CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

CBSE 2026-27

Social Science

Subject Code: 087 | Class X

Marking Scheme – Sample Question Paper – Set 3

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 3. 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]**

(a) Bible [1]

Q2. **[1]**

(b) Smallpox [1]

Q3. **[1]**

(c) Bhimrao Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi [1]

Q4. **[1]**

(b) [1]

Q5. **[2]**

Cheap popular books and printed tracts became available to poorer readers, for example from Battala in Calcutta [1]
Reading and listening in groups carried social reform ideas to people who could not afford costly books [1]

Q6. **[3]**

On 13 April 1919 a crowd of villagers who had come to Amritsar for a fair gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwala Bagh. [1]
Being from outside the city, they were unaware of the martial law that had been imposed. [1]
General Dyer blocked the exit points and opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds. [1]

OR

Gutenberg developed a printing press with movable metal type in the mid-fifteenth century [1]
Printing made books cheaper and quicker to produce; his Bible was printed in about 180 copies [1]
The printed book spread rapidly across Europe, making knowledge and religious texts available to a much wider public [1]

Q7. **[5]**

In Chinese cities such as Suzhou and Hangzhou, a growing urban market created demand for printed books [1]
Print was used for popular fiction, drama, poetry and illustrated books for entertainment [1]
Merchants used print to gather trade information and for practical purposes such as calendars and guides [1]
Rich women, wives of scholar-officials and courtesans took up reading and publishing, widening the readership [1]
Printing diversified further in the late nineteenth century, when Western techniques and Shanghai became centres of new print culture [1]

OR

The 1848 attempt by middle-class professionals (Frankfurt Parliament) to unite Germany through constitutional monarchy failed, showing unification "from below" was not possible [1]
The initiative passed to Prussia; its chief minister Otto von Bismarck, backed by the Prussian army and bureaucracy, planned the unification "from above" through "blood and iron" [1]
Prussia fought three wars over seven years — with Denmark (1864), Austria (1866) and France (1870-71) [1]
Victory in the Franco-Prussian war completed the process, and the proclamation of the German Empire took place [1]
In January 1871, the Prussian King William I was proclaimed German Emperor (Kaiser) in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles, with the German states united under Prussian leadership [1]

Q8. **[4]**

(i) It is one of the oldest surviving books printed with movable metal type, showing that metal-type printing existed in Korea well before Gutenberg. [1]
(ii) Because it is among the world's oldest surviving books printed with movable metal type, which gives it outstanding historical value. [1]

(iii) It contains the essential features of Zen Buddhism, giving direct insight into its teachings. [1]
It records about 150 monks from India, China and Korea, showing the wide network of Buddhist exchange. [1]

Q9. **[2]**

(a) Madras (Chennai, Tamil Nadu) [1]
(b) Ahmedabad (Gujarat) [1]

Alternative for Visually Impaired candidates:
(a) Madras (Chennai, Tamil Nadu) [1]
(b) Ahmedabad (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]**

(b) Narmada Bachao Andolan [1]

Q11. **[1]**

(a) Wheat [1]

Q12. **[1]**

(c) Energy minerals [1]

Q13. **[1]**

(b) Agro-based, mineral-based, marine-based, forest-based [1]

Q14. **[1]**

(d) Laterite [1]

Q15. **[1]**

(a) [1]

Q16. **[2]**

Strict legal protection and ban on hunting under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 [1]
Establishing national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and tiger reserves as protected areas [1]

Q17. **[5]**

About 300 districts have shown a water-level decline of over 4 metres in the past 20 years [1]
Nearly one-third of the country overuses groundwater, and at this rate 60 per cent could be doing so in 25 years [1]
Hotspots are agriculturally prosperous Punjab and western U.P., hard-rock plateaus of central and south India, some coastal areas and rapidly growing towns [1]
Consequences include drying wells, rising pumping costs, salinity and loss of livelihoods [1]
Remedies such as efficient irrigation, recharge, crop diversification and firm policy control are needed so that resources serve future generations [1]

OR

Industries lead to economic growth, but unchecked they also cause environmental degradation through air, water, thermal and noise pollution, so development must be sustainable [1]
Industries must produce eco-friendly products and dump wastes responsibly at specified places away from land and water sources [1]
Waste should be treated well before dumping so that it is useful for purposes other than drinking, and the reuse-recycle-refuse approach should be adopted [1]
Use of the latest technology — filters and scrubbers in stacks, effluent treatment plants and clean fuels — helps industries

control pollution and move towards a sustainable mode of operation [1]
Example: NTPC's ISO 14001-certified environment management shows that energy corporations can expand while preserving water, land and air quality [1]

Q18. **[4]**

(i) Magnetite, with iron content up to 70 per cent [1]
(ii) Hematite [1]
(iii) Iron ore is the raw material for steel, which is the base of machinery, railways, tools and buildings [1]

Q19. **[3]**

(a) Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh, the major wheat belt of the north-western Indo-Gangetic plain [1]
(b) Kakrapara Atomic Power Station, on the Tapi river in Tapi district, Gujarat [1]
(c) Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, a major textile centre of northern India [1]

Alternative for Visually Impaired candidates:
(a) Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh, the major wheat belt of the north-western Indo-Gangetic plain [1]
(b) Gujarat [1]
(c) Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, a major textile centre of northern 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) Feminists [1]

