



Indian School Al Wadi Al Kabir
Mid-Term Examination (2026-27)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)
SET 2
MARKING SCHEME

Class: X
Date: 17.09.2026

Maximum Marks: 80
Time Allowed: 3 Hours

General Instructions:

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 a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.

	SECTION – A HISTORY (20 Marks)	Marks
1	C. To restore monarchies and create a conservative order	1
2	B. Liberalism	1
3	A. 2 → 1 → 4 → 3	1
4	C. Boycotting foreign cloth	1
5	• The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe inspired the Greeks to begin a struggle for independence from the Ottoman Empire in 1821. • Greek nationalists received support from Greeks living in exile and West Europeans; the English poet Lord Byron also organised funds and participated in the struggle. The Treaty of Constantinople (1832) recognised Greece as an independent nation.	2
6	• After the First World War, the Ottoman Empire was defeated, creating fears that a harsh peace treaty would weaken the Khalifa, the spiritual leader of Muslims. • To protect the Khalifa's authority, the Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919 by the Ali brothers—Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali. They discussed the issue with Mahatma Gandhi, who supported the cause to promote Hindu-Muslim unity. • Gandhi convinced Congress leaders at the Calcutta session in September 1920 to start the Non-Cooperation Movement for Khilafat and Swaraj. The movement was officially adopted at the Nagpur session in December 1920.	3

7A 7B	<u>Movement in the Country side</u> Peasants of Awadh: • In Awadh, Baba Ramchandra, a sanyasi, led peasants against talukdars and landlords who charged high rents and many cesses. Peasants had to do begar and had no rights over leased land. • Peasants demanded lower revenue, an end to begar, and a social boycott of oppressive landlords. • Nai-dhobi bandhs were held to stop barbers and washermen from serving landlords. • The Oudh Kisan Sabha was formed by Baba Ramchandra, Jawaharlal Nehru, and others to organize the movement. • The movement grew in ways Congress didn't support—peasants attacked landlords' houses, looted bazaars, and took grain. Some local leaders wrongly told peasants that Gandhiji wanted no taxes and land redistribution. Tribal peasants: • In the Gudum Hills of Andhra Pradesh, a militant guerrilla movement spread in the early 1920s. Here, as in other forest regions, the colonial government had closed large forest areas, preventing people from entering the forests to graze their cattle, or to collect fuelwood and fruits. This enraged the hill people. • People felt that their traditional rights were being denied and their livelihoods were affected. When the government began forcing them to contribute begar (forced labour) for road building, the hill people revolted under the leadership of Alluri Sitaram Raju OR Nationalism spread through united struggles, but cultural processes also helped to develop a sense of collective belonging. Use of Figures or Images – Bharat Mata • India was represented through the image of Bharat Mata (Mother India). • Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay created the idea of Bharat Mata and wrote Vande Mataram in his novel <i>Anandamath</i>. It became popular during the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal. • Abanindranath Tagore painted Bharat Mata as a calm and spiritual woman. Respecting Bharat Mata became a way of expressing national pride and culture. Indian Folklore • In the late 1800s, nationalists collected old folk tales to preserve traditional culture and create pride in the past. • Rabindranath Tagore collected songs, rhymes and myths in Bengal. • In Madras, Natesa Sastri published four books of Tamil folk tales called "<i>The Folklore of Southern India</i>". Icons and Symbols – Flags • During the Swadeshi Movement, a red, green and yellow tricolour flag was created with eight lotuses representing the eight provinces of British India and a crescent moon representing Hindu-Muslim unity. • In 1921, Gandhiji designed another tricolour flag of red, green and white, with a spinning wheel representing self-reliance and hard work. • Carrying and waving the flag during marches became a powerful symbol of protest, unity and pride. Reinterpretation of History • Indians began reinterpreting their history to develop national pride. • They challenged the British claim that Indians were backward and unable to rule themselves. • They highlighted India's achievements in art, science, mathematics, religion, law	5
---------------------	--	----------

