



# B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

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

## TERM-1 EXAMINATION 2025-26

### SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

#### MARKING SCHEME

CLASS: X

DATE: 10/09/2025

NAME:

DURATION: 3 Hrs.

MAX. MARKS: 80

ROLL NO: -----

#### SECTION A HISTORY (20 marks)

1. Match the following and choose the correct option:

1

##### COLUMN-I

- A Frederic Sorrieu
- B Statue of Liberty
- C Foreground in front of the Statue of Liberty
- D Sorrieu's utopian vision.

##### COLUMN-II

- 1 Torch of enlightenments
- 2 Shattered remains of absolutist Institutions
- 3 Democratic and Social Republics
- 4 French Artist

1. A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3

2. A-2, B-4, C-4, D-1

3. A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3

4. A-4, B-1, C-3, D-4

Ans- 1- A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3

2. Who made the famous remark, 'When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches a cold'?

1

A. Metternich

B. Mazzini

C. Garibaldi

D. Louis Philippe

Answer: Option (A) Metternich

3. \_\_\_\_\_believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society should be preserved.

1

A. Conservatives

B. Liberals

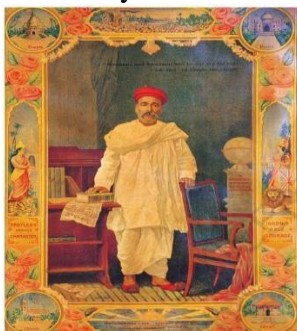
C. Democrats

D. None of the above

Answer: Option (A) – Conservatives

4. Identify and name the leader shown in the picture given below: -

1



- A. Lala Lajpat Rai
  - B. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
  - C. Gopal Krishan Gokhale
  - D. Raja Rammohan Roy
- Ans- B. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

5. Which of the following statements is true about Satyagraha? 1

- A. Satyagraha is not a physical force.
- B. It is the weapon of the weak.
- C. A Satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary.
- D. Option (A) and (C)

Answer: Option (D)

6. How the First World War helped in the growth of the National Movement in India. 2

- Ans- i. During the First World War, to finance the defence expenditure, customs duties were raised and income tax introduced.
- ii. The forced recruitment in rural areas caused widespread anger.
- iii. In 1918-19 and 1920-21, crops failed in many parts of India which resulted in acute shortages of food.

7. Why did political leaders differ sharply over the question of separate electorates? 3

- Answer- i. Many dalit leaders were keen on a different political solution to the problems of the community.
- ii. They began organising themselves, demanding a separate electorate that would choose dalit members for legislative councils.
- iii. Dr B.R. Ambedkar, who organised the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930, clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the second Round Table Conference by demanding separate electorates for dalits.
- iv. Gandhiji believed that separate electorates for dalits would slow down the process of their integration into society.

8. Evaluate the impact of Napoleonic reforms on the rest of Europe. 3

Ans. The impact of Napoleonic reforms on the rest of Europe was:

- i. Through a return to monarchy, Napoleon destroyed democracy in France.
- ii. The administrative field was made rational and efficient.
- iii. The Civil Code of 1804 (Napoleonic Code) did away with all the privileges based on birth, established equality before the law, and secured the right to property.
- Iv. In the towns, guild restrictions were removed.

9. Imagine you are a woman living in the 1930s and participating in the Civil Disobedience Movement. Describe your experiences and explain how taking part in the movement impacted your life, your role in society, and your understanding of freedom. 5

Ans- I am Sushila, a 28-year-old woman living in Bombay in the 1930s.

- i. When Mahatma Gandhi gave the call for the Civil Disobedience Movement, I felt something stir deep within me.
- ii. Until then, I had spent most of my life within the boundaries of home, but now, I saw a larger purpose.
- iii. I joined the movement by participating in picketing foreign cloth shops and liquor stores.
- iv. Along with other women, I marched in protests, spun khadi, and helped spread the message of swaraj.
- v. I was even arrested once for defying the salt laws, and though the experience was frightening, it filled me with pride.
- vi. Participating in the movement changed my life. For the first time, I felt that my voice mattered in shaping the future of my country.

vii. Society started to see women differently too. Though some still disapproved of our actions, many began to admire our courage.

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) 2

A) The place where the Civil Disobedience Movement was launched. **Dandi**

B) The city where Indian National Congress session was held in September 1920. **Calcutta**

**SECTION B**  
**GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)**

11. Identify the appropriate option to fill in the empty boxes: 1

<b>Alluvial</b>	<b>?</b>	<b>?</b>
Ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops	Ideal for growing cotton	Suitable for crops like cashew nut

A. Black soil, Red and Yellow soils

B. Laterite soil, Black soil.

C. Red & Yellow soils, Black soil.

D. Black soil, Laterite soil.

Ans- D - Black soil & Laterite soil.

