CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

CBSE 2026-27

Social Science

Subject Code: 087 | Class X

Marking Scheme – Sample Question Paper – Set 6

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 6. 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) Vallabhbhai Patel [1]

Q2. **[1]**

(c) Potatoes [1]

Q3. **[1]**

(d) Increased speed and accuracy of print [1]

Q4. **[1]**

(a) [1]

Q5. **[2]**

Romanticism was a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment — artists, poets and writers criticised the glorification of reason and science and focused instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings [1]
Their effort to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a cultural past, was the basis of nationalism — as in Herder's das volk, the collection of folktales by the Grimm brothers, and the use of folk songs in nationalist claims [1]

Q6. **[3]**

Gandhiji found in salt a powerful bond that could unite the nation, because it was consumed by all rich and poor alike. [1]
His eleven demands to Irwin, especially the abolition of the salt tax, made the issue one of general interest. [1]
People across the country made salt, picketed salt depots, refused to pay taxes and boycotted foreign goods. [1]

OR

Ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) marked the identity of a sovereign people; a new tricolour flag replaced the former royal standard of the Bourbons [1]
The Estates General, elected by the body of active citizens, was renamed the National Assembly; new hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated [1]
A centralised administrative system was introduced, internal customs duties abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures adopted; Parisian French became the common language of the nation [1]

Q7. **[5]**

Novels, autobiographies and essays flourished as printed works reached a larger reading public [1]
Periodicals and newspapers carried essays, reviews and commentary on social issues [1]
Poetry, romantic plays and anthologies of literary masterpieces became popular with new readers [1]
Women began to publish their poetry and plays, and courtesans wrote about their lives [1]
Cheap popular ballads and chapbooks added forms for ordinary readers [1]

OR

Indian merchants and industrialists had made large profits in the First World War and wanted to expand business free of colonial restrictions. [1]
They wanted protection against foreign imports and a rupee-sterling ratio that would discourage imports. [1]
They formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress (1920) and FICCI (1927), led by Purshottamdas Thakurdas and G.D. Birla, which attacked colonial control over the economy. [1]
They gave financial assistance to the movement and refused to buy or sell imported goods. [1]
After the failure of the Round Table Conference, business groups became less enthusiastic, fearing militancy and socialism. [1]

Q8. **[4]**

(i) To answer British views that Indians were backward, and to instil pride by showing India's past achievements. [1]
(ii) That it was followed by a period of decline when India was colonised. [1]
(iii) Icons and symbols gave people a shared image to identify with the nation [1]
they inspired a feeling of nationalism that cut across regions and groups. [1]

Q9. **[2]**

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

(d) Tamil Nadu — Bhilai [1]

Q11. **[1]**

(a) Deforestation [1]

Q12. **[1]**

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

Q13. **[1]**

(b) Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan [1]

Q14. **[1]**

(b) Black soil, light rainfall, high temperature and bright sunshine [1]

Q15. **[1]**

(a) [1]

Q16. **[2]**

Conventional fossil fuel reserves are limited and getting depleted, so alternatives are needed [1]
Non-conventional sources are renewable, clean and reduce pollution and dependence on imports [1]

Q17. **[5]**

Industries discharge organic and chemical effluents — dyes, detergents, acids, pesticides and heavy metals — into rivers and lakes, making the water poisonous for fish, plants and humans [1]
Thermal plants and factories release hot water, raising water temperature, reducing dissolved oxygen and killing aquatic life [1]
Pumping of untreated industrial waste and radioactive substances seeps into groundwater, so wells and tubewells get contaminated; industrial waste also carries germs and pathogens [1]
Measures: treating effluents before discharge, installing common effluent treatment plants, and recycling industrial water [1]
Measures: regulating groundwater extraction and rainwater harvesting in industrial units, and strict monitoring with penalties under pollution control laws [1]

OR

Uneven rainfall in space and time and rising demand from population growth [1]
Over-exploitation, excessive irrigation and unequal access to water [1]

Pollution of rivers, lakes and groundwater reduces usable supply [1]
Consequences include crop losses, health problems, migration and conflicts over water [1]
Measures include rainwater harvesting, efficient irrigation, reuse of wastewater and public awareness [1]

Q18. **[4]**

(i) Wheat and rice [1]
(ii) Punjab (or Haryana / western Uttar Pradesh) [1]
(iii) Declining soil fertility [1]
Falling groundwater levels [1]

Q19. **[3]**

(a) Kerala, the leading natural rubber-producing state of India [1]
(b) Singrauli Thermal Power Plant, in Singrauli district, Madhya Pradesh [1]
(c) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport, Kolkata (West Bengal) [1]

Alternative for Visually Impaired candidates:
(a) Kerala [1]
(b) Singrauli Thermal Power Plant, in Singrauli district, Madhya Pradesh [1]
(c) West Bengal [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]**

(b) power is shared among governments at different levels [1]

Q21. **[1]**

(c) Odia [1]

Q22. **[1]**

(d) Panchayat [1]

Q23. **[1]**

(a) [1]

