

Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Secondary School Examination, 2023
SUBJECT NAME SOCIAL SCIENCE (SUBJECT CODE 087)
(PAPER CODE 32/1/1)

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 totalled 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 80 marks (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 totalling 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 totalling on the title page. • Wrong totalling 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 totalled 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-32/1/1

MARKING SCHEME-

SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

MM-80

Q.NO	VALUE POINTS	PG.NO.	Marks
	SECTION –A (Multiple Choice Questions)		1X20=20
1.	(B) a-IV, b-III, c-I, d-II	24	1
2.	(A) Wrote on caste system in India	126	1
3.	(A) J.R.D. Tata	94	1
4.	(A) III, II, I, & IV	68	1
5.	(A) Wheat	38	1
6.	(D) Karnataka	24	1
7.	(A) Alluvial Soil -Gangetic Plains.	7	1
8.	(B) Bangladesh	10	1
9.	(A) National Statistical Office (NSO)	18	1
10.	(B) MNC can decide all parameters and prices of the product	59	1
11.	(A) Primary sector – Fishermen	20	1
12.	(A) Rs. 25, 000	9	1
13.	(A) Organized Sector	31	1
14.	(D) Cooperative Society	49	1
15.	(A) I, II and III	6	1
16.	(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.	48	1
17.	(D) I – 2, II – 3, III – 1, IV – 4	16-17	1
18.	(D) Democratic Government	66	1

19.	(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.	34	1
20.	(D) Finance	36	1
	SECTION-B Very Short Answer Type Questions		4x2=8
21.	(a) Explain Romanticism as a cultural movement in Europe. (i) Romantic artists and poets generally criticized the glorification of reason and science and focused instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings. (ii) Their effort was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation. (iii) Other Romantics such as the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people – das volk. (iv) It was through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of the nation (volksgeist) was popularised. (v) Collecting and recording these forms of folk culture was essential to the project of nation-building. (vi) Any other relevant point Any two points to be explained. OR (b) Explain Frédéric Sorrieu's dream in the context of democratic and social republics in France during 1848. (i) In 1848, Frédéric Sorrieu, a French artist, prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world made up of 'democratic and social republics'. (ii) The first print of the series, shows the peoples of Europe and America – men and women of all ages and social classes – marching in a long train, and offering homage to the Statue of Liberty as they pass by it. (iii) Personified Liberty as a female figure – with the Torch of Enlightenment in one hand and the Declaration of the Rights of Man in the other. (iv) It was against the symbols of absolutist institutions. (v) In Sorrieu's utopian vision, the people of the world are categorised as distinct nations. (vi) The groups of categories are identified through their flags and national costume.	13	2x1=2
		1-3	2x1=2

	(vii) He believed that from the heavens above, Christ, saints and angels gaze upon the scene. (viii) Leading the procession, way past the Statue of Liberty, are the United States and Switzerland, which by this time were already Nation-States. (viii) These symbols have been used by the artist to symbolise fraternity among the nations of the world. (ix) Any other relevant point Any two points to be explained.		
22.	Mention any two features of Plantation agriculture. (i) Use of higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity. (ii) (ii) A single crop is grown on a large area. (iii) The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry. (iv) Plantations cover large tracts of land, using capital intensive inputs, with the help of migrant labourers. (v) All the produce is used as raw material in respective industries. In India, tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana, etc., are important plantation crops. (vi) Tea in Assam and North Bengal and coffee in Karnataka are some of the important plantation crops grown in these States. (vii) The degree of commercialisation of agriculture varies from one region to another. For example, rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but in Odisha, it is a subsistence crop. (viii) Any other relevant point Any two points to be mentioned.	31	2x1=2
23.	Explain any two provisions that make India a secular state. (i) There is no official religion for the Indian State. (ii) Our Constitution does not give a special status to any religion. (iii) The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any	37	2x1=2

	religion. (iv)The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion. (v)Secularism is an idea that constitutes one of the foundations of our country. (vi)At the same time the Constitution allows the State to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities. (vii)Any other relevant point Any two points to be explained.		
24.	Imagine that you are the village head. Suggest any two activities that you think should be taken up to increase the income of villagers. (i) To develop water harvesting (ii) Development of irrigation facilities (iii) Development of Self-Help Group (iv) Development of animal husbandry (v) Development of infrastructural facilities. (vi) Development of cottage industries (vii) Any other relevant point Any two points to be explained.	27	2x1=2
	SECTION-C Short Answer Type Questions		5x3=15
25.	Explain the implication of Print culture on the religious reforms in India during 19th century. (i) Printing led to intense debate around religious issues of that time. (ii)Different groups confronted the changes happening within colonial society in different ways, and offered a variety of new interpretations of the beliefs of different religions. (iii) Some criticised existing practices and campaigned for reform, while others countered the arguments of reformers. These debates were carried out in public and in print. (iv)Printed tracts and newspapers not only spread the new ideas, but they shaped the nature of the debate.	121	3x1=3

