



# B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

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



## PRE BOARD-1 EXAMINATION 2025-26

### SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

#### MARKING SCHEME

CLASS: X

DATE: 17/11/2025

NAME:

DURATION: 3 Hrs.

MAX. MARKS: 80

ROLL NO: -----

### SECTION A HISTORY (20 marks)

1. Read the following excerpt:

1

"The French Revolutionaries introduced various measures that could create a sense of collective identity among the French people. These included the ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen), a new French flag, and the promotion of a common language."

Which of the following was a key objective behind the measures introduced by French revolutionaries?

- A. To restore the monarchy in France
- B. To impose military rule over France
- C. To create a sense of unity and national identity
- D. To expand French colonies in Europe

Ans: C. To create a sense of unity and national identity

2. "In 1919, the British passed the Rowlatt Act, allowing detention of political prisoners without trial. This led to widespread protests, culminating in the Jallianwala Bagh massacre." What was the immediate impact of the Rowlatt Act on the Indian nationalist movement?

1

- A. Indians welcomed the reform
- B. It led to Gandhi's support for the British
- C. It united people across regions in protest
- D. It provided Indians with more political rights

Ans: C. It united people across regions in protest

3. Europeans took \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ as important items from the Americas.  
(One is a crop that became a staple food in Europe; the other was a valuable cash crop)

1

Ans- Europeans took the potato (a staple food) and tobacco (a cash crop) from the Americas.

4. Assertion (A): The earliest kind of print technology was developed in China, Japan, and Korea.

1

Reason (R): These countries used woodblock printing long before it was introduced in Europe.

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true, but R is false.
- D. A is false, but R is true.

Ans: A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

5. The Bengal Gazette was edited by-

1

- A. Gangadhar Bhattacharya
- B. Raja Rammohun Roy
- C. James Augustus Hickey
- D. Richard M. Hoe

Answer: C. James Augustus Hickey

6. Why did Mahatma Gandhi select salt as the symbol for launching the Civil Disobedience Movement in

1930?

2

Ans- Salt affected everyone — rich or poor — making it a unifying issue.

**OR**

What was the Rowlatt Act? Why was it opposed by Indians?

Answer: The Rowlatt Act (1919) gave the British government the power to arrest and detain people without trial. It was opposed by Indians because it violated civil rights and allowed arbitrary suppression of political activities.

7. How did Mazzini's vision and activities contribute to the unification of Italy?

3

Answer-

- i. Giuseppe Mazzini was an influential Italian revolutionary and nationalist who played a pivotal role in the unification of Italy.
- ii. Born in 1805 in Genoa, he founded Young Italy in 1831, a secret society promoting Italian unity and democratic ideals.
- iii. Despite challenges like exile and imprisonment, Mazzini's ideas inspired many and were crucial to the Risorgimento, the movement for Italian unification.

**OR**

Explain any three features of Napoleon's Civil Code of 1804.

Answer:

i. Equality Before the Law:

The Civil Code established the principle of equality for all citizens before the law, ending privileges based on birth.

ii. Right to Property:

It secured the right to property for individuals, which was a key demand of the French Revolution.

iii. Abolition of Feudal System:

The code abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.

8. Imagine you are living in the 19th century when reformers like Raja Rammohan Roy and others used print to reach the masses. In what ways did the spread of printed materials help reform Indian society? 3

Ans- i. Spreading New Ideas Widely and Quickly

ii. Creating Awareness

iii. Encouraging Debates and Discussions

iv. Empowering the Educated Middle Class

v. Challenging Orthodox Views

vi. Linking Reform Movements Across Regions

9. "The Non-Cooperation Movement witnessed the involvement of various social groups, each interpreting the call for Swaraj in their own way."

Using the given extracts, explain how the following groups participated in the movement and what their expectations were:

5

a) The urban middle class (students, teachers, lawyers)

b) Peasants and tribals (in Awadh and the Gudum Hills)

c) Plantation workers in Assam

Answer: a) Middle-Class Participation in Cities:

Thousands of students, teachers, and lawyers left government institutions.

Most council elections were boycotted, except in Madras where the Justice Party participated.

The economic impact included boycotts of foreign goods, picketing of liquor shops, and burning of foreign cloth, halving its import value from Rs 102 crore to Rs 57 crore.

b) Peasants and Tribals:

In Awadh, peasants, led by Baba Ramchandra, protested against high rents and forced labour by landlords, demanding reduced revenue and abolition of begar.

