

Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential SET 32/5/1
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Secondary School Examination, 2023

SUBJECT NAME :SOCIAL SCIENCE (SUBJECT CODE 087)

General Instructions: -

1	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
2	“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its’ leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”
3	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one’s own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In class-X, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.
4	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
6	Evaluators will mark(✓) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓)while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.
7	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
8	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note “Extra Question” .
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.

11	A full scale of marks 80 (example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines). This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.
13	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:- • Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. • Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it. • Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer. • Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. • Wrong question wise totaling on the title page. • Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page. • Wrong grand total. • Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same. • Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list. • Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.) • Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
14	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0) Marks.
15	Any un assessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
16	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “ Guidelines for spot Evaluation ” before starting the actual evaluation.
17	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
18	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

SET-32-5-1
MARKING SCHEME
SOCIAL SCIENCE (SUBJECT CODE 087) MM-80

Q.No.	VALUE POINTS	Marks
	SECTION A (Multiple Choice Question)	1X20=20
1.	(c) Economic System Pg.75	1
2.	(c) Bible Pg.109	1
3.	(d) Vallabhbhai Patel Pg. 35	1
4.	(b) She took part in the French revolution Pg.23	1
5.	(c) Commercial farming - use of higher doses of modern inputs Pg. 31	1
6.	(a) 1972 Pg.14	1
7.	(b) Mining Pg.6	1
8.	(b) Sinhala Pg.3	1
9.	(b) I, II, and IV Pg.15-16	1
10.	(d) As per the constitution, religion can never be separated from politics. Pg.36	1
11.	(a) Both Assertion(A) and Reason (R) are true and reason(R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A) Pg.51	1
12.	(d) It does not allow room to correct mistakes Pg.64	1
13.	(d) 10060 Pg.9	1
14.	(c) 59% Pg.2	1
15.	(d) I and II Pg.11	1
16.	(d) Primary sector specially unorganized Pg.20	1
17.	(c) Organized sector Pg.30	1

18.	(d) The Reserve Bank of India Pg.48	1
19.	(d) United States of America Pg.58	1
20.	(d) Access information instantly across countries Pg.63	1
	SECTION B (Very Short Answers type question)	4X2=8
21.	Why did Europeans flee to America in the 19th century? Explain. (i) Poverty and hunger were common in Europe. (ii) Cities were crowded and deadly diseases were widespread. (iii) Religious conflicts were common. (iv) Religious dissenters were persecuted. (v) Any other relevant point .Pg.56 (Any two points to be explained)	(2X1=2)
22.	“Communalism is harmful for the nation”. Explain. (i) When beliefs of one religion are presented as superior to those of other religions a (ii) Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community. (iii) Communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to different religions cannot live as equal citizens in a nation. (iv) People of one religion do not have the same interest and aspirations in every context (v) Religious prejudices ,stereotypes of religious communities and belief in the superiority of one's religions over other religions (vi) Any other relevant point . Pg .36-37 (Any two points to be explained)	(2X1=2)
23.	(a)“Energy saved is energy produced”. Support the statement.	(2X1=2)

	(i) There is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of development. (ii) Promotion of energy conservation and increased use of renewable energy resources are twin planks of energy conservation. (iii) Judicious use of limited energy resources. (iv) Reduce, reuse and recycling of resources. (v) Stoppage of wastage of resources (vi) Any other relevant point . (Any two points to be explained) Pg.55 OR (b) Why is there a pressing need to use non –conventional energy resources? Explain. (2X1=2) (i) Limited availability of resources (ii) The growing consumption of energy has resulted in depletion of fossil fuels. (iii) Rising prices of oil and gas and their potential shortages have raised uncertainties. (iv) Increasing use of fossil fuel has caused serious environmental problems. (v) Urbanization and industrialization (vi) Any other relevant point. Pg.54 (Any two points to be explained)	
24.	Suggest any two ways to create more employment in the rural sector. (i) Improved irrigation facilities so that farmers harvest two or three crops in one year,thus more people can be employed. (ii) Provide better roads and improve transportation and storage, which will benefit farmers so that people will be employed in these sectors. (iii) Honey collection centers or vegetable and fruit processing units should be set up. (iv) More cottage industries and services should be promoted in rural areas with soft loans and marketing support. (v) More infrastructural and manufacturing facilities (vi) Any other relevant point . Pg.27-28	(2X1=2)

