

Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Secondary School Examination, 2023
SUBJECT SOCIAL SCIENCE (SUBJECT CODE 087)
(PAPER CODE 32/4/3)

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 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	<p>Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 32/4/3

MARKING SCHEME

Class -X SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

M.M-80

Q.NO	Value Point	
	Section – A (Multiple Choice Questions)	1X20=20
1	(a) Democratic Pg.64	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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>To be assessed as a whole. Pg-5-6</p>	
	Section – C (Short Answer Questions)	5x3=15
25	<p>Explain the role of Otto Van Bismarck the Unification of Germany.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for national unification. Its chief minister, Otto Van Bismarck, was the architect of this process, carried out with the help of Prussian army and bureaucracy. (ii) Three wars over Seven years – With Austria, Denmark and France – ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification. (iii) In January 1871, the Prussian King, William – I, was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held in Versailles. (iv) In 1871 an assembly comprising the princes of the German States, representatives of the army, important Prussian minister including the Chief Minister Otto Van Bismarck gathered in the Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles to proclaim the new German Empire headed by Kaiser William – I of Prussia. (v) Any other relevant point <p>Any three point to be explained. Pg.19</p>	3x1=3
26	<p>How is information Technology connected with Globalization? Explain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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 	3x1=3

	Any three points to be explained. Pg.63	
27	<p>Explain any three institutional reforms taken for the development of Indian agriculture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Any three points to be explained. Pg. 38</p>	3x1=3
28	<p>Explain the merits of Multi-Party System.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) If several parties compete for power and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power is called multi – party system. (ii) Multi-party system accommodates the social and geographical diversity that is the reason India has adopted this system. (iii) In this system many times the government is formed by various parties coming together in a coalition, representing various section of the society. (iv) In multi-party system there is less chance of electoral dictatorship. (v) Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained. Pg.51</p>	3x1=3
29	<p>(A) Compare the employment conditions prevailing in the organized and unorganized Sector.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Organized sectors are registered by the government while unorganized sectors are not registered. (ii) In organized sector rules and regulation are followed while though there are rules and regulation for unorganized sector they are not followed. (iii) Workers in organized sector enjoy security of employment while in unorganized sector there is no security of job. (iv) In organized sector there is fixed hours of work and If a worker works for more time he/she get overtime payment but in unorganized sector it depends on management. 	3x1=3

	<p>(v) In organized sector there are several benefits like Provident fund, paid leave, gratuity etc. which are not covered in the unorganized Sector.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pg. 30-31</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(B) Explain how “Tertiary Sector” is different from other sectors.</p> <p>(i) Tertiary Sector is a service sector while the primary and secondary sectors are based on production of goods.</p> <p>(ii) Tertiary sector helps in the performance of primary and secondary sectors for example without transport facilities primary and secondary sectors cannot perform well.</p> <p>(iii) Development of tertiary sector like information technology is a prerequisite for the development of primary and secondary sectors.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pg. 20</p>	3x1=3
	<p>Section – D (Long Answer Questions)</p>	4x5=20
30	<p>(A) “Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation.” Examine the statement in context of Civil Disobedience Movement.</p> <p>(i) Salt was something consumed by the rich and the poor alike.</p> <p>(ii) It was one of the most essential items of food.</p> <p>(iii) The tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production revealed the most oppressive face of British rule.</p> <p>(iv) Irwin was unwilling to negotiate. So Mahatma Gandhi started his famous Salt March accompanied by his trusted volunteers from Sabarmati to Dandi.</p> <p>(v) Thousands came to hear Mahatma Gandhi views on Satyagraha and Swaraj.</p> <p>(vi) Mahatma Gandhi urged people to peacefully defy the British.</p> <p>(vii) At Dandi, he along-with followers violated the law, manufactured salt by boiling sea water.</p> <p>(viii) This marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.</p> <p>(ix) Any other relevant points. Any Five points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pg.39</p>	5X1=5

