

Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Secondary School Examination, 2023
SUBJECT SOCIAL SCIENCE (SUBJECT CODE 087)
(PAPER CODE 32/4/1)

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 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 Code32/4/1

MARKING SCHEME
Class -X SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

M.M-80

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

	Section – B (Very Short Answer Questions)	4x2=8
21	A. Explain any two methods that were used by the Europeans for the recruitment of the indentured labours. - i Recruitment was done by agents engaged by employers and paid a small commission. - ii Many migrants agreed to take up work hoping to escape poverty or oppression in their home villages. - iii Agents also tempted the prospective migrants by providing false information about final destinations, modes of travel, the nature of the work, living and working conditions. - iv Often migrants were not even told that they were to embark on a long sea voyage. - v Sometimes agents forcefully abducted less willing migrants. - vi Any other relevant point Any two points to be explained. Pg. 64 OR B. How did Smallpox prove to be the most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors in mid – sixteenth century? Explain. - i Spanish carried germs of smallpox on their person and Americans were affected due to their no immunity. - ii Smallpox proved to be a deadly killer. - iii Once introduced it spread deep into the continent, ahead even of any Europeans reaching there. - iv Smallpox killed and decimated whole communities and paved the way for conquest of European . - v Guns could be bought or captured and turned against the invaders, but not disease such as smallpox, to which the conquerors were mostly immune. - vi Any other relevant point Any two points to be explained. Pg. 55	2x1=2
22	“Agriculture and Industry move hand in hand.” Support the statement with examples. i The agro-industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity.	2x1=2

	- ii Industries depend on the agriculture for raw materials and Agricultural sector gets products such as irrigation pumps, fertilisers, insecticides, pesticides, plastic and PVC pipes, machines, and tools, etc. - iii Development and competitiveness of manufacturing industry has not only assisted agriculturists in increasing their production but also made the production processes very efficient. - iv In globalisation, our industry and agricultural sectors need to work in coherence. - v Any other relevant point Any two points to be explained. Pg.58	
23	“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 thing which are conflicting. v. Any other examples can also be considered. To be assessed as a whole. Pg-5-6	2
24	“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 work 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
	Section – C (Short Answer Questions)	5x3=15

25	Ideas of national unity in early nineteenth century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism'. Examine the statement. - i The term 'liberalism' is derived from the Latin word liber, meaning free. - ii For the new middle classes, liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. - iii Politically, it emphasized the concept of government by consent. - iv Equality before the law did not necessarily stand for universal suffrage. - v The right to vote and to get elected was granted exclusively to property-owning men. - vi Liberals also stressed on the inviolability of private property. - vii In the economic sphere, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of State-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital. - viii Any other relevant point Any three points to be examined. Pg. 9	3x1=3
26	Explain any three institutional reforms taken for the development of Indian agriculture. - i Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire, and disease. - ii Establishment of Grameen Banks, Cooperative Societies, and Banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest. - iii Kissan Credit Card (KCC) - iv Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS). - v Special Weather Bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers. - vi The government has also announced Minimum Support Price, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops. - vii Check the exploitation of farmers by speculators and middlemen. - viii Any other relevant point Any three points to be explained. Pg. 38	3x1=3
27	How is information Technology connected with Globalization? Explain. - i Technology in the areas of telecommunications, computers, Internet has been changing rapidly. - ii Telecommunication facilities (telegraph, telephone including mobile phones, fax) are used to contact one another around the world.	3X1==3

	- iii This has been facilitated by satellite communication devices. - iv Provision of internet facility where one can obtain and share information. - v IT has played a major role in spreading out production of services across countries. - vi Designing, printing e – banking facilities are also in this domain. - vii Instant electronic mail (e-mail) and talk (voice mail) are available across the world at negligible costs. - viii Any other relevant point Any three points to be explained. Pg.63	
28	Analyze the need of Political Parties in the Democracy. - i Political parties are the most visible institutions in a democracy. For most ordinary citizens, democracy is equal to political parties. - ii A political party is a group of people who contest election and hold power in the government. - iii The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. Large scale societies need representative democracy. - iv As societies became large and complex, they also needed some agency to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government. - v They needed some way to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government could be formed. - vi They needed a mechanism to support or restrain the government, make policies, justify, or oppose them. - vii We can say that parties are a necessary condition for a democracy. - viii Any other relevant point Any three points to be analyzed. Pg. 47-49	3X1=3

