

Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Secondary School Examination, 2023
SUBJECT NAME SOCIAL SCIENCE (SUBJECT CODE J3265A)
(PAPER CODE 32/2/3)

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 _____(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.

Marking Scheme--32/2/3 (2022-2023)

Social Science (087)

MM-80

Q.NO	VALUE POINTS	
	Section – A (Multiple Choice Questions)	1X20=20
1	(a) i-3,ii-1, iii-4 ,iv-2 Pg.16	1
2	(b) United States of America Pg.25	1
3	(a) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is the correct explanation of (A) Pg.65	1
4	(a) i-4,ii-3,iii-2,iv-1 Pg.85	1
5	(b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). Pg.65	1
6	(d) Laterite Pg.10	1
7	(b) Lakshminath Bezbaruh Pg-126 For Visually Impaired Students (c) Jyotiba Phule Pg.126	1 1
8	(a) United States of America (USA) Pg.70	1
9	(a) Germany, Austria- Hungry and Ottoman Turkey Pg.68	1
10	(b) Conservatism Pg.10	1
11	(d) Disproportionate Growth Pg.70	1
12	(d) Rich Households Pg.49	1
13	(a) Paper Notes Pg.40	1
14	(d) There are rules and regulations but not followed Pg.30	1
15	(b) Secondary Product Pg.08	1

16	(d) Sri Lanka	Pg.13	
17	(b) Income	Pg.08	1
18	(b) India	Pg.77	1
19	(c) Odisha	Pg.82	1
20	(a) Nordic Country	Pg.44	1
	Section –B (Very Short Answer Questions)		4x2=8
21	(A) Analyse the role of Chief Minister Cavour who led the movement to unite the regions of Italy. (i) Chief Minister Cavour who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat. (ii) Like many other wealthy and educated members of the Italian elite, he spoke French much better than he did Italian. (iii) Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France engineered by Cavour, Sardinia – Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859. (iv) Any other point. (v) To be assessed as a whole. Pg.21 OR (B) Examine the ideas of liberal nationalism in Europe during nineteenth century. (i) For the new middle classes liberalism stood for the freedom for the individual and equality of all before law. (ii) Politically it emphasised the government by consent. (iii) Liberals also stressed the inviolability of private property. (iv) In the economic sphere, liberalism stood for the freedom of market and abolition of state imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital. (v) Any other relevant point Any two points to be explained. (Pg 21)		2x1=2
			2x1=2

22	Differentiate between reserved and protected forests in India. Reserved forest : (i) More than half of the total forest land has been declared reserved forest. (ii) Reserved forests are regarded as the most valuable as far as the conservation of forest is concerned. (iii) Any other relevant point Protected forests: (i) Almost one-third of the total forest area is protected forest. (ii) This forest land is protected from any further depletion. (iii) Any other relevant point. Pg.20	2x1=2
23	Why did the feeling of alienation increase among the Sri Lankan Tamils in 1956? Explain. i. In 1956 an act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language thus disregarding Tamil. ii. The governments followed preferential policies for university positions and government jobs for Sinhalese. iii. The new constitution stipulated that the State shall protect and foster Buddhism. iv. Sinhala government ignored the interests of Tamils through their majoritarian policies. v. Any other relevant point. Pg.3	2x1=2
24	How does the use of money make it easier to exchange things? Explain with examples. (i) Money acts as an intermediate in the exchange process. (ii) Money is also authorised by the government of the country. And no one can refuse it in the settling of transaction in India. (iii) No individuals or organistaion is allowed to issue currency except the authorised authority. Example- RBI in India. (iv) Money by providing the crucial intermediate step, eliminates the need for double coincidence of wants. (v) Any other examples can also be considered. Any two points to be explained	2X1=2

