CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

CBSE 2026-27

Social Science

Subject Code: 087 | Class X

Marking Scheme – Sample Question Paper – Set 8

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 8. 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) Buddhism [1]

Q2. **[1]**

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

Q3. **[1]**

(b) Napoleon Bonaparte [1]

Q4. **[1]**

(a) [1]

Q5. **[2]**

Truth is the very substance of the soul and the force comes from knowledge and love within it, not from physical strength. [1]
A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary or seek his destruction, so satyagraha works through moral power without ill will. [1]

Q6. **[3]**

The Revolution transferred sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of citizens — la patrie and le citoyen expressed a new collective identity [1]
The tricolour flag, the National Assembly, new hymns and commemorations of martyrs gave the nation symbols and institutions [1]
Centralised administration, uniform laws, abolition of internal customs duties and a common Parisian French language standardised the nation; the Jacobin clubs and revolutionary wars carried these ideas abroad [1]

OR

Print allowed reformers to publish critiques of orthodox practices and spread them widely, as Ram Mohan Roy did through Samvad Kaumudi [1]
Orthodox groups also printed rival tracts, which led to public debate and controversy over religious practices [1]
Printed reform literature reached new readers, including women and the urban middle class [1]

Q7. **[5]**

Smallpox and other diseases spread deep into the American continent before the Europeans themselves arrived, killing large populations. [1]
The Americans had no immunity to diseases from Europe, so whole communities were erased and resistance collapsed. [1]
Historians describe this as a form of biological warfare, which made conquest easier than military power alone could have achieved. [1]
Weapons, horses, alliances and the search for gold also played a part, so disease was the most powerful factor but not the only one. [1]
On balance the view is largely valid: disease was the most powerful weapon, while military and political factors supported the conquest. [1]

OR

Religious authorities and monarchs feared that printed texts would spread rebellious and irreligious thoughts [1]
Luther's pamphlets and vernacular Bibles raised fears of religious division and loss of Church authority, and censorship lists and bans followed [1]
Some scholars worried that cheap books would undermine the authority of valuable learned literature [1]
Menocchio, an Italian miller, reinterpreted the Bible in his own way and was persecuted for heresy, which illustrated the authorities' fears [1]
Print could be used by many groups to spread competing ideas, so rulers were anxious to control what was printed [1]

Q8. **[4]**

(i) They saw the fight for swaraj as a struggle against high revenue demands. [1]
(ii) The cancellation or reduction of the revenue demands. [1]
(iii) The calling-off did not revise the revenue rates [1]
their hope that swaraj would end their grievance of high revenues was not fulfilled. [1]

Q9. **[2]**

(a) Ahmedabad (Gujarat) [1]
(b) Dandi (Gujarat) [1]
Alternative for Visually Impaired candidates:
(a) Ahmedabad (Gujarat) [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, II, III [1]

Q11. **[1]**

(b) Implementation of stringent policies to control misuse of water [1]

Q12. **[1]**

(a) Kharif [1]

Q13. **[1]**

(a) Non-metallic [1]

Q14. **[1]**

(b) Oil India Limited, owned jointly by the state and private investors [1]

Q15. **[1]**

(a) [1]

Q16. **[2]**

Reserved forests cover more than half of the forest area and are strictly controlled [1]
Protected forests cover about one-third of the forest area and allow local people some rights such as grazing and collecting forest produce [1]

Q17. **[5]**

Chipko Movement in Uttarakhand (1973), where villagers hugged trees to prevent felling [1]
Bishnoi community of Rajasthan protects khejri trees, blackbuck, chinkara and peacocks [1]
Sacred groves maintained by tribal and rural communities protect rare plants and animals [1]
Joint Forest Management involves villagers and the forest department in protecting degraded forests [1]
Bhairodev Dakav Sonchuri in Alwar, where five villages protect 1,200 hectares of forest and ban hunting [1]

OR

Thermal power plants and heavy industries draw large volumes of water for cooling and discharge it back into rivers and lakes at a high temperature [1]
The hot discharge lowers dissolved oxygen in the water, killing fish and aquatic plants and upsetting the food chain of the water body [1]

Heated water also speeds up chemical reactions of other industrial effluents, making the combined pollution more toxic for all users downstream [1]
Measures: cooling the waste water in cooling towers or ponds before releasing it into water bodies [1]
Measures: recycling cooling water in closed circuits and using air-cooled systems to cut the volume of heated discharge; regulating discharge temperatures by pollution control boards [1]

Q18. **[4]**

(i) Sustainable energy uses renewable sources and conservation so that limited resources last for future generations [1]
(ii) Every sector of the economy needs energy, and development plans have required ever-increasing amounts of it [1]
(iii) Every unit saved through conservation reduces the need to generate a new unit [1]

Q19. **[3]**

(a) Rana Pratap Sagar Dam - on river Chambal, Rajasthan [1]
(b) Namrup Thermal Power Plant, in upper Assam near Dibrugarh [1]
(c) Chennai port — Tamil Nadu, east coast [1]

