

BHARTIYA SHIKSHA BOARD
MARKING SCHEME
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER 2025-26
CLASS - X
SOCIAL SCIENCE (038)

SECTION A

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1X20=20

1. B. Metternich
(History L.1 Rise of Nationalism in Europe)
2. C. a(ii); b(i); c(iv); d(iii).
(History L.2 Nationalism in India)
3. C. Conservative regimes of 1815
(History L.1 Rise of Nationalism in Europe)
For visually impaired candidates
D. Contractors reduced the payments drastically.
4. B. ii and iv
(History L.5 Print Culture and the Modern World)
5. C. Alwar
(Geo L.2 Forest and wildlife resources)
6. A. Rubber
(Geo L.4 Agriculture)
7. A. It is an outcome of large and growing population.
(Geo L.3 Water Resources)
8. A. a(iii); b(iv); c(i); d.(ii)
(Geo L.1 Resources and Development)
9. D. Reduce possibility of conflict between social groups
(DP L.1 Power Sharing)
10. D. All state governments tend to be more powerful than the center.
(DP L.2 Federalism)
11. B. Equal wages for equal work for both men and women.
12. A. Secular State – A state with an official religion.
(DP L.3 Gender, Religion and Caste)
13. D. A is false but R is true.
(DP L.4 Political Parties)
14. B. The Sri Lankan Tamils were given equal political rights.
(DP L.1 Power Sharing)
15. B. Pakistan.
(Eco L.1 Development)
16. C. Underemployment.
(Eco L.2 Sectors of the Indian Economy)
17. C. Intermediate Goods.
(Eco. L.2 Sectors of the Indian Economy)
18. B. Co-operatives provide interest free loans to its members.
(Eco L.3 Money and Credit)
19. iv. B, C and D.
(Eco L.4 Globalisation and the Indian Economy)

20. A. Statement I is correct and II is incorrect.
(Eco L.3 Money and Credit)

SECTION B

Very short answer questions

2x4=8

21. a. The given picture is related to Russia.
b. The cartoon explains how the US and the Russian President have given them more powers in having a final say with regard to any policy decision and are controlling the democratic regimes of their respective country.
(DP L.1 Power Sharing)
22. a. For the new middle classes' liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law.
b. Politically, it emphasised the concept of government by consent.
((History L.1 Rise of Nationalism in Europe)
23. a. 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.
b. Two experimental projects have been set up in India to harness geothermal energy. One is located in the Parvati valley near Manikarn in Himachal Pradesh and the other is located in the Puga Valley, Ladakh.
24. Developmental goals of Shanta
a. Skill development, like tailoring or any other skill to enhance her economic status.
b. Ensuring her children have access to quality education, at affordable fees.
c. Proper health and sanitation facilities.
(Any other relevant point as per the understanding of the concept)
(Eco L.1 Development)

SECTION C

Short Answer questions

3x5=15

25. a. As the news of Jallianwalla Bagh spread, crowds took to the streets in many north Indian towns.
b. There were strikes, clashes with the police and attacks on government buildings.
c. The government responded with brutal repression, seeking to humiliate and terrorise people: satyagrahis were forced to rub their noses on the ground, crawl on the streets, and do salaam (salute) to all sahibs; people were flogged and villages (around Gujranwala in Punjab, now in Pakistan) were bombed.
(History L.2 Nationalism In India)
26. a. Bank loans require proper documents and collateral.
b. Absence of collateral is one of the major reasons which prevents the poor from getting bank loans.
c. Informal lenders such as moneylenders, on the other hand, know the borrowers personally and hence are often willing to give a loan without collateral.
d. The borrowers can, if necessary, approach the moneylenders even without repaying their earlier loans.
(Any three of these)
(Eco L.3 Money and Credit)

OR

The informal sources of credit include moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives and friends, etc

Drawbacks

- a. There is no organisation which supervises the credit activities of lenders in the informal sector.
- b. They can lend at whatever interest rate they choose. There is no one to stop them from using unfair means to get their money back.
- c. The informal lenders charge a much higher interest on loans.
- d. Higher cost of borrowing means a larger part of the earnings of the borrowers is used to repay the loan.

