CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

CBSE 2026-27

Social Science

Subject Code: 087 | Class X

Marking Scheme – Sample Question Paper – Set 2

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 2. 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]**

(b) IV, III, II, I [1]

Q2. **[1]**

(c) 1878 [1]

Q3. **[1]**

(c) Austria, Denmark and France [1]

Q4. **[1]**

(a) [1]

Q5. **[2]**

The Gandhi-Irwin Pact of March 1931 was signed and the Congress agreed to suspend the movement. [1]
Irwin agreed to release political prisoners and allow salt making in coastal villages, and Congress agreed to attend the Second Round Table Conference. [1]

Q6. **[3]**

Liberal husbands and fathers began educating women at home and sending them to school [1]
Rashsundari Debi learnt to read secretly and wrote Amar Jiban (1876), the first full-length autobiography in Bengali [1]
Women such as Kailashbashini Debi, Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabai wrote about confinement, ignorance and the lives of widows, which created public debate on women's rights [1]

OR

In February 1848, the French monarchy was overthrown and a republic with universal male suffrage was proclaimed; in the German states, Italy, Poland and the Austro-Hungarian empire, the middle classes combined demands for constitutionalism with national unification [1]
In the German regions, middle-class professionals elected an all-German National Assembly — the Frankfurt Parliament — which met in the Church of St Paul and demanded constitutional monarchy with a parliament [1]
The assembly, dominated by middle classes who resisted workers' demands, lost support and was disbanded by troops; women, though active in political associations, were denied suffrage [1]

Q7. **[5]**

The object of the Treaty was to undo most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars — hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich [1]
The Bourbon dynasty, deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power in France [1]
France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon, and a series of states — the Netherlands with Belgium, a strengthened Prussia on the Rhine, Austria in northern Italy — were set up on its boundaries to prevent future French expansion [1]
The German confederation of 39 states created by Napoleon was left untouched; in the east, Russia received part of Poland and Prussia a portion of Saxony [1]
The settlement restored a balance of power among the great powers for a few decades, but the conservative regimes it propped up were autocratic — they did not tolerate criticism and dissent [1]

OR

The sense of collective belonging came partly through united struggles against colonial rule. [1]
History and fiction, and the reinterpretation of the past, showed India's achievements and created pride in a shared heritage. [1]
Folklore and songs, revived and collected by nationalists, connected people to a common culture. [1]
Popular prints and cartoons, and symbols such as Bharat Mata and the tricolour flag, gave people a common identity. [1]
Icons, symbols and the image of the nation inspired a shared feeling of nationalism across regions and communities. [1]

Q8. **[4]**

(i) Purna Swaraj, or complete independence, by severing the British connection. [1]
(ii) The inalienable right to freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil, and the right to alter or abolish an oppressive government. [1]
(iii) The British government had deprived Indians of freedom [1]
it had exploited the masses and ruined India economically, politically, culturally and spiritually. [1]

Q9. **[2]**

(a) Nagpur (Maharashtra) [1]
(b) Champaran (Bihar) [1]

Alternative for Visually Impaired candidates:
(a) Nagpur (Maharashtra) [1]
(b) Champaran (Bihar) [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]**

(b) Rajasthan [1]

Q11. **[1]**

(c) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii [1]

Q12. **[1]**

(c) I, II and IV [1]

Q13. **[1]**

(a) Natural gas [1]

Q14. **[1]**

(b) Fabric [1]

Q15. **[1]**

(b) [1]

Q16. **[2]**

Judicious and planned use of resources to avoid over-utilisation [1]
Recycling and reuse of resources, and use of substitutes [1]

Q17. **[5]**

India has rich biodiversity, and wildlife maintains the ecological balance [1]
The Act gives legal protection to species listed in its schedules and bans hunting of protected species [1]
The Act provides for national parks, sanctuaries and reserves to protect habitats [1]
Penalties discourage poaching and illegal trade in wild animals and their parts [1]
Wildlife supports tourism and gives aesthetic and cultural value to society [1]

OR

Conventional sources such as coal, petroleum and natural gas are exhaustible fossil fuels, while non-conventional sources such as solar, wind, tidal and geothermal energy are renewable [1]
Conventional sources cause more air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions, while non-conventional sources are clean [1]

Conventional fuels are concentrated in particular regions and need large plants and long supply chains, while non-conventional sources can be harnessed locally [1]
Non-conventional sources produce minimum secondary waste and reduce dependence on imports [1]
Conventional sources are costlier to replace once depleted, so there is need to develop non-conventional sources [1]

Q18. **[4]**

(i) It provides assured water for irrigation and drinking in drought-prone and desert areas of Gujarat and Rajasthan [1]
(ii) It assures water supply to drought-prone areas and so makes them drought-proof, using water to sustain farming and livelihoods over the long term [1]
(iii) Local farmers and water user groups help in equitable distribution, canal maintenance and avoiding wastage [1]
Consultation with affected villagers ensures fair rehabilitation and public support [1]

Q19. **[3]**

(a) Bhakra Nangal Dam - on river Sutlej, Himachal Pradesh [1]
(b) Tarapur Atomic Power Station, on the coast of Palghar district, Maharashtra, north of Mumbai [1]
(c) Kochi port — Kerala, west coast [1]

Alternative for Visually Impaired candidates:
(a) Bhakra Nangal Dam - on river Sutlej, Himachal Pradesh [1]
(b) Maharashtra [1]
(c) Kerala [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) Education, Forest, Marriage and Adoption [1]

