CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

CBSE 2026-27

Social Science

Subject Code: 087 | Class X

Marking Scheme – Sample Question Paper – Set 1

Time Allowed: 3 Hours **Maximum Marks: 80**

General Instructions

1. This marking scheme gives the correct answers, value points and the mark split only; the questions are in Social Science (087) SQP Set 1. Question numbers are identical to the question paper.
2. Marks in square brackets show the split of marks for each value point. Where an internal choice is given, the two alternatives are separated by OR.
3. In MCQs and assertion–reason questions the correct option is given.
4. Any other relevant answer or correct value point should be given due credit.
5. Map questions: one mark for each item correctly located and labelled; the alternative for Visually Impaired candidates is marked on the answers given.

Exam Pattern

Section	Type of Questions	No. of Qs	Marks each	Total Marks
A	History: MCQs, VSA, SA, LA, source-based and map	9	1–5	20
B	Geography: MCQs, VSA, LA, source-based and map	10	1–5	20
C	Political Science: MCQs, VSA, SA, LA and source-based	9	1–5	20
D	Economics: MCQs, SA and LA	10	1–5	20
	Total	**38**		**80**

Unit-wise Weightage of Marks

Unit	Unit Name	Chapter	Marks
I	History (India and the Contemporary World–II)	Ch 1 The Rise of Nationalism in Europe; Ch 2 Nationalism in India; Ch 3 The Making of a Global World (subtopics 1–1.3 only); Ch 5 Print Culture and the Modern World; map work	20
II	Geography (Contemporary India–II)	Ch 1–6; Ch 7 Lifelines of National Economy (map pointing only); map work	20
III	Political Science (Democratic Politics–II)	Ch 1 Power-sharing; Ch 2 Federalism; Ch 3 Gender, Religion and Caste; Ch 4 Political Parties; Ch 5 Outcomes of Democracy	20
IV	Economics (Understanding Economic Development)	Ch 1 Development; Ch 2 Sectors of the Indian Economy; Ch 3 Money and Credit; Ch 4 Globalisation and the Indian Economy (What is Globalisation?; Factors that have enabled Globalisation)	20
	Total		**80**

SECTION – A

History: Q1–Q4 MCQs (1 mark each), Q5 VSA (2), Q6 SA with internal choice (3), Q7 LA with internal choice (5), Q8 source-based (4), Q9 map (2).

Q1. **[1]**

(c) Contractors did not pay them their dues [1]

Q2. **[1]**

(b) 1, 2, 3, 4 [1]

Q3. **[1]**

(b) Due to trade and cultural exchange [1]

Q4. **[1]**

(a) [1]

Q5. **[2]**

In 1848 the French artist Frederic Sorrieu prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world made up of "democratic and social Republics" [1]
In the first print, the peoples of Europe and America — distinguished by their flags and national costume — march and offer homage to the Statue of Liberty, shown carrying the torch of Enlightenment; in Sorrieu's utopia, absolutist institutions lie shattered in the foreground [1]

Q6. **[3]**

Italians were scattered over several dynastic states and the multinational Habsburg empire; during the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini sought a unitary Italian Republic through Young Italy [1]
The failure of the 1848 revolutions meant unification had to come from above — Sardinia-Piedmont, ruled by an Italian princely house, formed a tactful diplomatic alliance with France under Chief Minister Cavour and defeated Austria in 1859 [1]
Garibaldi joined the fray, conquering the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies with his volunteers in 1860; in 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed King of unified Italy, and Venetia (1866) and Rome (1870) were added later [1]

OR

Violence at Chauri Chaura showed that the movement had not yet become truly non-violent. [1]
Discipline among participants had broken down and there was tension between communities. [1]
Gandhiji felt that the movement needed a constructive base before it could continue, and the British response was becoming more repressive. [1]

Q7. **[5]**

The image of Bharat Mata was created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay and became visually associated with the Indian nation. [1]
Bankim wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland; it was included in Anandmath and sung during the Swadeshi movement. [1]
Abanindranath Tagore painted Bharat Mata as a calm, spiritual ascetic figure, moved by the Swadeshi movement. [1]
Nationalists revived folklore, recording folk tales sung by bards and touring villages to gather songs and legends. [1]
Indians began reinterpreting history to discover India's past achievements and restore national pride. [1]

OR

Printing came with Portuguese missionaries to Goa in the mid-sixteenth century, and Jesuits printed tracts in Konkani [1]
Catholic priests printed the first Tamil book in 1579 at Cochin and the first Malayalam book in 1713; by 1710 Dutch Protestant missionaries had printed 32 Tamil texts [1]
English-language printing began with James Augustus Hickey's Bengal Gazette in 1780, a private enterprise [1]
Regional-language newspapers and reformist journals such as Samvad Kaumudi (1821) and Kesari (1881) spread reform and nationalist ideas [1]
The colonial government controlled the press through censorship, culminating in the Vernacular Press Act of 1878 [1]