12. In which one of the following states is terrace cultivation practised? 1

A. Punjab

B. Plains of Uttar Pradesh

C. Haryana

D. Uttarakhand

Answer: D. Uttarakhand

13. Under which of the following type of resources can tidal energy be put? 1

A. Replenishable

B. Human-made

C. Abiotic

D. Non-recyclable

Answer: (A) Replenishable

14. Which of the following hydraulic structures was constructed by Iltutmish in the 14th century for supplying water to Siri Fort area? 1

A. Water harvesting at Sringaverapura near Allahabad

B. Bhopal Lake

C. Tank in Hauz Khas, Delhi

D. Irrigation work at Nagarjunakonda

Answer: (C) Tank in Hauz Khas, Delhi

15. Which one of the following is not an adverse effect of irrigation? 1

A. Irrigation changes cropping pattern

B. Water intensive crops are grown in dry areas

C. Salinisation of soil

D. Increases crop yield

Answer: (D) Increases crop yield

16. Assertion (A): Primitive subsistence farming is dependent on modern tools and technologies.  
Reason (R): Farmers use tools like hoe, dao, and digging sticks.  
Choose the correct option: 1  
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

17. Mention any two key features of black soil. 2  
Ans- a. Black soil is ideal for growing cotton and is also known as black cotton soil.  
b. It has a capacity to hold moisture as it is made up of fine clayey material.  
c. It is rich in soil nutrients such as calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime.

18. Discuss the institutional and technological reform programmes introduced by the government to improve the condition of farmers in India. Support your answer with suitable examples. 5  
Ans- Various initiatives taken by the central and state governments to ensure the increase in agricultural production after independence are as follows:  
1. Consolidation of holdings and abolition of zamindari, etc. were given priority.  
2. The Green Revolution and the White Revolution (Operation Flood) were initiated to improve Indian agriculture.  
3. Minimum Support Price Policy was started.  
4. Provisions for crop insurance was started.  
5. Subsidy on agricultural inputs and resources was given.  
6. Establishment of ICAR and agricultural universities.

19. Read the given text and answer the following questions: (1+2+1=4) 4  
India is a country where agriculture largely depends on monsoon rains. However, rainfall is unevenly distributed, leading to water scarcity in many regions. To manage water resources effectively, the government has built several large dams, canals, and irrigation projects. One such major project is the Narmada Valley Project, which provides water for irrigation, drinking, and hydroelectric power to several states.

Questions:

- 19.1 Why is water management important in India?  
19.2 Mention two benefits of large dams like the Narmada Valley Project.  
19.3 Give one challenge related to water resources in India.

Answer-

- 19.1. Water management is important in India because agriculture depends heavily on monsoon rains, which are unevenly distributed. Proper management ensures availability of water for farming, drinking, and other uses, especially in areas facing water scarcity.  
19.2. They provide water for irrigation to farmers.  
They generate hydroelectric power for several states.  
19.3. Uneven distribution of rainfall leads to water scarcity in many regions.

### MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (3 marks)

20. On the given outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols: 3  
I. Areas with Black Soil – Gujrat, Maharashtra  
II. Tehri Dam- Uttarakhand  
III. Major producer state of Sugarcane- UP

### SECTION C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

21. Two statements are given as Assertion (A) and Reason(R). Study the statements carefully and identify the correct alternative:

Assertion (A): In a federal system, the central and state governments have separate powers for legislation, taxation, and administration, as outlined in the constitution.

Reason (R): The constitution guarantees the existence and authority of both levels of government and cannot be changed unilaterally by one level.

Choose the correct option:

1

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.

22. Consider the following statements on the meaning of communal politics. Communal politics is based on the belief that:

1

i. One religion is superior to that of others.

ii. People belonging to different religions can live together happily as equal citizens.

iii. Followers of a particular religion constitute one community.

iv. State power cannot be used to establish the domination of one religious group over others.

Which of the statements is/are correct?

A. i, ii, iii, and iv

B. i, ii, and iv

C. i and iii

D. ii and iv

Answer. (C) i and iii

23. Which of these is incorrect, based on the Constitutional Amendment, 1992?

1

A. One-fourth of positions are reserved for women.

B. Regular elections should be held to the local government bodies.

C. Seats are reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs.

D. State Election Commission looks after these elections.

Answer: (A) One-fourth of positions are reserved for women.

