प्र बोर्ड परीक्षा -2 PRE BOARD **2** : **कक्षा** – **दसवी** CLASS – X (2025-26)

विषय - सामाजिक विज्ञान / SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE

Marking Scheme

SET A

Q.NO	Answer	Marks
1	iv. A – 3, B – 4, C – 1, D – 2	1
2	A. Red, Green and Yellow	1
3	C. Spanish conquerors	1
4	B. Raja Ritudhwaj A. Raja Ravi Verma (for visual impaired students question)	1
5A	When the potato crops were destroyed by the crop failure in the mid-1840s, the peasants had no other staple food to fall back on. The failure of the potato crop led to widespread starvation and death. Hundreds of thousands of people died, and the population of Ireland declined dramatically due to both death and mass emigration.	2
5B	Cultural exchanges along the Silk Road included the spread of religions like Buddhism, Christianity, and Islam, the diffusion of technologies such as papermaking, the transmission of knowledge, and the exchange of ideas in art, science, and medicine. Cultural practices, food, and language were also shared as merchants, monks, missionaries, and scholars travelled between distant lands.	
6A	Non Cooperation Movement. Many leaders in the Congress believed in achieving reforms through negotiation and working with the British government, rather than through mass protests. They were worried of bypassing established political processes.	3
6B	The Awadh peasant movement was led by Baba Ramchandra. The main reasons for the movement were the exorbitantly high rents, various illegal cesses, and forced unpaid labour (begar) demanded by landlords, along with the peasants' lack of security of tenure and the constant threat of eviction.	
7A	Napoleon destroyed democratic institutions, establishing an authoritarian regime that curtailed political freedoms, but he simultaneously embedded revolutionary principles like legal equality, property rights, and the abolition of feudalism and birth privileges into a new, unified, and more efficient administrative system through measures like the Napoleonic Code. His reforms centralized power and created a rational framework for governance, improving infrastructure and economic systems, which contrasts with his suppression of representative democracy.	5
7B	New national symbols: The revolutionaries created a new national flag, the tri-colour, which replaced the royal standard. They also composed new hymns, took oaths, and commemorated martyrs in the name of the new "nation" or "fatherland". "The Citizen" and "The Fatherland": The revolutionaries introduced the ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen). Centralized administration and uniform laws: A centralized administrative system was established to create uniform laws and a unified legal structure for all citizens across France. Regional dialects were discouraged in favour of the French language, as spoken and written in Paris. A standardized system for weights and measures was introduced, which helped to create a more unified and integrated economic and social life across France. Any five or any other relevant point.	
8.1	The posting of Martin Luther's Ninety-five Theses on the door of the Castle Church in Wittenberg, Germany, on October 31, 1517, is widely considered the start of the Protestant Reformation.	1

8.2	He saw printing as a revolutionary tool that allowed his ideas to be rapidly and widely disseminated, challenging the authority of the Roman Catholic Church. Mass circulation of his writings fostered debate, encouraged literacy, and empowered individuals to read and interpret religious texts for themselves.	1

8.3	The ability to rapidly circulate new political ideas and criticisms of the government raised fears of rebellion and social unrest. Printed material allowed for public debate and the formation of a collective public opinion, which could be mobilized against the ruling powers. This contributed to political upheavals like the French Revolution.	2
9	A. Amritsar, Punjab B. Champaran, Bihar **for visual impaired students question** A. Amritsar, Punjab B. Champaran, Bihar	2
10	D. Black Soil	1
11	A. Gandhiji	1
12	C. Unclassed Forest, Unclassed Forest	1
13	C. It was a forest conservation movement involving tree hugging to prevent deforestation.	1
14	B. The Western Himalaya	1
15	D. Helps in generation of hydroelectricity.	1
16	Millets are nutrient-dense powerhouses, offering high-quality protein, fiber, essential minerals, and antioxidants, and are naturally gluten-free. (or any other relevant answer)	2
17A	Conventional source of energy are available in limited in nature. Cause environmental pollution and degradation. Growing energy demand due to increase in population. International pressure due to climate change and global warming. Favourable conditions for non-conventional sources of energy. Reduce the dependency on foreign countries for fossil fuel and reduce the energy bills. Any other relevant point. (or any other relevant answer)	5
17B	Abundant sunlight Geographic advantage Decreasing costs and government support Seasonal complementarity with solar Offshore wind potential Initiatives supporting renewable energy growth Clean and green energy. Any other relevant point.	
18.1	Mumbai in 1854	1
18.2	The availability of raw cotton, a ready market, good transport including accessible port facilities, abundant labour, and a moist climate contributed towards its localisation in this region.	1
18.3	The industry is self-reliant because it controls every step of production. For example, cotton grown by farmers is spun into yarn, which is then woven into fabric and finally cut and sewn into finished garments. Products from one stage, like yarn, become the raw materials for the next stage, like weaving, creating a continuous, internal cycle.	2
19	MAP WORK to be checked by subject teachers as per best labelling and identification. p. Tungabhadra q. Nagarjuna Sagar, (a) Vishakhapatnam (b) Chatrapati Shivaji Int. Airport Mumbai (c) Kandala **for visual impaired students question** i. Indira Gandhi International Airport ii. Paradip , iii. Bhakra Nangal Dam iv. Chennai International Airport/Meenambakkam Airport	3
20	A. Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government.	1

