



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-B 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.10and 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. Read the following statements about human development and choose the correct option. [1]
(I) It is the Composite Index prepared by United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
(II) Parameters to improve it are longevity, literacy and per capita income.
(III) Countries are ranked according to developed and Low developing countries.
(IV) World Bank also prepares report of human development on the basis of quality of life.
(a) I & II (b) II & III
(c) I & III (d) II & IV
2. **Assertion (A):** Introduction of organic farming is a part of sustainable development. [1]
Reason (R): Organic farming does not use chemical fertilizers.
(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. Find the incorrect option from the following: [1]
(a) For development people look at a mix of goals.
(b) It is true that if women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society decreases.
(c) However, it is also the case that if there is respect for women there would be more sharing of housework and a greater acceptance of women working outside.
(d) A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business.
4. Which city was chosen as the headquarters of the European Union? [1]
(a) Paris
(b) Berlin

- (c) **Brussels**
(d) London

5. **Assertion (A):** Horizontal distribution of power allows different organs of government to exercise unlimited power. **Reason (R):** In this system, each organ of the government checks the others, resulting in a balance of power. [1]

- (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. Why do different people have different development goals? Give two examples. [2]

Answer: Different people have different notions of development because life situations of persons are different. Development goals of a girl from a rich urban family will be surely different from a farmer in Rajasthan. It is because their situations, lifestyle, and status are very different from each other. A goal that a person has entirely depends on his or her present life situation. Over a period of time, if the situation changes, automatically goals of a person will also change.

Different people could have different as well as conflicting developmental goals, e g . . , in Gujarat, the government is in favour of the Narmada Project, while the people who are adversely affected by the project/dam are opposing this.

7. What do you mean by 'Checks and Balances' in a democracy? [2]

Answer - In a democracy, the system of 'Checks and Balances' refers to the horizontal distribution of power among different organs of the government—the Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary.

Here is a proper 2-mark answer:

1. **Definition:** It is a system where each organ of the government is placed at the same level to exercise different powers, ensuring that no single organ can exercise unlimited power.
2. **Function:** Even though ministers and government officials exercise power, they are responsible to the Parliament or State Assemblies. Similarly, although judges are appointed by the executive, they can check the functioning of the executive or laws made by the legislatures. This mutual oversight results in a balance of power among various institutions.

8. Define the term 'Majoritarianism' with reference to Sri Lanka. [2]

Answer - Majoritarianism is a belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants, disregarding the wishes and needs of the minority. In Sri Lanka, the Sinhala community established supremacy through various legislative measures.

SECTION-C

9. “Money cannot Buy all the goods and services that a person may need to live well.” [3]
Explain the statement with suitable examples.

Answer: Money is a medium of exchange that allows people to purchase various goods and services. However, there are certain essential aspects of life that money alone cannot provide. Some goods and services are not for sale, or their real value goes beyond what money can offer. Examples:

Normally money cannot buy us a pollution free environment

Money cannot buy us a disease-free life or give us protection from a deadly disease

Money cannot ensure that we get unadulterated medicines.

10. What were the consequences of the Civil War in Sri Lanka? [3]

Answer: The refusal to share power and the resulting Civil War led to devastating consequences for the nation:

- **Loss of Life:** Thousands of people from both the Sinhala and Tamil communities were killed in the violent conflict.

- **Displacement:** Many families were forced to leave the country as refugees, and many more lost their primary sources of livelihood.
- **Economic and Social Setback:** The war caused a massive setback to the social, cultural, and economic life of the country, which only began to stabilize after the war ended in 2009.

SECTION-D

11. Average income is useful for comparison, but it may hide disparities.' Support the statement with suitable arguments and an example. [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 country? 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. "Tyranny of the majority is not just oppressive for the minority; it often brings ruin to the majority as well." Explain this statement in the context of Sri Lanka. [4]

Answer:

1. **Political Instability:** By forcing its will on the minority, the Sinhala majority in Sri Lanka triggered a long-term conflict that made the country politically unstable.
2. **Economic Ruin:** The resulting Civil War caused a massive setback to the economy. Resources that could have been used for development were diverted to military and war efforts.
3. **Social Friction:** Instead of a unified nation, the policy created deep divisions and a "feeling of alienation," which destroyed the social fabric of the country.
4. **Loss of Life:** The conflict didn't just kill Tamils; thousands of Sinhala also lost their lives, proving that majoritarianism eventually hurts the majority community as well by creating a cycle of violence.
