

SET - 1

SAHODAYA PRE BOARD EXAMINATION – 2025-26
CLASS – X
SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)
MARKING SCHEME

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

SECTION-A

HISTORY (20 marks)

1.	D. I-4, II-3, III-1, IV-2	1
2.	D. Meeting of Congress leaders at Allahabad, 1931 For Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 2 A. Industrialists were close to the Congress.	1
3.	B. Trade routes linking Asia with Europe and Northern Africa, involving silk, pottery, textiles, spices, gold and silver, along with cultural exchanges.	1
4.	D. It claimed to be Independent and unbiased	1
5A.	The Spanish conqueror's most powerful weapon was not a conventional military weapon because 1. They used germs like smallpox which spread deep into the continent before any European could reach there. 2. America's original inhabitants had no immunity against these diseases that came from Europe. This disease erased the whole community, leading to conquest. This biological warfare in the mid-sixteenth century made it easy for the Spanish to overpower the Americans.	2
OR		
5B.	1. Traders and travellers introduced new crops to the lands they travelled. 2. Take spaghetti and noodles. It is believed that noodles travelled west from China to become spaghetti. 3. Perhaps Arab traders took pasta to fifth-century Sicily, an island now in Italy. 4. Many of our common foods such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chillies, sweet potatoes, and so on were not known to our ancestors until about five centuries ago. Any other relevant points	
6A.	1. 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. Many went to jail. 2. In urban areas these women were from high-caste families; in rural areas they came from rich peasant households. Moved by Gandhiji's call, they began to see service to the nation as a sacred duty of women.	3

	<p>3. Yet, this increased public role did not necessarily mean any radical change in the way the position of women was visualised. Gandhiji was convinced that it was the duty of women to look after home and hearth, be good mothers and good wives.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any other relevant points)</p>	
	OR	
6B.	<p>1. Fall in imports: Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from Rs. 102 crore to Rs. 57 crore.</p> <p>2. Boycott of Foreign goods: In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.</p> <p>3. Boost for Indian industry: As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any other relevant points)</p>	
7A.	<p>1. The Civil Code of 1804 – usually known as the Napoleonic Code – did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property.</p> <p>2. This Code was exported to the regions under French control.</p> <p>3. In the Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany, Napoleon simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.</p> <p>4. In the towns too, guild restrictions were removed.</p> <p>5. Transport and communication systems were improved. Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed a new-found freedom.</p> <p>6. Businessmen and small-scale producers of goods, in particular, began to realise that uniform laws, standardised weights and measures, and a common national currency would facilitate the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any other relevant points)</p>	5
	OR	
7B.	<p>1. A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire.</p> <p>2. The idea of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.</p> <p>3. One by one, European nationalities broke away from their control and declared independence.</p> <p>4. The Balkan people based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality and used history to prove that they had once been independent but had subsequently been subjugated by a foreign power.</p> <p>5. As the different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict.</p>	

	<p>6. The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the others.</p> <p>7. The Balkans also became the scene of big power rivalry. During this period, there was intense rivalry among the European powers – Russia, Germany, England, Austro- Hungary over trade and colonies as well as naval and military might. Each one was keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans, and extending its own control over the area.</p> <p>8. This Led to a series of wars in the region and finally the First World War.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any other Relevant point(s)</p>	
8.	<p>8.1. The main aim of the colonial government in regulating print media was to control public opinion and suppress nationalist ideas.</p> <p>8.2. Under Defence of India Act were reports about the Quit India Movement censored.</p> <p>8.3. (i) It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press.</p> <p>(ii) From now on the government kept regular track of the vernacular newspapers published in different provinces. When a report was judged as seditious, the newspaper was warned, and if the warning was ignored, the press was liable to be seized and the printing machinery confiscated.</p>	(1+1+2 =4)
9.	<p style="text-align: center;">MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION</p> <p>Marked on the Map.</p> <p>A. Madras B. Ahmedabad</p> <p>For Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question 9.</p> <p>A. Madras B. Ahmedabad</p>	(1+1 =2)
SECTION-B		
GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)		
10.	D. Arid Soil	1
11.	D. Red and Yellow soil, Laterite soil	1
12.	B. To protect the habitats of wild life.	1
13.	D. II and III	1
14.	D. Diversion Channels	1
15.	A. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchae Yojana	1
16.	<p>1. It is a type of farming which is practiced in the regions where the cultivable land is limited and density of population is high.</p> <p>2. It is a labour intensive farming where farmers use high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation in order to obtain higher productivity.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any other relevant point)</p>	2

