CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

CBSE 2026-27

Social Science

Subject Code: 087 | Class X

Marking Scheme – Sample Question Paper – Set 5

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 5. 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]**

(d) The abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital. [1]

Q2. **[1]**

(a) By providing a platform for shared feelings of oppression [1]

Q3. **[1]**

(d) Abolition of the salt tax [1]

Q4. **[1]**

(a) [1]

Q5. **[2]**

The Simon Commission (1928) had no Indian members and was boycotted across the country. [1]
Viceroy Irwin rejected Gandhiji's eleven demands, and the Congress at Lahore (1929) declared Purna Swaraj as its goal. [1]

Q6. **[3]**

Print popularised the ideas of Enlightenment thinkers such as Voltaire and Rousseau [1]
Their writings attacked the sacred authority of the Church and the despotic power of the state, eroding the legitimacy of a social order based on tradition [1]
A critical, rational public re-evaluated all values and institutions, and literature mocking royalty fuelled hostility to the monarch [1]

OR

The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value falling from Rs 102 crore to Rs 57 crore. [1]
Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed and foreign cloth burnt, and merchants refused to trade in foreign goods. [1]
The making and wearing of khadi and Indian textiles became popular and production of Indian mills and handlooms grew. [1]

Q7. **[5]**

An event that mobilised nationalist feeling among the educated elite across Europe was the Greek War of Independence — Greece had been part of the Ottoman Empire since the fifteenth century [1]
The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off a struggle for independence, which began in 1821 [1]
Support came from West Europeans — writers and artists lauded Greece as the cradle of European civilisation and mobilised public opinion for its struggle [1]
The English poet Lord Byron organised funds and later went to fight in the war, where he died of fever at Missolonghi in 1824 [1]
The Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised Greece as an independent nation — success that strengthened nationalist aspirations elsewhere in Europe [1]

OR

Traders and travellers introduced new crops to the lands they travelled. [1]
Ready foodstuffs in distant parts of the world may share common origins, such as spaghetti and noodles, or Arab traders may have taken pasta to fifth-century Sicily. [1]
Similar foods were known in India and Japan, so their true origins may never be known; such guesswork suggests long-distance contact even in the pre-modern world. [1]
Many common foods such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chillies and sweet potatoes were not known to our ancestors until about five centuries ago. [1]
These foods were only introduced in Europe and Asia after Christopher Columbus accidentally discovered the Americas. [1]

Q8. **[4]**

(i) To give the government enormous powers to repress political activities and control nationalist agitation. [1]
(ii) He launched a nationwide satyagraha beginning with a hartal on 6 April 1919, because the Act was an unjust law that allowed detention without trial. [1]
(iii) It provoked widespread protests, hartals and demonstrations across the country [1]
its harsh provisions, passed against Indian opposition, deepened anger, which culminated in the Jallianwala Bagh massacre on 13 April 1919. [1]

Q9. **[2]**

(a) Nagpur (Maharashtra) [1]
(b) Dandi (Gujarat) [1]

Alternative for Visually Impaired candidates:
(a) Nagpur (Maharashtra) [1]
(b) Dandi (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) I-d, II-c, III-b, IV-a [1]

Q11. **[1]**

(d) It earns no foreign exchange for the country. [1]

Q12. **[1]**

(b) Mining [1]

Q13. **[1]**

(a) Only I, II and III are correct. [1]

Q14. **[1]**

(b) Rajasthan [1]

Q15. **[1]**

(a) [1]

Q16. **[2]**

Primitive subsistence farming produces mainly for family consumption with little surplus, whereas commercial farming produces for the market [1]
Primitive farming uses simple tools and family labour, whereas commercial farming uses HYV seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and machines [1]

Q17. **[5]**

Non-conventional sources such as solar, wind, tidal and geothermal energy are renewable and inexhaustible [1]
They are clean sources and produce little pollution, which helps control climate change [1]
They reduce dependence on imported fuels and improve energy security, as in the use of wind farms in Tamil Nadu [1]
They are useful in remote areas, for example through solar street lights and small biogas plants [1]
They provide employment and support rural development through decentralised power generation [1]

OR

Project Tiger was launched in 1973 to save tigers and their habitats [1]

Tiger reserves and national parks restrict human interference in core habitats [1]
Legal protection under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 and ban on poaching and trade in tiger parts [1]
Involvement of local communities and relocation of people from core areas where needed [1]
Tiger conservation also protects other species and biotypes, as the tiger is a flagship species [1]

Q18. **[4]**

(i) Tiger population had fallen to 1,827 from about 55,000, so the tiger needed urgent protection and conservation as an endangered species [1]
(ii) India and Nepal provide habitat to about two-thirds of the surviving tiger population in the world [1]
(iii) Poaching for trade in tiger skins and bones [1]
shrinking habitat, depletion of prey base species and growing human population [1]

Q19. **[3]**

(a) Sardar Sarovar Dam - on river Narmada, Gujarat [1]
(b) Ramagundam Thermal Power Plant, on the Godavari in Peddapalli district, Telangana [1]
(c) Bhilai Steel Plant, Chhattisgarh [1]

Alternative for Visually Impaired candidates:
(a) Sardar Sarovar Dam - on river Narmada, Gujarat [1]
(b) Telangana [1]
(c) Bhilai Steel Plant, Chhattisgarh [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) Corruption [1]

