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Secondary School Examination-2020

**Marking Scheme – 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. **Evaluation is a 10-12 days mission for all of us. Hence, it is necessary that you put in your best efforts in this process.**
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3. 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. 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.
4. Evaluators will mark(\checkmark) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer 'X' be marked. Evaluators will not put right kind of mark while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. **This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.**
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.
8. No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
9. A full scale of marks **0-80** has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
10. 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).
11. 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 a reply.

- 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.
 - 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.
12. 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.
13. Any unassessed 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.
14. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
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16. The Board permits candidates to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request in an RTI application and also separately as a part of the re-evaluation process on payment of the processing charges.

Secondary School Examination (March- 2020)

Social Science (087)

Marking Scheme 32/1/1

MM-80

QNO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS SECTION-A	PAGE NO.	MARKS
1.	A/French Revolution.	H(5)	1
2.	Inland Emigration Act of 1859: Plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without Permission.	H(60)	1
3.	Vernacular Press Act: It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the Vernaculars press. OR Gulamgiri by Jyotiba Phule. It was written against injustice of the caste system.	H(175) H(174)	1 1
4.	<u>Veto:</u> It is the power to unilaterally stop any bill. OR <u>Carding:</u> It is a process in which fibers such as cotton or wool are prepared prior to spinning.	H(99) H(106)	1 1
5.	Japan OR Bible	H(154) H(157)	1 1
6.	D/Manuscript were fragile.	H(167)	1
7.	Chapmen: D/Seller of 'Penny Chap books'	H(162)	1
8.	Types of Resources: A- On the basis of Origin B- On the Basis of Exhaustibility	G(1)	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
9.	Oldest artificial Sea port of India: Chennai OR Deepest, landlocked and well protected Sea Port: Vishakhapatnam	G(88) G(88)	1 1

	<p>Public Sector different from Private Sector</p> <p>In the public sector govt. owns most of the assets and provides all the services whereas In Private sector ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individual or companies</p>	E(33)	1
SECTION-B			
21.	<p>Source : The Movement in the Towns</p> <p>21.1 Explain the role of justice party in boycotting of council elections. Ans- Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmans, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power –something that usually only Brahman had access to. (1)</p> <p>21.2 How was the effects of non-cooperation on the economic front dramatic? Ans- Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. (1)</p> <p>21.3 Explain the effect of boycott movement on foreign textile trade. Ans.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The import of foreign cloth halved ii. Merchants & traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. iii. Indian textile mills & handloom went up iv. Any other relevant point <p>Any one to be explained (1)</p>	H(58)	1+1+1=3
22.	<p>Effects of Population growth in England :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Increase the demand of food grain in Britain ii. Urban Centers expanded iii. Effect on Corn laws. iv. Food was imported in Britain. v. Pushing up food grain prices vi. Any other relevant point <p>Any three points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Export of Indian textile decline:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Cotton industries developed in England (ii) Companies in England pressurized Government to impose import duties on cotton textile so that Manchester goods could be sold in Britain without facing any competition from outside (iii) Industrialists persuaded the East India Company to sell British 	H(81)	3

	<p>manufactures in Indian markets</p> <p>(iv) Export of British cotton goods increased in the early 19th Century</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	H(116)	3
23.	<p>Judicious use of Resources:</p> <p>(i) Resources are vital for any developmental activity.</p> <p>(ii) Irrational consumption and over utilization may lead to socio-economic & environmental problems.</p> <p>(iii) Most of the resources are non-renewable, if exhausted, then they may not be able to recreated.</p> <p>(iv) Resources are available only in limited quantity</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three points to be described</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Steps of Resource Planning:</p> <p>(i) Identification & Inventory of resources</p> <p>(ii) Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set-up.</p> <p>(iii) Resource development plans are matched with overall national development plans.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be described</p>	G(4)	3
24.	<p>Means of Transport are pre-requisites for fast development of the country:</p> <p>(i) For carrying passengers and things from one place to another</p> <p>(ii) Raw material can reach factories faster.</p> <p>(iii) The movement of the finished goods from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport.</p> <p>(iv) Mobility of labour force also increases.</p> <p>(v) Some people are engaged in facilitating the movements are known as traders who make the products come to the consumers by transportation</p> <p>(vi) Today, the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient & fast moving transport.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	G(81)	3
25.	<p>Features of Federal Government:</p> <p>(i) Sharing of powers-two or more levels of Government</p> <p>(ii) Each government has its own jurisdiction</p> <p>(iii) Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of Government</p>	DP(15)	3