Alternative for Visually Impaired candidates:
(a) Rana Pratap Sagar Dam - on river Chambal, Rajasthan [1]
(b) Assam [1]
(c) Tamil Nadu [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) Providing voting rights equally to men and women. [1]

Q21. **[1]**

(b) Only I, III and IV are correct. [1]

Q22. **[1]**

(a) An accountable government. [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; the Constitution does not give special status to any religion. [1]
The Constitution provides freedom to all to profess, practise and propagate any religion or not to follow any, and prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion. [1]

Q25. **[2]**

Any two of the following points, 1 mark each:
Majoritarianism is the belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants. [1]
In Sri Lanka it meant ignoring the needs and wishes of the minority Tamil community. [1]

Q26. **[3]**

Any three of the following points, 1 mark each:
The constitution prescribed an equal number of Dutch and French speaking ministers in the central government. [1]
Many powers of the central government were given to the state governments of the two regions, which are not subordinate to the centre. [1]

Brussels got a separate government with equal representation of both communities, and a community government took charge of cultural, educational and language-related issues. [1]

Q27. **[5]**

Any five of the following points, 1 mark each:
The passion for respect and freedom is the basis of all democratic struggles. [1]
Democracy recognises every individual as equal and grants every adult one vote of equal value. [1]
It has made the dignity of women and Dalits a public matter: their claims to equal treatment are recognised and enforceable. [1]
It guarantees freedoms of expression, belief, association and movement as fundamental rights. [1]
The value of democracy lies in this: it is the only system that stands on the dignity and freedom of each individual. [1]

OR

Any five of the following points, 1 mark each:
In 1956 an Act declared Sinhala the only official language, disregarding Tamil. [1]
The government favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs. [1]
The new constitution protected and promoted Buddhism, the religion of the majority Sinhala community. [1]
These measures alienated the Tamils, who felt no major party was sensitive to their language and culture. [1]
Distrust turned into widespread conflict and a civil war: thousands died and many families were forced to leave the country as refugees. [1]

Q28. **[4]**

(i) Details of their property and assets, and the criminal cases pending against them. [1]
(ii) Holding organisational elections and filing income tax returns. [1]
(iii) Public information lets voters judge candidates before voting, and transparency disciplines parties, discouraging candidates with criminal records and unaccounted funds. [2]

SECTION – D

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

Q29. **[1]**

(a) Human Development Report [1]

Q30. **[1]**

(a) Primary [1]

Q31. **[1]**

(b) Salim's income will increase. [1]

Q32. **[1]**

(a) Nature of employment activities [1]

Q33. **[1]**

(a) People living in different conditions may prioritise different needs and goals. [1]

Q34. **[1]**

(d) [1]

Q35. **[3]**

Any three of the following points, 1 mark each:
The RBI issues currency notes in India on behalf of the Central Government; no other organisation may issue currency [1]
It supervises the functioning of the formal sources of credit — banks and cooperative societies [1]
It monitors that banks actually maintain the minimum cash balance out of the deposits they receive [1]

It sees that banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators, small-scale industries and small borrowers; banks periodically submit information to the RBI on how much they lend, to whom and at what interest rate [1]

Q36. **[3]**

Any three of the following points, 1 mark each:
Average income divides total income by population, so it conceals how income is actually distributed [1]
One country may have evenly spread incomes while another has a few very rich people and many poor [1]
Example: in Country A all citizens earn about Rs 10,500 per month, while in Country B four citizens earn Rs 600 and one earns Rs 5,000; averages hide this gap [1]
Development also depends on health, education and public facilities, which averages ignore [1]
Hence identical average incomes can coexist with very different living standards [1]

Q37. **[3]**

Any three of the following points, 1 mark each:
Cleaning and maintaining lakes and ponds, which improves water for irrigation, raises farm productivity and provides local employment. [1]
Construction of village roads, which improves connectivity, eases transport of goods and creates jobs. [1]
Forming a cooperative milk society or a small-scale industry for local products, or building houses and community centres (any three, explained). [1]

Q38. **[5]**

Any five of the following points, 1 mark each:
Sustainability questions whether the present pattern of resource use can continue indefinitely [1]
Groundwater example: about 300 districts report falling water tables; one-third of the country overuses reserves [1]
If overuse continues, 60 per cent of the country would face the same in another 25 years [1]
Crude oil example: reserves are limited; rising consumption means they may not last for future generations [1]
This raises new issues: development has to be redefined to include conservation, recharge and renewal [1]
So the process of development must balance present needs with the ability of future generations to meet theirs [1]

OR

Any five of the following points, 1 mark each:
Information technology moves information across the world instantly and at very low cost [1]
Telecommunication facilities (telephone including mobile phones, fax, internet) let buyers and producers in different countries contact each other in seconds [1]
Satellite communication extends these facilities to remote areas, so even distant producers join global markets [1]
IT-based services (software, call centres, online commerce) themselves travel across borders as exports [1]
By making information flow instant and cheap, IT has interlinked production and markets across the globe [1]

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