



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL



Periodic Test-1, 2026-27

SOCIAL SCIENCE

SET-A MARKING SCHEME

Class: X

Date: 16.06.2026

Admission no:

Time: 1hr

Max Marks: 25

Roll no:

INSTRUCTION:

- I. Question paper comprises four Sections–A, B, C and D. There are 12 questions in the question paper.
- II. All questions are compulsory.
- III. Section A –Question 1 to 6 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- IV. Section B–Question no.7 to 9 is Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 20-40 words.
- V. Section C–Question no.10 and 11 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40-60 words.
- VI. Section D–Question no.12 is Long Type Question, carrying 4 marks. Answer to this question should not exceed 80-100 words.

SECTION-A

- 1.” We have not inherited the world from our forefathers; we have borrowed it from our children.” [1]
- Mr. Lester Brown

Which of the following best displays this principle in action?

- a) using a current oil reserve before beginning to explore more reserves.
- b) moving to oil reserves under the sea to avoid drilling on land
- c) **moving to alternative fuels to conserve world oil reserves**
- d) using modern drilling facilities to extract petroleum

2. **Assertion (A):** Haryana is considered more developed than Bihar based on per capita income. [1]

Reason (R): Higher per capita income always correlates with better health and education indicators.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) **Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.**
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

3. Which category does India come under? [1]

- (a) High-income countries
- (b) **Low middle-income countries**
- (c) Low-income countries
- (d) High middle-income countries

4. A government in which two or more political parties form an alliance to contest elections and win is called: [1]

- (a) Community Government
- (b) Unitary Government
- (c) Federal Government
- (d) **Coalition Government**

5. **Assertion (A):** The Belgian model is very complicated. [1]

Reason (R): It helped to avoid civic strife between the two major communities and a possible division of the country.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) **Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.**

- (c) A is true but R is false.
(d) A is false but R is true.

SECTION –B

6. People only need a good income to have a good standard of life, as income can buy everything that one needs for a good life. Is this statement correct? Give reason to support your answer. [2]

Answer: No, the statement is not correct. While a good income is essential for a high standard of living, it cannot buy everything needed for a fulfilling life. A good life requires a mix of material and non-material factors, such as health, social relationships, security, and a clean environment.

Here are the reasons why income alone is not sufficient:

- **Non-Material Needs:** Money cannot purchase essential non-material aspects such as love, friendship, freedom, respect, or mental peace.
- **Collective Goods:** High income cannot buy a pollution-free environment, unadulterated food, or protection from infectious diseases unless the entire community takes action.
- **Quality of Life Services:** Essential services like public health infrastructure, quality education, and community safety are often provided collectively and are not entirely dependent on personal income.
- **Health vs. Healthcare:** While money can purchase medical services (healthcare), it cannot guarantee good health.

7. What is 'Vertical Division of Power'? [2]

Answer: Vertical division of power involves the distribution of power among different levels of government—higher levels like Central and lower levels like State or local governments.

8. Mention any two elements of the 'Belgian Model' of power sharing. [2]

Answer: Elements include:

- **Equal number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers in the Central Government.**
- **The State Governments are not subordinate to the Central Government.**

SECTION-C

9. How does the human development report give a holistic view of development? [3]

Answer: HDI goes beyond economic measures like GDP to consider factors such as health and education. It recognizes that true development isn't just about wealth; it's about people's well-being and their ability to lead healthy, fulfilling lives.

The Human Development Report (HDR) provides a holistic view of development by shifting focus from mere economic growth (GDP) to human-centric well-being. It measures progress through the Human Development Index (HDI), which composite evaluates three key pillars—health (life expectancy), education (schooling years), and standard of living (GNI per capita)—providing a comprehensive picture of people's opportunities and choices.

10. List the demands of the Sri Lankan Tamils that led to the conflict. [3]

Answer: Their demands included:

- **Recognition of Tamil as an official language.**
- **Regional autonomy for provinces populated by Tamils.**
- **Equality of opportunity in education and jobs.**

SECTION-D

11. Why do we use averages? Are there any limitations to its use? Explain with the help of an illustration. [4]

Answer: Since countries have different populations, comparing total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn. Are people in one country better off than others in a different company? To answer this question, we use averages. Average income is a useful method for comparison but it has certain limitations which are as follows:

- (i) Average income does not tell us how the income is distributed among the people i.e., whether the distribution is equitable or not, it is not clear from per capita income.**
- (ii) An average is influenced by extreme values.**
- (iii) An average may not give an idea about the formation of the series. Thus, average hides disparities.**

Averages are affected by the numerical value only. Other factors like character of a person, living quality etc. are not considered which are also important for making comparison.

Real-World Example: Average Income and Its Limitations

Suppose Country A has an average income of Rs. 1,50,000 per year, just like Country B. In Country A, the richest 10% hold 70% of all income. In Country B, the richest 10% only hold 20%. Even with the same average, most people in Country B actually live better lives than those in Country A. This shows that average income alone may lead to wrong conclusions if income distribution is not considered.

12. Compare and contrast the ways in which Belgium and Sri Lanka handled their ethnic diversities. [4]

Belgium: Recognized regional and cultural differences; amended the constitution four times to ensure everyone could live together; created a "community government." **Sri Lanka:** Adopted majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala supremacy; disregarded Tamil interests; led to alienation and eventually a violent civil war.