24. When we speak of gender divisions, we usually refer to:

1

A. Biological difference between men and women

B. Unequal roles assigned by the society to men and women

C. Unequal child sex ratio

D. Absence of voting rights for women in democracies.

Answer: (B) Unequal roles assigned by the society to men and women

25. Consider the following statements on parties:

1

A. Political parties do not enjoy much trust among the people.

B. Parties are often rocked by scandals involving top party leaders.

C. Parties are not necessary to run governments.

D. Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) A, B and C

(b) A and B

(c) B and C

(d) A and C

Answer: (b) A and B.

26. Two statements are given as Assertion (A) and Reason(R). Study the statements carefully and identify the correct alternative:

1

Assertion (A): The multiparty system in India allows a variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representation.

Reason (R): India's social and geographical diversity requires more than two or three parties to represent the country's population effectively.

Choose the correct option:

- 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.

27. What does the term 'federalism' mean in the context of a democratic country? 2

Answer: Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. This vertical division of power among different levels of governments is referred to as federalism.

28. In what ways do women in India face inequality or disadvantage in different aspects of life? Explain. 3

Answer. In India, women face discrimination and disadvantages in various aspects of life:

- i. Literacy : The literacy rate for women is lower at 65.46% compared to 82.14% for men.
- ii. Higher Education : Girls are less likely to pursue higher studies after school compared to boys.
- iii. Employment Opportunities : Women have limited access to highly paid jobs compared to men.
- iv. Sex Ratio : The sex ratio imbalance reflects deep-rooted gender biases and cultural preferences for male children.

29. Explain any five features of federalism. How do these features help in the effective functioning of a federal system like India? 5

Ans- Key features include:

Two or More Levels of Government:

There are at least two levels of government — one at the centre and others at the state or regional level, each with its own powers.

Division of Powers:

The Constitution clearly divides subjects between the central and state governments through Union, State, and Concurrent Lists.

Constitutional Status of Government Levels:

The existence and powers of each level of government are guaranteed by the Constitution and cannot be changed by one level unilaterally.

Independent Judiciary:

The judiciary, especially the Supreme Court, acts as an umpire to settle disputes between different levels of government.

Financial Autonomy:

Both levels of government have their own sources of revenue to carry out their functions effectively.

How these features help India:

These features ensure a balanced sharing of power, promote unity in diversity, allow better representation of local needs, and protect the autonomy of states. This makes India's large and diverse democracy function more effectively.

**OR**

Explain the federal structure of India as described in the Constitution. Discuss the three-fold distribution of legislative powers among the Union and State Governments, and mention the role of the third tier of government.

Answer: The Constitution declared India as a Union of States based on the principles of federalism. The Constitution originally provided for a two-tier system of government, the Union or the Central Government representing Union of India and the State Governments. Later, a third tier was added in the form of Panchayats and Municipalities.

As in any federation, these different tiers enjoyed separate jurisdiction. The Constitution provided a

three-fold distribution of legislative powers: Union List includes subjects of national importance, i.e., defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency.

State List contains subjects of state and local importance, i.e., police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation.

Concurrent List includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments, i.e., education, forests, trade unions, marriages, adoption and succession.

In case of dispute, law made by the Union Government shall prevail.

Residuary—Subjects which do not fall in any of the three lists, i.e., computer software, etc.

30. Read the given text and answer the following questions:(1+1+2=4)

4

In the recent state elections, three major political parties — Party A, Party B, and Party C — contested for power. Party A promised free electricity for farmers and improved rural healthcare. Party B focused on industrial growth and job creation, while Party C campaigned for women's safety and education reforms. Despite Party A winning the most votes, it did not secure a majority. Eventually, Party B and Party C formed a coalition government.

Questions:

30.1 What is a coalition government?

30.2 On what basis do political parties usually make promises during elections?

30.3 Name any two national parties in India and mention one feature of each.

Ans- 30.1 A coalition government is a government formed when two or more political parties come together to form a majority in the legislature, as no single party has won enough seats on its own.

30.2 Political parties usually make promises based on the needs and issues of the people, public opinion, their ideology, and the goal of gaining popular support to win elections.

30.3 i. Indian National Congress (INC): A major national party that supports secularism and welfare of weaker sections.

ii. Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP): A national party that promotes cultural nationalism and a strong central government.

## **SECTION D**

### **ECONOMICS (20 marks)**

31. Assertion (A): Industries related to manufacturing and construction are part of the secondary sector.

1

Reason (R): The secondary sector involves transforming raw materials into finished goods.

Choose the correct option:

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation for A.

