

Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Secondary School Examination, 2023
SUBJECT SOCIAL SCIENCE (SUBJECT CODE 087)
(PAPER CODE 32/4/2)

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 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.

Paper Code 32/4/2
MARKING SCHEME
 Class -X SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

M.M-80

Q.NO	VALUE POINTS	
	Section – A (Multiple Choice Questions)	1X20=20
1	(a) I & II Pg.13	1
2	(c) Govt. wanted Indian producers to compete in the world Market. Pg.64	1
3	(c) Tertiary Pg.24	1
4	(c) India Pg.13	1
5	(a) Alluvial soil – Consist of sand and silt Pg.07	1
6	(c) I-2, II-3, III-1 Pg.50-54	1
7	(d) Nickel Pg.43	1
8	(a) James Watt Pg.84	1
9	(d) Flow of Technology Pg.53	1
10	(b) Highlighted the experiences of women. Pg.124	1
11	(b) I, II, III and IV Pg.3-23	1
12	(c) America Pg.25	1
13	(c) Decentralized System Pg.24	1
14	(c) I-2, II-3, III-1, and IV-4 Pg.16-17	1
15	(d) A is false but R is true Pg.03	1
16	(b) II, III & IV Pg.06	1
17	(a) Primary Sector – Flower Cultivator Pg.21	1
18	(a) Better wages Pg.04	1
19	(a) 39 Pg.10	1

20	(a) Democratic Pg.64	1
	Section – B (Very Short Answer Questions)	4x2=8
21	(A) Mention any two changes that occurred in west Punjab in the 19th Century. (i) The British Indian government built a network of irrigation canals. (ii) Transformed semi – desert waste land into fertile agricultural lands for growing wheat and cotton for export. (iii) The canal colonies were settled by peasants from other parts of Punjab. (iv) The cultivation expanded the production. (v) Any other relevant points. Any two points to be explained. Pg. 59 OR (B) Mention any two advantages of the silk route in the pre modern trade. (i) Silk routes are good example of our modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world. (ii) It helped in connecting vast regions of Asia with Europe and Northern Africa. (iii) Through these silk routes Chinese pottery travelled along with textiles and spices from India and South East Asia. (iv) Through these routes precious metal like gold, silver flowed from Europe to Asia. (v) Christian Missionaries travelled through this route to Asia. (vi) Buddhism also spread in several directions through intersecting points on the silk route. (vii) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained. Pg.54	2x1=2
22	Industrialization and urbanization go hand in hand. Explain. (i) Urban area provide markets and services such as banking, insurance, transport, labor, consultants' financial advice, etc. to the industry. (ii) Many industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centers known as agglomeration economies. Gradually, a large industrial agglomeration takes places. (iii) Industry provide product for the people of urban areas. (iv) In the pre- independence period, most of manufacturing units were located in places from the point of view of overseas trade such as Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, etc. Consequently, there emerged certain pockets of industrially developed urban centers surrounded by a huge agricultural rural hinterland. (v) Any other relevant point. Any two point to be explained. Pg.66	2x1=2

23	“Women face discrimination in various ways in our society.” Explain any two ways. - i Some Parents prefer to spend more resources for their sons rather than for their daughters. - ii Many women often face domestic violence. - iii Many a times highly paid valued jobs are very less for women. - iv In many areas of works in private sectors women are not provided equal wages to men. - v Any other relevant point Any two points to be explained. Pg.31	2x1=2
24	“Different persons can have different developmental goals.” Support the statement with an example. It is true that different persons have different developmental goal. - i Each person seeks different things that are important for him/her. - ii The economic, social, and cultural needs of every person are different and so the goals are different. - iii Sense of freedom and security are important for few and for others income is the most important aspect. - iv Sometimes two persons or group of persons may seek things which are conflicting. v. Any other examples can also be considered. To be assessed as a whole. Pg-5-6	2
	Section – C (Short Answer Questions)	5x3=15
25	Describe any three measures that were introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. (i) The ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le cioyen (the citizen) emphasized the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution. (ii) A new French flag, the tricolor, was chosen to replace the former royal flag. (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. (v) A centralized administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory. (vi) Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted. (vii) Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation. (viii) Any other relevant point.	3X1==3