	(v) Intense controversies between social and religious reformers and the Hindu orthodoxy over matters like widow immolation, monotheism, Brahmanical priesthood and idolatry. (vi) In Bengal, as the debate developed, tracts and newspapers proliferated, circulating a variety of arguments. (vii) To reach a wider audience, the ideas were printed. Ram Mohan Roy published the Sambad Kaumudi from 1821 and the Hindu orthodoxy commissioned the Samachar Chandrika. (viii) 1822, two Persian newspapers were published, Jam-i-Jahan Numa and Shamsul Akhbar. (ix) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.		
26.	How has Information Technology affected Electronic Industry? Explain. (i) The electronics industry covers a wide range of products. (ii) These include transistor sets, television, telephones, cellular telecom, telephone exchange, radars, computers and many other equipments. (iii) The continuing growth in the hardware and software is the key to the success of electronic industry. (iv) It has enabled more productivity, quality of service and efficiency in the Electronic Industry. (v) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.	65	3x1=3
27.	‘The question of sustainability of development raises many fundamentally new issues about the nature and process of development. Explain with examples. (i) Conservation of environment is necessary for development. (ii) Development can be sustained in any economy by using renewable resources such as groundwater, wind energy and solar energy. (iii) We have a fixed stock of resources on earth which cannot be replenished so need to conserve it for sustainable development. (vi) Conservation of resources is not nation specific issue (vii) Our future sustenance is linked with the conservation of resources. (vi) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.	15	3x1=3
28.	Explain any three functions of Political Party.	48	3x1=3

	(i) Parties contest elections. (ii) Parties put forward different policies and programmes. (iii) Parties play an important role in making laws for a country. (iv) Parties form and run governments. (v) Parties that lose the election form the opposition. (vi) Parties shape public opinion. (vii) Parties provide the common man access to government machinery and welfare schemes. (viii) Any other relevant point Any three points to be explained.		
29.	(a) Explain any three functions of the Reserve Bank of India. (i) The RBI issues currency notes on behalf of the central govt. (ii) It supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans. (iii) The RBI monitors the banks to maintain the cash balance. (iv) The RBI sees that the banks give not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators, small scale industries, to small borrowers etc. (v) Periodically, banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom, at what interest rate, etc. (vi) Any other relevant point Any three points to be explained. OR (b) Explain the role of banks with regard to money which they accept from the public. (i) Banks accept the deposits and pay an amount as interest on the deposits. (ii) Banks keep only a small proportion of their deposits as cash with themselves — 15 per cent (iii) This is kept as provision to pay the depositors who might come to withdraw money from the bank on any given day.	40,48	3x1=3
		41	3

	(iv) Banks use the major portion of the deposits to extend loans. (v) Banks make use of the deposits to meet the loan requirements of the people. (vi) In this way, banks mediate between those who have surplus funds (the depositors) and those who need these funds (the borrowers). (vii) Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits. (viii) The difference between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to depositors is their main source of income. (ix) Any other relevant point Any three points to be explained.		
	SECTION-D Long Answer Type Questions		4x5=20
30.	(a) Analyse the implications of First World War on the economic and political situation of India. (i) The war created a new economic and political situation. It led to a huge increase in defence expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes: (ii) Customs duties were raised and income tax introduced. (iii) Through the war years prices increased and doubled leading to extreme hardship for the common people. (iv) Villages were called upon to supply soldiers, and the forced recruitment in rural areas caused widespread anger. (v) Crops failed in many parts of India, resulting in acute shortages of food. (vi) This was accompanied by an influenza epidemic. Millions of people perished as a result of famines and the epidemic. (vii) Any other relevant point Any five points to be analysed. OR (b) Analyse the role of folklore and symbols in the revival of nationalism in India during late 19th century.	30	5x1=5