	(Any two points to be explained)	
	SECTION C Short Answer Type Questions	5X3=15
25.	(a) Explain any three effects of Non Cooperation Movement on the Indian economy. (i) Foreign goods were boycotted. (ii) Liquor shops were picketed. (iii) Foreign clothes burnt in huge bonfires. (iv) Merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods. (v) People began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones. (vi) Production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up. (vii) Use of swadeshi goods (viii) Import of foreign cloth halved. Any other relevant point . Pg .34 (Any three points to be explained) OR (b) How was the Rowlatt Act opposed by the people of India? Explain with three examples. (i) Rallies were organized in various cities. (ii) Workers strike in railway workshops. (iii) Shops were closed down. (iv) Lines of communication such as railways and telegraph were disrupted (v) Any other relevant point. Pg . 31 (Any three points to be explained)	(3X1=3) (3X1=3)
26.	Explain the importance of pipelines as a means of transportation in India. (i) It is not only used to transport water but also crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas. (ii) Solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into slurry (iii) It rules out Trans-shipment delays. (iv) Initial cost of laying pipelines is high but subsequent running costs are	(3X1=3)

	minimal. (v) Pipelines connect through Natural gas fields, fertilizer factories and big thermal power plants. (vi) Any other relevant point. Pg .75 (Any three points to be explained)	
27.	Describe the impact of flexibility in the labour laws on the workers in India. (i) Flexibility in labour laws has badly affected workers. (ii) MNCs employ them on a temporary basis to cut costs. (iii) They are not paid throughout the year. (iv) During peak seasons, workers are made to work for long hours and night shifts. (v) Any other relevant point .Pg. 69 y three points to be described)	(3X1= 3)
28.	“Transparency is the most important feature of democracy“. Supports the statement. (i) Democracy provides means to examine the process of decision making,so it is transparent. (ii) Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation. (iii) Democracy ensures that decision-making will be based on certain norms and procedures. (iv) Democracy follows procedures and is accountable to the people. (v) Democracy is a legitimate and accountable government. Any other relevant point. Pg 65 (Any three points to be explained)	(3X1=3)
29.	Which are the two sectors based on the ownership of resources? Explain each of them. (i). Public Sector and Private Sector.	($\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}+1+1=3$)

	(ii) Public Sector: The government owns most of the assets and provides all the services. Ex : -Railway or Post office are examples of Public Sector. (iii) Private Sector- Ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies. Ex : Companies like Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO), Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) are privately owned companies. (Any other example could be considered) Pg 33	
	SECTION D Long Answer Type Questions	4X5=20
30.	(a) Explain the process of unification of Italy. (i) During middle of 19th century Italy was divided into 7 States, of which only Sardinia – Piedmont, was ruled by an Italian Prince. (ii) Giuseppe Mazzini made efforts to unite the Italian Republic. He had formed a secret society called ‘Young Italy’ for achieving his goal. (iii) Count Cavour was the Chief Minister who led the movement to unify Italy. He formed a tactful diplomatic alliance with France and defeated the Austrian forces. (iv) Giuseppe Garibaldi formed armed volunteers. In 1860, they marched into South Italy and the kingdoms of two Sicilies and succeeded in driving out the Spanish ruler. (v) In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed the King of United Italy. (To be assessed as whole) Pg 20 OR (b) How did the French revolution play an important role in creating the idea of the nation in Europe? Explain. (i) The ideas of la patrie (the father land), le cition (the motherland)emphasised the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under our constitution . (ii) A new french flag, the tricolor, was chosen to replace the former royal standard . (iii) The estates general was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the national assembly. (iv) New hymns were composed , oaths taken and martyrs commemorated all in the name of the nation.	(5X1=5) (5X1=5)