In the Gudum Hills of Andhra Pradesh, tribals responded to Gandhi's message with militant guerrilla actions against forest closures and forced labour, challenging colonial policies.

c) Workers in the Plantations:

Plantation workers in Assam sought freedom to move and reconnect with their villages, defying the Inland

Emigration Act of 1859.

**OR**

Explain the impact of the Non-Cooperation Movement on the Indian national struggle.

Answer:

The Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–1922), led by Mahatma Gandhi, had a significant impact on the Indian national struggle for independence:

i. Widespread Participation:

People from all sections of society—students, teachers, lawyers, peasants, and workers—joined the movement. Students left government schools and colleges; lawyers like C.R. Das gave up their practices.

ii. Boycott of British Institutions:

Indians boycotted British goods, schools, law courts, and legislatures. Foreign cloth was burnt in bonfires, and khadi was promoted.

iii. Strengthened Unity:

The movement brought Hindus and Muslims together under the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation alliance, strengthening national unity.

iv. Spread to Rural Areas:

In villages, peasants protested against high taxes and landlords, showing how the movement inspired the rural masses too.

v. Created a National Spirit:

It instilled a sense of pride and unity among Indians and made the freedom struggle a mass movement rather than being limited to educated elites.

### MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION

10. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map. (1+1= 2)

10.1. The place where the first Session of Indian National Congress was held in 1885.

10.2. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1929.

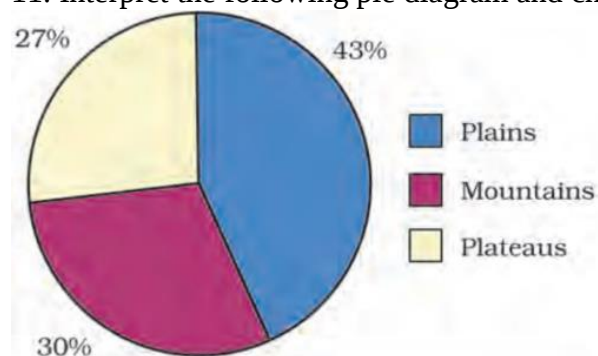
Answer-

1. Bombay

2. Lahore

### SECTION B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

11. Interpret the following pie diagram and choose the correct option for the following question?



What is the significance of 43 percent land under plains?

1

A. It provides facilities for agriculture and industry.

B. It provides facilities for tourism.

C. It ensures perennial flow of some river.

D. It possesses rich reserves of minerals, fossil fuels and forests.

Ans- (A) It provides facilities for agriculture and industry.

12. Match list I and II and select the correct answer using the codes below in the lists:

1

List I

List II

1. Reserved Forests

a. North Eastern States

2. Protected Forests  
3. Unclassed Forests

- b. Andhra Pradesh  
c. Haryana

**Options:**

- A. 1 (a), 2 (b), 3 (c)                      B. 1 (c), 2 (b), 3 (a)  
C. 1 (a), 2 (c), 3 (b)                      D. 1 (b), 2 (c), 3 (a)

Ans- (D) 1 (b), 2 (c), 3 (a)

13. Which of the following state governments have raised the Krishna-Godavari dispute? 1

- A. Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh    B. Gujarat and Rajasthan  
C. Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh   D. Karnataka and Maharashtra

Answer: A. Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh

14. Kharif crops are grown: 1

- A. with the onset of monsoon and harvested in September-October  
B. with the onset of winter and harvested in summer  
C. with onset of Autumn and harvested in summer  
D. None of the above

Answer: (a) with the onset of monsoon and harvested in September-October

15. Assertion (A): Petroleum occurs only in the folded rock layers of the Himalayas. 1

Reason (R): Petroleum is found in anticlines and fault traps in the rock formations of the Tertiary age.

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.  
B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
C. A is true, but R is false.  
D. A is false, but R is true.

Answer: D) A is false, R is true

16. Which of the following statements regarding manufacturing is not true? 1

- A. Manufacturing helps in modernising agriculture.  
B. Development of manufacturing industries is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty.  
C. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce and brings in much needed foreign exchange.  
D. Manufacturing puts the country into a debt trap.

Answer: D. Manufacturing puts the country into a debt trap

17. Explain the contents of the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit of 1992. 2

Ans- The Rio de Janeiro summit was held to address environmental problems and socio economic development at global level and during this summit agenda 21 was also adopted.

