

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN ERNAKULAM REGION  
PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION 2025-26

CLASS: X  
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)

Marking Scheme

SECTION A		
Sr No	HISTORY (20 Marks)	Marks
1	B. A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4	1
2	C. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad	1
3	C. A is true, but R is false	1
4	B. Suppressing anti-colonial writings	1
5	A. Poverty and hunger were common in Europe. Cities were crowded and deadly diseases were widespread. Religious conflicts were common, and religious dissenters were persecuted.	2

OR

6	<p>B The most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors was the germs such as those of smallpox that they carried on their person. Because of their long isolation, America's original inhabitants had no immunity against these diseases that came from Europe. Smallpox in particular proved a deadly killer. Once introduced, it spread deep into the continent, ahead even of any Europeans reaching there. It killed and decimated whole communities, paving the way for conquest</p>	3
	<p>(6 A), It led to a huge increase in defence expenditure Increasing taxes: customs duties were raised and income tax introduced. Prices increased –doubling between 1913 and 1918 – leading to extreme hardship for the common people. Forced recruitment in rural areas caused widespread anger. Then in 1918-19 and 1920-21, crops failed in many parts of India, resulting in acute shortages of food. This was accompanied by an influenza epidemic</p>	

OR

7	<p>(6 B) In the Gudum Hills of Andhra Pradesh, for instance, a militant guerrilla movement spread in the early 1920s – not a form of struggle that the Congress could approve. When the government began forcing them to contribute begar for road building, the hill people revolted. The person who came to lead them was Alluri Sitaram Raju . He talked of the greatness of Mahatma Gandhi, said he was inspired by the Non-Cooperation Movement, and persuaded people to wear khadi and give up drinking. But at the same time, he asserted that India could be liberated only by the use of force, not non-violence. The Gudum rebels attacked police stations, attempted to kill British officials and carried on guerrilla warfare for achieving swaraj</p>	5
	<p>(A) French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. The ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasised the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution. A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard. The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly. New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the</p>	

name of the nation. A centralised administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory. Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted. Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation

OR

(B) Reasons:

Ethnic and Religious Diversity:

The Balkans was home to many ethnic groups such as Serbs, Bulgarians, Greeks, Croats, and Romanians, who were all inspired by nationalist movements.

Each group sought independence or expansion of its territory.

Decline of the Ottoman Empire:

The Ottoman Empire, which had ruled over the Balkans for centuries, was weakening.

Rivalry among European Powers:

Major powers like Russia, Austria-Hungary, Britain, and Germany had strategic and political interests in the region. They supported different nationalist groups to gain influence, turning the Balkans into a hotspot of imperial rivalry.

Series of Wars:

These tensions led to a series of Balkan Wars (1912–1913), which further destabilized the region.

Prelude to World War I:

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| 8 | 8.1. Catholic Reformer.  | 1 |
|   | 8.2. While Erasmus was cautious about printing's misuse, Luther saw it as a tool to spread religious reform and knowledge.   | 1 |
|   | 8.3. Erasmus acknowledged that some printed works were valuable but argued that the uncontrolled flood of books led to confusion, poor scholarship, and the spread of harmful ideas. | 2 |
| 9 | A. Amritsar  | 2 |
|   | B. Nagpur  |   |

## SECTION B GEOGRAPHY

- |    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| 10 | C Arid soil  | 1 |
| 11 | A Hilly and mountain terrain.  | 1 |
| 12 | A) 1–A, 2–B, 3–C, 4–D  | 1 |
| 13 | B. Extinction of medicinal plants affects traditional health practices of local communities  | 1 |
| 14 | A. Sardar Sarovar  | 1 |
| 15 | B. Rainwater harvesting and watershed management   | 1 |
| 16 | Favourable Climate: They receive high rainfall (over 100 cm) and have high temperature (above 25°C) throughout the growing season, ideal for rice cultivation. | 2 |
|    | Water Availability: Rivers like the Ganga, Brahmaputra, Godavari, Krishna, and Kaveri ensure abundant water for irrigation.                                    |   |
|    | Soil Conditions: Fertile alluvial and deltaic soils in eastern India and coastal alluvial soils in the south are well suited for paddy fields.                 |   |
| 17 | (A) Physical Factors:  | 5 |
|    | Availability of raw materials nearby to reduce transport costs.  |   |
|    | Reliable power supply for continuous production.   |   |

Good transportation and communication networks for easy movement of goods and workers.

Favourable climate and land suitable for setting up factories.

Human Factors:

Skilled and unskilled labour availability to operate machinery and manage production.

Access to markets for selling finished goods.

Availability of capital and banking facilities for investment.

Government support through policies, subsidies, and industrial zones.

OR

(B) Manufacturing industries not only help in modernising agriculture and reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.

- Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country.

It was also aimed at bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas.

- Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange.

- Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value are prosperous. India's prosperity lies in increasing and diversifying its manufacturing industries as quickly as possible.

- |    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| 18 | 18 (1) Atomic energy.   | 1 |
|    | 18 (2) non-conventional sources are renewable and eco-friendly, while conventional ones are exhaustible and polluting.  | 1 |
|    | 18 (3) Excessive use of firewood leads to deforestation, resulting in loss of forest cover, soil erosion, and ecological imbalance. Using cattle dung cakes as fuel reduces the availability of organic manure for fields, which lowers soil fertility and agricultural productivity. | 2 |
| 19 | I (p) Nagarjuna Sagar/ I (q) Hirakud (1+2)<br>II (Any Two) (I) Thiruvananthapuram<br>(ii) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose international airport in Kolkata<br>(iii) Indira Gandhi international airport in Delhi  | 3 |

#### SECTION C POLITICAL SCIENCE

- |    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| 20 | B. Leaders often speak of democracy but act to limit it.   | 1 |
| 21 | B. Emily's parents, because Belgium follows a power-sharing arrangement that protects the linguistic rights of both communities  | 1 |
| 22 | B. The USA is a 'coming together' federation   | 1 |
| 23 | A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.   | 1 |
| 24 | Shared Legislative Power:<br>Both the Union and State governments can make laws on subjects listed in the Concurrent List, such as education, forests, trade unions, marriage, and adoption.<br>Union Law Prevails in Case of Conflict:<br>If there is a contradiction between a Central and State law on a concurrent subject, the Central law overrides the State law to maintain national uniformity. | 2 |
| 25 | Limited Political Opportunities:   | 2 |

Political parties often give very few tickets to women candidates, reducing their chances of entering Parliament.

Social and Cultural Barriers:

Traditional gender roles, family responsibilities, and patriarchal attitudes discourage women from active political participation.

Lack of Support and Resources:

Women often face financial constraints, lack of political networks, and limited exposure compared to male politicians. (Any two relevant points)

26 ✦ Unequal Distribution of Wealth: 3

Gap Between Rich and Poor:

Limited Impact of Welfare Policies:

Concentration of Economic Power:

Persistence of Poverty and Unemployment: (Explain any 3)

27 (A) Parties contest elections 5

Parties put forward different policies and programmes

Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country

Parties form and run governments.

Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition

Parties shape public opinion

Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by government (Explain)

OR

(B) Lack of internal democracy: Concentration of power in a few leaders, no transparency in decision-making.

Dynastic succession: Leadership passes within families, limiting opportunities for ordinary members.

Use of money and muscle power: Wealthy individuals influence candidate selection and elections.

Lack of meaningful choice to voters: Ideological differences between parties are narrowing; policies often similar.

Need for reform: Parties must be transparent, inclusive, and accountable to strengthen democracy.

28 28 (1) To ensure quick decision-making and enforcement of rules 1

28 (2) People are the ultimate source of all political power. 1

28 (3) (i) It prevents misuse of authority. 2  
(ii) It increases trust and stability by making governance more participatory.

#### SECTION D ECONOMICS

29 C It has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities. 1

30 B. Country B, because it performs better on social indicators 1

31 D Primary sector especially unorganised sector 1

32 C Demand deposit 1

33 B. A farmer mortgages his land to get a loan 1

34 C. Liberalisation 1

35 Meaning of Human Development: 3

Human Development refers to the process of enlarging people's choices and improving their quality of life

Indicators of Human Development:

Per Capita Income:

It shows the average income earned by each person in a country and reflects the

- economic standard of living.  
 Life Expectancy at Birth:  
 It indicates the average number of years a person is expected to live, showing the overall health and nutrition level of the population.  
 Literacy Rate / Education Level:  
 It measures the level of education and knowledge among people, reflecting access to schooling and skill development. (1+2=3)
- 36 Reason for depend on informal sources (1 ½ +1 ½) 3  
 Lack of access to formal banking:  
 Easy availability and flexibility:  
 Lack of awareness:  
 Lack of collaterals (Explain any 3)  
 .  
 Disadvantages  
 High interest rates  
 Debt trap:  
 Exploitation and lack of legal protection: (Explain)  
 .
- 37 Rapid improvement in technology: 3  
 Liberalisation of trade and investment policies:  
 Role of Multinational Corporations (MNCs) Explain any 3 relevant points)
- 38 (A) Job Security: 5  
 Regular and Fixed Wages:  
 Social Security Benefits:  
 Better Working Conditions:  
 Opportunities for Growth & promotions. (Explain five points)  
 OR.  
 (B) Create more employment in Education and health sector.  
 Identify, promote and locate industries and services in semi-rural areas where a large number of people may be employed.  
 Provide cheap credit.  
 MNREGA  
 (Explain any relevant points)