(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation for 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 for A.

**OR**

Underemployment occurs when people.

(A) do not want to work

(B) are working in a lazy manner

(C) are working less than what they are capable of doing

(D) are not paid for their work

Ans: (C) are working less than what they are capable of doing

32. In an SHG most of the decisions regarding savings and loan activities are taken by.

1

(A) Village moneylenders      (B) Banks      (C) Government      (D) Members

Ans: (D) Members

33. Which of the following is an essential feature of barter trade.

1

(A) Encourage equality

- (B) Promote rural trade
  - (C) Helps in proper measurement of goods
  - (D) Require double coincidence of wants
- Ans: (D) Require double coincidence of wants

Q34. State any four ways in which the Public sector contributes to the economic development of a nation.

2

- Ans: i) Creation and expansion of infrastructure.  
 ii) Creates employment opportunities.  
 iii) Ensuring equality of income, wealth and thus, a balanced regional development.  
 iv) Helps in development of small, medium and cottage industries.  
 v) It ensures easy availability of goods at moderate rates.  
 vi) Generates financial resources for development.



35. Look at a 50 rupee note. Can you explain this statement? “Reserve Bank of India” and “Guaranteed by the Central Government” are written on top.

3

Ans: In India, the Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the central government. The statement means that the currency is authorized or guaranteed by the Central Government. That is, Indian law legalizes the use of the rupee as a medium of payment that cannot be refused in a setting transaction in India.

36. Write a short note NREGA 2005.

3

Ans: The objective of implementing the NREGA 2005 i.e., National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 is to implement the right to work.

The Act has to be implemented in 625 districts.

All those who are able to, and are in need of work have been guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government.

If the government fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowance to the people.

37. Read the given text and answer the following questions: (1+2+1=4)

4

Bhaskar is a poultry farmer he has 250 hens. He sells eggs on a weekly basis. He wants to expand his business and so he goes to the nearest bank and asks for a loan. Which is granted after some paper work and a mortgage. He buys 1,000 more hens and expands his farm. Now he sells eggs on a daily basis. He uses his neighbours tempo and pays him the fare for this. He also has stated to sell some hens for their meat.

37.1 Identify which sector does Bhaskar belong to.

37.2 Can you identify two more activities belonging to another sector of economy? Name the sector also.

37.3 Suggest him another business where he can use eggs as raw materials.

Ans: 37.1 Primary Sector he is doing poultry farming.

37.2 Banking and Transportation. Tertiary Sector

37.3 He can open a restaurant or start a business to sell cakes.

38. What is the formal sector of credit? State any four reasons why it is important to expand the formal sector credit in India.

5



Ans: By formal sector of credit we mean those financial institutions which are under the supervision of the RBI.

It consists of commercial banks (both private and public) as well as financial institutions.

It is very important to expand the formal sector of credit in India because

- i) The moneylenders or the agricultural traders charge a much higher interest on loans. They generally charge 5 percent per month whereas the banks charge about 10 to 15 percent per annum.
  - ii) The farmers who take loans from a trader are forced to sell their crops to him at a low price. As a result of it, the farmers suffer while the traders make a profit by selling grains at a higher price. Even the small businessmen suffer as sometimes they need to sell their product to the traders.
  - iii) A major portion of the earnings is used to repay the interest and principal of the loan. This sometimes leads to debt trap for the borrowers.
  - iv) Banks and cooperatives (formal sector) charge less interest and do not exploit the borrowers.
  - v) This would also lead to higher incomes and many people could then borrow cheaply for a variety of needs. The formal credit should be distributed equally to benefit the poor from the cheaper loan.
- Under these circumstances, there is need for expansion of formal sources of credit in India. It is also necessary that everyone receives these loans.

### OR

On what basis will a farmer or businessman decide whether to borrow from the bank or the moneylender? Discuss.

Ans: The decision regarding the source of loan would depend upon mainly three factors.

- i) Rate of interest: If the rate of interest is high it is not beneficial as most of the earnings will be spent on the payment of interest as well as repayment of the principal amount. Generally the moneylenders charge a very high rate of interest.
- ii) Collateral and documentation: Banks require a collateral to advance a loan and there are a lot of documents also to take a loan from bank. The moneylender generally knows the farmer and businessman and gives loans without any collateral and documentation. In fact they are very easily accessible.
- iii) Mode of repayment: The banks will require the borrower to repay the loan by the end of the term. If anyone fails to pay back the loan the mortgage property will be sold and the principal amount of the money recovered together with the unpaid interest if any. Moneylenders generally take a part of their produce or their assets if loans are not repaid in time.