	(ii) Parties like the Aam Aadmi Party and some Communist Party have national level political organisation with units in several States. (iii) Some of these parties like Biju Janata Dal, Sikkim Democratic Front and Mizo National Front are conscious about their State identity. (iv) Over the last three decades, the number and strength of these parties has expanded. This made the Parliament of India politically more and more diverse. (v) When no one national party is able to secure on its own a majority in Lok Sabha the national parties are compelled to form alliances with State parties. (vi) Due to national level coalition of regional and national parties it has strengthened federalism and democracy in our country. (vii) Any other relevant point Any three point to be explained. Pg.55	
29	(A) Examine the benefits that are enjoyed by the people working in the organized sector. (i) Workers in the organized sector enjoy security of employment. (ii) They are expected to work only for a fixed number of hours and if they work more they are paid overtime by the employer. (iii) They enjoy benefits like paid leaves, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity, etc. (iv) Employers supposed to get medical benefits. The employer has to ensure facilities like drinking water and safe working environment. (v) On retirement, the workers in the organized sector are even entitled to pensions as well. (vi) Any other relevant point Any three points to be examined. Pg.30 OR (B) Examine how 'Public Sector' contributes in the economic development of the nation? (i) In the public sector the government owns most of the assets and provide all the services.	3x1=3 3x1=3

	(ii) Railways and post office are examples of public sector, which provides maximum employment and service. (iii) The purpose of the public sector is not just to earn profit but to provide services to all. (iv) Government raise money through taxes and other way to meet expenses on the service rendered by it. (v) Public sector provides many services which one needs as a whole. (vi) Any other relevant point. Any three point to be examined.	Pg.33
	Section – D (Long Answer Questions)	4x5=20
30	(A) Gandhiji felt the Khilafat issue as an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement. Explain the statement. (i) The First World War had ended with the defeat of Ottoman Turkey. And there were rumours that a harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on the Ottoman emperor – the spiritual head of the Islamic world (the Khalifa). (ii) To defend the Khailfa's temporal powers, a Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919. (iii) A young generation of Muslim leaders like the brothers Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, began discussing with Mahatma Gandhi about the possibility of a united mass action on the issue. (iv) Gandhiji saw this as an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement. (v) While the Rowlatt Satyagraha had been a widespread movement, it was still limited mostly to cities and towns. (vi) Mahatma Gandhi now felt the need to launch a more broad-based movement in India. (vii) But he was certain that no such movement could be organised without bringing the Hindus and Muslims closer together. (viii) One way of doing this, he felt, was to take up the Khilafat issue. (ix) At the Calcutta session of the Congress in September 1920, he convinced other leaders of the need to start a Non-Cooperation Movement in support of Khilafat as well as for Swaraj.	5x1=5

	(x) Any other relevant point Any five points to be explained. Pg.32 OR (B) Explain the participation of women in the ‘Civil Disobedience Movement. (i) Women participated in large numbers in the Civil Disobedience Movement. (ii) During Gandhi’s Salt March, thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to him. (iii) They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt, and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops. (iv) Many women went to jail. (v) In urban areas these women were from high caste families; in rural areas they came from rich peasant households. (vi) Moved by Gandhiji’s call, they began to see service to the nation as their sacred duty. (vii) For a long time the Congress was reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organisation. (viii) Any other relevant point Any five points to be explained. Pg.42	5x1=5
31	(A) Analyse the problems of Road Transport in India. (i) Inadequate network in view of the volume of traffic and passengers. (ii) Unmetalled roads go out of use during rainy days. (iii) More highways are needed to meet to rush of office. (iv) Roads in the cities are highly congested. (v) Most of the bridges and culverts are old and narrow. (vi) Roadside amenities like emergency health services, police protection on the highway are not adequate. (vii) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be analysed. Pg.71 OR	5x1=5