18. Read the case given below and answer the questions that follow: (1+1+2=4)

India has a diverse climate and topography, which allows it to grow a variety of crops. In the northern and north-western regions, wheat is a major crop grown in rabi season, while rice is dominant in the eastern and southern parts during kharif season. Farmers in Punjab and Haryana mainly use tubewells for irrigation, while in regions with high rainfall, farmers depend on monsoon. Over time, commercial farming has increased, especially with the use of HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers, and modern irrigation methods. However, small farmers often face difficulties due to high input costs and low market prices.

**Questions:**

- 18.1. Name one rabi and one kharif crop mentioned in the case.  
18.2. Why do farmers in Punjab and Haryana rely on tubewells?  
18.3. What is one benefit and one drawback of commercial farming based on the case?

Answers:

1. Rabi crop: Wheat, Kharif crop: Rice  
2. Because these regions have low rainfall, so farmers depend on tubewells for irrigation to ensure regular water supply for their crops.  
3. One Benefit and One Drawback of Commercial Farming:  
Benefit: Increased production due to the use of HYV seeds, fertilizers, and modern irrigation methods.

Drawback: High input costs make it difficult for small farmers to compete or sustain.

19. Using your understanding of renewable energy and India's geographical and economic conditions, explain why solar energy has a promising future in the country.

5

Ans- i. Solar energy is an inexhaustible source of energy produced from sunlight.

ii. There is enough scope for the development of solar energy. It has bright future in India because

iii. Many parts (regions) of the country received sunlight on 300 days annually so it becomes possible to generate solar energy.

iv. It is easy to establish solar plants in urban and rural areas.

v. It is also becoming popular as it is used for cooking, heating water, lighting, etc.

vi. It is a renewable source of energy, while other conventional sources used for generating electricity are exhaustible and non-renewable.

**OR**

‘Coal is the most important and abundant fossil fuel in India.’ Justify the statement by evaluating the significant role it plays in the growth of the Indian economy in its different forms.

Ans- Significance: -It is used for power generation,

-To supply energy to industry as well as for domestic needs.

-India is highly dependent on coal for meeting its commercial energy requirements.e.g., in metallurgy - any other relevant point (at least 2)

Variety of coal typesCoal, is found in a variety of forms depending on the degrees of compression and the depth and time of burial.

1. Peat - Decaying plants in swamps produce peat. Which has a low carbon and high moisture contents and low heating capacity.

2. Lignite - is a low grade brown coal, which is soft with high moisture content. The principal lignite reserves are in Neyveli in Tamil Nadu and are used for generation of electricity.

3. Bituminous coal-Coal that has been buried deep and subjected to increased temperatures. It is the most popular coal in commercial use. Metallurgical coal is high grade bituminous coal which has a special value for smelting iron in blast furnaces.

4. Anthracite -is the highest quality hard coal.

### **MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION**

20. On the given outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols. ` (1+1+1=3)

i. A software Technology Park in Maharashtra.

ii. A coal mine in Jharkhand.

iii. A seaport located in West Bengal

Answer-

1. A software Technology Park in Maharashtra. --Pune

2. A coal mine in Jharkhand. --Bokaro

3. A seaport located in West Bengal --.Haldia

### **SECTION C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)**

21. Which one of the following statements about power-sharing arrangements is correct?

1

A. Power sharing is necessary only in societies which have religious, linguistic or ethnic divisions.

B. Power sharing is suitable only for big countries that have regional divisions.

C. Every society needs some form of power sharing even if it is small or does not have social divisions.

D. Power-sharing is not necessary at all.

Answer: C. Every society needs some form of power sharing even if it is small or does not have social divisions.

22. Sheena grandmother told her that local government was very different before 1992.Which of the following changes she observed after 1992 Amendment?

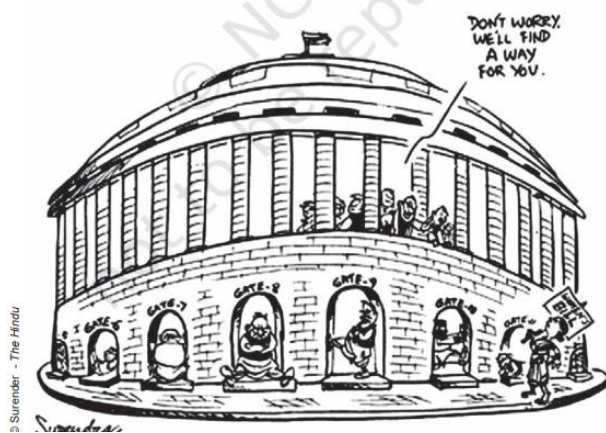
1

1. State government shared more powers with local governments.

2. Centre election commission will conduct election.  
 3. At least one third post of head of panchayat are reserved for women.

