



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR
2025-26
SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)
SET-1

Class: X
Date: 08.01.2026

Time Allowed: 3 Hours
Maximum Marks: 80

Marking Scheme

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions very carefully and follow them:

1. There are 38 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper has Four Sections – A-History, B-Geography C- Political Science, and D- Economics.
3. Each Section is of 20 Marks and has MCQs, VSA, SA, LAs and CBQ.
4. Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA), carry 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
5. Short Answer Type Questions (SA), carry 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
6. Long answer type questions (LA), carry 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
7. There are case based questions (CBQ) with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 100 words.
8. The map-based questions, carry 5 marks with two parts- Q9. In Section A-History (2 marks) and Q19. In Section B -Geography (3 marks)
9. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.

	SECTION – A HISTORY (20 Marks)	Marks
1	D. ii – i – iv – iii	1
2	C. Printing books has the potential to bring an end to despotism.	1
3	A. Christopher Columbus	1
4	B. Japan	1
5A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Deadly diseases like smallpox played a major role in weakening Native American populations. These diseases spread rapidly and wiped-out entire communities, making resistance difficult.• Native Americans had no immunity to European diseases, unlike the Europeans who had developed resistance over centuries. This biological vulnerability made it easier for colonizers to take control, even without relying on weapons.	2

5B	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Sometimes the new crops could make the difference between life and death because Europe's poor began to eat better and live longer with the introduction of the humble potato. Ireland's poorest peasants became so dependent on potatoes that when disease destroyed the potato crop in the mid-1840s, hundreds of thousands died of starvation.</p>	
6A	<p><u>Non-Cooperation Movement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It began in January, 1921 and it ended in February, 1922 ● The Non-Cooperation Movement sought to bring the working of the government to a standstill by not cooperating with the administration. ● There was large scale participation of Muslim working class in the Non-Cooperation Movement ● Women participation was less ● The Movement was called off in 1922 due to the Chauri-Chaura incident. <p><u>Civil-Disobedience Movement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It began in March 1930, through the launch of the Salt Satyagraha ● The Civil Disobedience Movement was an attempt at paralysing the administration by breaking some specific rules and regulations. ● The Civil-Disobedience Movement saw less participation from the Muslim community ● More participation of women in the movement ● The Movement was withdrawn after the signing of the Gandhi-Irwin pact. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any 3 differences)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	3
6B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dr B.R. Ambedkar, who organised the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930, clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the second Round Table Conference by demanding separate electorates for dalits. When the British government conceded Ambedkar's demand, Gandhiji began a fast unto death. ● Ambedkar ultimately accepted Gandhiji's position and the result was the Poona Pact of September 1932. ● It gave the Depressed Classes (later to be known as the Schedule Castes) reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils, but they were to be voted in by the general electorate. 	
7A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Romanticism was a cultural movement. It focused on emotions and mystical feelings instead of reason and science. Their effort was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past as the basis of a nation. ● German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people –das volk. Collecting and recording of folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances was essential for nation building (volks geist) ● The Polish composer Karol Kurpinski popularized the Polish nationalist struggle through his operas and music, turning folk dances like polonaise and mazurka in to nationalist symbols. ● After the Russian invasion, the Polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere. ● After the failure of an armed rebellion against Russia, many members of the clergy in Poland use language as the weapon against Russian dominance. Polish was used for Church gatherings and all religious instruction. 	5

7B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a result, a large number of priests and bishops were put in jail or sent to Siberia by the Russian authorities as punishment for their refusal to preach in Russian. (Any 5 points) <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservatism is a political philosophy that stressed the importance of traditional institutions, customs and preferred gradual change in the society. They did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. They realized, modernization initiated by Napoleon could be used to make state power more effective and stronger. They believed that a modern army, efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy and abolition of feudalism could strengthen autocratic monarchies of Europe. Conservative regimes of 1815 were autocratic. They did not allow criticism. Most of them imposed censorship laws on newspapers, books, plays and songs that reflected the ideas liberty and freedom associated with the French Revolution. 	
8	<p>Read the given text and answer the following questions:(1+1+2=4)</p> <p>8.1. The Simon Commission was sent to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes.</p> <p>8.2. Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose</p> <p>8.3. Under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Lahore Congress formalised the demand of ‘Purna Swaraj’ or full independence for India. It was declared that 26 January 1930, would be celebrated as the Independence Day when people were to take a pledge to struggle for complete independence.</p>	4
9	<p style="text-align: center;">MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2 marks)</p> <p>Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.</p> <p>A. Kheda B. Madras</p>	(1+1=2)
<p>SECTION B</p> <p>(GEOGRAPHY 20 Marks)</p>		
10	B. Surveying, mapping, and estimation	1
11	D. Alluvial soil & Arid soil	1
12	C. They provide habitat to two-thirds of the world’s tiger population	1
13	C. Protect traditional seed varieties and promote organic farming	1
14	B. Enhancing irrigation infrastructure and promoting sustainable water conservation for farmers.	1
15	B. To store and conserve rainwater for future use	1
16	<p>Major Source of Livelihood: A large portion of India’s population, especially in rural areas, depends directly or indirectly on agriculture for employment and income.</p> <p>Contribution to GDP: Although its share in GDP has declined over time, agriculture still</p>	2

