

Solution
PREBOARD EXAM- 2 2025-26
Class 10 - Social Science
SECTION-A HISTORY (20 marks)

1.
(d) (a) - (ii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (iii)
Explanation:
(a) - (ii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (iii)
2.
(b) 1905
Explanation:
Bharat Mata is a work painted by the Indian painter Abanindranath Tagore in 1905. The work depicts Bharat Mata, or Mother India, in the style of a Hindu Goddess. The painting was the first illustrated depiction of the concept and was painted during with Swadesh ideals during the larger Indian Independence movement.
3.
(d) Looking into the functioning of Indian constitutional system
Explanation:
A Statutory Commission under Sir John Simon set up in response to the nationalist movement, the commission was to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes.
4.
(d) Liberals
Explanation:
The 1848 revolution of the liberals refers to the various national movements pioneered by educated middle classes alongside the revolts of the poor, unemployed and starving peasants and workers in Europe.
5. Biological warfare refers to a war using viruses, bacteria or pathogens as its weapons. These weapons are intended to kill, incapacitate or impair a human being.
A nation or group that can pose a credible threat of mass casualty has the ability to alter the terms on which other nations or groups interact with it. Biological weapons allow for the potential to create a level of destruction and loss of life far in excess of nuclear, chemical or conventional weapons, relative to their mass and cost of development and storage. Therefore, biological agents may be useful as strategic deterrents in addition to their utility as offensive weapons on the battlefield.
OR
Reasons for the Nationalist upsurge in the 19th century Europe are as follows:
 - i. The absolute rulers oppressed the people.
 - ii. The well-known philosophers and leaders spread liberal ideas and visions.
 - iii. The French Revolution provided the inspiration to the people to fight for freedom.
 - iv. The slogan 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity' became the clarion call for the common people of Europe.
 - v. The French army and its soldiers began to carry the ideas of nationalism abroad with the outbreak of revolutionary wars.
6. The real credit for the unification of Italy goes to Cavour, who became the Prime Minister of Sardinia in 1852 A.D. He then dedicated himself his body and soul together to achieve his goal of independence and the unification of Italy. For this purpose, he took recourse to diplomatic manoeuvres or shrewd diplomacy. He took sides in many ways to attract other states like Lombardy, Modena, Parma and

Tuscany to throw off the Austrian Yoke and join Sardinia. He had unified the whole of Italy under Sardinia.

OR

- i. Greece had been part of the Ottoman Empire since the fifteenth century. The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off a struggle for independence amongst the Greeks which began in 1821.
 - ii. Many West Europeans who had sympathies for ancient Greek culture also supported Greek nationalists.
 - iii. Poets and artists lauded Greece as the cradle of European civilisation and mobilised public opinion to support its struggle against a Muslim empire.
7. A. Gandhiji declared that swaraj would not come for a hundred years if untouchability was not eliminated.
- B. He called the untouchables Harijans children of God,
- C. He organized satyagraha to secure them entry into temples and to access to public wells, tanks, roads and schools,
- D. He himself cleaned toilets to dignify the work of Bhangi (the Sweepers).
- E. He persuaded the upper castes to change their heart and give up the sin of untouchability.

OR

- i. **Workers' Interpretation of Swaraj:** Workers, like others, had their own interpretation of Mahatma Gandhi and the concept of swaraj. For plantation laborers in Assam, freedom meant the right to move freely and maintain a connection with their home villages.
 - ii. **Restrictions on Plantation Workers:** The Inland Emigration Act of 1859 confined plantation workers to the tea gardens, preventing them from leaving without permission, which was rarely granted.
 - iii. **Defiance during Non-Cooperation Movement:** When news of the Non-Cooperation Movement reached the plantation workers, thousands of them defied the authorities and left the tea gardens in the hope of returning to their villages. They believed that Gandhi's rule would secure land for everyone in their home areas.
 - iv. **Obstacles and Struggles:** Their journey home was marred by challenges. A railway and steamer strike left them stranded. Subsequently, they encountered police brutality.
 - v. **Unfulfilled Hopes:** Despite their aspirations for Gandhi Raj and a return to their villages, the plantation workers never reached their destination, and their hopes remained unfulfilled.
8. i. Calligraphy is the art of beautiful and stylised writing.
- ii. The Imperial Slate in China was the major producer of printed material. The textbooks were used by the students appearing for service examination.
- iii. Features of hand printing in China:
- a. These were printed by rubbing paper against the inked surface of woodblocks.
 - b. The beauty of calligraphy was duplicated by skilled craftsmen.
9. a. Madras (Chennai)
- b. Champaran, Bihar