Q8. **[4]**

(i) Because satyagraha, unlike passive resistance, calls for intense activity and inner strength; only the strong can use it. [1]
(ii) Truth is the substance of the soul and love burns within it, so satyagraha draws on moral and spiritual force, not physical force. [1]
(iii) India could not rival Britain or Europe in force of arms [1]
non-violence is the supreme dharma, and satyagraha involves no ill will, so it could unite people. [1]

Q9. **[2]**

(a) Calcutta (West Bengal) [1]
(b) Kheda (Gujarat) [1]

Alternative for Visually Impaired candidates:
(a) Calcutta (West Bengal) [1]
(b) Kheda (Gujarat) [1]

SECTION – B

Geography: Q10–Q15 MCQs (1 mark each), Q16 VSA (2), Q17 LA with internal choice (5), Q18 source-based (4), Q19 map (3).

Q10. **[1]**

(c) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II [1]

Q11. **[1]**

(d) Statements (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct. [1]

Q12. **[1]**

(b) Uttarakhand [1]

Q13. **[1]**

(b) Slash and burn farming [1]

Q14. **[1]**

(d) Geothermal energy [1]

Q15. **[1]**

(b) [1]

Q16. **[2]**

Industrial units are set up in urban areas and draw more workers and services, so cities grow around industry [1]
Expansion of industry creates demand for transport, banking, power, housing, education and other services, which further urbanises the area — each process sustains the other [1]

Q17. **[5]**

Contour ploughing: ploughing along contour lines slows the flow of water down the slopes [1]
Terrace cultivation: steps cut on slopes restrict erosion, well developed in the western and central Himalayas [1]
Strip cropping: strips of grass left between crops break the force of the wind [1]
Shelter belts: rows of trees stabilise sand dunes and the desert in western India [1]
Natural forces such as wind, glacier and water cause erosion, so these measures are needed (any other relevant point) [1]

OR

High temperature with high humidity during the growing season [1]
Annual rainfall above 100 cm, or irrigation where rainfall is low [1]

Flat alluvial plains and deltas with clayey soil that retains water [1]
Abundant cheap labour for transplanting and harvesting [1]
Two leading rice-producing states: West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh [1]

Q18. **[4]**

(i) Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs [1]
(ii) Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1992 [1]
(iii) Agenda-21 was accepted as a global blueprint for sustainable development [1]
conventions on biodiversity and climate change were adopted to conserve resources and the environment [1]

Q19. **[3]**

(a) Arid soil (desert soil) [1]
(b) Mayurbhanj iron ore mines, in Mayurbhanj district, Odisha [1]
(c) Mumbai, Maharashtra, the largest cotton textile manufacturing centre of India [1]

Alternative for Visually Impaired candidates:
(a) Arid soil (desert soil) [1]
(b) Mayurbhanj iron ore mines, in Mayurbhanj district, Odisha [1]
(c) Mumbai, Maharashtra, the largest cotton textile manufacturing centre of India [1]

SECTION – C

Political Science: Q20–Q23 MCQs (1 mark each), Q24–Q25 VSA (2 each), Q26 SA (3), Q27 LA with internal choice (5), Q28 source-based (4).

Q20. **[1]**

(d) To share power among different religious and linguistic social groups. [1]

Q21. **[1]**

(c) 22 [1]

Q22. **[1]**

(c) 1992 [1]

Q23. **[1]**

(b) [1]

Q24. **[2]**

Any two of the following points, 1 mark each:
The government favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs. [1]
The new constitution privileged the Sinhala-Buddhist majority, making Tamils feel the state was insensitive to their language and culture. [1]

Q25. **[2]**

Any two of the following points, 1 mark each:
It divides people on religious lines and promotes hatred, prejudice and violence between communities. [1]
It seeks political dominance of one religious community, undermining national unity and the secular, democratic foundation of the country. [1]

Q26. **[3]**

Any three of the following points, 1 mark each:
The Constitution divides legislative powers through the Union List, State List and Concurrent List, giving each level its own jurisdiction. [1]

The existence and authority of both levels are constitutionally guaranteed; the federal provisions cannot be changed unilaterally by Parliament. [1]
The Supreme Court, as the umpire of the Constitution, settles disputes between the Union and the states, keeping the power sharing intact. [1]