	(B) Railways in India promotes the socio – economic life of the country. Examine the statement. (i) The Indian Railways have been a great integrating force for more than several decades. (ii) Railways are the principle mode of transport for freight. (iii) Railways help in the transportation of passengers in India. (iv) Railways also make it possible to conduct multifarious activities like business, sightseeing and pilgrimage. (v) They help in the transportation of goods over longer distance. (vi) Railways in India bind the economic life of the country. (vii) Railways accelerate the development of the industry and agriculture. (viii) Railways provide employment. (ix) Any other relevant point Any Five points to be examined.	5x1=5
32	(A) Justify the role of Self-Help Groups in the rural economy. i SHGs help the rural poor, in particular women. ii A typical SHG has 15-20 members, usually belonging to one neighbourhood, who meet and save regularly. Saving per member varies from Rs 25 to Rs 100 or more, depending on the ability of the people to save. Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs. iii The group charges interest on these loans but this is still less than what the moneylender charges. After a year or two, if the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank. iv Loan is sanctioned in the name of the group and is meant to create self-employment opportunities for the members. v For instance, small loans are provided to the members for releasing mortgaged land, for meeting working capital needs (e.g. buying seeds, fertilizers, raw materials like bamboo and cloth), for housing materials, for acquiring assets like sewing machine, handlooms, cattle, etc. vi Most of the important decisions regarding the savings and loan activities are taken by the group members. The group decides as regards the loans to be granted – the purpose, amount, interest to be charged, repayment schedule, etc. vii Rural household face a problem of getting loan from the formal sector due to the lack of collateral. viii Self Help Group helps the poor household in getting loans easily and prevents them from falling under the clutches of moneylenders. ix Any other relevant points.	5x1=5

Pg. 74

	Any five points to be explained Pg.50-51 OR (B) “Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country’s development.” Justify the statement. - i Cheap and affordable credit would lead to higher income. - ii If the credit is affordable then many people could borrow variety of needs. - iii People could grow crops, do business, set up small scale industries, etc. - iv People could set up new industries or trade in goods. - v Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country’s development. - vi Banks and Cooperatives should increase their lending particularly in the rural areas, so that the dependence on informal sources of credit reduces. - vii It is also necessary that everyone receives these loans. - viii It is important that the formal credit is distributed more equally so that the poor can benefit from the cheaper loans. - ix Any other relevant point Any five points to be explained. PG- 43-44	5x1=5
33	(A) ‘Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual’. Support the statement with suitable arguments. - i Every individual wants respect from fellow beings. - ii The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy. - iii Respect to and equal treatments of women are necessary ingredients of a democratic society. - iv Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated for equal status and equal opportunity. - v Democracy values rights. - vi It enhances the dignity of the individual. - vii Democracy has the ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts. - viii Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained. Pg. 71	5x1=5

