

SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)
MARKING SCHEME
CLASS-X (2026-27)

Time Allowed: 3hrs

Max. Marks:80

Q No.	SECTION A HISTORY (20 marks)	MM
1	B- Only a and c	1
2	D.Quit India Movement D. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru (FOR VISUALLY IMPARED)	1
3	C. Both (I) and (II) are correct	1
4	D-IV II III I	1
5	The Spanish conqueror's most powerful weapon was not a conventional military weapon because: - 1. They used germs like smallpox which spread deep into the continent before any European could reach there. 2. America's original inhabitants had no immunity against these diseases that came from Europe. This disease erased the whole community, leading to conquest. This biological warfare in the mid sixteenth century made it easy for the Spanish to overpower the Americans.	2
6A	In the 19th century in Europe, the female figures became an allegory of the nation in the following ways. • 1. Artists wanted to personify the nation. Nations were represented as female figures. The female form did not belong to any particular woman in real life. It was an abstract idea, which gave the nation a concrete form. 2. The female figure became an allegory of France. The female form was given the name of Marianne, which represented the nation. Her characteristics were red cap, the tricolour and the cockade, drawn from those of Liberty and the Republic. • 3. Similarly, Germania became the allegory of the German nation. Germania wears a crown of oak leaves because oak stands for heroism.	3
	OR	
6B	1. Greece had been part of the Ottoman Empire since the fifteenth century. The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off a struggle for independence amongst the Greeks which began in 1821. 2. Nationalists in Greece got support from other Greeks living in exile and also from many West Europeans who had sympathies for ancient Greek culture. Poets and artists lauded Greece as the cradle of European civilisation and mobilised public opinion to support its struggle against a Muslim empire. 3. The English poet Lord Byron organised funds and later went to fight in the war, where he died of fever in 1824. Finally, the Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised Greece as an independent nation.	3
7A	1.The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires.	5

	2. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from Rs 102 crore to Rs 57 crore. 3. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. 4. As the boycott movement spread, people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones 5. Production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up and making and wearing of Khadi became very popular	
	OR	
7B	1. During the First World War, Indian merchants and industrialists had made huge profits and become powerful. Keen on expanding their business, they now reacted against colonial policies that restricted business activities. 2. They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods, and a rupee-sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports. 3. To organise business interests, they formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927. Led by prominent industrialists like Purshottamdas Thakurdas and G. D. Birla, the industrialists attacked colonial control over the Indian economy, and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement when it was first launched. 4. They gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported goods. Most businessmen came to see swaraj as a time when colonial restrictions on business would no longer exist and trade and industry would flourish without constraints. 5. But after the failure of the Round Table Conference, business groups were no longer uniformly enthusiastic. They were apprehensive of the spread of militant activities, and worried about prolonged disruption of business, as well as of the growing influence of socialism amongst the younger members of the Congress.	5
8	8.1. The Bengal Gazette was the first newspaper that marked the beginning of English newspaper printing in India. 8.2. James Augustus Hickey demonstrated independence by publishing a private weekly newspaper that claimed to be open to all and not influenced by colonial authorities. 8.3. Early printing activities helped spread knowledge by printing books and religious texts in regional languages such as Konkani, Tamil, and Malayalam. This made written material accessible to local people and encouraged the circulation of ideas much before the rise of English newspapers.	1+1+2 =4
9	A- Amritsar B- Champaran For Candidates with Visual Impairment A-Dandi B-Ahmedabad	1+1=2
	SECTION B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)	
10	C. Potential resource	1
11	A. 1-Y, 2-X, 3-Z	1