SECTION-B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10. (c) To use bamboo drip irrigation system.
- Explanation:**
- To use bamboo drip irrigation system.
11. (d) Statement ii is correct.
- Explanation:**
- The famous Chipko movement in the Himalayas has not only successfully **resisted deforestation** in several areas but has also shown that **community afforestation with indigenous species** can be enormously successful.

12. (a) ii, iii, iv, i

Explanation:

- ii. Fibre Production à Raw Fibre
- iii. Spinning à Yarn
- iv. Weaving and Knitting à Fabric
- i. Dyeing and Finishing à Garment

13.

(b) 18.11

Explanation:

18.11

14.

(c) Minimum support price

Explanation:

The minimum support price is the price at which the government purchase crops from the farmers, whatever may be the price for the crops. It is an important part of India's agricultural price policy. It helps to incentivize the farmers and thus ensures adequate food grains production in the country.

15.

(c) Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting

Explanation:

Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting done and recharge through Hand Pump

16. The main contribution of the Brundtland Commission Report, 1987, are:

- i. The seminal contribution with respect to resource conservation at the global level was made by the Brundtland Commission Report, 1987.
- ii. This report introduced the concept of 'sustainable development' and advocated it as a means for resource conservation, which was substantially published in a book, entitled 'Our Common Future'.

17. Minerals play an indispensable role in our daily lives as they are used in almost every object we rely on. From small items like pins to massive structures such as buildings and ships, minerals serve as the fundamental raw materials for construction and manufacturing. Essential infrastructure, including railway tracks, road surfaces, tools, and machinery, is built using various types of minerals, highlighting their crucial role in development. Vehicles, including cars, buses, trains, and aeroplanes, are constructed from minerals and rely on energy resources like petrol, diesel, and coal, all derived from the earth. Beyond construction and industry, minerals are vital for human health, as they are present in the food we consume and contribute to growth, metabolism, and overall bodily functions. The widespread use of minerals across sectors-from infrastructure and transportation to nutrition-underscores their central importance in sustaining modern life and supporting economic growth.

OR

Minerals are indispensable part of human life.

- i. Almost everything we use, from a tiny pin to towering building or a big ship, all are made from minerals.
 - ii. The railway lines and the tarmac of the roads, our implements and machinery too are made from minerals.
 - iii. Cars buses, trains, aeroplanes are manufactured from minerals and run on power resources derived from the earth.
 - iv. In all stages of development, human beings have used minerals for their livelihood, decoration, festivities, religious and ceremonial rites.
 - v. Availability of the minerals helps in the economic development of the country.
 - vi. Our food too contains minerals.
18. a. Multiplying urban centres with large and dense populations and urban lifestyles have aggravated the problem of water and energy requirements in India.

- b. Hydroelectric power contributes approximately 22 percent of the total electricity produced in India.
- c. Industrialization and urbanization in India have created vast opportunities but have also exerted pressure on existing freshwater resources. Industries, being heavy users of water, along with the increasing number of urban centers and their water requirements, have aggravated the problem of water scarcity.



SECTION-C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20. (a) It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups

Explanation:

Two different sets of reasons can be given in favour of power-sharing. Firstly, power-sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Since social conflict often leads to violence and political instability, power-sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.