	Pg. 40	
	Section –C (Short Answer Questions)	5x3=15
25	How did print come into existence in Europe? Explain. (i) In the eleventh century, Chinese paper reached Europe via the same route. (ii) Paper made possible the production of manuscripts, carefully written by scribes. (iii) Marco polo took away and spread the technology to Europe. (iv) Italians began producing books with woodblocks, and soon the technology spread to other parts of Europe. (v) Merchants and students in the university town bought the cheaper printed copies. (vi) Book fairs were held in different places. (vii) The break through occurred when Johann Gutenberg developed the first printing press. (viii) Any other relevant point (vi) Any three points to be examined. Pg. 108 OR (b)How did access to books create a new culture of reading? Explain. (i) Earlier reading was restricted to the elites. Common people lived in a world of oral culture. They heard sacred texts read out, ballads recited, and folk tales narrated. (ii) With the printing press, a new reading public emerged. (iii) Printing reduced the cost of books. Multiple copies produced with greater ease. (iv) Books flooded the market, reaching out to an ever-growing readership. (v) Now books could reach out to wider sections of people. (vi) People started writing and publishing popular ballads and folk tales and were illustrated with pictures. (vii) Any other relevant point Any three points to be examine. Pg.111	3x1=3 3x1=3

26	Explain any three characteristics of ‘Durg – Bastar- Chandrapur iron-ore belt in India. Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur belt: (i) This belt lies in Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra. (ii) Very high-grade hematites are found in the famous Bailadila range of hills in the Bastar district of Chhattisgarh. (iii) The range of hills comprises 14 deposits of super high-grade hematite iron ore. (iv) It has the best physical properties needed for steel making. (v) Any other relevant points Any three points to be explained. (Pg No. 51)	3x1=3
27	Explain any three constitutional provisions that make India a secular state. (i) There is no official religion for the Indian state. (ii) The constitutional provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion. (iii) The constitutional prohibits discrimination on the basis of religion. (iv) Any other relevant points. Any three points to be explained. Pg.53	3x1=3
28	How can more employment be generated in India? Explain with examples. (i) Promote and locate industries and services in semi-rural areas. (ii) Promote tourism. (iii) Through development and promotion of regional craft. (iv) Development and promotion of IT sector.	3x1=3

	(v) Promote infrastructural development. (vi) Any other point Any three points to be explained. Pg. 29	
29	Examine the rising importance of the tertiary sector in India. (i) The tertiary sector provides basic services like public transportation, medical care, electricity, banking, post office, etc (ii) This sector creates employment even for uneducated and unskilled workers. (iii) The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport trade etc. (iv) As income levels rise the demand of tertiary sector also get enhanced. (v) Over the past decade or so certain new services such as those based on information technology have become important and essential. (vi) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained. Pg.25	3x1=3
	Section –D (Long Answer Questions)	4x5=20
30	(a)“Plantation workers had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj.” Support the statement. (i) For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed. (ii) Plantation workers defied the Inland Immigration Act. (iii) They interpreted Swaraj in their own ways. (iv) They also related themselves with Swatantra Bharat and started relating them with all India agitation. (v) They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own village. (vi) Stranded on the way by a railway and steamers strike plantation workers were caught up by the police and were brutally beaten up. Any other point Any five points to be explained.	5X1=5

	OR (b) “Mahatma Gandhi found salt as powerful symbol that could unite the nation.” Support the statement. (i) Salt was something consumed by the rich and the poor alike. (ii) It was one of the most essential items of food. (iii) The tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production revealed the most oppressive face of British rule. (iv) Irwin was unwilling to negotiate. (v) So Mahatma Gandhi started his famous Salt March accompanied by his trusted volunteers from Sabarmati to Dandi. (vi) Thousands came to hear Mahatma Gandhi views on Satyagraha and Swaraj. (vii) Mahatma Gandhi urged people to peacefully defy the British. (viii) At Dandi, he along-with followers defied the law, manufactured salt by boiling sea water. (ix) This marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement. (x) Any other relevant points. Any Five points to be explained.	
31	(A) ‘Analyse the conditions under which democracies accommodate social diversities. (i) Democracies accommodates social diversities: (ii) Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens. (iii) Democracies have successfully negotiated differences among ethnic populations. (iv) Democracy develops a mechanism to negotiate the differences. (v) Majority to work with minority (vi) Democracies are best suited to produce outcome. (vii) Democracy develops a procedure to conduct competition (viii) A Democracy has the ability to handle social differences, divisions and	5X1=5