Q21. **[1]**

(c) Radical women's movements aimed at equality in personal and family life as well. [1]

Q22. **[1]**

(a) Democracy [1]

Q23. **[1]**

(a) [1]

Q24. **[2]**

Any two of the following points, 1 mark each:
There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government, each with its own jurisdiction in legislation, taxation and administration. [1]
The jurisdictions of the levels of government are specified in the constitution, and fundamental provisions cannot be changed unilaterally by one level of government. [1]

Q25. **[2]**

Any two of the following points, 1 mark each:
Ruling parties form and run the government after winning a majority (or leading a coalition); they take policy decisions. [1]
Opposition parties have lost the election (or are not in government); they voice different views, criticise the government for its failures and keep it accountable. [1]

Q26. **[3]**

Any three of the following points, 1 mark each:
Without parties, every candidate would be independent; no one could make promises about the direction of the government. [1]
No one would be responsible for running the country - representatives would be accountable only to their constituency, not the nation. [1]
There would be no agency to gather and present different views to the government, and no mechanism to support it or make and justify policies. [1]

Q27. **[5]**

Any five of the following points, 1 mark each:
Division of powers: the Constitution divides powers through the Union List, State List and Concurrent List, each level working independently within its jurisdiction. [1]
Written and supreme Constitution: all governments must function within its limits. [1]
Rigidity: the division of powers cannot be changed easily; amendments affecting the federal structure require the participation of both levels of government. [1]
Independent judiciary: the Supreme Court and High Courts interpret the Constitution and act as umpires in disputes between the Union and the states. [1]
Dual government: there are two levels of government, the Union government for the whole country and state governments for each state, separately answerable to the people. [1]

OR

Any five of the following points, 1 mark each:
Democracy promotes equality: every individual's vote has equal value, whatever their background. [1]
It has strengthened the dignity of women: their claim to equal respect and treatment in public life is now publicly recognised. [1]
It has strengthened the claims of Dalits: untouchability is abolished and people can openly demand equal treatment. [1]
It guarantees freedom of expression, association and movement, which no dictatorship can assure. [1]
Passion for respect and freedom is the basis of all democratic struggles - this passion is honoured only by democracy. [1]

Q28. **[4]**

(i) 59 per cent live in Flanders and speak Dutch, 40 per cent live in Wallonia and speak French, and 1 per cent speak German. [1]
(ii) Ethnic refers to a social division based on shared culture, such as language and religion. [1]
(iii) By power sharing: equal Dutch and French speaking ministers in the central government; state governments not subordinate to the centre; a separate Brussels government with equal representation; and a community government for cultural, educational and language-related issues. [2]

SECTION – D

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

Q29. **[1]**

(b) Money cannot buy all the goods and services needed to live well; income says nothing about education, health or equality. [1]

Q30. **[1]**

(b) Multinational Corporations [1]

Q31. **[1]**

(b) Secondary product [1]

Q32. **[1]**

(b) People accept it in return for goods and services, making trade easier. [1]

Q33. **[1]**

(d) To mitigate the risk of loan default [1]

Q34. **[1]**

(a) [1]

Q35. **[3]**

Any three of the following points, 1 mark each:
Organised sector: security of employment, fixed hours with overtime pay, paid leave, provident fund, gratuity, medical benefits and pension. [1]
Unorganised sector: small, scattered units largely outside government control; rules exist but are not followed; jobs are low-paid and irregular. [1]
Unorganised workers get no overtime, paid leave, holidays or sick leave, can be asked to leave at any time, and depend on the employer's whims. [1]

Q36. **[3]**

Any three of the following points, 1 mark each:
Organise the rural poor, in particular women, into small groups that pool their savings (Rs. 25 to Rs. 100 or more per member) [1]
Members can take small loans from the group itself at interest lower than moneylenders charge [1]
After regular savings for a year or two, the group becomes eligible for a bank loan [1]
The loan is used to create self-employment opportunities; the group is responsible for repayment [1]
The group decides the purpose, amount, interest and repayment schedule of loans to members [1]

Q37. **[3]**

Any three of the following points, 1 mark each:
Liberalisation means the removal of government barriers on foreign trade and investment [1]
Indian producers were freed to compete in world markets; foreign producers could enter India (e.g. foreign brands of cars and electronics in the Indian market) [1]
Foreign investment inflows rose as MNCs set up offices and factories in India [1]
Result: greater integration of Indian markets with world markets in goods, services and investment [1]

Q38. **[5]**

Any five of the following points, 1 mark each:
Agro-industries such as sugar, cotton textile and food processing use farm produce as raw material. [1]
Industries supply inputs such as tractors, pumps, fertilisers, pesticides and plastic pipes that raise farm productivity. [1]
Higher farm incomes create demand for industrial goods such as consumer durables, automobiles and clothing. [1]
Agro-based industries, cold storage and processing generate rural employment and add value to farm output. [1]
Growth of one sector supports the other, and together they raise national income and reduce poverty (any five, explained). [1]

OR

Any five of the following points, 1 mark each:
Liberalisation means removing barriers on foreign trade and investment [1]
It allowed foreign producers to enter Indian markets and Indian producers to compete in world markets [1]
Imports of goods and services increased: consumers gained choice, producers gained inputs and technology [1]
Foreign investment inflows increased as MNCs set up offices, factories and joint ventures in India [1]
The freer flow of goods, services and investment integrated India with the world economy — accelerating globalisation [1]

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