	D. Four (**for visual impaired students question**)	
21	D. 1, 2 and 3	1
22	B. The Union Government must consult with the State Governments because forests are on the Concurrent List.	1
23	a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
24	Key provisions include making elections to local bodies is mandatory, reserving seats for women, Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes, and creating State Election Commissions to conduct these elections and sharing of revenue sources with local government. (or any other relevant answer)	2
25	India is a secular state because the Constitution guarantees freedom of religion to all citizens, ensures the state is officially neutral, and does not favour any single religion. This means there is no state religion, all religions are treated with equal respect, and the government cannot discriminate against citizens based on their religious beliefs. (or any other relevant answer)	2
26	The statement that "democratic government is legitimate government" is supported by arguments based on popular consent, representation, and accountability. Democracy is considered legitimate because it derives its power from the people through elections and operates based on their will, allowing for peaceful transitions of power and providing a mechanism for correcting mistakes. This legitimacy stems from the government being the people's own, which generates widespread support and fosters dignity among all citizens. (or any other relevant answer)	3
27A	Recent efforts to reform political parties: **i** The constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties. This was done because many elected representatives were indulging in DEFECTION in order to become ministers or for cash rewards. Now if any MP or MLA changes parties he or she loses the seat in the legislature. **ii** The Supreme Court passed an order to reduce the influence of money and criminals. Now it is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an affidavit giving the details of his property and criminal cases pending against him. The new system has made a lot of information available to the public. But there is no system of the check if the information given by the candidates is true. **iii** The Election Commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organizational elections and file their income tax returns. The parties have started doing so but sometimes it is mere a formality. It is not clear if this step has led to greater internal democracy in political parties. (or any other relevant answer)	5
27B	A national political party is a party with a significant presence and electoral performance across four or more states. It has a nationwide reach with units in many states and follows the same policies and programs decided at the national level. The status is conferred by the Election Commission of India (ECI) and gives a party certain privileges, such as a reserved symbol and free broadcast time. **Conditions for becoming a National Party :** The party must secure at least 6% of the total valid votes polled in a general election for the Lok Sabha or the Legislative Assembly in any four or more states. Additionally, it must win at least four seats in the Lok Sabha from any state or states. The party must win at least 2% of the total Lok Sabha seats (currently 11 seats) and its candidates must be elected from at least three different states. The party is recognized as a 'state party' in at least four states.	
28.1	Power Sharing among the different level – Vertical division of power.	1
28.2	State Government	1
28.3	Constitutions defines the power of different level of government. Union government is holding supreme power.	2
29	(d) When individuals are engaged in some work, however, they work less than their potential, then they are disguisedly unemployed.	1
30	C. Rs 74000	1
31	B. The government is required to provide 100 days of employment in rural areas to people who are able to and in need of work.	1

32	B. Double coincidence of wants	1
33	A. Demand deposit	1
34	(C)- 4, (B)- 3, (C)- 2, (D)- 1	1
35	Importance of Sustainable Development – i Sustainable development aims at fulfilling the needs of today without compromising the needs of the future generation. ii Sustainability is the capability to use the resources judiciously and maintain the ecological balance. iii It lays emphasis on environmental protection and check environmental degradation. iv To stop over exploitation and over use of resources	3
36	PEN Card, Identity Card, Photographs, Application Form, Property Paper and any valuable asset. (or any other relevant answer)	3
37	Globalisation: integrating the economy of a country with the economies of other countries under conditions of free flow of trade and capital and movement of persons across borders. MNCs play an important role in promoting globalisation process in the following ways: They serve as agents for the transfer of superior technology. They have provided advanced technology manufacturing process and improved skills to underdeveloped countries. They help in the transfer of capital from countries where it is abundant to where it is scarce. They help in building up knowledge base and development of human resources id They help in creating large scale employment opportunities by setting up their branches and subsidiaries. The operations of MNCs have a favourable effect on the balance of payments account of the host country. (or any other relevant answer)	1+2
38A	Tertiary sector is not playing any significant role in the development of the Indian economy. This statement is not true. The tertiary sector has contributed vastly to the Indian economy especially in the last two decades. In the last decade the field of information technology has grown and consequently the GDP share of the tertiary sector has grown. Tertiary Sector is creating more jobs and helping in increasing income of both rural and urban dwellers. Tertiary Sector providing suitable conditions for the development of other two sectors – primary and secondary. Tertiary sector provides various services to primary and secondary sector which are essential for development. (or any other relevant answer)	5
38B	Yes workers in un organised sectors are exploited. Working hours for workers in unorganised sector are not fixed. Poor and irregular wages. Poor working conditions. No facilities for families. No payment for overtime and extra work. No public holidays. **Any other relevant point.**	