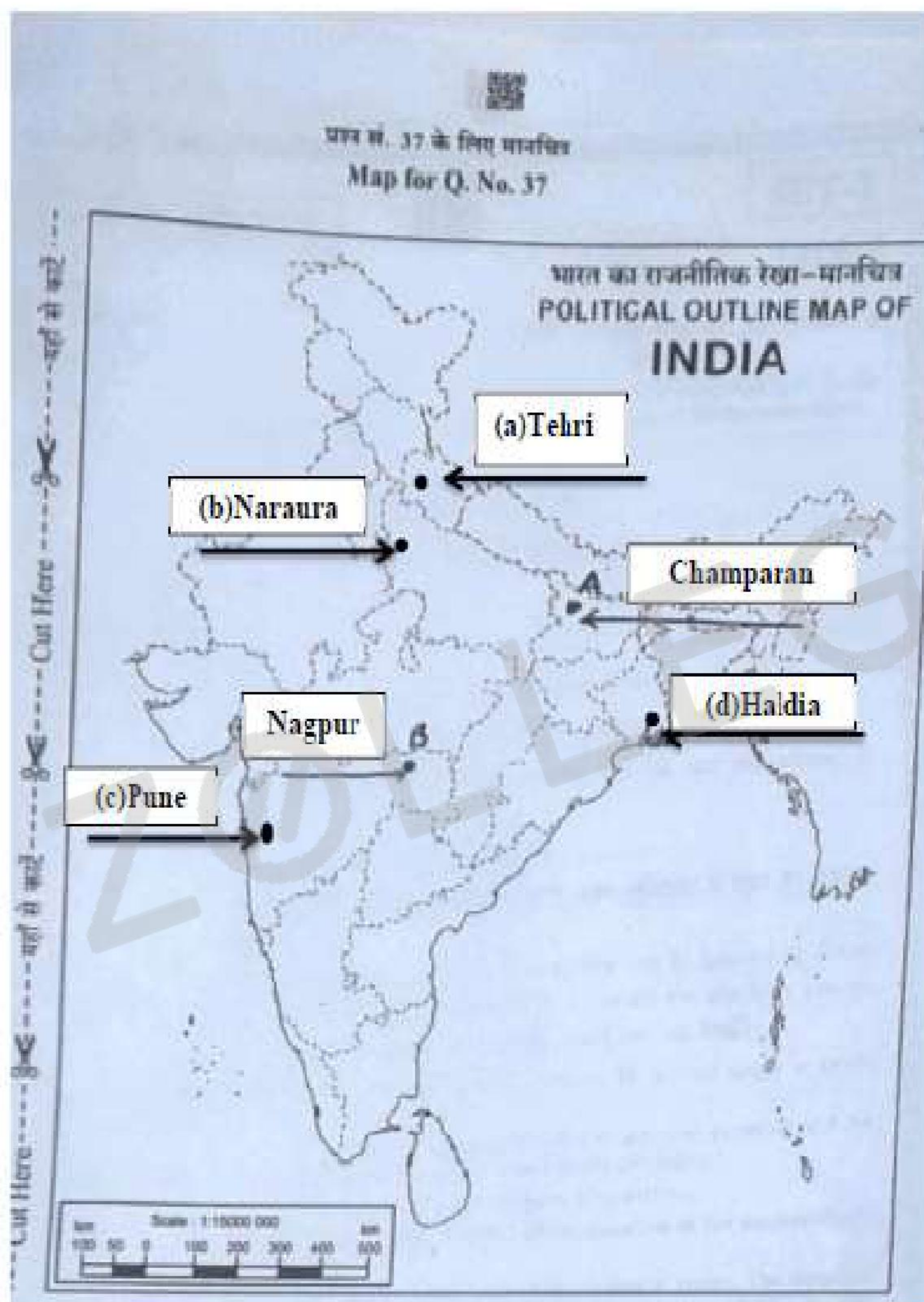
	OR (B) “Democracy produces an accountable, responsive and legitimate government.” Support the statement with argument. - i The democratic government develops mechanisms for citizens to hold the government accountable and mechanisms for citizens to take part in decision-making. - ii Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiations. - iii Regular, free and fair election. - iv Open public debate on major policies and legislations. - v Citizens have right to information about government and its functioning. - vi It promotes equality among citizens. - vii It provides a method to resolve conflicts. - viii It gives respect to the integrity of people. - ix Equal treatment of women are necessary ingredients of a democratic society - x Democracy is responsive to the needs of the people. - xi Democracy gives moral force to individual freedom and dignity. - xii Democracy promotes equal status and equal opportunity to the disadvantaged. - xiii It is transparent as whatever policies govt. is forming, the knowledge of the same is there with the people also. - xiv A democratic government is a legitimate government. - xv They accommodate differences - xvi Any other relevant point Any five points to be explained. Pg.65	5x1=5
	Section – E (Case Based/Source Questions)	3x4=12
34	LANGUAGE DIVERSITY OF INDIA Read the given source and answer the questions that follow: Pg.22	1+1+2=4