Q27. **[5]**

Any five of the following points, 1 mark each:
Belgium recognised regional differences and cultural diversities and amended its constitution four times between 1970 and 1993. [1]
Equal numbers of Dutch and French speaking ministers were prescribed in the central government; special laws need majority support from each linguistic group. [1]
Many powers of the central government were given to the state governments of the two regions, which are not subordinate to the centre. [1]
Brussels got a separate government with equal representation of both communities. [1]
A community government, elected by one language community, handles cultural, educational and language-related issues, letting everyone live together peacefully. [1]

OR

Any five of the following points, 1 mark each:
Forms: routine beliefs - religious prejudices, stereotypes of religious communities and belief in the superiority of one's religion over others. [1]
A communal mind often leads to a quest for political dominance of one's own religious community; for the majority it becomes majoritarian dominance, for the minority a desire for a separate political unit. [1]
Political mobilisation on religious lines uses sacred symbols, religious leaders, emotional appeal and plain fear; sometimes communalism leads to violence and riots. [1]
Solution: the Constitution makers chose a secular state - there is no official religion, freedom of religion for all, and prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion. [1]
They gave all citizens the right to vote regardless of religion, reserved constituencies for the disadvantaged, and separated religion from state power. [1]

Q28. **[4]**

(i) A form of democracy in which citizens directly participate in decision-making, as when residents of Porto Alegre debate and shape their city's budget. [1]
(ii) A decentralised (local) government operating alongside the municipal council, where power is shared between elected representatives and the people. [1]
(iii) India's Panchayati Raj: the Gram Sabha of all village adults meets like the ward meetings, and the elected Gram Panchayat, with Panchayat Samitis and Zilla Parishads at block and district levels, decides local matters; municipalities play this role in towns and cities. [2]

SECTION – D

Economics: Q29–Q34 MCQs (1 mark each), Q35–Q37 SA (3 each), Q38 LA with internal choice (5).

Q29. **[1]**

(c) Only I, II and IV are correct. [1]

Q30. **[1]**

(a) 8,200 [1]

Q31. **[1]**

(b) Forestry, Trading, Dairy [1]

Q32. **[1]**

(c) Tertiary [1]

Q33. **[1]**

(c) Only I, II and IV are correct. [1]

Q34. **[1]**

(a) [1]

Q35. **[3]**

Any three of the following points, 1 mark each:
Income cannot buy a pollution-free environment or clean air, which depend on collective action [1]
Money often cannot buy unadulterated medicines, safe drinking water or a safe neighbourhood [1]
Money cannot buy equal treatment, respect, freedom or security, which are also developmental goals [1]
Example: a rich family may buy bottled water but still depends on public systems for clean air and traffic-free streets [1]
Hence public facilities and non-material goals matter along with income for well-being [1]

Q36. **[3]**

Any three of the following points, 1 mark each:
Ownership: the public sector is owned by the government, while the private sector is owned by individuals or companies (for example, Indian Railways versus Tata Steel). [1]
Objective: the public sector aims at public welfare and essential services, while private sector activities are guided by the motive to earn profit. [1]
Accountability: public enterprises answer to the government and the public, while private enterprises answer to their owners or shareholders. [1]

Q37. **[3]**

Any three of the following points, 1 mark each:
Bank loans require collateral (land, house, vehicle etc.) which the poor do not own [1]
Formal loans demand documentation (income/employment proofs) the poor cannot produce [1]
Bank branches are scarce in rural areas; moneylenders are accessible at any time without paperwork [1]
Poor borrowers' incomes are low and irregular, so banks consider them risky [1]

Q38. **[5]**

Any five of the following points, 1 mark each:
State K is likely to have the best human development standard [1]
Reason 1: lowest IMR (6) shows strong healthcare and better life expectancy for children [1]
Reason 2: highest literacy (94%) and net attendance (94%) reflect good education and schooling participation [1]
IMR matters because reducing infant deaths builds a healthier, more productive population [1]
Literacy and attendance matter because education empowers people, raising awareness of health, employment and civic life [1]
Together these indicators capture development beyond income (structure per official MS 2026-27 Q38B) [1]

OR

Any five of the following points, 1 mark each:
SHGs organise the rural poor, particularly women, into groups of 15-20 members who meet and save regularly [1]
Pooling savings creates a fund from which members borrow at rates below moneylenders' [1]
Regular saving groups become eligible for bank loans — sanctioned in the group's name, meant for self-employment [1]
The group's collective responsibility for repayment means banks lend without collateral [1]
Loans release mortgaged land, finance working capital and support small businesses [1]
SHGs create self-employment, raise incomes and empower women socially (platform to discuss health, nutrition, domestic issues) [1]

***** END OF PAPER *****