21. (a) This reflects an insecurity to women's dignity and inequality that women face today all over the world.

Explanation:

The cartoon relates to inequality that women face today all over the world. This reflects an insecurity to women's dignity.

22. (b) Statement i and ii are right.

Explanation:

Parties shape public opinion. They raise and highlight issues. Parties have lakhs of members and activists spread all over the country. Many of the pressure groups are extensions of political parties among different sections of society. Parties sometimes also launch movements for the resolution of problems faced by people. Often opinions in society crystallise on the lines parties take.

23. (d) A is false but R is true.

Explanation:

A is false but R is true.

24. Power sharing basic structure of constitution:

- It is not easy to make changes to power sharing arrangement.
- This arrangement cannot be changed by Parliament alone.
- Any change to it has to be first passed by both the houses of parliament, with at least 2/3 majority.
- Then it has to be ratified by legislature of at least half of the total states.

25. A. Women organizations have played an important role in improving the status of women.

- B. Women were selected on the basis of their effective or innovative use of public relations, their contributions to society through the use of public relations, and the inspiration they engendered through public relations.
 - C. Though severely limited by the social norms of their times, women made creative use of numerous public relations strategies, tactics, and tools including symbolism, public debate, positioning, printed material, the media tour, and oratory.
 - D. Women now play a significant role in public affairs as MPs, MLAs, engineering, doctors, managers and teachers.
26. Defection in politics means changing party allegiance from the party on which a person got elected to a different party for some personal benefits. It happens when a legislature, after having been elected from a particular party leaves it and joins in another party. The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLA's and MP's from changing parties. This was done because many elected representatives were indulging in defection in order to become ministers. Now the law says that if any MLA and MP changes parties, he or she will lose a seat in the legislature. The new law has brought defection down and has made dissent even more difficult.
27. Yes, definitely democracy is a better form of government than any other form of government because of the following reasons
- i. **It promotes equality among citizens:** All citizens of the country are equal before the law. All individuals have equal rights and weight in electing representatives.
 - ii. **Enhances the dignity of the individuals' Democracy:** It enhances the dignity and freedom of the individuals by giving them equal treatment and respect to women, disadvantaged and discriminated castes in our society.
 - iii. **Improves the quality of decision-making:** As there are an open debate and discussion on major issues in democracy thus, the quality of decisions is improved.
 - iv. **It provides a method to resolve conflicts:** Democracy reduces the possibility of social tension and leads to a peaceful social life. It allows room to correct mistakes.
 - v. **Allows to correct its own mistakes:** Democracy allows room for corrections in decisions as they are taken commonly.

OR

No society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups. But we can certainly learn to respect these differences and we can also evolve mechanisms to negotiate the differences. Democracy is best suited to produce this outcome. To handle social differences, divisions, and conflicts a democracy needs to fulfill two conditions:

- A democratic government must represent the general view. A majority community, whether religious, racial, or linguistic, should not dominate. This means a majority government in power always needs to work with the minority. A government of the majority should represent minorities as well.
- Citizens should be allowed to vote in the majority. A democratic government should be a government formed by the majority through a fair representation of different persons and groups irrespective of any caste, creed, religion, language, color, race, or residence. If someone is barred from being in majority based on birth, then the democratic rule ceases to be accommodative for that person or group.

Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings. Democracy promotes the dignity and freedom of the individual. It carries legal and moral weight in the constitution which makes it easier to demand and maintain respect. The passion for respect and freedom is the basis of democracy. Women had fought for their equal rights and opportunities as men and democracy has assisted them in their expression and demand.

28. i. Buddhism
- ii. The Sinhala leaders sought to secure dominance over the government due to their majority.
 - iii. Majoritarianism policy increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils. They believed that their language and culture were not being adequately respected, that they were denied equal political rights, discriminated against in job opportunities, and their interests were ignored.