29	(A) Why is 'Tertiary Sector' becoming important in India? Explain. - i Tertiary Sector is a service sector which includes Transport Storage, Communication, Banking, Trade etc. - ii Tertiary sector helps in the development of other two sectors. - iii With the development of primary and secondary sectors the demand for service will increase day by day. - iv The demands for tourism, shopping, private schools, private hospitals, etc. are increasing which are visible in big cities. - v Rapid growth of service sector also benefitted from external demand such as software industry, call centre services etc. - vi Liberalisation and globalisation have provided an environment for faster growth of tertiary services. - vii Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained. Pg-24 OR (B) Why is there a need to protect workers in the Unorganized Sector? Explain. - i Large number of workers in the unorganized sectors are paid very low salary and often get exploited. - ii Jobs in these sectors are not secure. - iii Benefits to workers(Such as Medical leave, gratuity etc.) are not given regularly in the unorganized sector. - iv There is need to save them from social discrimination. - v The casual workers in both rural and urban areas need to be protected. - vi Protection and support to the unorganised sector workers is thus necessary for both economic and social development. - vii Most of the enterprises in unorganized sector adopt strategies to evade taxes and refuse to follow laws. - viii Any other relevant point Any three points to be explained. Pg. 32	3X1=3 3x1=3
	Section – D (Long Answer Questions)	4x5=20

	had eight lotuses representing eight provinces of British India, and a crescent moon, representing Hindus and Muslims. viii Gandhiji designed a Swaraj flag. It was a tricolour flag with a spinning wheel in the centre. ix Another means of creating a feeling of nationalism was through reinterpretation of History. By the end of the nineteenth century, many Indians began feeling, that to instil a sense of pride in the nation; Indian history had to be thought about differently and began looking into the past to discover India's great achievement. x Any other relevant point Any five points to be analyzed. Pg. 48	
31	(A) How is pipeline transport network important in the transport system of India? Explain with examples. i Pipelines are being used for transporting crude oil. ii They help in transporting petroleum products. iii Natural gas also gets transported through pipeline. iv It is used for transporting crude oil and other petroleum products from fields to refineries. v It can be transported to far away inland locations like Barauni, Mathura and Panipat. vi Pipelines have proved beneficial for gas-based fertiliser plants. vii Solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into slurry. viii Running cost of pipelines is minimal. ix They help in uninterrupted supply. x Any other relevant point Any five points to be explained. Pg. 75 OR (B) How have physical and economic factors influenced the distribution pattern of the Indian Railway Network? Explain with examples. i Northern Plains: Level land, high population density and rich agricultural resources have favoured development of railways in these plains. ii Peninsular region and the Himalayan region: It is a hilly terrain. The Himalayan mountainous regions are not favourable for the construction of railway line due to high relief sparse population. So it is very difficult to	5X1=5 5x1=5

	lay the railway line. iii Desert of Rajasthan: On the sandy plains of western Rajasthan it is very difficult, to lay railway lines which has hindered the development of railways. iv Swamps of Gujarat, forested tracts of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand; these are also not suitable for the development of railways. v The contiguous stretch of Sahyadri could be crossed only through gaps or passes. vi The development of Konkan railway along the west coast has facilitated the movement of passengers and goods in this most important economic region of India. vii Railways play a major role in transporting goods from the sea port to the interior regions of India and vice versa. viii Certain regions like Himalayan region are not economically congenial for the development of railway. ix Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained. Pg. 74	
32	(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 OR	5x1=5

