



# B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS  
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL



## PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION -3 (2025 – 2026)

### GRADE X

**Date: 6.01.2026**

**SET - B**

**Max Marks: 80**

**Subject: SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**Time: 3 hours**

### History

1. c

2. Bharat Mata, by Abaninadranath Tagore

3. d

4. b. – enforcement of land revenue

5. I should join Oudh Kisan Sabha set up by Nehru

under Gandhiji's call, the congress, members should try to integrate the Awadh peasant struggles into the wider struggle of non-cooperation movement.

6. The Spanish unknowingly brought the deadly diseases like smallpox to the Americas. Native Americans had no immunity to these diseases as they were isolated from the rest of the world for thousands of years. many indigenous populations killed completely. European colonisers found it easier to conquer control the land.

Or

The silk routes linked Europe and Asia. These routes helped trade in silk, spices and spread religions like Buddhism, food like Trade of goods, cultural exchange

7. Point to be explained

Increasing number of Printing Press, visual images, painters Ravi Varma product images for mass circulation other new literary terms, also entered the world of reading - lyrical, short stories, essays about socially felt threat matters.

Caricature & cartoons.

Emphasis on human lives and intimate feelings or relevant forms

by the 1820s, the Calcutta supreme court passed certain regulations to control press freedom | Governor General Bentinck agreed to revise the press laws. Thomas Macaulay a liberal colonial official formulated new rules.

Or

In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was passed, modelled on the Irish Press Law. It provided the Government with extensive rights to censor vernacular media. The Government kept regular track of the vernacular newspapers.

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8.

1. It was unfair as it gave the govt enormous power to repress political activities and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial.
2. Indians under the leadership of Gandhiji launched a nonviolence protest this law. Rallies were organised and various workers went on strike in railway workshops
3. Muslim brothers like Mohammed Ali and Shaukat Ali

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9. a) madras

b) Champaran, Bihar

c) Ahmedabad

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## **GEOGRAPHY**

10. b

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11. c

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12. b

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13. b

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14. d

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15. c

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16. Jawaharlal Nehru, Indicator of progressive modern India

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17. Iron ore is the basic mineral and the backbone of industrial development. India is rich in good quality iron ore magnetite is the finest iron ore, has excellent magnetic quality, mostly valuable in electrical industry. Any other Relevant points -

Major iron ore belts in India

Odisha - Jharkhand belt

Durg - Bastar Chandrapur belts

Bellary - chitradurg -

Maharashtra - Goa belt

Explanation -to be written

or

conservation of Resources

Resources are vital for any developmental activity.

Irrational consumption and over-utilisation of resources may lead to socio-economic and environmental problems. Industrialization and Energy needs, urbanization

Any other relevant Points

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18. (i)

Everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs provided it is technologically accessible, economically feasible, and culturally acceptable can be termed as Resource.

ii) Economic Development can be achieved by proper utilization of Resources.

iii) Resource Planning is essential for sustainable existence of all forms of life with proper Resource Planning utilization of resources other can be achieved relevant points

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19 (i) Gujarat

(ii) Calcutta

(iii) Assam

(iv) Rajasthan

(v) Uttar Pradesh

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20. d

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21. b

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22. a

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23. a

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24. Equal Remuneration Act

Political Representation

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25. Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious live among citizens.

The majority always need to work with the minority so that government function to represent the general views .

Democratic Government can handle social differences, diversity and conflicts.

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26. India has evolved a multi-party system, because the social and geographical diversity.

India is a diverse country with lots of different linguistic, traditions and cultural background. . Our multiparty system depends on the nature of society, its social and regional divisions.

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27. vertical Division of Power sharing need to be explained

centre, state, local government

**Vertical power sharing** divides power among different levels of government (central/national, state/provincial, and local).

Granting regions authority over natural resources can be done by:

- Giving state or regional governments constitutional control over resources

or

Parties can be reformed by the following measures

The election commission Passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organisation elections and file their income tax returns other valid Points

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28.

- (i) Equal Rights
- (ii) Gender issue, was raised in politics, giving equal political and legal status of women
- (iii) Yes, because of conservative attitudes

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### **Economics**

29. b

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30. a

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31. d

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32. b

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33. a

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34. a

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35.

No double coincidence of wants

Common measure of value

Money is convenient

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36.

Primary sector is affected. The farmer's productivity is of no use without buyers. The farmer will be of financial adversely affected financially.

Proper marketing, banking, transportation system key to be improved.

or

Foreign Trade

Trade between countries

Exchange of goods and services between one country and other countries

Foreign investment :-

It refers to the investment made by individuals, companies, or governments of one country in with another country

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37. Demand deposits are considered as they perform all essential functions of money. Demand deposits can be used to make payment through cheques, debit cards, online transfers etc.

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38. Liberalisation refers to the removal or reduction of government restrictions on economic activities or reduction of trade barriers, free movement of foreign capital, expansion of (MNC)'s, access to global markets.

Transfer of technology and skills.

Any other relevant points

or

MNREGA helped the Rural poor households unemployed rural

workers landless labourers Backward economy group. This program provided legal guarantee of 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household

main objective to reduce rural poverty and unemployment.

Provide income security for poor rural households.