	<p>(iv) Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.</p> <p>(v) The fundamental provisions of the constitution can be changed with the consent of both.</p> <p>(vi) It has dual objectives to safeguard and promote unity of the country.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be described.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Features of Unitary Government:</p> <p>(i) All powers are centralized in the hands of the Central government</p> <p>(ii) The sub-units are subordinate to Central Government.</p> <p>(iii) The Central Government can pass an order to provincial or the local government</p> <p>(iv) Centre and state governments are separately answerable to the people.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be described</p>	DP(15)	3
26.	<p>Feature of Secularism:</p> <p>(i) There is no official religion in a secular state like India.</p> <p>(ii) The Constitution does not give a special status to any religion.</p> <p>(iii) The Constitution prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion.</p> <p>(iv) All individuals and communities have been given freedom to practice, profess and propagate any religion.</p> <p>(v) The Constitution of India puts ban on the discrimination on grounds of religion.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be mentioned.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Problems of Casteism in Indian Politics:</p> <p>(i) Caste system is an extreme form of Social inequality</p> <p>(ii) In this system, hereditary occupational division was sanctioned by rituals.</p> <p>(iii) They were subjected to the inhuman practice of untouchability.</p> <p>(iv) When party choose candidates in elections, they keep in mind the cast compositions of the electorate</p> <p>(v) People nominate candidates from different castes so as to muster necessary support to win elections.</p> <p>(v) Candidates in elections make appeals to cast sentiments to muster support.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be mentioned.</p>	DP(49)	3

27.	<p>BMI:</p> <p>(i) Eat healthy and nutritious food</p> <p>(ii) Regular exercise.</p> <p>(iii) Self monitoring</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	E(13)	3
28.	<p>Tertiary sector helps in the development of primary and secondary sectors :</p> <p>(i) Tertiary sector activities help in the development of the primary and secondary sector.</p> <p>(ii) These activities are an aid or a support for the production process.</p> <p>(iii) Transport, Storage, Communication, Banking, Trade are some example of service or Tertiary sector.</p> <p>(iv) Promote primary and secondary sectors by providing expertise, finance, transportation, advertisement, etc.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be evaluated.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Primary Sector the most important sector at initial stages of development:</p> <p>(i) As the methods of farming change and agriculture sector began to prosper, it produces much more food than before.</p> <p>(ii) Many people could now take up other activities.</p> <p>(iii) There were increasing number of craft-persons and traders.</p> <p>(iv) Buying and selling activities increased many times.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be evaluated.</p>	E(20)	3
29.	<p style="text-align: center;">Section C</p> <p>Ideas of national unity in Europe allied to the ideology of liberalism:</p> <p>(i) Liberals emphasized the concept of government by consent.</p> <p>(ii) Liberals supported creation of unified economic territory</p> <p>(iii) Liberals supported the demand of middle class about freedom of markets and end of state-imposed restrictions on movement of goods and capital.</p> <p>(iv) For the new middle-class liberalism stands for individual freedom and equality of all before law.</p> <p>(v) A common custom union, sovereign, at the initiative of Prussia was formed.</p> <p>(vi) Liberalism stood for end of autocracy and special privileges.</p> <p>(vii) The creation of a network of railways stimulated mobility, harnessing economic interests to national unification.</p>	E(23)	3
	<p>Ideas of national unity in Europe allied to the ideology of liberalism:</p> <p>(i) Liberals emphasized the concept of government by consent.</p> <p>(ii) Liberals supported creation of unified economic territory</p> <p>(iii) Liberals supported the demand of middle class about freedom of markets and end of state-imposed restrictions on movement of goods and capital.</p> <p>(iv) For the new middle-class liberalism stands for individual freedom and equality of all before law.</p> <p>(v) A common custom union, sovereign, at the initiative of Prussia was formed.</p> <p>(vi) Liberalism stood for end of autocracy and special privileges.</p> <p>(vii) The creation of a network of railways stimulated mobility, harnessing economic interests to national unification.</p>	H(9,10)	5

