

KVS (DR)/2025/DD

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, DELHI REGION
MARKING SCHEME
PRE-BOARD-1 (2025-26)

CLASS – X
M. M: 80

SUBJECT - SOCIAL SCIENCE
Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Section A: History (20 Marks)

1 – C

Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 1

1 – C

2 – B

3 - B

4 – D

5 – Ireland’s poor peasants became so dependent on potatoes that when disease destroyed the potato crop in the mid 1840s, hundreds of thousands of people died of starvation.

OR/अथवा

5 B - Chinese pottery, textiles and spices from India were exported to Southeast Asia, and precious metal - gold and silver flowed from Europe to Asia.

6 - Readers increase in 19th century Europe:

(i) Primary education made compulsory

(ii) Press devoted to children literature was established in France in 1857 to publish new works, fairy tales and folk tales.

(iii) Women became important readers manuals meant for women teaching behaviour, housekeeping were published.

(iv) Lending libraries became instruments for good jobs.

OR/अथवा

6 B - (i) Access to books created a new culture of reading. Earlier reading was restricted to the elite. Common people lived in a world of oral culture.

(ii) Before the age of print. Books were not only expensive but they could not be produced in sufficient numbers.

(iii) Now books could reach out to the wider sections of people. If there was a ‘hearing public’ earlier now a ‘reading public’ emerged.

7 – (i) The Vienna Congress was hosted by the Austrian chancellor “ Duke Metternich”.

(ii) The Bourbon dynasty which had been deposed during the French revolution was restored to power

(iii) France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon.

(iv) A series of states was set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French extension in future.

(v) Kingdom of the Netherland, including Belgium was set up.

(vi) Prussia was given important new territories on its Western frontiers.

OR/अथवा

7 B – (i) 1830s as the year of great hardship –

(ii) First half of 19th century saw enormous increase in population in Europe.

(iii) Number of job seekers greater than employment.

(iv) Migration of a large population from rural to urban areas.

(v) Stiff competition from imports of cheap machine - made goods from England.

(vi) The aristocracy still enjoyed power privileges.

(vii) Peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues.

(viii) Rise of food price due to bad harvest.

Any other relevant points.

8 – A - South Africa

B – Active Resistance

C - Satyagraha pure soul force and path of non violence.

9 – According to locations – Nagpur and Dandi

Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 9

9 - (i) Nagpur. , (ii) Dandi.

SECTION – B - GEOGRAPHY

10 – D

11 – B

12 – A

13 – A

14 – C

15 – B-

16 (i) Sedimentation in the reserves causes floods.

(ii) Big dams have mostly been unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall.

(iii) Sudden release of water from dams causes devastation and floods.

17 - (i) Manufacturing industries not only help in modernising agriculture, which forms the backbone of our economy, they also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.

(ii) Industrial development eradicates unemployment and poverty from our country. This was the main philosophy behind public sector industries and joint sector venture in India. It was also aimed at bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas.

(iii) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed for foreign exchange.

(iv) Countries that transform their raw material into a wide variety of finished goods of high value are prosperous.

OR/अथवा

17 – B - (i) The textile industry is the only industry in the country which is self- reliant and complete in the value chain that is from raw material to the highest value added products.

The statements can be justified as follow-

(i)Textile industry is depended on agriculture and provides job to farmer cotton balls pluckers and workers engaged in gaining, spinning, weaving, dyeing, packaging, tailoring and sewing.

(ii) It contributes significantly to industrial production. India has world class production in spinning and capable of using all the fibers that are produced.

(iii) Textile industry has been a major foreign exchange earner with increase in foreign trade across the world.

(iv) It contributes significantly to the national GDP.

18 – A - larger cracks, faults or joints on earth are called lodes.

B - Igneous and metamorphic rocks.

C – Minerals are deposited in horizontal strata in Sedimentary rock.

19 – According to given location in map work.

Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 19

19 (i) – Tamil Nadu

(ii) – Kolkata

(iii) - Jharkhand

SECTION – C - POLITICAL SCIENCE

20– B

21- B

22– C

23 - D

24 – (i) The Sri Lankan Government followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala.

(ii) Constitution protected and fostered Buddhism.

(iii) Sinhala was recognised as the only official language disregarding Tamil.

25 - In democracy we can certainly learn to respect these social differences and we can evolve mechanism to negotiate the difference. In fact, democracy is best suited to reduce this outcome.

26 - (i) Amendment in constitution 1992, has strengthen decentralization, provided local government with power and resources.

(ii) Regular election for local bodies

(iii) One third seat reserve for women and also social reservation in local bodies.

(iv) Independent state election commission setup for conducting local government election.

(v) State government transfer some power and resources to local bodies.

27 - A political party is a group of people who come together to contest election and hold power in the government. They agree on some policies and programs for the society with a view to promote collective goods.

Main challenge is before political parties:

(i) - Lack of internal democracy

(ii) Dynastic succession in related to the first one.

(iii) Money and muscle power.

(iv) No meaningful choice.

(v) Casteism and religion

Note : need to explain these points

OR/अथवा

27 – B - To reform political parties some steps have been taken such as-

(i) To avoid defection MLA and MP will use their seat if they change party after winning elections.

(ii) Candidates have to submit their affidavit which tells about their property and criminal records.

(iii) Parties have to hold internal election regularly and file their income tax return.

Effective measures-

(i) Party suit hold free internal election and should have a boat to look into dispute.

(ii) Women should be given one third reserved seats and also should be present in decision making body of the parties.

(iii) Party should be given compensation according to their performance in last election in the form of transportation or cash etc.

(iv) People should also form pressure movement group to influence parties to have reform.

(v) People should themselves take part in political to bring reforms.

28 – A – Politics

B – Equal rights

C – Equality in personal and family life as well

Voting rights

SECTION – D ECONOMICS

29 – D

30 – C

31 – D

32 – B

33 – A

34 - A

35 - Different persons have different developmental goals:

Landless rural labourers - more days of work and better wages.

Farmers - Assure a high family income through higher support price of the crops.

Urban unemployed youth - want to get employment opportunities and high wages.

A girl from a reach urban family – She gets as much freedom as her brothers.

36 - Tertiary sector helps in the development of primary and secondary sectors:

Tertiary sector activities help in the development of the primary and secondary sector.

These activities are an aid or a support for the production process.

Transport, storage, communication, Banking, trade are some example of service or Tertiary sector.

Promote primary and secondary sectors by providing expertise, finance, transportation, advertisement etc.

37 - Globalisation has benefited Indian economy:

Local company supply raw materials at sector to these industries.

Investment in newer technology and production methods has raised their production standard.

It has also created new opportunities for companies providing services particularly those involved IT and many new jobs have been created in industries.

Host of service such as data entry, accounting, administrative task and engineering are now being done cheaply in countries such as India and are exported to the developed countries.

The soul is informed with knowledge and burns the flame of love.

38 - Role of banks in the economic development of the country:

There is a huge demand for loans for various economic activities.

Banks make use of the deposits to meet the loan requirements of the people.

Banks mediate between those who have surplus funds and those who are in need of these funds.

They charge a higher interest on loans than what they offer on deposits.

They charge from borrowers and what is paid to depositors in their main source of income.

Banks promote all the sectors of the economy through loans.

OR/अथवा

38 B – Credit push the borrowers in a situation from which recovery are painful:

(i) – It happens when the borrower is not able to repay the loan.

(ii) – In that case they caught into the situation of debt-trap.

(iii) – To repay his/her loan person has to sell a portion of his/her assets like land, cattle, house etc.

(iv) – The situation of the person gets much worse off than before.

Any other relevant points.

Note – Student will write any suitable example related to debt-trap situation.