12	D. (a), (c), (d)	1
13	C. Durg–Bastar–Chandrapur belt	1
14	B. Limited use of high-quality yarn due to decentralised weaving structure	1
15	C. A is true, but R is false	1
16	1. <u>Rooftop rainwater harvesting</u>: Rainwater collected from rooftops is stored in tanks for domestic use, helping reduce dependence on surface and groundwater sources during dry periods. 2. <u>Johads or khadins</u>: These structures store rainwater and allow it to seep into the ground, which helps recharge groundwater and supports irrigation in water-scarce areas.	2
17A	- Tea is more suitable in areas with high rainfall distributed throughout the year, unlike coffee which prefers seasonal rainfall. - Tea requires a frost-free climate, making it ideal for tropical and sub-tropical regions. - Coffee (Arabica) is suitable for regions with moderate temperatures and well-drained slopes, such as the Western Ghats. - Tea plantations demand large-scale labour availability, while coffee requires comparatively less labour. - Coffee cultivation is geographically more restricted, whereas tea can be grown in several regions of India.	5
	OR	
17B	- Wheat is more suitable as it grows well in cool temperatures during the growing season. - The region's moderate rainfall matches wheat's requirement of 50–75 cm. - Wheat requires bright sunshine at the time of ripening, which is common in winter months. - Availability of irrigation supports wheat cultivation in areas with limited rainfall. - Wheat is traditionally grown in north and north-western regions, matching the given conditions.	5
18	18.1 To ensure the protection and sustainable use of forest resources by involving local communities. 1 18.2 2 - Local communities possess traditional knowledge of forests, which helps in their sustainable management. - People develop a sense of responsibility and ownership, preventing over-exploitation of resources. Examples: - Farmers and citizen's groups like the Beej Bachao Andolan in Tehri and Navdanya have shown that adequate levels of diversified crop production without the use of synthetic chemicals are possible and economically viable. - Joint Forest Management (JFM), where local communities and the government jointly manage forest resources. (Or any other relevant example(s)) – (any 2)	4

	18.3 Chipko Movement	1	
19	Marked on the map. (Answers to the questions for the V.I candidates are also the same- though only naming of the locations is required.)	(1+2=3)	
	SECTION C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)		
20	A	1	
21	C	1	
22	B	1	
23	C/B (Visually impaired)	1	
24	1. Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. 2. Many powers of the Central have been given to the State of the two regions of the country. The State Governments are not subordinate to the Central Government. 3. Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation. (Any 2 points)Or (Any other relevant point)	2	
25.	1. People as the Source of Political Power- In a democracy, the people are the ultimate source of all political power. They have the right and opportunity to participate in governing themselves through various institutions of self-government. 2. Active Participation and Representation -: Democracy ensures that citizens actively participate in political processes, have representation in government, and get opportunities to take part in decision-making. 3. Accountability and Stability- Democracy encourages public debates and expression of opinions, which influence policy making. It allows people to hold the government accountable, ensures transparency, reduces conflicts between social groups, and provides legitimacy to the elected government, thus contributing to political stability. Any 2 points (Any other relevant answer)	2	
26	1. No parliamentary constituency in the country has a clear majority of one single caste. So, every candidate and party needs to win the confidence of more than one caste and community to win elections. 2. No party wins the votes of all the voters of a caste or community. When people say that a caste is a 'vote bank' of one party, it usually means that a large proportion of the voters from that caste vote for that party. 3. Many political parties may put up candidates from the same caste (if that caste is believed to dominate the electorate in a particular constituency). Some voters have more than one candidate from their caste while many voters have no candidate from their caste. 4. The ruling party and the sitting MP or MLA frequently lose elections in our country. That could not have happened if all castes and communities were frozen in their political preferences. (Any 3 points)	3	
27A	1. Now it is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government	5	

	bodies. 2. Seats are reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. 3. At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women. 4. An independent institution called the State Election Commission has been created in each State to conduct panchayat and municipal elections. 5. The State governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. The nature of sharing varies from State to State.	
	OR	
27B	1. Division of Powers -The Constitution divides powers between the Union Government and State Governments through three lists: - a.Union List - b.State List - c.Concurrent List This ensures each level works independently within its jurisdiction. 2. Written and Supreme Constitution -India has a written Constitution, and all governments must function within its limits.The Constitution is the supreme authority, not the Parliament. 3. Rigidity of the Constitution -The division of powers cannot be changed easily.Any amendment affecting federal structure requires approval of both Parliament and State Legislatures. 4. Independent Judiciary-The Supreme Court acts as an impartial authority.It settles disputes between the Centre and States and protects the Constitution. 5. Dual Government System- There are two levels of government: Central Government for the whole country and State Governments for their respective states 6. Financial Autonomy-States have their own sources of revenue, though some taxes are shared with the Centre. (Any 5 points)	5
28	28.1. 1. Every candidate in the elections will be independent. So no one will be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy changes 2. The government may be formed but: it's utility will remain uncertain. Elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in their locality. (Any one Point) 28.2 1. Contesting Elections: Parties select candidates and compete in elections, presenting different choices to voters. 2. Formulating Policies & Programmes:They put forward their ideologies as policies and programs for people to support. 3. Making Laws: Parties play a decisive role in debating and passing laws in the legislature. 4. Forming & Running Governments: The majority party forms the government and runs it, implementing its agenda. 5. Playing the Role of Opposition: Defeated parties act as opposition, criticizing government failures and holding it accountable. 6. Shaping Public Opinion: Parties highlight issues, raise public awareness, and influence how people think. 7. Providing Access to Government: They act as a link, helping citizens access government machinery and welfare schemes.	1+2+1 =4