	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(B) Examine the progress of the Civil Disobedience Movement among different strata of society.</p> <p>(i) In the countryside: rich peasant communities like the patidars of Gujarat and Jats of UP were active in the movement. They were hard hit by the trade depression and found it impossible to pay the government's revenue demand.</p> <p>(ii) Poor Peasants: Many poor peasants were tenants cultivating the rented land from landlords. Depression made it difficult for them to pay the rents. They wanted the unpaid rents to the landlords to remit.</p> <p>(iii) Merchants and Industrialists: They opposed the colonial policies that restricted business activities. They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods and a rupee – sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports.</p> <p>(iv) Industrial workers: Industrial working class did not participate enthusiastically in Nagpur. They organized movements against low wages and poor working condition. There were strikes by railway workers and dock workers.</p> <p>(v) Women: women participated in protest marches, manufactured salt and picketed foreign clothes and liquor shops. Many went to Jail.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant points.</p> <p>Any five points to be examined.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pg.41-43</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">5X1=5</p>
<p>31</p>	<p>(A) Explain the rapid transformation in the communication sector in the modern times.</p> <p>(i) Long distance communication is far easier without physical movement of the communicator or receiver.</p> <p>(ii) Personal communication and mass communication including television, radio, press, films, etc. are the major means of communication in the country.</p> <p>(iii) The Indian Postal Network is the largest in the world. It handles parcels as well as personal written communications.</p> <p>(iv) Cards and envelopes are considered first-class mail and are airlifted between stations covering both land and air. The second-class mail includes book packets, registered newspapers and periodicals. They are carried by surface mail, covering land and water transport.</p> <p>(v) To facilitate quick delivery of mails in large towns and cities, six mail channels have been introduced recently. They are called Rajdhani Channel, Metro Channel, Green Channel, Business Channel, Bulk Mail Channel and Periodical Channel. India has one of the largest telecom networks in Asia.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">5X1=5</p>

(vi) Excluding urban places, more than two-thirds of the villages in India have already been covered with Subscriber Trunk Dialling (STD) telephone facility.

(vii) India publishes a large number of newspapers and periodicals.

(viii) Mass – communications also includes radio, TV, Magazines, Books, journals and films.

(ix) Satellite communications has facilitated the communication.

(x) Any other relevant point

Any five points to explained.

Pg. 78

OR

(A) Explain the characteristics of International trade of India.

5X1=5

(i) India has trade relation with all the major trading blocks and geographical regions of the world.

(ii) In India after Liberalization and globalization the characteristics of International trade of India has witnessed a major change.

(iii) With the FDI, disinvestment, SEZ, expansion of MNCs, international trade has been expanded.

(iv) Exchange of commodities and goods has been super ceded by the exchange of information and knowledge.

(v) India has emerged as a software giant at the international level.

(vi) It is earning large foreign exchange through the export of Information Technology.

(vii) Tourism as also considered as a part of international trade.

(viii) Advancement of International trade of a county is an index to its economic prosperity.

(ix) Exports and Imports are important component of this trade.

(x) Any other relevant point

Any Five Points to be explained.

Pg.80

32	<p>(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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Any five points to be explained. Pg. 71</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(B) “Democracy produces an accountable, responsive and legitimate government.” Support the statement with argument.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>5X1=5</p> <p>5X1=5</p>
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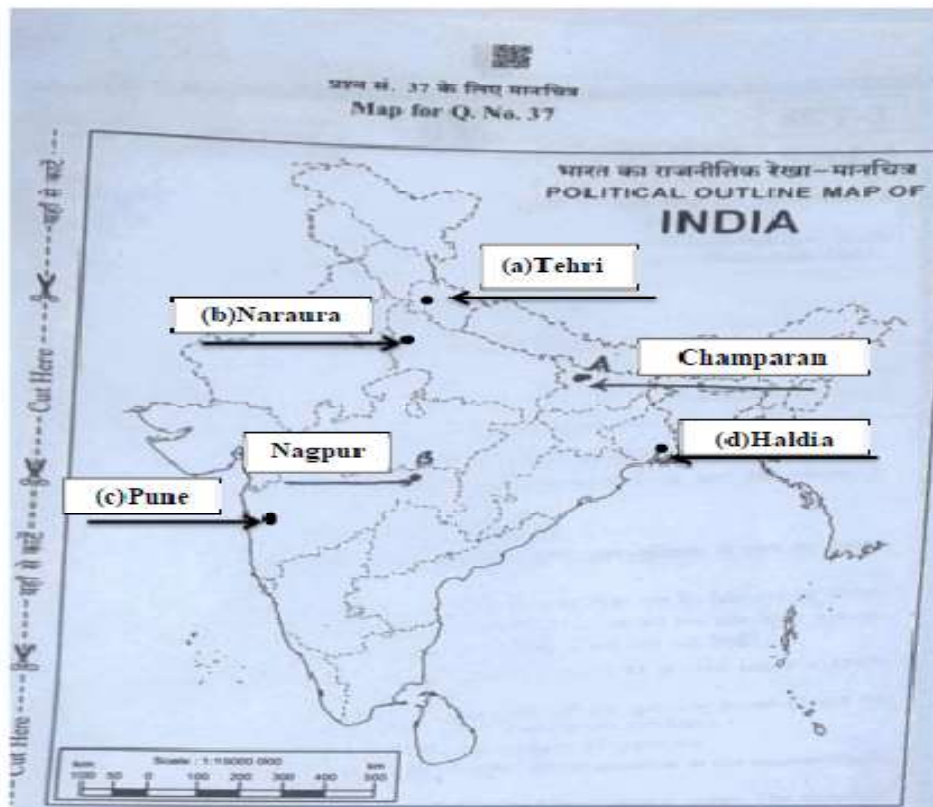
	<p>xiii It is transparent as whatever policies govt. is forming, the knowledge of the same is there with the people also.</p> <p>xiv A democratic government is a legitimate government.</p> <p>xv They accommodate differences</p> <p>xvi Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any five points to be explained. Pg.65</p>	
<p>33</p>	<p>(A) Justify the role of Self-Help Groups in the rural economy.</p> <p>i SHGs help the rural poor, in particular women.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>iv Loan is sanctioned in the name of the group and is meant to create self-employment opportunities for the members.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>vii Rural household face a problem of getting loan from the formal sector due to the lack of collateral.</p> <p>viii Self Help Group helps the poor household in getting loans easily and prevents them from falling under the clutches of moneylenders.</p> <p>ix Any other relevant points.</p> <p>Any five points to be explained Pg.50-51</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	<p>5X1=5</p>