17A.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low cost of iron-ore which is mined here. 2. High grade raw materials in close proximity. 3. Availability of cheap labour. 4. Vast growth potential in the home market. 5. Efficient transport network for their distribution to the markets and consumers. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any other relevant points)</p>	5
OR		
17B.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It helps to modernise Indian agriculture. 2. It reduces the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary & tertiary sectors. 3. Helps in eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country. 4. It also reduces regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas. 5. Export of manufactured goods helps to earn foreign exchange. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any other relevant points)</p>	
18.	<p>18.1.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. NTPC uses electrostatic precipitators to reduce air pollution from smoke. ii. Promotes ash utilization in construction materials like bricks and cement. iii. Undertakes green belt development and plantation drives near power stations to absorb pollutants. <p>18.2.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Air Pollution: Emission of smoke and fly ash from thermal power plants. ii. Water Pollution: Discharge of chemical effluents into rivers from textile, paper, and chemical industries. iii. Land Pollution: Dumping of industrial waste and ash residues, making land infertile. <p>18.3.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Pollution disproportionately affects the poor and marginalized, who live near polluted areas and lack healthcare access. ii. Leads to health issues, livelihood loss, and reduced productivity, worsening poverty and inequality. 	(1+2+1 = 4)
MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (3 marks)		
19.	<p>Marked on the Map.</p> <p>I. (p) Sardar Sarovar Dam in Gujarat</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(q) Rana Patap Sagar Dam in Rajasthan</p> <p>II. Any two of the following:</p> <p>(i) Paradwip</p>	(1+2 = 3)