	(i) Ideas of nationalism were developed through Indian folklore and symbols. (ii) Nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends. (iii) It felt that there was a need to preserve folk tradition in order to discover one's national identity and restore a sense of pride in one's past. (iv) In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore himself began collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and myths, and led the movement for folk revival. (v) In Madras, Natesa Sastri published a massive four-volume collection of Tamil folk tales, <i>The Folklore of Southern India</i>. (vi) Nationalist leaders emphasised on icons and symbols for unifying people and for inspiring them for nationalism. (vii) During the Swadeshi movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag (red, green and yellow) was designed. It had eight lotuses representing eight provinces of British India, and a crescent moon, representing Hindus and Muslims. (viii) By 1921, Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj flag. It was again a tricolor (red, green and white) and had a spinning wheel in the centre, representing the Gandhian ideal of self-help. (ix) Any other relevant point Any five points to be analysed.	47	5x1=5
31.	(a) 'Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development'. Justify the statement. (i) Movement of goods and services can be over three important domains of our Earth i.e. Land, Water, and Air. Based on these, transport can also be classified into water and air transport. (ii) Today, the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast-moving transport. (iii) Transport helps us in interacting with others in all the parts of the world (iv) Transport like railways help us in conducting various	70	5x1=5

	activities like business, sightseeing, pilgrimage and transportation of goods over longer distances. (v) Pipelines are used for transporting crude oil and natural gas to refineries and factories. (vi) Water provides the cheapest means of transport and is useful for international trade. (vii) Air transport provides the fastest, most comfortable mode of transport. (viii) Any other relevant point Any five points to be explained. OR “Roadways have an edge over Railways”. Justify the statement. (i) Construction cost of roads is much lower than of railway lines. (ii) Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography. (iii) Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas (iv) Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances (v) It also provides door-to-door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower (vi) Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway station, air and sea ports. (vii) Any other relevant point Any five points to be explained.	71	5x1=5
32.	(a) “There is overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world.” Support the statement with examples. (i) Democracy gives freedom to People to select their government without any domination or pressure unlike other form of govt. (ii) Democracies have had greater success in setting up regular and free elections and in setting up conditions for open public debate. (iii) Democratic government develops mechanisms for citizens to hold government accountable and mechanisms for citizens	66	5x1=5

	to take part in decision-making. Promotes equality among citizens. (iv)Democratic government enhances the dignity of the individual. (v)Democratic government improves the quality of decision-making. (vi)Democratic government provides a method to resolve conflicts. (vii) Democracy provides a framework for political stability, accountability, and transparency. (viii)Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and discussion (ix)Regular, free, and fair elections are the feature of democracy (x)Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained. OR (b) “Democracy can address all socio-economic and political problems.” Support the statement with arguments. (i) Democracy is an important form of government that allows for the participation of citizens in decision-making (ii) Democracy provides a framework for political stability, accountability, and transparency. (iii) Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and discussion (iv) Regular, free, and fair elections are the feature of democracy (v) Open public debate on major policies and legislations (vi) Democracy gives it citizens’ the Right to Information about the government and its functioning. (vii) Democracies are based on political equality. (viii) All individuals have equal weight in electing representatives. (ix) Governments function to represent the general view of minority and majority (x) Democracy has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged (xi) Democracy tries to accommodates social difference (xii) Democracy tries to deal with societal problems such as poverty, inequality, corruption, and discrimination (xiii) Any other relevant point Any five points to be explained.	63-72	5x1=5
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33.	(a) Analyze the impact of globalization in India. (i) MNCs have increased their investments in India such as cell phones, automobiles, electronics, soft drinks, etc. (ii) New jobs have been created. (iii) Local companies supplying raw materials, etc. to these industries have prospered. (iv) Several of the top Indian companies have been able to benefit from the increased competition. (v) They have invested in newer technology and production methods and raised their production standards. Some have gained from successful collaborations with foreign companies. (vi) Globalization has enabled some large Indian companies to emerge as multinationals themselves, Tata Motors (automobiles), Infosys (IT), Ranbaxy (medicines), Asian Paints (paints), Sundaram Fasteners etc. (vii) Globalization has created new opportunities for companies providing services, particularly those involving IT. (viii) Batteries, capacitors, plastics, toys, tyres, dairy products, and vegetable oil are some examples of industries where the small manufacturers have been hit hard due to competition. (ix) Several of the units have shut down rendering many workers jobless. (ix) Uncertain Employment; 'workers' jobs are no longer secure. (x) Pressure of competition has substantially changed the lives of workers. (xii) Any other relevant point Any five points to be explained.	66	5x1=5
	OR (b) Analyze the ways to make globalization fair. (i) Fair globalisation would create opportunities for all, and ensure that the benefits of globalisation are shared better. (ii) The government's policies must protect the interests, not only of the rich and the powerful, but all the people in the country (iii) Labour laws must be properly implemented and the workers must get their rights.	70	5x1=5

