CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

CBSE 2026-27

Social Science

Subject Code: 087 | Class X

Marking Scheme – Sample Question Paper – Set 7

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 7. 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, II, III, I [1]

Q2. **[1]**

(b) Treaty of Constantinople [1]

Q3. **[1]**

(d) Clothes and spices [1]

Q4. **[1]**

(a) [1]

Q5. **[2]**

Movable metal type could be reused to compose many pages quickly [1]
Many copies could be printed in less time and with less labour than hand copying [1]

Q6. **[3]**

Traders and travellers introduced new crops to the lands they travelled, so foods moved across regions. [1]
Ready foods like noodles and pasta may share common origins in distant parts of the world, suggesting contact even in the pre-modern world. [1]
Foods such as potatoes, tomatoes, chillies and maize from the Americas reached Europe and Asia after Columbus, showing exchange across continents. [1]

OR

Buddhist monks carried woodblock printing technology from China to Japan and Korea [1]
Printed sutras and religious texts were distributed to spread Buddhist teachings to wider audiences [1]
This built a culture of printed religious literature and encouraged wider printing among lay readers [1]

Q7. **[5]**

Rich peasants such as the Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh, producers of commercial crops, were hit by trade depression and the government's refusal to reduce revenue. [1]
Poor peasants could not pay rent and wanted the unpaid rent remitted, so they joined the movement. [1]
Business classes wanted protection against foreign imports and expected that swaraj would remove colonial restrictions on business. [1]
Industrial working classes were affected by poor working conditions and low wages, and many joined protests and strikes. [1]
Women came out of their homes in large numbers to join marches, picketing and salt making. [1]

OR

There was no British nation before the 18th century; the primary identity of the people was with the region or the local lord — England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland were distinct [1]
The English parliament, which had seized power from the monarchy in the bloodless revolution of 1688, was the instrument through which the nation-state was fashioned [1]
The Act of Union 1707 between England and Scotland resulted in the United Kingdom of Great Britain, with English dominance imposing its culture — Scotland's Gaelic language and national dress (kilt, tartan) were suppressed [1]
Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801 after the failure of the United Irishmen's revolt [1]
The symbols of the new Britain — the Union Jack, the national anthem (God Save Our Noble King) and the English language — were actively promoted, while the older nations survived only as subordinate partners [1]

Q8. **[4]**

(i) The Irish Press Laws. [1]
(ii) Vernacular newspapers were becoming nationalist and criticising colonial rule, and the government feared that such ideas would spread and weaken its control. [1]
(iii) The power to censor newspapers and control what they published. [1]
The power to seize printing presses and demand securities from printers and publishers. [1]

Q9. **[2]**

(a) Champaran (Bihar) [1]
(b) Amritsar, Jallianwala Bagh (Punjab) [1]

Alternative for Visually Impaired candidates:
(a) Champaran (Bihar) [1]
(b) Amritsar, Jallianwala Bagh (Punjab) [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) Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit [1]

Q11. **[1]**

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

Q12. **[1]**

(c) Meghalaya [1]

Q13. **[1]**

(c) Wheat [1]

Q14. **[1]**

(d) Odisha [1]

Q15. **[1]**

(a) [1]

Q16. **[2]**

Treating industrial effluents and hot water before releasing them into rivers and ponds [1]
Recycling water and harvesting rainwater in industries, and regulating the use of groundwater by industries [1]

Q17. **[5]**

Deforestation for fuel, timber and cultivation exposes the soil to erosion [1]
Over-grazing removes the vegetation cover and compacts the soil [1]
Mining and quarrying remove topsoil and leave waste on the land [1]
Over-irrigation and unscientific farming cause waterlogging and salinisation, reducing fertility [1]
Measures include afforestation, shelter belts, proper grazing management, control of mining and treatment of industrial effluents [1]

OR

Coal is the main fuel for thermal power plants, which generate most of India's electricity [1]
Coal is used in steel-making, cement and other industries as a source of heat and energy [1]
Gondwana coalfields such as Jharia, Raniganj, Bokaro and Singrauli hold about 98 per cent of India's coal reserves [1]
Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal are the major coal-producing states [1]
Coal is found in eastern and central India in river valleys of the Damodar, Mahanadi and Son [1]

Q18. **[4]**

(i) It is viable socio-economically and environmentally and does not face the opposition that multi-purpose projects face [1]
(ii) Rain falling on rooftops is collected through pipes or channels and stored in tanks for drinking and domestic use [1]
(iii) Guls or kuls diversion channels of the Western Himalayas [1]
Khadins of Jaisalmer, johads of Rajasthan or inundation channels of Bengal (any one) [1]

Q19. **[3]**

(a) Forest (mountain) soil [1]
(b) Mumbai High offshore oil field, Arabian Sea off Mumbai, Maharashtra [1]
(c) Thiruvananthapuram Software Technology Park, Kerala [1]