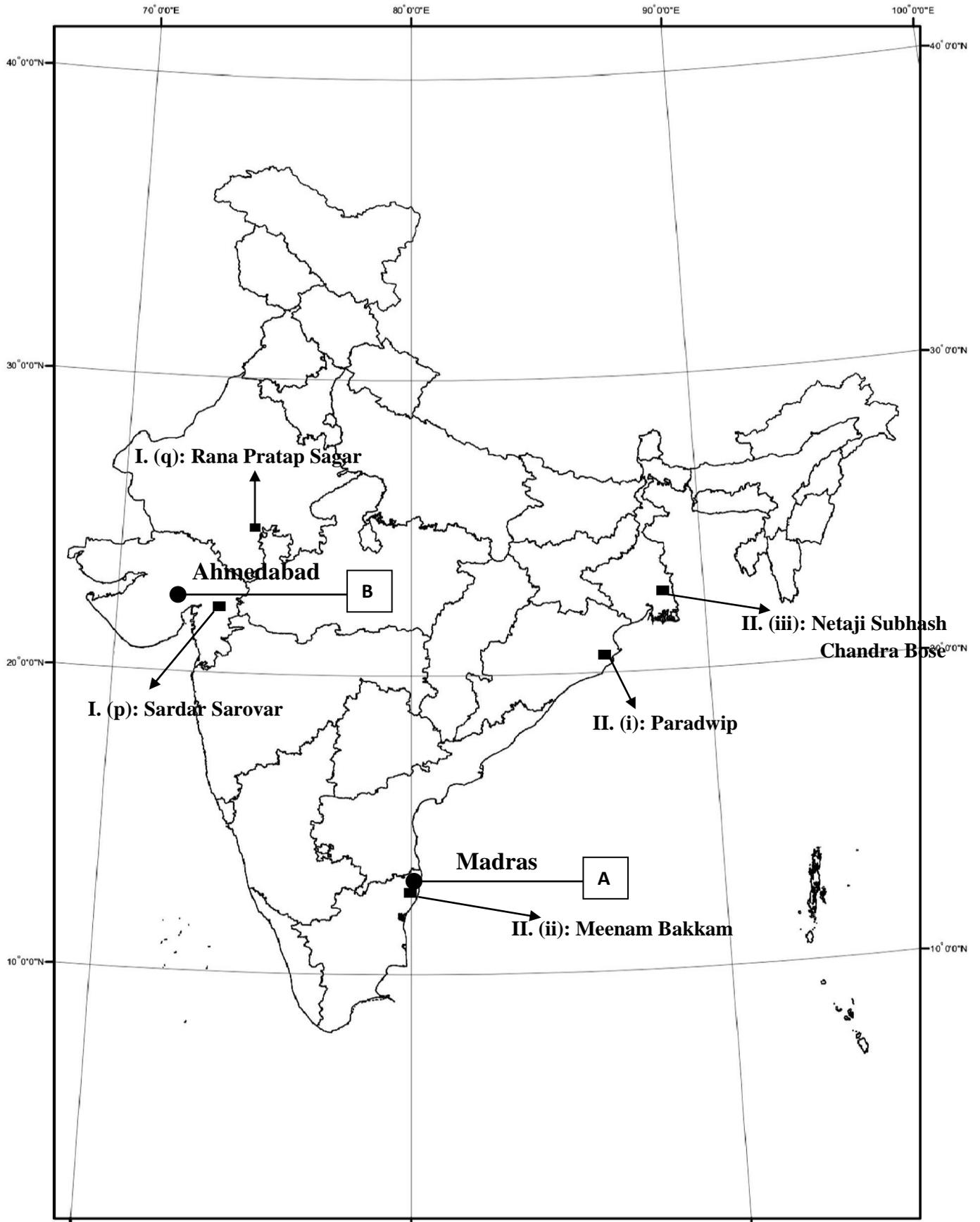
	<p>(ii) Meenam Bakkam (iii) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose</p> <p>For Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 19.</p> <p>B) Answer any three of the following:</p> <p>i. Hirakud Dam & Rana Pratap Sagar ii. Deendayal Port iii. Meenam Bakkam iv. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose</p>	
<p>SECTION C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)</p>		
20.	B. III and IV	1
21.	<p>C. Power is concentrated in a few hands, and democratic principles are only symbolic.</p> <p>For Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 21</p> <p>D. I, III and IV</p>	1
22.	B. The Union Government alone can only make law	1
23.	B. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.	1
24.	<p>1. No national language for India.</p> <p>2. States have the freedom to choose their own state language.</p> <p>3. The constitution protects linguistic diversity by recognizing 22 languages as scheduled language.</p>	2
25.	<p>The two constitutional provisions that make India a secular state are as follows:</p> <p>1. There is no official religion in the Indian state.</p> <p>2. The constitution prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion.</p> <p>3. The constitution provides to all freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two points)</p>	2
26.	<p>Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of an individual. This statement can be explained through the following examples.</p> <p>1. Recognition of the principle of equality has made it easier for women to wage a struggle against what is now legally or morally unacceptable.</p> <p>2. Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunity.</p> <p>3. A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of democratic projects. It transforms people from the status of subject into that of citizens.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any other relevant points)</p>	3

27A.	<p>In a democratic set-up, political parties are required because without political parties</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Every candidate in the elections will be independent. 2. No promises could be made and the utility of the government formed will remain uncertain. 3. No one will be responsible for running the country. Elected representatives will only be accountable to their constituency. 4. There will be no agency to gather and present different views to the government on various issues. 5. There will be no mechanism to support the government, make policies or to justify or oppose them. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any other relevant points)</p>	5
OR		
27B.	<p>Efforts taken to reform the Political parties:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anti-defection law 2. Affidavit 3. Mandatory organisational meeting and filing of Income Tax Return. <p>Suggestions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regulation of party's internal affairs: 2. State funding: 3. Ensure women participation: 4. Pressure of public opinion: <p style="text-align: center;">(Explain)</p>	
28.	<p>28.1. The idea of power-sharing has emerged in opposition to the notions of undivided political power</p> <p>28.2. In a democracy political power should be distributed among as many as possible.</p> <p>28.3. In a democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of self-government. In a good democratic government, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in a society. Everyone has a voice in the shaping of public policies.</p>	(1+1+2 = 4)
SECTION D ECONOMICS (20 marks)		
29.	B. Surplus labour in agriculture and small-scale services	1
30.	B. Health status, per capita income, and education levels	1
31.	C. Primary, Secondary and Tertiary	1
32.	C. Because on any particular day, only some of its many depositors come to withdraw cash.	1
33.	B. II–III–I–IV	1
34.	C. 1-ii, 2-iii, 3-iv, 4-i	1