	<p>(viii) A wave of economic nationalism strengthened the wider nationalist sentiments growing at the time.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Greek War of Independence mobilized nationalist feelings:</p> <p>(i) The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off a struggle for independence amongst the Greeks</p> <p>(ii) Nationalists in Greece got support from other Greeks living in exile.</p> <p>(iii) Sympathies for ancient Greek culture.</p> <p>(iv) Poets and artists landed Greece as the cradle of European civilization.</p> <p>(v) The English poet Lord Byron organized funds and later went to fight in the War.</p> <p>(vi) The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe led to struggle for independence among the Greeks from Ottoman Empire.</p> <p>(vii) Finally, The Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognized Greece as an independent nation.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	H(13)	5
30.	<p>Agriculture as the backbone of Indian economy:</p> <p>(i) It's share in the GDP is high.</p> <p>(ii) It provides employment opportunities.</p> <p>(iii) Population dependent on agriculture for sustenance</p> <p>(iv) It provides raw material to Secondary sector.</p> <p>(v) It helps in improving trade.</p> <p>(vi) Service sector is also based on agriculture.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	G(44)	5
31.	<p>Functions of Political Party:</p> <p>(i) Parties contest elections.</p> <p>(ii) Parties put forward different policies and programmes.</p> <p>(iii) Parties lay a decisive role in making laws.</p> <p>(iv) Parties form and run governments.</p> <p>(v) They shape public opinion.</p> <p>(vi) Play the role of opposition.</p> <p>(vii) Access to government machinery and welfare schemes.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five points to be described.</p>	DP(73,74)	5

32.	<p>Democratic system is better than any other form of Governments:</p> <p>(i) Promotes equality among citizens. (ii) Enhances the dignity of the individual. (iii) Improves the quality of decision making. (iv) Provides a method to resolve conflicts. (v) Allows room to correct mistakes. (vi) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained.</p>	DP(90)	5
33.	<p>Role of Banks in the economic development of the country:</p> <p>(i) There is a huge demand for loans for various economic activities. (ii) Banks make use of the deposits to meet the loan requirements of the people. (iii) Banks mediate between those who have surplus funds and those who are in need of these funds. (iv) They charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits. (v) They charge from borrowers and what is paid to depositors is their main source of income. (vi) Banks promote all the sectors of the economy through loans. (vii) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Credit push the borrowers in a situation from which recovery is painful:</p> <p>(i) It happens when the borrower is not able to repay the loan (ii) Many a times caught into the situation of debt-trap (iii) To repay her loan person has to sell a portion of her/his land. (iv) The situation of the person gets much worse off than before. (v) Any other relevant point (To be assessed as a whole)</p>	E(42)	5
34.	<p>Source A- Production across countries</p> <p>34.1 <i>How are MNCs a major force in connecting the countries of the world?</i></p> <p>(i) MNCs can form and utilize the connections between national economies. (ii) Helps in the integration of world markets (iii) multinational corporations may also outsource their production processes, often to lesser developed nations to reduce costs. (iv) Flows of information are also. (iv) Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(1)</p>	E(44)	5