	conflicts. (ix) Equal treatment of women is a necessary ingredients of a democratic society. (x) Democracy has strengthened the claims of disadvantaged. (xi) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained. Pg. 96 OR (B) “Analyse the conditions under which democracies promote dignity and freedom of citizens. (i) Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings. (ii) The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy. (iii) Democracies throughout the world have recognised dignity and freedom in principle. (iv) Dignity and freedom of the citizens have been achieved in various degrees. (v) Equal treatment of women are necessary ingredients of a democratic society. (vi) Democracy has strengthened the claims of disadvantaged. (vii) People have developed awareness and the ability to look critically (viii) Any other relevant point Any five points to be explained.Pg.92	5X1=5
32	(A) Explain the features of primitive subsistence and commercial farming in India. <u>Primitive Subsistence Farming:</u> (i) This type of farming is still practised in few pockets of India. (ii) Primitive subsistence farming practised on small patches of land. (iii) Use primitive tools like Hoe, Dao and digging sticks. (iv) This type of farming depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of soil and suitability of essential condition to crops grown. (v) It is a slash and burn agriculture.	

(vi) Any other relevant Points.

Any two relevant Points. 2x1=2

Commercial farming:

- (i)** The main characteristics of this type of farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs e.g., HYV seeds, Chemical fertilizers insecticides and pesticides.
- (ii)** It obtains higher productivity.
- (iii)** The degree of commercialisation of agriculture varies from one region to another.
- (iv)** Plantation is also a type of Commercial farming.
- (v)** Example : Rice is a commercial crop in Haryana but in Odisha, it is a subsistence crops.

(vi) Any other relevant point

Any three points to be explained from each part. 3x1=3

Pg.no30-31

OR

(B) Explain the features of intensive subsistence and plantation farming in India.

Intensive Subsistence Farming:

- (i)** This type of farming is practised in areas of high population pressure on land.
- (ii)** It is labour-intensive farming
- (iii)** High doses of biochemical inputs
- (iv)** Irrigation is used for obtaining higher production.
- (v)** Any other relevant point.

Any two points to be explained. (2x1=2)

Plantation Farming:

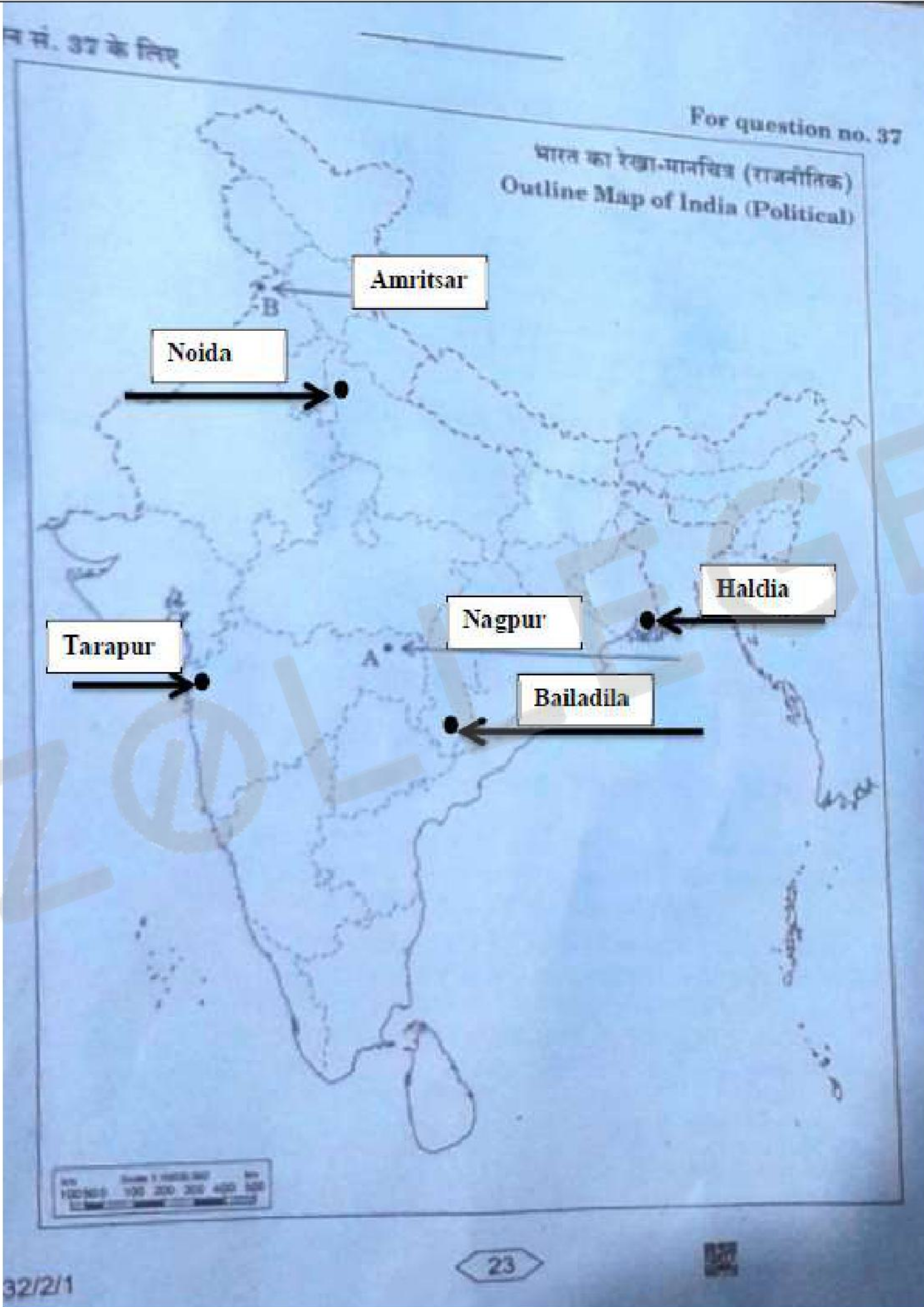
- i.** It is a type of commercial farming.
- ii.** In this type of farming a single crop is grown.
- iii.** The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry.
- iv.** Plantations cover large tracts of land intensive imports with help of migrant labours.

