ✓ Napoleon simplified administrative divisions. ✓ Privileges based on birth were removed. ✓ He established equality before the law and secured the right to property. ✓ Peasants, artisans, businessmen and workers enjoyed the newfound freedom. ✓ He abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues. ✓ Transport and communication systems were improved. 	5

7B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Uniform laws, standardised weights and measures were introduced. ✓ Restrictions on the guilds were removed and common national currency was introduced. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Examine the conditions that made the Balkan Peninsula the most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Balkan states are the states between the Black Sea and the Adriatic Sea like the Bulgaria, Serbia, Bosnia, Romania etc. ✓ The inhabitants were broadly known as the Slavs and the majority of the people of the Balkan states were Christians. ✓ A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire. ✓ By the beginning of the 19th century, the Turkish Empire became very weak. ✓ One by one, its European subject nationalities declared independence. ✓ The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other and led power rivalry. ✓ This led to a series of wars in the region and finally to the First World War. 	
8	<p>Read the given text and answer the following questions: (1+1+2=4)</p> <p>8.1 Who was Louise-Sebastien Mercier? Ans: A French Novelist.</p> <p>8.2 What do you mean by the term ‘despotism’ mentioned in the passage? Ans: A system of governance in which absolute power is exercised by an individual, unregulated by legal and constitutional checks.</p> <p>8.3 What connection did people make between books and enlightenment during the eighteenth century?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ There was a common conviction that books were a means of spreading progress and enlightenment. ✓ Many believed that books could change the world, liberate society from despotism, and herald a time when reason and intellect would rule. 	4
MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION		
9	<p>A. The city where the Indian National Congress session was held in 1927. Ans: Madras</p> <p>B. The place where Gandhi began the Dandi March. Ans: Sabarmati</p> <p>Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates ONLY in lieu of Q. No. 9</p>	2

	<p>A. In which city was the Indian National Congress session held in 1927? Ans: Madras</p> <p>B. At which place did Gandhi begin the Dandi March? Ans: Sabarmati</p>	
<p>SECTION - B Geography (20 Marks)</p>		
10	<p>Conservation of forest is a key to the survival of human mankind. Some of the practices undertaken in India in this direction is Joint Forest Management. Identify the correct information related to Joint Forest Management.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ans: c) 1 and 4 only</p>	1
11	<p>Interpret the following pie diagram and choose the correct option for the following question.</p> <p>Q. What is the significance of the 27 percent land under plateaus? Ans: d) It possesses rich reserves of minerals, fossil fuels and forests.</p>	1
12	<p>Match the following items given in column 'A' with those in column 'B'.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ans: c) 1 - B, 2 - C, 3 - D, 4 - A</p>	1
13	<p>Which of the following statements best evaluates the overall goal of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchae Yojana?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ans: b) Enhance the physical access of water on the farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation.</p>	1
14	<p>Identify the appropriate option to fill in the empty box:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ans: d) Gullies erosion</p>	1
15	<p>Name the canal that provides a continuous supply of water to the region:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ans: c) Indra Gandhi Canal</p>	1