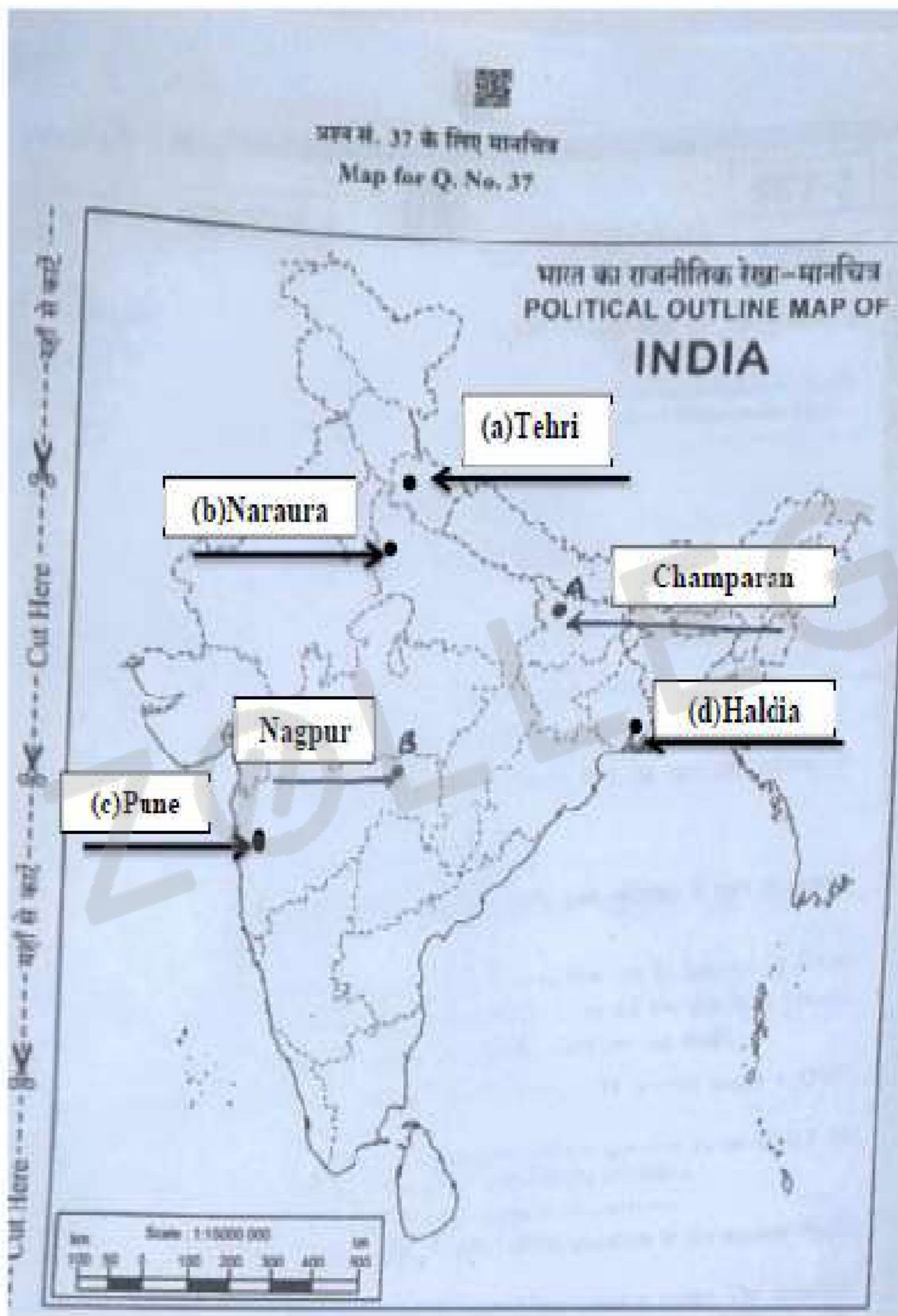
	(B) “Democracy produces an accountable, responsive and legitimate government.” Support the statement with argument. - i The democratic government develops mechanisms for citizens to hold the government accountable and mechanisms for citizens to take part in decision-making. - ii Democracy is based on 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
33	(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	5x1=5

	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. 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 Banks and Cooperatives should increase their lending particularly in the rural areas, so that the dependence on informal sources of credit reduces. - vi It is also necessary that everyone receives these loans. - vii It is important that the formal credit is distributed more equally so that the poor can benefit from the cheaper loans. - viii Any other relevant point Any five points to be explained. PG- 43-44	
	Section – E (Case Based/Source Questions)	3x4=12

34	<u>WHY NEWSPAPERS?</u> Read the given source and answer the questions that follow: Pg.122 34.1 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. 34.2 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 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. 34.3 Analyze the reasons of popularity of newspaper during 19th century ? (2) - i Newspaper shaped and spread new idea. - 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.	1+1+2=4
35	RAINWATER HARVESTING 35 Read the given source and answer the questions that follow: PG-29 35.1 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. 35.2 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. 35.3 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.	
36	LANGUAGE DIVERSITY OF INDIA Read the given source and answer the questions that follow: Pg.22 36.1 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. iii Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained	1+1+2+4

	36.2 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. 36.3 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.	
	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. 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 lable 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=2 1+1+1=3



	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 Mahatma Gandhi started Salt Satyagraha for Indigo Peasants. Champaran	1
37.3	Name the State where Narora nuclear plant is located. Uttar Pradesh	1
37.4	Name the State where Tehri Dam is located. Uttarakhand	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