	and trade during ancient times. This created pride in India's past and encouraged people to fight against British rule.	
8	Read the given text and answer the following questions:(1+1+2=4) 8.1 The secret society was Young Italy, founded by Giuseppe Mazzini. 8.2 Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian princely house, and Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed the king of united Italy in 1861. 8.3 - Cavour used diplomacy and an alliance with France to defeat Austria and acquire northern Italy. - Garibaldi, with his armed volunteers, conquered the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and brought southern Italy into the unified kingdom.	4
9	MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2 marks) A Madras B. Kheda	(1+1=2)
	SECTION B (GEOGRAPHY 20 Marks)	
10	B. Black soil	1
11	B. Maharashtra-Goa: Marmagao	1
12	A. surveying, mapping, appropriate technology and matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans.	1
13	C. Geothermal Energy	1
14	D. (a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (ii)	1
15	B. Rubber	1
16	Resources are vital for human survival. The indiscriminate use of resources led to the following problems: Depletion of resources: - Overutilization has led to the depletion of the resources for meeting the greed of few individuals. For example, over utilization of petroleum products has led to a situation where most of the countries of the world are facing energy crisis. Concentration of resources in few hands: - This has divided the society into haves and have not or the rich and the poor. Global ecological crisis: - Over-utilization of resources has led to the global ecological crisis such as global warming, depletion of ozone layer, pollution and land degradation. (Any two)	2
17A	Need to use renewable energy resources are: - The growing consumption of energy has resulted in the country becoming increasingly dependent on fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas. - Rising prices of oil and gas and their potential shortages have raised uncertainties about the security of energy supply in future. - Has serious repercussions on the growth of the national economy. - Increasing use of fossil fuels also causes serious environmental problems. - Hence, there is a pressing need to use renewable energy sources like solar energy, wind, tidal, biomass and energy from waste material.	5
17B	OR - The mining activity is injurious to the health of the miners and environment as: - The dust and noxious fumes inhaled by miners make them vulnerable to pulmonary diseases. - The risk of collapsing mine roofs. - Inundation of coal mines is a constant threat to minersThe water sources in the region get contaminated due to mining. - Dumping of waste and slurry leads to degradation of land, soil and increase in	

	stream and river pollution.	
18	Read the given text and answer the following questions:(1+1+2=4) 18.1 • It is practiced on small patches of land. • Farmers use primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks. • Only family/community labour is used for farming. • This type of farming depends upon natural conditions such as monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitable conditions for the crops. • It is also known as slash and burn' agriculture.Land productivity in this type of agriculture is low as the farmer does not use fertilizers or other modern inputs. (Any two) 18.2 It is considered unsustainable in the long run as it is not eco-friendly and creates lot of pollution. It also leads to deforestation. 18.3 • Land reforms: collectivization, consolidation of holdings, cooperation and abolition of zamindari. • Agricultural reforms: Green revolution and White revolution. • Land development programmes: Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone etc., establishment of Grameen banks, Cooperative societies and banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest. • Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers on radio and T.V. • Improving Rural infrastructure i.e. roads, markets and storage facilities. • Minimum support price – the government also announces minimum support price, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops to check the exploitation. OTHER SCHEMES – kisan credit card, personal accident insurance scheme are some other schemes introduced by the government of India for the benefit of farmers. (Any four)	4
19	MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (3 marks) On the given outline map of India identify the following and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map: I. Name the fibre crop cultivated in the shaded area marked as 'C' (Ans: Cotton) OR Name the plantation crop cultivated in the shaded area marked as 'D' (Ans: Tea) II. On the same outline map of India locate and label, any two of the following with suitable symbols: i) Narora Nuclear power plant ii) Kalpakkam Nuclear power plant iii) Namrup Thermal power plant	
	SECTION C	
	POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)	
20	C. 3 and 4 only	1
21	A. Defence – Union List; Police – State List	1
22	A. Coalition partners may disagree on several policies, they share governmental responsibility	1
23	D. The powers of state governments are guaranteed by the Constitution.	1
24	• Some States such as Assam, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram enjoy special powers under certain provisions of the Constitution of India (Article 371) due to their peculiar social and historical circumstances.	2

	These special powers are given 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.	
25	- Power shared among different Organs of government such as the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary. This is called horizontal distribution of power because it allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. - Such a separation of powers ensures that none of the organs gets unlimited power. Each organ checks the others. This ensures a balance of power among the organs. That is why this arrangement is also called a system of checks and balances.	2
26	The Sri Lankan Tamils felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders were sensitive to their language and culture. They felt that the constitution and the government policies denied them equal political rights, discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities. The Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggles for - the recognition of Tamil as an official language, - for regional autonomy in the Tamil dominated areas - and equal opportunity in every field for all citizens	3
27A	- There are two or more levels of government. - Different tiers of the government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration. - The Jurisdictions of the respective levels of the government are specified in the Constitution. - The fundamental provisions of the Constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of the government and such changes require the consent of both the levels of government. - The Supreme court acts as an umpire if disputes arise between different levels of government in the exercise of their respective powers. - Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified in the Constitution to ensure its financial autonomy. - Dual objectives of Federal system are: a) To safeguard and promote the unity of the country b) Accommodate regional diversity (Any 5) OR Steps taken by the constitution to make the third –tier of Democracy more powerful and effective are:	5
27B	- It is mandatory to conduct regular elections to the local government bodies. - Seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. - At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women - An independent institution called the State Election Commission has been created in each State to conduct panchayat and municipal elections - State government share some powers and revenue with the local bodies.	
28	Read the given text and answer the following questions:(1+1+2=4) 28.1 - Women in different parts of the world organized and agitated for equal rights in all spheres of life. - These agitations demanded enhancing the political and legal status of women. - They also demanded educational and career opportunities for the women.	4