16	<p>Study the map carefully and identify the major non-food crop cultivated in the highlighted Indian state and write four sentences about it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Jute ✓ It is known as the golden fibre. ✓ It grows well on well-drained fertile soils in the flood plains where soils are renewed every year. ✓ High temperature is required during the time of growth. ✓ It is used in making gunny bags, mats, ropes, yarn, carpets and other artefacts. <p>Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates ONLY in lieu of Q. No. 16</p> <p>Q. Name one important beverage crop and specify the geographical conditions required for its growth.</p>	2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Tea - a plantation crop - introduced by the British. ✓ Grows well in tropical and sub-tropical climates endowed with deep and fertile well-drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter. ✓ Tea bushes require warm and moist frost-free climate all through the year. ✓ Frequent showers evenly distributed over the year ensure continuous growth of tender leaves. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Coffee - Indian coffee is known in the world for its good quality. ✓ The Arabica variety initially brought from Yemen is produced in the country. ✓ Initially its cultivation was introduced on the Baba Budan Hills. ✓ Hill slopes and high elevated land with frequent showers are ideal for coffee cultivation. <p style="text-align: center;">(Other relevant points can be considered)</p>	
<p>17 A</p>	<p>Where is Puga Valley located? What type of energy is harnessed there? Analyse how this energy is generated and discuss its possible advantages. (1 + 1 + 3 marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ladakh (1 mark) ✓ Geothermal energy (1 mark) ✓ Geo thermal energy refers to the heat and electricity produced by using the heat from the interior of the Earth. ✓ Geothermal energy exists because, the Earth grows progressively hotter with increasing depth. ✓ Where the geothermal gradient is high, high temperatures are found at shallow depths. ✓ Groundwater in such areas absorbs heat from the rocks and becomes hot. ✓ It is so hot that when it rises to the earth’s surface, it turns into steam. ✓ This steam is used to drive turbines and generate electricity. ✓ It is ecofriendly and non-renewable source of energy. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>17 B “Coal is the most important and abundant fossil fuel in India.” Justify this statement by analysing its significant role in the growth of the Indian economy and explaining the different types of coal found in India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Coal provides a substantial part of the nation’s energy needs. ✓ It is used for power generation, to supply energy to industry as well as for domestic needs. ✓ India is highly dependent on coal for meeting its commercial energy requirements. ✓ Peat: Decaying plants in swamps produce peat. ✓ It has a low carbon and high moisture contents and low heating capacity. ✓ Lignite: It is a low-grade brown coal, which is soft with high moisture content. ✓ Bituminous: Coal that has been buried deep and subjected to increased temperatures is called bituminous coal. 	<p>5</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ It is the most popular coal in commercial use. ✓ High grade metallurgical bituminous coal has a special value for smelting iron in blast furnaces. ✓ Anthracite: It is the highest quality hard coal. ✓ It is a hard variety that contains relatively pure carbon and burns with little flame and smoke. ✓ Tertiary coal: It is very younger age coal. ✓ It has very low carbon content. 	
18	<p>Read the extract given below and answer the following questions: (1+1+2=4)</p> <p>18.1 Bauxite</p> <p>18.2 Odisha, West Bengal, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu (anyone)</p> <p>18.3 What are the two prime factors responsible for the location of this industry?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Regular supply of electricity ✓ Assured source of raw material at minimum cost 	4