Q21. **[1]**

(c) Representative democracies [1]

Q22. **[1]**

(b) It follows due procedures and deliberation [1]

Q23. **[1]**

(a) [1]

Q24. **[2]**

Any two of the following points, 1 mark each:
There is no official religion for the Indian State and the Constitution does not give special status to any religion. [1]
It provides freedom to all to profess, practise and propagate any religion, prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, and allows state intervention to ensure equality within religious communities. [1]

Q25. **[2]**

Any two of the following points, 1 mark each:
Democracies grant universal adult franchise: every adult citizen has one vote and one vote has one value. [1]
Individuals from any caste, religion, gender or economic background have an equal say in choosing their representatives. [1]

Q26. **[3]**

Any three of the following points, 1 mark each:
It reduces the possibility of conflict between social groups, avoiding political disorder and instability. [1]
It accommodates diversities, giving every group a share in decision making. [1]
It is the spirit of democracy: citizens have a right to be consulted, and participation makes the government legitimate. [1]

Q27. **[5]**

Any five of the following points, 1 mark each:
Since the sole aim of parties is to win elections, they tend to use short-cuts to power. [1]
Parties nominate candidates who can raise money - the rich and those with money connections get tickets. [1]
In some cases, parties support criminals who can win elections, since winning matters more than clean politics. [1]
In many constituencies, candidates with criminal cases have an advantage, as muscle power influences voters and poll workers. [1]
The result: elections become expensive and unfair, the cycle of money-muscle influence deepens, and ordinary citizens lose faith. [1]

OR

Any five of the following points, 1 mark each:
A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise and who have to live with its effects. [1]
People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed, and a legitimate government gives citizens a stake in the system through participation. [1]
Power is shared horizontally among the legislature, executive and judiciary (checks and balances), and vertically among central, state and local governments. [1]
Power is shared among social and religious groups, as with Belgium's community government and India's reservations. [1]
Parties, pressure groups and movements also share power by competing for and influencing it, so no single centre controls democratic government. [1]

Q28. **[4]**

(i) A group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in government, agreeing on policies and programmes to promote the collective good. [1]
(ii) Representative democracies need agencies to gather views, form governments and make or oppose policies - and political parties arose to perform exactly these functions. [1]
(iii) Without them every candidate would be independent, no one would be responsible for the country, no agency would present different views, and there would be no mechanism to support or restrain the government. [2]

SECTION – D

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

Q29. **[1]**

(b) Income [1]

Q30. **[1]**

(b) Education, Health and Per Capita Income [1]

Q31. **[1]**

(a) Primary - Mining [1]

Q32. **[1]**

(b) It can be withdrawn on demand and used to make payments by cheque, so it acts as a medium of exchange [1]

Q33. **[1]**

(d) Liberalisation [1]

Q34. **[1]**

(b) [1]

Q35. **[3]**

Any three of the following points, 1 mark each:
Overuse of groundwater: 300 districts report declining water tables; one-third of the country is overusing reserves [1]
Exhaustion of non-renewable resources: crude oil and natural gas reserves are limited and being consumed rapidly [1]

Environmental degradation and pollution do not respect state or national boundaries, harming everyone [1]
Present consumption patterns, if continued, will leave too little for future generations [1]
Hence development must be planned so that resources last for the future [1]

Q36. **[3]**

Any three of the following points, 1 mark each:
The RBI issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government — no other body may issue currency [1]
It supervises the functioning of formal sources of credit (banks and cooperatives) [1]
It ensures that loans are given not only to profit-making businesses but also to small cultivators, small borrowers and rural households [1]
It sets rules (e.g. collateral and documentation requirements) that banks must follow, protecting depositors and borrowers [1]

Q37. **[3]**

Any three of the following points, 1 mark each:
Small factories must be registered with the government and follow laws such as the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act and Shops and Establishments Act. [1]
The government can provide loans and training to help unemployed educated youth start their own business. [1]
Workers should get medical benefits, and under the laws the employer must ensure facilities such as drinking water and a safe working environment. [1]

Q38. **[5]**

Any five of the following points, 1 mark each:
Composition: 15-20 members, usually from one neighbourhood, mostly women; savings of Rs. 25-100+ per member depending on ability to save [1]
Working: the group meets and saves regularly; the pool funds small loans to members [1]
Interest charged on these loans is less than what moneylenders charge [1]
After a year or two of regular savings, the group qualifies for a bank loan; the loan is in the group's name, for self-employment [1]
Decisions (purpose, amount, interest, repayment schedule) are taken by members; non-repayment by any member is followed up seriously by all [1]
The group's collective repayment responsibility lets banks lend without collateral [1]

OR

Any five of the following points, 1 mark each:
Undertake MGNREGA works such as cleaning ponds, building village roads and drains to provide wage employment. [1]
Set up a cooperative milk society or dairy to give farmers a platform to sell milk and employ villagers. [1]
Start small-scale and cottage industries such as handloom, food processing, dal mill and cold storage. [1]
Develop tourism and handicrafts in suitable villages, and create service jobs in transport, storage and repair. [1]
Provide skill training and credit for self-employment through self-help groups and banks (any five, explained). [1]

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