35.	<p>1. Affordable Services for All: The public sector provides essential services like healthcare, education, water, and electricity at subsidised or low cost so that even poor people can access them. For example, government schools and hospitals ensure that basic needs are not restricted to the rich.</p> <p>2. Employment Generation: It creates job opportunities for people from weaker sections through public enterprises, railways, and government schemes, ensuring livelihood security.</p> <p>3. Reducing Regional Imbalances: Public sector investment in roads, railways, power projects, and industries in backward areas promotes balanced regional development.</p> <p>4. Social Justice and Welfare: Through programmes like MGNREGA (employment guarantee) and PDS (Public Distribution System), the public sector ensures that vulnerable groups get food and income security.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Or any other relevant point(s) – Any Three</p>	3
36.	<p>BENEFITS of Deposits to the Individual</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bank accepts the deposits and pays interest to the depositor. 2. Banks encourage and help people to save their money. 3. Deposits in the bank are safe. 4. People can withdraw the money as and when they require. 5. Banks also grant loan to people for a variety of purposes. <p>BENEFITS of Deposits to the Nation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits the difference is the main source of income of banks. 2. Banks use the major portion of the deposits extend loans for various economic activities. 3. Bank promote agriculture by providing loan to the farmers who can increase their production by bringing new farm implements and make better arrangements for the irrigation. 4. The banks are the backbone of the country's trade. 5. Banks provide employment. <p style="text-align: right;">Or any other relevant point(s)</p> <p>(Any three points to be accepted. However, the response must include at least one point each from: benefits of deposits to the individual, and to the nation.)</p>	3
37.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The multinational corporations help to solve the problem of capital and foreign investment of the underdeveloped and the developing countries. 2. MNCs spread their production activities in different parts of the world. They help in the integration of world markets. 3. Foreign trade by the MNCs creates an opportunity for the local producers to reach beyond the domestic markets. 4. Increased Foreign Investment and Capital Flow. 5. Integration of Markets through Trade and Marketing. 	3

	6. Transfer of Technology and Skills. Or any other relevant point(s) – Any Three	
38A.	<p>Rohan works in a bank as clerk. (Organised Sector)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. These units are registered 2. These are big units. 3. They follow the labor laws 4. There are some formal processes and procedures in this sector 5. There is a security of employment 6. There are fixed working hours and workers are paid for overtime. 7. There are some other benefits like paid holidays, medical facilities, a safe working environment, a provident fund, etc <p>Sumit works as a labourer at a construction site (Unorganised Sector)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. These units are not registered 2. These are small and scattered units. 3. They do not follow the labor laws 4. There are no formal processes and procedures in this sector 5. There is no security of employment 6. There are no fixed working hours and workers are not paid for overtime. 7. There are no benefits like paid holidays, medical facilities, a safe working environment, provident fund, etc. <p>Or any other relevant point(s) – Any Five</p>	5
	OR	
38B.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Banks can provide loans to construct wells etc, which will reduce the dependency of farmers on rains, and they will be able to grow two crops in a year. 2. Construction of dams and canals can lead to lot of generation of employment in agricultural sector itself. 3. If government invests some money on transportation and storage of crops or makes better rural roads, it can provide productive employment to farmers and traders. 4. According to planning commission if education sector is developed it can create employment opportunities to nearly 20 lakh people. 5. Every state or region has the potential for increasing the income and employment for people in that area. This can also be done by promoting tourism and regional craft industry. 6. Farmers should be encouraged to grow crops like vegetables, fruits, flowers, and herbs along with traditional crops. 7. Promotion of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) <p>Or any other relevant point(s) – Any Five</p>	

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



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