SECTION-D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29. **(b)** Trade-related intellectual property rights
Explanation:
 It is one of the agreements of WTO. Under this, the member countries are required to provide patent protection to all products or processes in all fields of technology.
30. **(c)** Double coincidence of wants
Explanation:
 Double coincidence of wants means when both the parties – seller and purchaser – agree to sell and buy each other's commodities. It implies that what a person desires to sell is exactly what the other wishes to buy.
31. **(c)** 10060
Explanation:
 10060
32. **(a)** Both statements I and II are correct and statement II is the correct explanation of statement I.
Explanation:
 Both statements I and II are correct and statement II is correct explanation of statement I.
33. **(b)** (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii)
Explanation:
 (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii)
34. **(c)** Credit Situation
Explanation:
 In this case, Rahim obtains credit to meet the working capital needs of production. The credit helps him to meet the ongoing expenses of production, complete production on time, and thereby increase his earnings. Credit therefore plays a vital and positive role in this situation.
35. The use of containers has helped much greater volumes of goods being transported by airlines. Goods are placed in containers that can be loaded intact into planes. Containers have led to huge reduction in port handling costs and increased the speed with which exports can reach markets. Similarly, the cost of air transport has fallen. This has enabled much greater volumes of goods being transported by airlines. Airlines are the fastest means of transportation.
36. The following measures can be taken to increase employment in rural areas:
- i. Improving irrigation facilities so that farmers harvest two or three crops in a year. Thus, more people can be employed. This will also help in enhancing productivity.
 - ii. More dams should be built on rivers so that more water can be provided to small farmers to increase the number of crops grown annually.
 - iii. Provide better roads and improve transportation and storage which will benefit small farmers and many people will be employed in these sectors.
 - iv. Alternative employment such as honey collection centres and vegetable and fruit processing units should be set-up.
 - v. More cottage industries and services should be promoted in rural areas with soft loans and marketing support.
 - vi. By providing basic inputs. The government can increase productivity by providing modern inputs like HYV seeds, harvester etc.

- vii. By providing cheap credit-starting cooperatives or opening banks should be done. They will provide money to the farmers for the initial production cost.
37. Health and nutritional status of people depend on the availability of reasonable quality food grains, sugar and other items from the Public Distribution System (PDS). Since in Tamil Nadu, 75% of the people in rural areas have access to ration shops, that means they are getting the essential food items through the Public Distribution System. Whereas in Jharkhand, only 8% of the rural people use ration shops, this shows the poor state of PDS in Jharkhand. So, in Kerala, the people will be better off, since more people use the facilities provided by the Public Distribution System.
38. Collateral refers to an asset or property that a borrower pledges as security for a loan. It acts as a guarantee to the lender that if the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender can seize and sell the collateral to recover the outstanding amount.
- Collateral can be a significant barrier for the poor to obtain loans from banks. Often, the poor lack valuable assets to offer as collateral, making it difficult for them to access credit. This exclusion perpetuates the cycle of poverty as they can't invest in income-generating activities or cope with emergencies. Moreover, lenders may be reluctant to accept lower-value assets as collateral due to the costs involved in valuation and repossession. Lack of education and awareness among the poor restricts them from knowing about it in detail. As a result, collateral requirements disproportionately disadvantage the poor, limiting their access to formal financial services.

OR

◦ **Credit:**

Credit is an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrowers with money, goods and services in return for the promise of future payment.

◦ **The main sources of credit in India.**

i. Formal sources of rural credit in India are:

- (i) Cooperative Societies.
- (ii) Commercial Banks.

ii. Informal sources of rural credit in India are:

- (i) Relatives and friends.
- (ii) Local moneylenders.

◦ **The advantages of formal sources of credit are as follows:**

- i. These are regulated by the Reserve Bank of India.
- ii. The rates of interest for loans are comparatively less.
- iii. It provides loans at fixed rates and terms.
- iv. It gives loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators, small-scale industries to small borrowers etc.
- v. Cost of borrowing is less and hence promote borrowing and more economic growth.
- vi. There is no exploitation as in the case with the informal sectors.