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

19	<p>I. On the same outline map of India, locate and label the following with suitable symbols:</p> <p>a) Mahanadi River - Hirakud Project</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>b) A dam is located on the Bhagirathi River - Tehri Dam</p> <p>II. Mark and label any <u>TWO</u> the following:</p> <p>(i) A major southernmost seaport on the eastern coastal plain - Tuticorin</p> <p>(ii) An Intl airport in Punjab - Amritsar / Raja Sansi-Sri Guru Ram Das</p> <p>(iii) A Software Technology Park in the state of Uttar Pradesh - Noida</p> <p><u>Note:</u> The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates ONLY in lieu of Q. No. 19</p> <p><u>Answer any THREE of the following:</u></p> <p>a) Name the dam on the Mahanadi River that integrates conservation of water with flood control - Hirakud Project</p> <p>b) Name the southern seaport located on the southeastern coast of India - Tuticorin</p> <p>c) Specify the name of the international airport in Punjab - Amritsar / Raja Sansi-Sri Guru Ram Das</p> <p>d) Name the Software Technology Park in the state of Uttar Pradesh - Noida</p>	3
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SECTION - C
Political Science (20 Marks)

20	<p>Which of the following statements appropriately describes the picture?</p> <p>Ans: a) Concentration of power under one centre undermines the concept of democracy.</p> <p>Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates ONLY in lieu of Q. No. 20</p> <p>Q. In 2005, which two political parties formed a coalition government in Germany?</p> <p>Ans: c) Christian Democratic Union & Social Democratic Party</p>	1
21	<p>What could be the measure Belgian government will adopt in such a situation?</p> <p>Ans: c) Policy of accommodation</p>	1
22	<p>What does the term 'vote bank' usually mean in this context?</p> <p>Ans: b) A large proportion of the voters from a caste vote for a party.</p> <p>Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates ONLY in lieu of Q. No. 22</p> <p>Q. What do you mean by the term 'vote bank'?</p> <p>Ans: b) A large proportion of the voters from a caste vote for a party.</p>	1
23	<p>Choose the correctly matched pair related to the political and administrative changes in India:</p> <p>Ans: d) 4 - D</p>	1
24	<p>Analyse the present status of women's representation in India's legislative bodies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ In India, the proportion of women in legislature has been very low. ✓ Ex. the percentage of elected women members in Lok Sabha has touched 14.36 per cent of its total strength for the first time in 2019. ✓ Their share in the state assemblies is less than 5 per cent. ✓ India is among the bottom group of nations in the world. ✓ Moreover, India is behind the averages for several developing countries of Africa and Latin America. ✓ In the government, cabinets are largely all-male even when a woman becomes the Chief Minister or the Prime Minister. <p>(Any TWO relevant points)</p>	2
25	<p>Discuss the two distinct routes through which federations have been formed across the world. Support your answer with examples.</p> <p>Coming Together Federations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The first route involves independent states coming together on their own to form a bigger unit. ✓ This type is known as coming together federations. 	2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ States usually have equal power and are strong vis-à-vis the federal government. ✓ Example. USA, Switzerland and Australia <p>Holding Together Federations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A large country decides to divide its power between the constituent states and the national government. ✓ This kind is known as holding together federations. ✓ The central government tends to be more powerful vis-à-vis the states. ✓ Example. India, Spain, and Belgium. 	
26	<p>“Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting the dignity and freedom of the individual.” Support this statement with suitable arguments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Every individual receive respect from fellow beings. ✓ The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy. ✓ Equal treatment of women are necessary ingredients of a democratic society. ✓ Disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunity. <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Other relevant points can be considered)</i></p>	3
27 A	<p>“The era of coalition governments since 1996 has strengthened the practice of federalism in India.” Explain the context.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Over the last three decades, the number and strength of the regional parties have expanded. ✓ This made the Parliament of India politically more and more diverse. ✓ No national party is able to secure on its own a majority in Lok Sabha until 2014. ✓ As a result, the national parties are compelled to form alliances with State parties. ✓ Since 1996, nearly every one of the State parties has got an opportunity to be a part of one or the other national level coalition government. ✓ This has contributed to the strengthening of federalism and democracy in India. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	5
27 B	<p>What is a political party? What are the various challenges faced by political parties? (1+4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. ✓ Lack of internal democracy within parties: Parties do not keep membership registers and do not hold organizational meetings. ✓ Also, they do not conduct internal elections regularly. ✓ This led to concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top. ✓ Dynastic succession within the party: Many parties, the top positions are always controlled by members of one family. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Since most political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures for their functioning, there are very few ways for an ordinary worker to rise to the top in a party. ✓ Growing role of money and muscle power in parties: Rich people and companies who give funds to the parties tend to have influence on the policies and decisions of the party. ✓ In some cases, parties support criminals who can win elections. ✓ Parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters: In recent years there has been a decline in the ideological differences among parties in most parts of the world. ✓ For example, the difference between the Labour Party and the Conservative Party in Britain is very little. ✓ In India too, the differences among all the major parties on the economic policies have reduced. 	
28	<p>Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: (1+1+2=4)</p> <p>28.1 What do you mean by the term ‘prudential’ mentioned in the passage? Ans: A careful calculation of gains and losses.</p> <p>28.2 Name the two different sets of reasons in favour of power sharing. Ans: Moral reason & Prudential reason</p> <p>28.3 What are the different forms of power sharing in modern democracies?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Among different organs of government - Power is shared between legislature, executive and judiciary. ✓ It is also called as horizontal distribution of power sharing. ✓ It ensures none of the organs can exercise unlimited power. ✓ Among governments at different levels - power is shared from the central government to other various state governments. ✓ This is called federal division of power sharing. ✓ It is otherwise called as vertical division of power sharing. ✓ Among different social groups - Here power is shared with different religious and linguistic groups. ✓ ‘Community government’ in Belgium is a good example of this arrangement. ✓ ‘Reserved Constituencies’ in the election system of India is another example. ✓ This method is used to give minority communities a fair share in power ✓ Among political parties, pressure groups and movements - This kind of power sharing can be direct or indirect. ✓ Ex. Interest groups such as those of traders, businessmen, industrialists, farmers, industrial workers etc. ✓ They can participate in governmental committees or bringing influence on the decision-making process. <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Other relevant points can be considered)</i></p>	4

SECTION - D
Economics (20 Marks)