	<p>Source B- Foreign trade and integration of markets: 34.2 <i>How does foreign trade become a main channel in connecting countries?</i> (i) Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets. (ii) Producers can sell their produce not only in market located within the country but also compete in markets located in other countries of the world. (iv) Technology also helps in expanding foreign trade (iv) Any other relevant point Any two points to be explained. (2)</p> <p>Source C- Impact of globalization in India. 34.3 <i>How is globalization beneficial for consumers?</i> (i) Greater choice before the consumers. (ii) Improved quality. (iii) Lower prices for several products. (iv) People enjoying higher standards of living than was possible earlier. (v) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained. (2)</p>	<p>E(Pg- 56,59,66)</p>	<p>1+2+2=5</p>
<p>35.</p>	<p>See filled attached map.</p> <p>For Visually impaired candidates:</p> <p>35.1 Maharashtra 35.2 Bihar 35.3 Punjab 35.4 Gujarat 35.5 Chhattisgarh 35.6 Maharashtra 35.7 Kerala 35.8 Madhya Pradesh (MP) Any Six questions to be attempted</p>		<p>2+4=6</p> <p>1X6=6</p>

Map for Q. No. 35

नक्शा प्रश्न संख्या 35 के लिए 32/1/1, 32/1/2, 32/1/3

POLITICAL MAP OF INDIA



35 a HISTORY

A- Madras

B- Champaran

35 b GEOGRAPHY

i- Sardar

Sarovar Dam

ii. Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant

iii. Pune

Software

Technology

Park

iv- Kochchi Sea Port

v- Indore

Cotton Textile

Industry

vi- Naraura

Nuclear Power Plant

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Secondary School Examination-2020

**Marking Scheme – SOCIAL SCIENCE
(SUBJECT CODE: 087) (PAPER CODE : 32/1/2)**

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Secondary School Examination (March- 2020)

Social Science (087)

Marking Scheme 32/1/2

MM-80

QNO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	PAGE NO.	MARKS
	SECTION-A		
1.	<p>GDP: The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Public Sector different from Private Sector In the public sector govt. owns most of the assets and provides all the services whereas In Private sector ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individual or companies</p>	E(23)	1
		E(33)	1
2.	<p>Withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement- Because violence occurred in Chauri-Chaura and in on many places and Gandhiji was firm believer of ahimsa .</p>	H(62)	1
3.	<p>Vernacular Press Act: It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the Vernaculars press.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Gulamgirir by Jyotiba Phule. It was written against injustice of the caste system.</p>	H(175)	1
		H(174)	1
4.	<p>Table: Highest infant mortality rate: Bihar</p>	E(10)	1
5.	<p>Incorrect option: D/ A rural woman from a land owing family -Regular Job and high wage to increase her income</p>	E(4)	1
6.	D/ Manuscript were fragile.	H(167)	1
7.	A/ Balgangadhar Tilak	H(175)	1
8.	<p>To protect women from domestic oppression. (i) By enhancing their political representation (ii) By empowering them through education. (iii) Through legal rights</p>	DP(44)	1

	(iv) Any other relevant point. Any one point OR Ways to create Communal harmony (i) By enhancing the feeling of national integration among people (ii) Communal Prejudices and Propaganda needs to be eradicated in everyday life. (ii) Any other relevant point	DP(47)	1
9.	Horizontal power sharing: B/ Legislative, executive, judiciary	DP(44)	1
10.	D/Rajasthan	G(61)	1
11.	Step taken by Belgium: The constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in Central Government	DP(4)	1
12.	India	G(70)	1
13.	Veto: It is the power to unilaterally stop any bill. OR Carding: It is a process in which fibers such as cotton or wool are prepared prior to spinning.	H(99) H(106)	1 1
14.	Japan OR Bible	H(154) H(157)	1 1
15.	Types of Resources: A- On the basis of Origin B- On the Basis of Exhaustibility	G(1)	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ 1
16.	Oldest artificial Sea port of India: Chennai OR Deepest, landlocked and well protected Sea Port: Vishakhapatnam	G(88) G(88)	1 1
17.	Major caste group of Sri Lanka: C/ Sinhali and Tamil	DP(2)	1
18.	Industry used for manufacturing aircraft: Aluminum Smelting	G(74)	1