A. 1 and 2 only                      B. 1 and 3 only  
 C. 2 and 3 only                      D. All of the above

Ans-B)-1 and 3 only



23. The above given picture is related to which topic?

1

A) OBC Reservation Bill                      B) EWS Reservation Bill  
 C) Women Reservation Bill                      D) OBC Reservation in Panchayati Raj System

Ans- C) Women Reservation Bill

24. Which one of the following is a better way of carrying out political reforms in a democratic country?

A. The legal changes                      B. The constitutional changes  
 C. The empowerment of people                      D. The legislation for reforms

Answer: (c) The empowerment of people

25. Assertion (A): Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom to the individuals.

1

Reason (R): Democracies have successfully reduced economic disparities.

A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.  
 B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
 C. A is true, but R is false.  
 D. A is false, but R is true.

Answer: (C)

26. Social outcomes cover the areas like-

1

- (i) Dignity and freedom of citizens
- (ii) Untouchability and discrimination
- (iii) Gender equality
- (iv) Ban on child labour

**Options:**

A. (i), (iii) and (iv)                      B. (ii), (i) and (iv)  
 C. (ii) and (iv)                      D. (i) only

Ans- (A) (i), (iii) and (iv)

27. Mention any two constitutional provisions that make India a secular state.

2

Ans- i. The fundamental right to freedom of religion in the constitution guarantees individuals the right to practice any religion of their choice.

ii. The constitution upholds the principle of equality by prohibiting discrimination on the basis of religion.

28. Is democracy a better form of government compared to dictatorship or other alternatives? Explain with reasons.

3

Ans- i. One key reason is that democracy ensures greater accountability and transparency.

ii. In a democratic system, leaders are elected by the people and are accountable to them through regular,

free, and fair elections.

iii. This means that citizens have the power to remove leaders who are not performing well or are acting against the public interest.

29. Read the following case carefully and answer the questions that follow: (1+1+1+1=4)

In a recent election in State X, the two major national parties campaigned actively. One promised economic reforms and digital infrastructure, while the other focused on employment generation and social welfare schemes. Meanwhile, a regional party gained support by raising local issues like water scarcity and agricultural distress. Though the regional party did not win many seats, it played a key role in forming a coalition government by aligning with one of the national parties. During the campaign, concerns were also raised about the lack of internal democracy within parties, with most decisions being made by top leaders.

**Questions:**

29.1 Name the two types of political parties mentioned in the case.

29.2 Why are regional parties important in a federal structure like India?

29.3 What is meant by internal democracy in political parties?

29.4 Suggest one reform to strengthen political parties in India.

Ans- 1. National parties and regional parties.

2. Regional parties represent local interests and issues of specific states, ensuring that the concerns of different regions are addressed in the national decision-making process.

3. Internal democracy means that all party members have the right to participate in decision-making, including choosing leaders and candidates, instead of power being concentrated in the hands of a few top leaders.

4. Make it mandatory for parties to hold regular internal elections and maintain transparency in funding.

30. What challenges can arise in a democracy when the majority community dominates governance, as seen in the case of Sri Lanka? How can power be shared to ensure justice and equality for all communities? 5

Ans- i. Discrimination against minorities: The Tamil minority in Sri Lanka faced discrimination in government jobs, education, and official language policy.

ii. Loss of trust: Minority communities may feel excluded and lose trust in the government and democratic institutions.

iii. Conflict and violence: Long-term neglect and unfair treatment can lead to tensions, protests, and even civil war — as happened in Sri Lanka with the demand for Tamil Eelam.

iv. Weakening of national unity: When one group dominates, it can harm the sense of belonging and unity among all citizens.

To ensure justice and equality, power should be shared through:

i. Guarantee equal rights to all communities, including language and cultural rights.

ii. Share power with local governments to address regional concerns.

iii. Encourage participation of minority parties in decision-making.

**OR**

Explain the different forms of power sharing in modern democracies with examples.

Answer:

Power sharing in modern democracies is essential to avoid the concentration of power and to ensure stability. The major forms of power sharing include:

i. Power Sharing Among Different Organs of Government:

This includes the Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary. Each organ checks the others, ensuring a system of checks and balances.