	(v) A centralized administrative system was put in place . (vi) It formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory . (vii) Internal custom duties and dues were abolished . (viii) A uniform system of weights and measures were adopted . (ix) Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation . (x) Any other relevant point. Pg 5 (Any Five points to be explained)	
31.	(a) Explain the importance of manufacturing industries. (i) The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries and is considered the backbone of the economy. (ii) Helps to modernize agriculture (iii) Reduces dependency on agriculture (iv) Help to eradicate unemployment and poverty (v) Reduces regional disparities by setting up industries in remote areas. (vi) Earns foreign exchange (vii) Brings overall prosperity (viii) Any other relevant point Pg.58 (Any FIVE points to be explained) OR (b) Explain any five ways to reduce industrial pollution. (i) Minimising use water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages (ii) Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements (iii) Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds. Treatment of industrial effluents can be done in three phases (a) Primary treatment by mechanical means. This involves screening, grinding, flocculation and sedimentation. (b) Secondary treatment by biological process (c) Tertiary treatment by biological, chemical and physical processes. This involves recycling of wastewater.	(5X1=5) (5X1=5)

	(iv) Overdrawing of ground water reserves by industry where there is a threat to ground water resources also needs to be regulated legally. (v) Particulate matter in the air can be reduced by fitting smoke stacks to factories with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers and inertial separators. Smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal in factories. (vi) Machinery and equipment can be used and generators should be fitted with silencers. (vii) Almost all machinery can be redesigned to increase energy efficiency and reduce noises. (viii) Any other relevant point. Pg 66 (Any FIVE points to be explained)	
32.	(a) Explain any five challenges faced by political parties in India. (i) Lack of internal democracy within parties. (ii) Parties do not keep membership registers , do not hold organizational meeting and do not conduct internal election regularly. (iii) Dynastic succession. (iv) Money and Muscle power. (v) Lack of decision-making process. (vi) Lack of meaningful choice to the voters. (vii) Lack of ideological differences among parties. (viii) Any other relevant point Pg.57-58 (Any FIVE points to be explained) OR (b) Explain any five major functions of the Political Parties. (i) Parties Contest Elections (ii) parties put forward different policies and programs and the voters choose from them (iii) They make laws. (iv) Parties form and run government (v) Function as opposition (vi) Shape public opinion	(5X1=5) (5X1=5)

	(vii) Provide access to government machinery and welfare schemes. (viii) Any other relevant point Pg.48-49 (Any FIVE points to be explained)	
33.	(a) How does credit play a positive and negative role? Explain with examples. Credit plays two roles-positive and negative A. Positive role of credit: (i) A large number of transactions in day to day activities involve credit. (ii) The credit helps to meet the ongoing expenses of production (iii) Credit plays a positive role when the borrower is able to return the loan amount on time and also makes some profit with the use of that money. (iv) It makes a person better off than before (v) Any other relevant point Any one point (1) (vi) Any example could be given explaining the positive role of credit (1 ½) (Example of book: Salim, a shoe manufacturer took a loan from different sources to complete the order of 3000 pair of shoes, in the end he delivered the order, made profit and repaid the loan.(1+1 ½ =2 ½) B- Negative role of credit: (i) Sometimes failure of the crop makes loan repayment impossible. (ii) Sometimes credit is very painful as it pushes the borrower into such a situation from which recovery is very difficult. (iii) In this situation the borrower is not able to repay the loan (iv) Many times caught into the situation of debt-trap. (v) To repay loan one has to sell portion of one's land (vi) Any example could be given explaining the negative role of credit (vii) Any other relevant point	(2½+ 2 ½ =5)