	(iv)The government can support small producers to improve their performance till the time they become strong enough to compete. (v)If necessary, the government can use trade and investment barriers. (vi)It can negotiate at the WTO for ‘fairer rules’. (vii)It can also align with other developing countries with similar interests to fight against the domination of developed countries in the WTO. (viii)In the past few years, massive campaigns and representation by people’s organisation have influenced important decisions relating to trade and investments at the WTO. (ix)Any other relevant point Any five points to be explained.		
	SECTION-E Case Based Questions		3x4=12
34.	<u>MARKET FOR GOODS</u> (34.1)How was the marketing of goods done in India by the British? (1) (i)Through labels (ii) Images of Indian Gods and Goddesses (iii) Calendars (iv) Any other relevant point Any one point to be explained. (34.2)How were the new consumers created through advertisements during colonial India? (1) (i)Advertisements made products appear desirable and necessary. They tried to shape the minds of people and create new needs. (ii)They appeared in newspapers, magazines, hoardings, street walls etc. (iii)Advertisements have played a part in expanding the markets for products, and in shaping a new consumer culture. (iv)Any other relevant point	100	1+1+2=4

	Any one point to be explained. (34.3) Identify the message conveyed through advertisements during industrialization. (2) (i) For the expansion of market of their product. (ii) Place of manufacturing (iii) Familiarity (iv) Mark of quality (vi) To purchase swadeshi Any other relevant point. Any two points		
35.	<u>CONSERVATION OF ENERGY RESOURCES</u> (35.1) Why is sustainable energy key to sustainable development? (1) (i) Energy is a basic requirement for economic development. (ii) Every sector of the national economy- agriculture, industry, transport, commercial and domestic- needs inputs of energy. (iii) Sustenance of future depends upon conservation of energy in all realms. (iv) Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained. (35.2) Why is consumption of energy rising all over India? (1) (i) India is the world's third-largest energy consuming country. (ii) Rising incomes and improving standards of living. (iii) Economic development, rising population and technological developments. (iv) Any other relevant point Any one point to be explained.	55	1+1+2 =4

	(35.3) Explain energy saved is energy produced. (2) (i) Using renewable energy (ii) Improve energy security (iii) Improve access to energy (iv) By ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy (v) Reduce, reuse and recycle (vi) Any other relevant point Any two points to be explained.		
36.	<u>DECENTRALISATION IN INDIA</u> (36.1) Explain Decentralisation in democracy. (1) (i) When power is taken away from Central and State governments and given to local government, it is called decentralization. (ii) Any other relevant point Any one point (36.2) Explain the importance of Local Self Government in democracy. (1) (i) Large number of problems and issues are best settled at the local level. (ii) People have better ideas about money spent and how to manage things more efficiently. (iii) People can participate in decision making process. (iv) Any other relevant point. Any one point (36.3) Describe any two steps taken by Indian government for decentralization. (2) (i) Panchayats in villages and municipalities in urban areas have been set	24	1+1+2=4

	up. (ii) Powers have been given to the Panchayats and municipalities. (iii) 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments (iv) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained.		
	SECTION-F Map Based Questions		2+3=5
37.	(a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. (A) The place where the session of INC held in September 1920. (B) The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke Salt Law. (b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any THREE of the following with suitable Symbols. (i) Hirakud Dam (ii) Tarapur Atomic Power Station (iii) Pune Software Technology Park (iv) Paradip Sea Port Note : The following questions 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 INC was held in September 1920. -Calcutta (Kolkata) 37.2 Name the state where Mahatma Gandhi broke Salt Law. -Gujarat 37.3 Name the place where Salal Dam is located. – Jammu and Kashmir 37.4 Name the State where Tarapur nuclear plant is located. -Maharashtra 37.5 Name the State where Pune Software Technology Park is located. -Maharashtra 37.6 Name the State where Paradip ‘Sea Port’ is located. - Odisha.		1+1=2 1x3=3 1x5=5 1 1 1 1 1 1

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

प्रश्न सं. 37 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 37