Q24. **[2]**

Any two of the following points, 1 mark each:
Power is shared among the central government, state governments and local governments at different levels. [1]
This federal division accommodates India's diversities, giving each level autonomy in its sphere and reducing conflicts. [1]

Q25. **[2]**

Any two of the following points, 1 mark each:
They raise and highlight issues through press statements, agitations and movements for the solution of people's problems. [1]
Their leaders and activists bring people's demands to the government and criticise its wrong policies, influencing public thinking. [1]

Q26. **[3]**

Any three of the following points, 1 mark each:
In a federal form, power is divided between two or more levels of government, each with its own constitutionally guaranteed jurisdiction. [1]

In a unitary form, there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the centre, which can pass orders to them. [1]
Federal governments are answerable to the people at each level, whereas in a unitary system the central government is supreme. [1]

Q27. **[5]**

Any five of the following points, 1 mark each:
The 1956 Act declared Sinhala the only official language, disregarding Tamil, and the state favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs. [1]
The new constitution privileged Sinhala-Buddhist interests and the government protected and promoted Buddhism, making Tamils feel the state was insensitive to their religion and culture. [1]
Sri Lankan Tamils felt alienated because their language, culture and equal opportunity were ignored, and their demands for regional autonomy and equality were repeatedly denied. [1]
Distrust between the two communities turned into widespread conflict, and by the 1980s several organisations demanded an independent Tamil Eelam in the north and east. [1]
The conflict became a civil war in which thousands were killed, many families became refugees, and the social, cultural and economic life of the country suffered a terrible setback. [1]

OR

Any five of the following points, 1 mark each:
Parties contest elections, choosing candidates and campaigning for votes. [1]
Parties put forward different policies and programmes, and voters choose from among them. [1]
Parties play a decisive role in making laws for the country. [1]
Parties form and run governments; those that lose elections play the role of opposition, voicing different views and criticising failures. [1]
Parties shape public opinion and provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes. [1]

Q28. **[4]**

(i) A few gram panchayats are grouped together to form a panchayat samiti (block or mandal), and the members of the panchayat samiti are elected by all the panchayat members in that area. [1]
(ii) Municipalities are set up in towns while big cities are constituted into municipal corporations; the political head of a municipality is the municipal chairperson, while in a municipal corporation the office is called the mayor. [1]
(iii) It is the largest experiment in democracy in the world, with about 36 lakh elected representatives; it brings government closer to the people, allows direct participation in decision-making, and through reservations gives voice to women and weaker sections. [2]

SECTION – D

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

Q29. **[1]**

(d) Kerala [1]

Q30. **[1]**

(a) Private Sector [1]

Q31. **[1]**

(c) Organized sector [1]

Q32. **[1]**

(b) Cost of Credit [1]

Q33. **[1]**

(a) Removing barriers on trade [1]

Q34. **[1]**

(c) [1]

Q35. **[3]**

Any three of the following points, 1 mark each:
The tertiary sector is a basic service sector, whereas primary and secondary sectors produce goods. [1]
It supports and helps the development of primary and secondary sectors, assisting the production process. [1]
It provides services such as transport, banking and communication, and generates more employment than other sectors (any three). [1]

Q36. **[3]**

Any three of the following points, 1 mark each:
ICT allows producers and buyers across countries to contact each other instantly and cheaply [1]
Telecommunication (telephone, mobile, fax) and the internet, aided by satellites, move information across the world in seconds [1]
This instant information flow lets orders, payments and designs cross borders quickly, integrating markets [1]
Example: a designer in one country sends blueprints online to a factory in another for immediate production [1]

Q37. **[3]**

Any three of the following points, 1 mark each:
Development goals vary because people's situations, needs and priorities differ [1]
A landless rural labourer seeks more days of work, better wages and an end to social discrimination [1]
A prosperous farmer may want assured irrigation and higher support prices for crops [1]
A girl from a rich family may seek freedom and equality with her brother rather than more income [1]
So development for one person may not be development for another, and income is not the only goal [1]

Q38. **[5]**

Any five of the following points, 1 mark each:
In a barter system goods are exchanged directly, so each person must want what the other offers — double coincidence of wants [1]
Money, as the intermediate in exchange, removes this requirement: sell anything for money, buy anything with it [1]
Modern forms of money: currency (paper notes and coins) — not made of precious metals, of no use in itself [1]
The currency is authorised by the government: the RBI issues notes on behalf of the Central Government; the law legalises the rupee as a medium of payment that cannot be refused [1]
Deposits with banks payable on demand (demand deposits) act as money through cheques [1]
Because it is universally accepted, money makes trade and exchange easy at any scale [1]

OR

Any five of the following points, 1 mark each:
Development goals depend on a person's situation, occupation and social position, not just on income [1]
A landless rural labourer wants more days of work, better wages and an end to discrimination [1]
A prosperous farmer wants assured water, hardy seeds and higher support prices [1]
An urban unemployed youth seeks employment opportunities; a girl from a rich family may seek freedom equal to her brother's [1]
What counts as development for one group may be harmful to another, e.g. a dam benefits cities but displaces villagers [1]
So policymakers must weigh different goals, and development cannot be judged by income alone [1]

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