Example: In India, the Parliament (Legislature), Prime Minister and Council of Ministers (Executive), and the Supreme Court (Judiciary) share powers.

ii. Power Sharing Among Governments at Different Levels:

This is called vertical power sharing, where power is shared between central, state, and local governments.

Example: India has a three-tier government – Union, State, and Local (Panchayats/Municipalities).

iii. Power Sharing Among Different Social Groups:

Power is shared among religious and linguistic groups to ensure representation and prevent majority domination.

Example: In Belgium, there is special accommodation for the Dutch, French, and German-speaking communities.

iv. Power Sharing Among Political Parties, Pressure Groups, and Movements:

In a democracy, power is also shared through elections where political parties compete. Interest groups also influence decisions.

Example: Coalition governments are formed when no single party gets a majority, requiring power-sharing among parties.

v. Community Government (Specific to Belgium):

Belgium has a unique form where community governments are elected by people belonging to one language community – Dutch, French, or German – regardless of their location.

## SECTION D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

31. Assertion (A): Development should focus solely on economic growth to improve people's lives. 1  
Reason (R): Economic growth alone does not address issues like health care, education, and environmental sustainability.

Choose the correct option

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- C. Assertion is true, and Reason is false.
- D. Assertion is false, and Reason is true.

Ans: (D) Assertion is false, and Reason is true.

32. Which among the below belongs to the Private Sector. 1

- |                                         |                                         |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| A. Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) | B. Indian Railways                      |
| C. Tata Consultancy Services (TCS)      | D. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) |

Ans: (C) Tata Consultancy Services (TCS)

33. Identify which is NOT the main objective of Self Help Group (SHG) 1

- A. To organize rural poor especially men into this group.
- B. To collect savings of their members.
- C. To provide loans without collateral.
- D. To provide loans at a reasonable rate of interest and on easy terms.

Ans: (A) To organize rural poor especially men into this group.

34. State any two reasons why the banks might not be willing to lend certain borrowers. 2

Ans: i) Banks require proper documents and collateral as security against loans. Some persons fail to meet these requirements.

ii) The borrowers who have not repaid previous loans, the banks might not be willing to lend them further.

iii) The banks might not be willing to lend those entrepreneurs who are going to invest in the business with high risks.

35. What is the RBI? In what way does it supervise the functioning of banks? 3

Ans: RBI is the Reserve Bank of India

i) It monitors the amount of money that banks loan out, and

ii) The amount of cash balance maintained by them.

iii) It also ensures that banks give out loans not just to profiteering businesses but also to small cultivators, small scale industries, and small borrowers.

iv) Periodically, banks are supposed to submit information to the RBI on the amounts lent, to whom, and at what rates of interest.

This monitoring is necessary to ensure that equality is preserved in the financial sector, and that small industry is also given an outlet to grow. This is also done to make sure that banks do not loan out more money than they are supposed to.

36. "The activities of the tertiary sector help in the development of primary and secondary sectors." Explain the three sectors mentioned in the statement. Give one example each to prove how the tertiary helps the

primary and the secondary sector.

Ans: Primary Sector : Primary sector extracts raw materials from the earth, it uses the gift of nature. They are involved with activities like agriculture and mining.

Secondary Sector also known as the manufacturing sector uses the raw materials provided by the primary sector and produce goods through the process of manufacturing which are more valuable and ready for use. Service sector or Tertiary provides intangible services like transportation, insurance, banking, education, health care and support both the primary as well as the secondary sectors

Tertiary Sector helps the primary sector by – i) Transportation of raw materials to secondary sector.

ii) Providing banking and insurance

Tertiary Sector helps the secondary sector by – i) Transportation of finished goods to market for consumption.

ii) Providing banking and insurance

37. Read the following case carefully and answer the questions that follow:

(1+2+1=4)

In the year 1991 the government of India introduced the economic reforms. This was done as the economy believed that it was ready to compete in the world market which will improve the performance of domestic firms. It launched the LPG (Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation) removing several restrictions and barriers it had imposed earlier. It was not safe to open the economy in 1950 – 1960 as industries were coming up in the country and competition from imports at that stage would not have allowed these industries to come up. After 1991, many MNCs set up their business in India. India had a huge population so it had large market and huge and competitive labour market (both skilled and unskilled) which helped MNC to acquire labour with ease. The government also made their policies more liberal and reduced taxes. This had both positive and negative impacts in India.

#### Questions:

37.1 State any two reasons why the economy was opened in 1991.

Ans: i) India had attained technological capability.

ii) Indian producers were ready to compete with producers around the globe.

iii) It felt that competition would improve the performance of producers within the country since they would have to improve their quality.