	v. Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained. Pg.35 (3x1=3)	
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 (vii) Globalization has created new opportunities for companies providing services, particularly those involving IT. NEGATIVE- (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	5x1=5 5x1=5

	Any five points to be explained. OR (b) Analyze any five steps for ensuring fair globalization in India. (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. (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/Source Questions)	3x4=12
34	Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:	

	34.1 Name the movement against the river project in Gujarat. Narmada Bachao Andolan 34.2 How have the big dams mostly been unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall? (i) Because big dams release of water from dams during heavy rains aggravated the flood situation. (ii) Any other relevant points. 34.3 Analyse any two merits of multi-purpose river projects. (i) Generation of electricity (ii) Canal for irrigation (iii) Soil conservation in nearby areas (iv) Any other relevant points Any two points to be explained	
35	Read the given source and answer the questions that follow 35.1 Why did Manchester imports decline in India? Because British mills were busy with war production to meet the needs of army. Any other relevant points. 35.2 Why could Manchester never recapture its old position in the Indian market after the First World War? Because unable to modernise and complete with United State of America, Germany and Japan. Any other relevant points. 35.3 Analyse any two benefits of the First World War to India. (i) Decline of import of British goods. (ii) Indian companies now in good condition to product things. (iii) Any other relevant points. Any two points to be explained	1 1 2
36	Read the given source and answer the questions that follow: Pol Sc.	
36.1	36.1 Explain the meaning of a ‘political party.’ A political party is a group of people who come together to contest election and hold power in the government. 36.2 “The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies.” Support the statement. (i) Large Societies need representative democracy (ii) Political parties give platform to elect representatives and representatives formed	1 1

	the government. (iii)Any other relevant points Any One Point 36.3 Why are political parties a necessary condition for a democracy? Explain. - Political parties bring various representatives together so that a responsible government could be formed. - They work as a mechanism to support or restrain the government, make policies, justify or oppose them. - Political parties fulfil the needs that every representative government has. - Any other relevant points Any two Points	2
	Section F Map Skill Based Question	2+3=5
37	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. 37 (a) and (b) – SEE ATTACHED MAP. 37.a-i Nagpur ii- Amritsar (2) 37.b-i Noida (UP) ii-Chattisgarh iii- Maharashtra iv- Haldia (3) ANY THREE	

		
	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 Indian National Congress was held in December 1920. Nagpur	1

37.2	Name the place where the Jallianwala Bagh incident occurred. Amritsar	1
37.3	Name any one major coffee producing state in India. Karnataka	1
37.4	Name the State where Bailadila iron ore mines is located. Chhattisgarh	1
37.5	Name the State where Tarapur nuclear power plant is located. Maharashtra	1
37.6	Name the State where Haldia 'Sea port' is located. West Bengal	1