	<p>plays a vital role in supporting other sectors like manufacturing and services.</p> <p>Supply of Raw Materials: Industries such as textiles, sugar, food processing, and jute rely heavily on agricultural produce for raw materials.</p> <p>Food Security: Agriculture ensures the availability of food grains and other essential crops, supporting the nutritional needs of the population.</p> <p>Export Earnings: India exports a variety of agricultural products like spices, tea, coffee, rice, and fruits, contributing to foreign exchange earnings.</p> <p>Support to Allied Sectors: Agriculture supports allied activities like animal husbandry, fisheries, and forestry, which further strengthen the rural economy. (Any 4 points)</p>	
17A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Sustainability: Non-conventional sources like solar, wind, and geothermal produce little to no greenhouse gas emissions, helping combat climate change. • Reduced Dependence on Fossil Fuels: These sources lessen reliance on coal, oil, and gas, which are finite and polluting. • They are inexhaustible, renewable resources. • They are environment friendly as they do not cause pollution. • As they are flow resources, freely found in nature in abundance, they are less expensive. • Job Creation: The renewable energy sector generates employment in manufacturing, installation, and maintenance. • Solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy, geothermal energy, biogas and energy from urban waste are examples of non-conventional sources of energy. <p style="text-align: center;">(Any 5 points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	5
17B	<p>Heavy industries and thermal power stations are often located near coal fields because</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It helps in responsible resource utilization and supports sustainable development. • Being close to coal fields reduces the cost and energy needed to transport coal, making operations more efficient. • Less transportation means fewer vehicle emissions, helping reduce pollution. • These industries create jobs and boost local economies, especially in coal-rich regions. • Using resources wisely and minimizing waste supports long-term environmental and economic health. 	
18	<p>Read the given text and answer the following questions:(1+2+1=4)</p> <p>18.1. Availability of raw materials: Industries are often located near sources of raw materials to reduce transportation costs.</p> <p>Access to power supply: Continuous and cheap electricity is essential for running machines and production processes.</p> <p>18.2. Manufacturing industries help in modernizing agriculture, reducing unemployment, and increasing national income. For example, the automobile industry boosts transport and generates jobs, while the textile industry supports both agriculture (cotton farming) and exports.</p> <p>18.3. The textile industry is self-reliant because it involves all stages of production—from the supply of raw materials (like cotton) to the manufacture of finished goods and their distribution—within the country.</p>	4
19	<p style="text-align: center;">MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (3 marks)</p> <p>On the same outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols:</p>	1

	<p>1. a) Tungabhadra dam</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>b) Sardar Sarovar Dam II. Any two of the following: i) Kochi ii) Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport in Kolkata iii) Chennai</p>	(1x2=2)
	SECTION C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)	
20	A. A large proportion of voters from that caste vote for that party	1
21	C. Himachal Pradesh	1
22	D. Both (I) & (II) are correct	1
23	D. Rajasthani	1
24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Some states such as Assam, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram enjoy a special status under certain provisions of the Constitution of India (Article 371) due to their peculiar social and historical circumstances. ● These special powers are especially enjoyed in relation to the protection of land rights of indigenous peoples, their culture and also preferential employment in government services. Indians who are not permanent residents of this state cannot buy land or house here. 	2
25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There is no official religion for the Indian state. ● The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any. ● The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion. ● At the same time, the Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities. For example, it bans untouchability. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any 2 points)</p>	2
26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Democracies usually develop a procedure to conduct their competition. This reduces the possibility of tensions becoming explosive or violent. ● It is necessary to understand that democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view. ● It is also necessary that rule by majority does not become rule by majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic group, etc. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any other relevant points can be considered)</p>	3
27A	<p>A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in a government.</p> <p>Problems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lack of internal democracy: All over the world there is a tendency in political parties towards the concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top. ● Dynastic succession: Since most Political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures for their functioning, the party leaders are in a position of unfair advantage to favour people close to them or even their family members. ● Money and muscle power: Since parties are focused only on winning elections, they tend to use short-cuts to win elections. ● Absence of a meaningful choice: In recent years there has been a decline in the ideological differences among parties in most parts of the world, so they do not provide a meaningful choice to voters. 	5