	- Radical women's movement aimed at equality in personal and family life. - Political expression of gender division and political mobilization (Any2) 28.2 Sweden, Denmark Norway and Finland 28.3 Women organizations and activists have been demanding reservation for women in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies. In 2023, Nari shakti Vandan Adhiniyam (Women's Reservation Act, 2023) was passed which will give 33 percent reservation of seats for women in Lok Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies and also Delhi Assembly.	
	SECTION D ECONOMICS (20 marks)	
29	D. Increasing the number of people working on existing farms	1
30	B. Incorrect, because average income is more useful for comparison	1
31	D. Collective provision of goods and services	1
32	C. A change in the structure of production need not be accompanied by a similar change in employment	1
33	B. Conflicting developmental goals	1
34	D. Some facilities are socially necessary but may not be provided by private firms at a reasonable cost	1
35	No. Average income is an incomplete indicator of development because, - It does not show the distribution of income between the rich and the poor. Example: Two countries may have the same average income. In country A, income is shared equally, but in country B, most people are poor and one person is very rich. Hence, it does not tell how this income is distributed among people. - It hides income inequalities in a country. - It does not measure various facilities and services that affect quality of life such as education, health etc.	3
36	- While estimating total production, not all goods and services that are produced and sold need to be counted, only the value of final goods and services is taken into account. If we include the value of intermediate goods separately, it will lead to double counting. - For instance, a farmer who sells wheat to a flour mill for Rs 20 per kg. The mill sells the flour to a biscuit company for Rs 25 per kg. The biscuit company uses the flour and things such as sugar and oil to make four packets of biscuits. It sells biscuits in the market to the consumers for Rs 120 (Rs 30 per packet). Biscuits are the final goods. - In this example, the value of Rs 30 for the biscuits (final good) already includes the value of flour (Rs 25) and all other intermediate goods. Therefore, counting the value of the flour and wheat separately is not correct because it will lead to double counting.	3
37	- Sustainable development aims at economic development without damaging the environment and conserving resources for the future. It is the capability to use the resources judiciously and maintain the ecological balance. - For example, groundwater is a renewable resource. Recent evidence shows that many parts of the country are overusing it. In about 300 districts, water levels have fallen over 4 metres in 20 years. Nearly one-third of the country is overusing groundwater reserves. - Efforts should be made not to overuse or degrade the quality of water. In other words, sustainable development ensures long-term growth without reducing the quality of life for future generations.	3

38A	Organized Sector • It covers enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular. • Job security is assured. • These enterprises are registered with the government and have to follow its rules and regulations which are given in various laws such as the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, Shops and Establishments Act etc. • It includes formal processes and procedures and a fixed number of working hours. • Overtime money for extra work. Workers get a pension after retirement. • Getting annual increment and other allowances like provident fund, gratuity, paid leave, payment during holidays etc. Unorganized Sector • It is characterized by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. • Jobs are low-paid and often not regular. No job security. • There are rules and regulations, but they are often not followed. • There are no formal processes, procedures and fixed number of working hours. • There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, sick leave etc. and workers do not get a pension. Workers do not get annual increments or other allowances.	5
38B	OR (i) Primary Sector • It includes activities that are undertaken by directly using natural resources. These activities depend mainly, but not entirely, on natural factors like rainfall, sunshine and climate. • It forms the base for all other products that we subsequently make. This sector is also called the agriculture and related sector. (ii) Secondary Sector • It covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through manufacturing processes that are associated with industrial activity. • This sector is also called the Industrial sector. (iii) Tertiary Sector • The tertiary sector is different from the other two sectors because they produce goods, whereas the tertiary sector does not produce goods by itself; instead, it provides services. • These activities provide aid and support for the production process. This sector is also called the Service sector. All three sectors, primary, secondary and tertiary, are interdependent in the following ways. For example: - The primary sector involves the extraction of natural resources like iron. This iron is then taken to the secondary sector through the transportation system like trucks. • The secondary sector changes the natural resource, iron, into other forms through the process of manufacturing. Manufacturing also needs the support of the service sector in the form of engineers, electricians, etc. Iron is changed into iron sheets, which are then used to manufacture vehicles. • Once manufactured, the vehicles are sold through various trading agencies. These vehicles are used for providing services in the tertiary sector and at the same time, support the primary and secondary sectors in carrying out their activities.	

Map for Q. no. 9 (Section A) & Q. no. 19 (Section B)