	Any point to be explained 1 (viii) Any example could be given explaining the positive role of credit. (1 ½) (Example of book-A small farmer Swapna took loan for crop cultivation but due to some reason she faced the situation of crop failure. So she took another loan for spraying pesticides but the production was not enough to repay the loan. So she was caught in debt-trap. (1+1 ½ =2 ½) Pg.43-44) OR (b) What is collateral? Why is it a main reason to prevent the poor getting a loan from banks? Explain. A- Collateral (1) (i) Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns and uses this as a guarantee to lenders until the loans are repaid. Property such as land, deposits with banks, livestock are some examples of collateral used for borrowing. B- Why is collateral a main reason to prevent the poor getting a loan from banks (4) (ii) Absence of collateral with the poor. (iii) Absence of documents with them. (iv) Absence of formal sources of credit in rural area . (v) Lack of education and awareness among them. (vi) Any other relevant point Pg 44-45 (Any Four points to be explained)	(1+4= 5)
	SECTION E (CASE BASED QUESTION)	3X4=12
34.	CASE BASED QUESTION: COTTON MILL IN BOMBAY (PG-94) (34.1) When was the first cotton mill set up in India. (1) 1854 (34.2) Name any two industrialists of India. (½+½=1) Dwarkanath Tagore, Dinshaw Petit, G.D. Birla (Any two)	1+1+2=4

	(34.3) How did many Indian entrepreneurs survive despite tight economic controls imposed by the British government? Explain. (2) (i) Many Indians had the sufficient capital to trade with other countries. (ii) Many Indians worked through trade network (iii) They financed funds across cities. (iv) They procured supplies and shipping consignment. (v) Any other relevant point Any two points to be explained. Pg. 94	
35.	(CASE BASED QUESTION: WATER HARVESTING SYSTEM (Pg-26-27)) (35.1) Mention any two methods of traditional water-harvesting used in India. (1/2 + 1/2 = 1) (i) Inundation channels of Bengal. (ii) Khadins of Rajasthan (iii) Johads of Rajasthan (iv) Any other relevant point (35.2) How do people of Rajasthan utilize rainwater? (1) (i) They have arranged underground tanks or tankas for storing water. (ii) They have a well developed roof top rainwater harvesting system (palarpani) and were built inside the main house or courtyard. (iii) It is a reliable source of drinking water (iv) It beats the summer heat as it would keep the room cool (v) Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained. (35.3) Explain any two benefits of rainwater harvesting. (2) (i) Rainwater harvesting is used to meet people's and regions water needs. (ii) Rain water can be used by building diversion channels used for agriculture. (iii) They can be stored as drinking water particularly in Rajasthan (iv) Rainwater harvesting is used to maintain water in tanks.	(1+1+2=4)

	(v) Rainwater harvesting is used to maintain room temperature through tanks and ducting. (vi) Any other relevant point Pg 25 (Any two points to be explained)	
36.	CASE BASED QUESTION- BELGIUM'S POWER SHARING (Pg-2-3) (36.1) Explain the ethnic composition of Belgium. (1) Total Belgium population- 59% live in the Flemish region and speak the Dutch language. 40% live in the Wallonia region and speak French. The remaining one percent of the Belgians speaks German. (36.2) Explain the term ethnic . (1) (i) The term 'ethnic' implies a social division based on shared culture. People belonging to the same ethnic group believe in their common descent because of similarities of physical type or of culture or both (ii) Any other relevant point Any one point (36.3) How did the Belgian government solve their ethnic problem? Explain. (2) (i) Amended the constitution (ii) Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. (iii) Belgium established a community government for different linguistic communities. (iv) Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be explained)	(1+1+2=4)

37.	SECTION F (Map Skill Based) 37 (a) and (b) SEE ATTACHED MAP 1. History 2. Geography (Attempt any three) For Visually Impaired Candidates .- (Attempt any five) (37.1) Name the place where Gandhi ji broke the Salt Law —Dandi (37.2)Name the place where the Indian National Congress Session was held inSeptember 1920 -Calcutta (37.3) Name the state where the Tehri Dam is located- Uttarakhand (37.4)Name the state where Bokaro coal mines are located- Jharkhand (37.5) In which state is the Pune Software Technology Park located?--Maharashtra (37.6) Name the state where Tuticorin Seaport is located?---Tamil Nadu	(1+1=2) (3X1=3) (5X1=5)

32/5/1, 32/5/2, 32/5/3

प्रश्न सं. 37 के लिए

For question no. 37