(Any two of these.)

((Eco L.3 Money and Credit)

27. Project Tiger

- a. "Project Tiger", one of the well-publicised wildlife campaigns in the world, was launched in 1973.
- b. Tiger conservation has been viewed not only as an effort to save an endangered species, but with equal importance as a means of preserving biotypes of sizeable magnitude. Manas Tiger Reserve in Assam and Periyar Tiger Reserve in Kerala.

28. Features of Secularism described in the Indian Constitution.

- a. There is no official religion for the Indian state. Unlike the status of Buddhism in Sri Lanka, that of Islam in Pakistan and that of Christianity in England, our Constitution does not give a special status to any religion.
- b. The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any.
- c. The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.
- d. At the same time, the Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities. For example, it bans untouchability.

(Any three of these)

(DP L.3 Gender, Religion and Caste)

29. a. Secondary sector has the lowest percentage in 1977-78.

- b. i. The primary sector continues to be the largest employer even now.
- ii. A similar shift out of primary sector did not happen in case of employment because not enough jobs were created in the secondary and tertiary sectors.
- iii. Even though industrial output or the production of goods went up by more than nine times during the period, employment in the industry went up by around three times.
- iii. As a result, more than half of the workers in the country are working in the primary sector, mainly in agriculture, producing only about one sixth of the GDP.
- iv. The primary sector, especially agriculture suffers from underemployment, with more people engaged in farming than necessary.

(Any three of these or any other relevant point)

SECTION D

5X4=20

LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS

30. (A) a. After the revolt of 1857, the attitude to freedom of the press changed. Enraged Englishmen demanded a clamp down on the 'native' press.
- b. As vernacular newspapers became assertively nationalist, the colonial government began debating measures of stringent control.
- c. In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was passed, modelled on the Irish Press Laws.
- d. It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press.
- e. From now on the government kept regular track of the vernacular newspapers published in different provinces.

f. 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.
(Any five of these)
(History L.5 Print Culture and the Modern World)

OR

(B) From the late nineteenth century, issues of caste discrimination began to be written about in many printed tracts and essays.

- a. Jyotiba Phule, the Maratha pioneer of 'low caste' protest movements, wrote about the injustices of the caste system in his *Gulamgiri* (1871).
- b. In the twentieth century, B.R. Ambedkar in Maharashtra and E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker in Madras, better known as Periyar, wrote powerfully on caste and their writings were read by people all over India.
- c. Local protest movements and sects also created a lot of popular journals and tracts criticising ancient scriptures and envisioning a new and just future.
- d. Workers in factories were too overworked and lacked the education to write much about their experiences.
- e. Kashi baba, a Kanpur millworker, wrote and published *Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal* in 1938 to show the links between caste and class exploitation.
- f. The poems of another Kanpur millworker, who wrote under the name of Sudarshan Chakra between 1935 and 1955, were brought together and published in a collection called *Sacchi Kavitayan*.

(Any five of these)

(History L.5 Print Culture and the Modern World)

31. (A) In India, coal is the most abundantly available fossil fuel. It provides a substantial part of the nation's energy needs.

- a. Decaying plants in swamps produce **peat**, which has a low carbon and high moisture contents and low heating capacity.
- b. **Lignite** is a low grade brown coal, which is soft with high moisture content.
- c. Coal that has been buried deep and subjected to increased temperatures is **bituminous coal**. It is the most popular coal in commercial use.
- d. **Metallurgical coal** is high grade bituminous coal which has a special value for smelting iron in blast furnaces.
- e. **Anthracite** is the highest quality hard coal.

(Geo L.5 Minerals and Energy resources)

OR

(B) a. The growing consumption of energy has resulted in the country becoming increasingly dependent on fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas.

- b. Rising prices of oil and gas and their potential shortages have raised uncertainties about the security of energy supply in future, which in turn has serious repercussions on the growth of the national economy.
- c. Moreover, increasing use of fossil fuels also causes serious environmental problems.
- d. Hence, there is a pressing need to use renewable energy sources like solar energy, wind, tide, biomass and energy from waste material.
- e. India is blessed with an abundance of sunlight, water, wind and biomass. It has the largest programmes for the development of these renewable energy resources.