	(Any 2 point) 28.3 -India adopted a multi-party system primarily due to its vast social and geographical diversity, including different religions, cultures, languages, and regions, which couldn't be adequately represented by just one or two parties, ensuring broader voice, interests, and preventing power concentration in a single group, strengthening democracy.	
	SECTION D ECONOMICS (20 marks)	
29	A. People living in different conditions may prioritise different needs and goals	1
30	C. 1: Farming/mining, 2: Relies on raw materials from primary sector	1
31	A. ₹200 crore, tertiary sector	1
32	B. People accept it in return for goods and services, making trade easier.	1
33	D. Inflation rate	1
34	A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A	1
35	This is called disguised unemployment. Causes of Disguised Unemployment in India 1. Excess labour in agriculture 2. Lack of alternative employment opportunities 3. Poverty and population pressure 4. Lack of skills and training required for other kinds of work Or any other relevant point (any 1) Solutions - • Diversification of activities: Introduce other rural jobs like small-scale industries, dairy, and poultry farming. • Land reforms and consolidation: Combine small plots to make farming more efficient, so fewer workers are underemployed. • Skill development and education: Train people for non-agricultural jobs in towns or industries to reduce surplus labour in farms. • Or any other relevant point (any 2)	(1+2=3)
36	• SHG members are responsible collectively for repayment, so banks have assurance of repayment. • The group monitors individual members and follows up on non-repayment cases. • Regular savings and organized meetings show discipline and reliability, making banks confident to lend. (Or any other relevant point) – (any 3)	3
37	1. Technology (transport, telecom, Internet) allows fast movement of goods, services, and information across countries. 2. Liberalisation reduces trade barriers and allows foreign investments, making it easier for businesses to operate globally. 3. Together, they increase interconnection between countries, integrate markets, and expand opportunities for trade and investment.	3

	(Or any other relevant point) – (any 3)	
38A	1. Kerala clearly performs the best on both indicators (highest literacy and lowest infant mortality), whereas Bihar performs the weakest, and Haryana lies in between with moderate literacy but a high infant mortality rate. <u>Inferences that may be drawn:</u> - Higher literacy seems linked with better health outcomes, since Kerala's high literacy (94%) coincides with a very low infant mortality rate (6). States with lower literacy levels tend to face weaker health results, shown by Bihar's low literacy (62%) and high infant mortality rate (27), indicating limited access to quality education and healthcare. - Kerala's performance suggests long-term social investment pays off, as consistent focus on education and public health has resulted in both high literacy and very low infant mortality. - The wide gaps among the three states show that development in India is uneven, meaning different states progress at different speeds depending on their policies, governance quality, and resource allocation. – (or any other relevant point) (any 2) <u>Suggestions:</u> - Haryana should improve maternal and child healthcare services to reduce its high infant mortality rate while continuing to strengthen education quality. - Bihar needs to prioritise both expanding literacy and improving basic health facilities, whereas Kerala should aim to maintain and further strengthen its existing education and healthcare systems. (Or any other relevant point) – (any 2)	(1+2+2=5)
	OR	
38B	Kerala is likely to have a better human development standard than Haryana and Bihar. <u>Justification – Two Reasons:</u> - Low Infant Mortality Rate (IMR 6): Kerala has the lowest number of children dying before age one, showing strong healthcare and better life expectancy. - High Literacy Rate (94%) and Net Attendance Ratio (94%): A high percentage of people can read and write, and most children attend secondary school, reflecting good education and social development. (Or any other relevant point) – (any 2) <u>Importance of Paying Attention to These Indicators:</u> - IMR: Reducing infant deaths ensures healthier children and contributes to a stronger, more productive population. - Literacy Rate & Net Attendance Ratio: Education empowers people, improves awareness of health, employment, and civic responsibilities, leading to overall development of the state. (Or any other relevant point) – (any 2)	(1+2+2=5)
	<u>Map for Q. no. 9 (Section A) & Q. no. 19 (Section B)</u>	