	OR	
27B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Parties contest elections. In countries like India, top party leaders choose candidates for contesting elections ● Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them. ● Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country. ● Parties form and run governments. ● Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power, by voicing different views and criticizing government for its failures or wrong policies. <p>(Any other relevant points)</p>	
28	<p>Read the given text and answer the following questions:(1+1+2=4)</p> <p>28.1 European Union</p> <p>28.2 The minority French-speaking community was relatively rich and powerful. This was resented by the Dutch-speaking community who got the benefit of economic development and education much later.</p> <p>28.3 Apart from the Central and the State Government, there is a third kind of government called ‘community government’ in Belgium. This ‘community government’ is elected by people belonging to one language community – Dutch, French and German-speaking – no matter where they live. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues.</p>	4
	SECTION D	
	ECONOMICS (20 marks)	
29	B. One year	1
30	A. All of the above	1
31	D. a, b and c	1
32	D. Both A and B	1
33	C. Service sector	1
34	A. Statement I is correct and II is incorrect.	1
35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This was considered necessary to protect the producers within the country from foreign competition. ● Industries were just coming up in the 1950s and 1960s, and competition from imports at that stage would not have allowed these industries to come up. ● Thus, India allowed imports of only essential items such as machinery, fertilizers, petroleum etc. 	3
36	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Central government in India made a law implementing the Right to Work in about 625 districts of India. It is called Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) - 2005 ● Under MGNREGA people in rural areas who want to work are guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year. If the government fails to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowances to the people. ● Preference is given to work that would help to increase the production from land in future. 	3
37	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It is accepted as a medium of exchange because the currency is authorized by the government of the country. 	3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In India, the Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the central government. ● The law legalizes the use of rupee as a medium of payment that cannot be refused in settling transactions in India. No individual in India can legally refuse a payment made in rupees. Hence, the rupee is widely accepted as a medium of exchange. 	
<p>38A</p> <p>38B</p>	<p>The various types of loans can be grouped as formal sector loans and informal sector loans.</p> <p>FORMAL SECTOR CREDIT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The credit is provided by Banks and Cooperatives. ● The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) organizes and supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans. ● RBI checks on how much they are lending and at what interest and has some rules and boundaries to get the money back. ● They charge reasonable interest as compared to informal lenders on credit. ● provide cheap and affordable credit with the main motive as public welfare. <p>INFORMAL SECTOR CREDIT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The credit is provided by moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives and friends etc. ● There is no organization which supervises the credit activities of lenders in the informal sector. ● They can lend the money at whatever interest rate they choose and there is no one to stop them from using unfair means to get their money back. ● They charge much higher interest as compared to formal lenders on credit. ● Terms of credit are flexible for the personal benefit of the lenders and the main motive is to make their own profits. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The basic objective of ‘Self Help Groups’ is to organize rural poor, particularly women belonging to one neighborhood into small Self-Help Groups (15-20 members). These members save regularly and the amount varies from ₹25-100 or more depending upon their ability to save. ● The members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs. The group charges interest on these loans which is still less than what moneylenders charge. After a year or two, if the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank which is sanctioned in the name of the group to create self-employment opportunities. ● All important decisions regarding loan, purpose, amount of interest, non-payment of loan are taken by the group members. For instance, small loans are provided to the members for releasing mortgaged land, meeting working capital needs (buying seeds, fertilizers, raw materials etc.), for acquiring assets like sewing machines, handlooms, cattle etc. ● Since non-repayment of loans is dealt with seriously by group members, therefore banks are willing to lend to the poor women when organized in SHGs, even though they have no collateral as such. Thus, the SHG s help women to become financially self-reliant. ● The regular meetings of the group provide a platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence etc. 	<p>5</p>