	<p>(B) “Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country’s development.” Justify the statement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p style="text-align: right;">PG- 43-44</p>	5X1=5
	<p>Section – E (Case Based/Source Questions)</p>	3x4=12
34	<p style="text-align: center;">RAINWATER HARVESTING</p> <p>Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PG-29</p> <p>34.1 Why is water harvesting system a viable alternative ?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 described. <p>34.2 Describe the process of roof-top rainwater harvesting system.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. <p>Any one point to be explained.</p>	1+1+2=4

	<p>34.3 Mention any two methods adopted by the ancient India for water conservation. (2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Any two point to be explained.</p>	
35	<p style="text-align: center;">LANGUAGE DIVERSITY OF INDIA</p> <p>Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pg.22</p>	
	<p>35.1 Explain the importance of language diversity in India. (1)</p> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 to be explained. <p>Any one point to be described.</p> <p>35.2 Differentiate between Scheduled and Non – Scheduled Languages. (1)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>35.3 The fusion of languages has united the country into one cultural entity.’ Explain the statement with example. (2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	1+1+2=4

	Any two points to be explained.	
36	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>WHY NEWSPAPERS?</u></p> <p>Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PG 122</p> <p>36.1 Explain the main reason for publishing a newspaper by Krishnaji? (1)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>36.2 How was the task of native newspaper and political association seen identical to the role of opposition? (1)</p> <p>i The role of newspapers was to critically examine the govt. policies and suggest improvements. 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.</p> <p>34.3 Analyze the reasons of popularity of newspaper during 19th century ? (2)</p> <p>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.</p>	1+1+2=4
	Section F Map Skill Based Question	2+3=5

37	<p>(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.</p> <p>a. The place where Mahatma Gandhi started Satyagraha for Indigo movement.</p> <p>b. The place where the session of Indian National Congress held in December, 1920.</p> <p>(ii) On the same outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbol.</p> <p>A. Tehri Dam</p> <p>B. Naraura Atomic Power Station</p> <p>C. Pune Software Technology Park</p> <p>D. Haldia Sea Port</p> <p>Please see the Map.</p>	<p>1+1=2</p> <p>1+1+1=3</p>
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	<p>The following question are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 37.</p> <p>Attempt any five questions.</p>	1x5=5
37.1	<p>Name the place wher the session of Indian National Congress was held in,1920.</p> <p>Nagpur</p>	1
37.2	<p>Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi started Salat Satyagraha for Indigo Peasants.</p> <p>Champaran.</p>	1
37.3	<p>Name the State where Tehri Dam is located.</p> <p>Uttrakhand</p>	1
37.4	<p>Name the State where Narora nuclear plant is located.</p> <p>Uttar Pradesh</p>	1
37.5	<p>Name the State where Mumbai Software Technology Park is located.</p> <p>Maharashtra</p>	1
37.6	<p>Name the State where Haldia ‘Sea port’ is located.</p> <p>West Bengal</p>	1