(Geo L.5 Minerals and Energy resources)

32. (A) a. All over the world there is a tendency in political parties towards the concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top.

- b. Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings, and do not conduct internal elections regularly.
- c. Ordinary members of the party do not get sufficient information on what happens inside the party.
- d. They do not have the means or the connections needed to influence the decisions.
- e. As a result the leaders assume greater power to make decisions in the name of the party.
- f. Since one or few leaders exercise paramount power in the party, those who disagree with the leadership find difficult to continue in the party.
- g. More than loyalty to party principles and policies, personal loyalty to the leader becomes more important.

(Any five of these)

(DP L.4 Political Parties)

- (B) a. There is the growing role of money and muscle power in parties, especially during elections.
- b. Since parties are focussed only on winning elections, they tend to use short-cuts to win elections.
 - c. They tend to nominate those candidates who have or can raise lots of money.
 - d. Rich people and companies who give funds to the parties tend to have influence on the policies and decisions of the party.
 - e. In some cases, parties support criminals who can win elections.
 - f. Democrats all over the world are worried about the increasing role of rich people and big companies in democratic politics.

(Any five of these)

(DP L.4 Political Parties)

33. (A) a. The unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government.
- b. There are rules and regulations but these are not followed.
 - c. Jobs here are low-paid and often not regular.
 - d. There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness etc.
- Employment is not secure.
- e. People can be asked to leave without any reason.
 - f. When there is less work, such as during some seasons, some people may be asked to leave.
 - g. A lot also depends on the whims of the employer.

(Any five of these)

(Eco L.2 Sectors of the Indian Economy)

(B) More employment opportunities can be created in rural areas in the following ways:

- a. Identify, promote and locate industries and services in semi-rural areas where a large number of people may be employed.
- b. For instance, suppose many farmers decide to grow arhar and chickpea (pulse crops). Setting up a dal mill to procure and process these and sell in the cities is one such example.
- c. Opening a cold storage could give an opportunity for farmers to store their products like potatoes and onions and sell them when the price is good.
- d. In villages near forest areas, we can start honey collection centres where farmers can come and sell wild honey.
- e. It is also possible to set up industries that process vegetables and agricultural produce like potato, sweet potato, rice, wheat, tomato, fruits, which can be sold in outside markets. This will provide employment in industries located in semi-rural areas and not necessarily in large urban centres.

(Any five of these)

SECTION E

4X3=12

CASE- BASED QUESTIONS

34. 34.1 Conservatism – A political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition, established institutions and customs, and preferred gradual development to quick change.
- 34.2 Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society – like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family – should be preserved.
- 34.3 a. A modern army,
b. an efficient bureaucracy,
c. a dynamic economy,
d. the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe.
35. 35.1 Potash (K) is entirely imported as the country does not have any reserves of commercially usable potash or potassium compounds in any form.
- 35.2 The chemical industry is its own largest consumer.
- 35.3 Organic chemicals include petrochemicals, which are used for
a. manufacturing of synthetic fibres,
b. synthetic rubber,
c. plastics,
e. dye-stuffs,
f. drugs and pharmaceuticals.
(Any four of these)
36. 36.1 The Indian government, after Independence, had put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment to protect the producers within the country from foreign competition.
- 36.2 India allowed imports of only essential items such as machinery, fertilizers, petroleum etc.
- 36.3 Starting around 1991, some far reaching changes in policy were made in India.
a. The government decided that the time had come for Indian producers to compete with producers around the globe.
b. It felt that competition would improve the performance of producers within the country since they would have to improve their quality.
c. Thus, barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent. This meant that goods could be imported and exported easily and also foreign companies could set up factories and offices here.
(Any two of these)

SECTION F**MAP-SKILL BASED QUESTION**

5(2+3)

- 37.1 (A) Chauri-Chaura
(B) Nagpur
- 37.2 On map(Any three of these)
i. Bhakra Nangal dam
ii. Punjab
iii. Kochi port
iv. Chennai Software Technology Park