Q21. **[1]**

(c) State governments subordinate to the central government [1]

Q22. **[1]**

(a) 1 and 2 [1]

Q23. **[1]**

(a) [1]

Q24. **[2]**

Any two of the following points, 1 mark each:
Democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion: the majority always needs to work with the minority so that everyone lives together peacefully. [1]
Rule by majority means that the majority has the largest share in numbers or representation, but its rule must respect and accommodate the minority. [1]

Q25. **[2]**

Any two of the following points, 1 mark each:
The Supreme Court interprets the Constitution and the powers of the different levels of government. [1]
It acts as an umpire, settling disputes between the Union government and the states. [1]

Q26. **[3]**

Any three of the following points, 1 mark each:
The Constitution gives no religion the status of a state religion and treats all citizens equally irrespective of faith. [1]

It guarantees freedom of religion to all and prohibits religious discrimination. [1]
It allows the state to intervene in religious matters to ensure equality within religious communities, making Indian secularism positive, not merely a wall of separation. [1]

Q27. **[5]**

Any five of the following points, 1 mark each:
Ensure equal wages for the same work by strictly enforcing the Equal Wages Act. [1]
Recognise, reduce and redistribute unpaid care work; provide childcare facilities and parental leave so that household work is shared. [1]
Guarantee equal access to education, skills and professional training for girls and women so they can enter every occupation. [1]
Ensure equal recruitment and promotion opportunities in both public and private employment, with action against workplace discrimination and harassment. [1]
Support women's entrepreneurship with credit, markets and social security, and provide maternity benefits so motherhood does not end careers. [1]

OR

Any five of the following points, 1 mark each:
The Constitution was amended (73rd and 74th Amendments) to make the third tier of democracy more powerful and effective. [1]
It became constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies, conducted by an independent State Election Commission in each state. [1]
Seats were reserved in local bodies and their executive heads for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. [1]
At least one-third of all positions were reserved for women. [1]
State governments were required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies, giving them real resources. [1]

Q28. **[4]**

(i) The right to vote - universal adult franchise, one person, one vote, one value. [1]
(ii) The Right to Information, which promotes transparency in governance. [1]
(iii) Its decisions follow correct procedures, making them more acceptable and effective; and it is a legitimate, people's own government with transparency that non-democracies lack. [2]

SECTION – D

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

Q29. **[1]**

(a) Country A [1]

Q30. **[1]**

(d) Private Sector [1]

Q31. **[1]**

(d) Banks [1]

Q32. **[1]**

(b) Reserve Bank of India [1]

Q33. **[1]**

(b) Globalisation [1]

Q34. **[1]**

(c) [1]

Q35. **[3]**

Any three of the following points, 1 mark each:
The cost of informal loans is much higher and often leads to a debt trap; people who might wish to start a new enterprise by borrowing may not do so because of the high cost of borrowing [1]
Most loans from informal lenders carry a very high interest rate and do little to increase the income of the borrowers; banks and cooperatives must increase their lending, particularly in rural areas, so the dependence on informal sources reduces [1]
Formal credit must be distributed more equally so that the poor can benefit from the cheaper loans [1]
More formal lending would lead to higher incomes; people could then borrow cheaply to grow crops, do business, set up small-scale industries — cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development [1]

Q36. **[3]**

Any three of the following points, 1 mark each:
Invest in projects such as construction of dams, canals and roads in the village, which employ people directly. [1]
Government can invest in transport and storage services, creating jobs in logistics (trucks, godowns). [1]
Promote industries and services such as banking, trade, dal mills, cold storage and honey collection centres in semi-rural areas, and open training and credit centres to help people become self-employed (any three, explained). [1]

Q37. **[3]**

Any three of the following points, 1 mark each:
Sustainable development aims at fulfilling the needs of today without compromising the needs of future generations [1]
Sustainability is the capability to use resources judiciously and maintain the ecological balance [1]
It lays emphasis on environmental protection and checking environmental degradation [1]
Since resources like groundwater and crude oil are limited, overuse today would deprive future generations [1]
(any three; official MS value points) [1]

Q38. **[5]**

Any five of the following points, 1 mark each:
Rapid improvement in technology has stimulated the globalisation process [1]
Transport: much faster delivery of goods across long distances at lower costs is now possible [1]
ICT developments: telecommunication (telegraph, telephone including mobile phones, fax), computers and the internet have been changing rapidly [1]
These facilities are used to contact one another around the world, access information instantly and communicate from remote areas, aided by satellite communication devices [1]
Together, fast movement of goods and instant information link markets and producers across countries [1]

OR

Any five of the following points, 1 mark each:
Rohan (organised sector) has security of employment, fixed working hours with overtime pay, paid leave, holidays, provident fund and gratuity. [1]
Rohan also gets medical benefits, a safe working environment as required by law, and pension on retirement. [1]
Sumit (unorganised sector) works in small, scattered units largely outside government control, where rules exist but are not followed. [1]
Sumit's job is low-paid and irregular, with no overtime, paid leave, holidays or sick leave, and he can be asked to leave without reason when work is less. [1]
Judgement: the organised sector gives security and benefits, while the unorganised sector offers availability of work but with insecurity and low pay (to be assessed as a whole). [1]

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