	34.1 Explain the importance of language diversity in India. (1) According to the Census of India (2011), there were 121 major languages in India with 1599 other languages. A total of 22 languages have been declared as Scheduled languages as per the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution. - i The diversity of Indian language has helped in uniting the country. - ii Most of the Indian are able to understand more than one language. Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained. 34.2 Differentiate between Scheduled and Non – Scheduled Languages. (1) Scheduled languages are those which are included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution while Non-Scheduled Languages' Include those languages which are not included in 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution. 34.3 The fusion of languages has united the country into one cultural entity.' Explain the statement with example. (2) - i India manifests itself in language history and linguistic geography, - ii The blend of languages, has united the country into one cultural unit. - iii Languages integrate the nation. - iv Any other relevant point - v Any two points to be explained.	
35	<u>WHY NEWSPAPERS?</u> Read the given source and answer the questions that follow: <u>PG-122</u>	1+1+2=4
	35.1 Explain the main reason for publishing a newspaper by Krishnaji? (1) - i For useful information on every topic of local interest. - ii Subjects of general utility, scientific investigation and the speculations connected with the antiquities, statistics, curiosities, history, and geography of the country were to be discussed. - iii Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained. 35.2 How was the task of native newspaper and political association seen identical to the role of opposition? (1) - i The role of newspapers was to critically examine the govt. policies to suggest improvement.	

	- ii The newspapers were to ensure speedy implementation of the suggested policies. - iii The political association to seek to study the particular issue and to gather diverse relevant information of on the nation as well. - iv They also assessed the possible and desirable improvement which will surely earn it considerable influence. - v Any other relevant points. Any one point to be explained. 35.3 Analyze the reasons of popularity of newspaper during 19th century ? (2) - i Newspaper shaped and spread new ideas. - ii It also shaped the nature of the debate. - iii New ideas of reforming the society spread out in public. - iv Different interpretation of faith was also discussed in the paper. - v Government policies were critically examined through newspaper. - vi It became the medium of gathering diverse knowledge and suggest improvements. - vii Any other relevant points. Any two point to be explained.	
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36	RAINWATER HARVESTING Read the given source and answer the questions that follow: PG-29 36.1 Why is water harvesting system a viable alternative ? (1) - i It is an inexpensive method of conservation of water. - ii Common people can also afford it. - iii Water harvesting techniques are environmentally friendly. - iv Any other relevant points. Any one point to be explained. 36.2 Describe the process of roof-top rainwater harvesting system. (1) (i) Rooftop rainwater is collected using a PVC pipe. (ii) Filtered using sand and bricks. (iii) Underground pipe takes water to sump for immediate usage. (iv) Excess water from the sump is taken to the well (v) Water from the well recharge the underground (vi) Take water from the well (vii) Any other way of description may be considered. Any one point to be explained. 36.3 Mention any two methods adopted by the ancient India for water conservation. (2) - i Hydraulic structures - ii In hilly regions people-built diversion channels like the guls or kuls for agriculture. - iii Roof-top rainwater harvesting was practised in Rajasthan. - iv In the flood plains of Bengal people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields. - v Khadins, Johads and Tanks are the forms of rainwater harvesting practised in Rajasthan. - vi Any other relevant point Any two point to be explained.	1+1+2=4
	Section F Map Skill Based Question	2+3=5
37	(i) 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 drawn near them.	1+1=2

	a. The place where Mahatma Gandhi started Satyagraha for Indigo movement. b. The place where the session of Indian National Congress held in December,1920. (ii) On the same outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbol. a. Tehri Dam b. Naraura Atomic Power Station c. Pune Software Technology Park d. Haldia Sea Port Please see the attach Map.	1+1+1=3
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	The following question are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 37. Attempt any five questions.	
37.1	Name the place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in December,1920. Nagpur	1
37.2	Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi started Salt Satyagraha for Indigo Peasants. Champan.	1
37.3	Name the State where Naraura nuclear plant is located. Uttar Pradesh	1
37.4	Name the State where Tehri Dam. Uttrakhand	1
37.5	Name the State where Mumbai Software Technology Park is located. Maharashtra	1
37.6	Name the State where Haldia ‘Sea port’ is located. West Bengal	1