29	What is the percentage of illiterate male in the rural population of the state? Ans: c) 24 %	1
30	In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option: Ans: b) Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation of A.	1
31	With all other factors remaining the same, which of the following scenarios would have the biggest impact on India's global leadership in the future? Ans: d) Either Hypothetical Scenario 1 or 3	1
32	What does all this suggest? Choose the most appropriate answer: Ans: c) The formal sector still meets only about half of the total credit needs of the rural people Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates ONLY in lieu of Q. No. 32 Q. Which household from the rural obtain credit from the informal source? Ans: a) Poor household	1
33	In a Self-Help Group, most of the decisions regarding savings and loan activities are taken by: Ans: a) The members	1
34	When a government removes barriers to foreign trade and investment, what is the most likely immediate effect on domestic markets? Ans: c) Competition among producers in the domestic market increases.	1
35	Analyse the factors that have enabled globalisation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalisation process. ✓ For instance, the past fifty years have seen several improvements in transportation and communication technology. ✓ Ex. Telecommunications, computers, mobile phones, fax are used to contact one another around the world. ✓ Amazing world of internet allows us to send instant electronic mail and voice mail across the world at reasonable costs. ✓ Liberalization of foreign trade and foreign investment policy and the removal of trade barriers by many countries. 	3
36	The nutritional level of Kerala is better than other states - Give Reasons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ People of Kerala get better nutrition than other states. ✓ According to this, 8.5 percent of men and 10 percent of women in Kerala are undernourished, while 28 percent of men and 28 percent of women in 	3

	<p>Madhya Pradesh are undernourished. This means that more people in Madhya Pradesh are undernourished.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The Public Distribution System is functioning well in Kerala. ✓ Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate because it has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities. ✓ Food grain production is not evenly distributed in many other states. 	
37	<p>a) Among the informal sources of credit, which group provides the largest share of loans? Ans: Money lenders - (1 mark)</p> <p>b) Mention any two disadvantages of borrowing from informal sources of credit. Ans: Any 2 relevant disadvantages - (Debt trap / high interest rate / etc.) - (2 marks)</p> <p>Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates ONLY in lieu of Q. No. 37</p> <p>Q. How does money solve double coincidence of wants?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Holding money is easy. ✓ A person holding money can easily exchange it for any commodity. ✓ Money eliminates the need for double coincidence of wants. ✓ It acts as an intermediate in the exchange process. ✓ Thus, everyone prefers to receive payments in money. 	3
38 A	<p>“Another way of classifying economic activities into sectors is on the basis of who owns the assets and is responsible for the delivery of services.”</p> <p>What are these sectors? Distinguish between them with suitable examples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Public Sector: Public sector enterprises are owned and controlled by the government. ✓ Ex. Indian Railway, Post office, Indian Oil Corporation etc. ✓ They are service oriented. ✓ Governments raise money through taxes to meet expenses on the services rendered by it. ✓ Private Sector: The private sector enterprises are owned and controlled by individuals, or a group of individuals. ✓ Ex. Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO) or Reliance Industries Limited. ✓ They are profit oriented. ✓ To get such services we have to pay money since they invest their own money. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	5
38 B	<p>The graph also shows the share of employment in the three sectors in 1977-78 and 2017-18. The primary sector continues to be the largest employer even now. What does this indicate? Explain.</p>	

- ✓ This shows disguised unemployment still persist.
- ✓ In the Primary sector still, underemployment is more.
- ✓ Here, more people work than necessary, that is known as under employment.
- ✓ In this situation of underemployment, where people are apparently working, but all of them are made to work less than their potential.
- ✓ Here, everyone is working, none remains idle, but in actual fact their labour effort gets divided.
- ✓ Even if you move a few people out, production will not be affected.
- ✓ This kind of underemployment is hidden in contrast to someone who does not have a job and is clearly visible as unemployed. Hence, it is also called disguised unemployment.
- ✓ In this situation, they may spend the whole day but earn very little.
- ✓ **Ex. Rural areas** - Agricultural labours, casual workers etc.
- ✓ **Urban areas** - Workshop people, painters, plumbers etc.

Note: The following question is for **Visually Impaired Candidates ONLY** in lieu of Q. No. 38 B

Q. Compare the employment conditions prevailing in the organised and unorganised sectors.

Organised Sector	Unorganised Sector
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ They are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations strictly. ✓ They are organised because it has some formal processes and procedures. ✓ Here, the terms of employment are regular. ✓ Workers have job security. ✓ They have fixed number of working hours. ✓ Workers get several other benefits like paid leave, sick leave, paid holidays, medical benefits etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ They are characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. ✓ There are rules and regulations but these are not followed. ✓ Jobs here are low paid and often not regular. ✓ Employment is not secure. ✓ Workers do not have any fixed working hours. ✓ There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness etc.

Map for Q No. 9 (Section A) & Q No. 19 (Section B)