Alternative for Visually Impaired candidates:
(a) Forest (mountain) soil [1]
(b) Mumbai High offshore oil field, Arabian Sea off Mumbai, Maharashtra [1]
(c) Thiruvananthapuram Software Technology Park, 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]**

(a) Union List Subjects - Communication [1]

Q21. **[1]**

(a) I, II and III [1]

Q22. **[1]**

(d) Only statement iv is right. [1]

Q23. **[1]**

(a) [1]

Q24. **[2]**

Any two of the following points, 1 mark each:
A vast country like India cannot be run only through the Union and state governments; many problems and issues are best settled at the local level. [1]
Local people have better knowledge of local problems and of where to spend money, and local government allows direct participation in decision-making. [1]

Q25. **[2]**

Any two of the following points, 1 mark each:
Democracy is rule by the people through free and fair elections, with accountability, transparency and fundamental rights; dictatorship is rule by one person or group without accountability. [1]
In a democracy, citizens can question and change the government; in a dictatorship, dissent is suppressed and the ruler cannot be removed by vote. [1]

Q26. **[3]**

Any three of the following points, 1 mark each:
Parties contest elections: they choose candidates, campaign and canvass for votes. [1]
Parties put forward different policies and programmes, and the voters choose among them; parties also form and run governments. [1]
Parties that lose elections play the role of opposition, criticising the government for its failures and wrong policies. [1]

Q27. **[5]**

Any five of the following points, 1 mark each:
It is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies [1]
Seats are reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes [1]
At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women [1]
An independent State Election Commission has been created in each State to conduct panchayat and municipal elections [1]
State governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies, though the nature of sharing varies from State to State [1]

OR

Any five of the following points, 1 mark each:
Most parties do not practice open and transparent procedures, so there are very few ways for an ordinary worker to rise to the top. [1]
Those who happen to be leaders are in an unfair position: they favour people close to them or even family members. [1]
In many parties, a trend of dynastic succession keeps top positions within one family, which is unfair to other members and bad for democracy. [1]
People without adequate experience or popular support come to occupy positions of power because of their family connections. [1]
Since the personality and dynastic appeal of leaders becomes the party's main asset, parties weaken internally and democracy suffers. [1]

Q28. **[4]**

(i) By giving every group a share in power, it reduces conflict and the chance of disorder. [1]
(ii) Competition among parties ensures power does not remain in one hand; alliances form coalition governments and share power. [1]
(iii) People are the source of all political power, so power shared widely gives everyone a voice and a stake, making the government legitimate and true to democracy's basic principle. [2]

SECTION – D

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

Q29. **[1]**

(b) Nature of activities [1]

Q30. **[1]**

(b) Present generation fulfils its needs while considering the needs of the future generation as well. [1]

Q31. **[1]**

(d) It is authorised by the Government of India. [1]

Q32. **[1]**

(b) Workers are engaged in the unorganised sector. [1]

Q33. **[1]**

(c) It gives a basic idea of economic well-being but hides the income inequality. [1]

Q34. **[1]**

(a) [1]

Q35. **[3]**

Any three of the following points, 1 mark each:
Groundwater is a renewable source, but its recharge is slow and limited compared to the pace of extraction [1]
About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 metres in the past 20 years; nearly one-third of the country is overusing reserves [1]
Overuse is concentrated in agriculturally prosperous regions like Punjab and Western UP, hard-rock plateau areas and growing urban settlements [1]
At the present rate, 60 per cent of the country would be overusing groundwater within 25 years [1]
So rising demand makes sustainable use of groundwater an increasingly complex challenge for development [1]

Q36. **[3]**

Any three of the following points, 1 mark each:
Security of employment: regular, assured work with fixed working hours, and overtime pay if they work more. [1]
Paid leave, holidays, provident fund and gratuity. [1]
Medical benefits, a safe working environment such as drinking water, and pension after retirement. [1]

Q37. **[3]**

Any three of the following points, 1 mark each:
SHG members are responsible collectively for repayment, so banks have assurance of repayment [1]
The group monitors individual members and follows up on non-repayment cases [1]
Regular savings and organised meetings show discipline and reliability, making banks confident to lend [1]

Q38. **[5]**

Any five of the following points, 1 mark each:
Modernises agriculture by supplying machinery and inputs, which raises productivity. [1]
Creates large-scale employment and reduces dependence on agriculture. [1]
Earns foreign exchange through exports and raises national income. [1]
Converts natural products into finished goods of higher value, which makes a country prosperous. [1]
Promotes balanced regional development and supports the tertiary sector through transport and trade (any five, explained). [1]

OR

Any five of the following points, 1 mark each:
Easy small loans from pooled savings at interest below moneylenders' rates [1]
No collateral needed: the group's collective responsibility secures bank loans [1]
Loans create self-employment opportunities (e.g. starting a savoury store, crafts, dairy) [1]
Skill development and training for running successful businesses [1]
Financial discipline through regular saving [1]
Social empowerment: a platform for women to discuss health, nutrition, domestic violence and act together [1]

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