37.2 What is a MNC? State any two factors that impact in setting production in other countries?

Ans: MNCs (Multi National Corporations) are companies that set up their business in different countries of the world. They do trade and business with many countries.

They set up their production in different countries based on:

i) Closeness of the place to the markets.

ii) Availability of skilled and unskilled labour at low costs.

iii) Availability of other factors of production eg., raw material, etc.

iv) Government's favourable policies

37.3 What positive impacts does MNCs have on India? (any two)

Ans: i) More choices for the consumers, better quality and at lower prices.

ii) This has improved the standard of living of people, particularly living in urban areas.

iii) New jobs have been created in developing countries.

iv) Local companies that supply raw materials to MNCs have also benefited.

38.1. In what respects is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank? Which one is better?

2

Ans: The criterion used by World Bank: The average income, i.e. per capita income is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries. GNI per capita

The UNDP compares countries based on HDI (Human Development Index), on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capital income.

Human Development Index used by UNDP is better because it is a wider indicator in which besides per capita income, health and education are also included.

38.2. See the table below and answer the questions that follow.

(1+1+1=3)

| Country | Per Capita Income (US\$) | Life Expectancy (Years) | Literacy Rate (15+ yrs) | Gross Enrolment Ratio (%) | HDI Rank (2023) |
|---------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
|---------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|

| Country    | Per Capita Income (US\$) | Life Expectancy (Years) | Literacy Rate (15+ yrs) | Gross Enrolment Ratio (%) | HDI Rank (2023) |
|------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Sri Lanka  | 4,420 (2022)             | 76.4                    | 92.6                    | 74.3                      | 112             |
| India      | 2,389 (2022)             | 70.8                    | 77.7                    | 74.0                      | 134             |
| Myanmar    | 1,210 (2022)             | 67.1                    | 89.0                    | 52.5                      | 149             |
| Pakistan   | 1,471 (2022)             | 67.3                    | 58.0                    | 44.0                      | 164             |
| Nepal      | 1,372 (2022)             | 71.3                    | 71.2                    | 76.5                      | 143             |
| Bangladesh | 2,688 (2022)             | 72.4                    | 75.6                    | 73.2                      | 129             |

Source: Latest reliable global databases such as the World Bank, UNDP, and UNESCO.

a) Which country has the highest and lowest Per Capita Income?

Ans: Sri Lanka, Myanmar

b) Why is Per Capita income represented in US Dollars ?

Ans: It is done so that it can be compared. PCI in US \$ represent the amount of goods every dollars would be able to buy the same amount of goods in every country.

c) Comment about India's literacy from the above table.

Ans: India has the third highest literacy rate behind Sri Lanka and Myanmar, it also ranks third in relation to the Gross enrolment ratio behind Nepal and Sri Lanka

**OR**

What is BMI? What are the different ranges used to measure it? What are the parameters of BMI? (3)

Ans: BMI is Body Mass Index. It is an indicator of a properly nourished body.

There are different ranges given for boys and girls of different age groups and it is categorised as:

i) Malnourished (underweight); ii) Normal and iii) Malnourished (Overweight/Obesity).

Two parameter are considered i) Height in meters ii) Weight in Kilograms.

To calculate the BMI the Weight in Kilograms is Divided by square of height in meters

b) List one developmental goal from the given options. (2)

(a) To top CBSE Grade 10 Exam in India:

(b) Buy a branded shirt for son on his birthday:

(c) Buy management books for higher studies:

(d) Go to an European country for holidays:

(e) Buy an iPhone: (f) Build an all weather road linking his village with the nearest city.

| Individual/ Category of Person               | Developmental Goal |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1) Grade 10 school and state topper          |                    |
| 2) An engineer who has just got a job in MNC |                    |
| 3) An honest politician                      |                    |
| 4) A maid servant in Bangalore               |                    |

Ans:

| Individual/ Category of Person               | Developmental Goal                                                       |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) Grade 10 school and state topper          | (a) To top CBSE Grade 10 Exam in India                                   |
| 2) An engineer who has just got a job in MNC | (e) Buy an iPhone                                                        |
| 3) An honest politician                      | (f) Build an all weather road linking his village with the nearest city. |
| 4) A maid servant in Bangalore               | (b) Buy a branded shirt for son on his birthday                          |

\*\*\*\*\*ALL THE BEST\*\*\*\*\*

# India