19.	<p>Suggestion to create employment in rural areas</p> <p>(i) launching projects like irrigation facilities</p> <p>(ii) building dams.</p> <p>(iii) Developing infrastructural projects</p> <p>(iv) By opening avenues like cooperatives or banks</p> <p>Any one</p>	E(29)	1
20.	<p>Correct option:</p> <p>C/Kalol Oil Fields – Gujarat</p>	G(59)	1
21.	<p style="text-align: center;">Section -B</p> <p>Tertiary sector helps in the development of primary and secondary sectors :</p> <p>(i)Tertiary sector activities help in the development of the primary and secondary sector.</p> <p>(ii)These activities, by themselves do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process.</p> <p>(iii)Transport, Storage, Communication, Banking, Trade are some example of service or Tertiary sector.</p> <p>(iv)Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be evaluated.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Primary Sector the most important sector at initial stages of development:</p> <p>(i)As the methods of farming change and agriculture sector began to prosper, it produce much more food than before.</p> <p>(ii) Many people could now take up other activities.</p> <p>(iii)There were increasing number of craft-persons and traders.</p> <p>(iv)Buying and selling activities increased many times.</p> <p>(vi)Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be evaluated.</p>	E(20)	3
22.	<p>Feature of Secularism:</p> <p>(i) There is no official religion in a secular state like India.</p> <p>(ii) The Constitution does not give a special status to any religion.</p> <p>(iii) The Constitution prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion.</p> <p>(iv) All individuals and communities have been given freedom to practice, profess and propagate any religion.</p> <p>(v) The Constitution of India puts ban on the discrimination on grounds of religion.</p> <p>(vii)Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be mentioned.</p>	E(23)	3
		DP(49)	3

	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Problems of Casteism in Indian Politics:</p> <p>(i) Caste system is an extreme form of Social inequality</p> <p>(ii) In this system, hereditary occupational division was sanctioned by rituals.</p> <p>(iii) They were subjected to the inhuman practice of untouchability.</p> <p>(iv) When party choose candidates in elections, they keep in mind the cast compositions of the electorate and nominate candidates from different castes so as to muster necessary support to win elections.</p> <p>(v) Candidates in elections make appeals to cast sentiments to muster support.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be mentioned.</p>	DP (49,51)	3
23.	<p>Features of Federal Government:</p> <p>(i) Sharing of powers-two or more levels of Government</p> <p>(ii) Each government has its own jurisdiction</p> <p>(iii) Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of Government</p> <p>(iv) Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.</p> <p>(v) The fundamental provisions of the constitution can be changed with the consent of both.</p> <p>(vi) It has dual objectives to safeguard and promote unity of the country.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be described.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Features of Unitary Government:</p> <p>(i) Only one level of Government or the sub-units are subordinate to Central Government.</p> <p>(ii) The Central Government can pass an order to provincial or the local government</p> <p>(iii) State government has power of its own for which it is not answerable to the Central government.</p> <p>(iv) Both these governments are separately answerable to the people.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be described</p>	DP(15)	3
		DP(15)	3

	development plans. (iv)Any other relevant point. Any three points to be described		
29.	<p style="text-align: center;">Section -C</p> <p>Source A- Production across countries 29.1 <i>How are MNCs a major force in connecting the countries of the world?</i> (i) MNCs can form and utilize the connections between national economies. (ii) Helps in the integration of world markets (iii)multinational corporations may also outsource their production processes, often to lesser developed nations to reduce costs. (iv)Flows of information are also. (iv)Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained. (1)</p> <p>Source B- Foreign trade and integration of markets: 29.2 <i>How does foreign trade become a main channel in connecting countries?</i> (i)Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets. (ii)Producers can sell their produce not only in market located within the country but also compete in markets located in other countries of the world. (iii)Impact of the goods produced in another country is also one of the way is expanding the choice of goods. (iv)Any other relevant point Any two points to be explained. (2)</p> <p>Source C- Impact of globalization in India. 29.3 <i>How is globalization beneficial for consumers?</i> (i) Greater choice before the consumers. (ii) Improved quality. (iii)Lower prices for several products. (iv)People enjoying higher standards of living than was possible earlier. (v) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained. (2)</p>	E(Pg-56,5966)	1+2+2=5

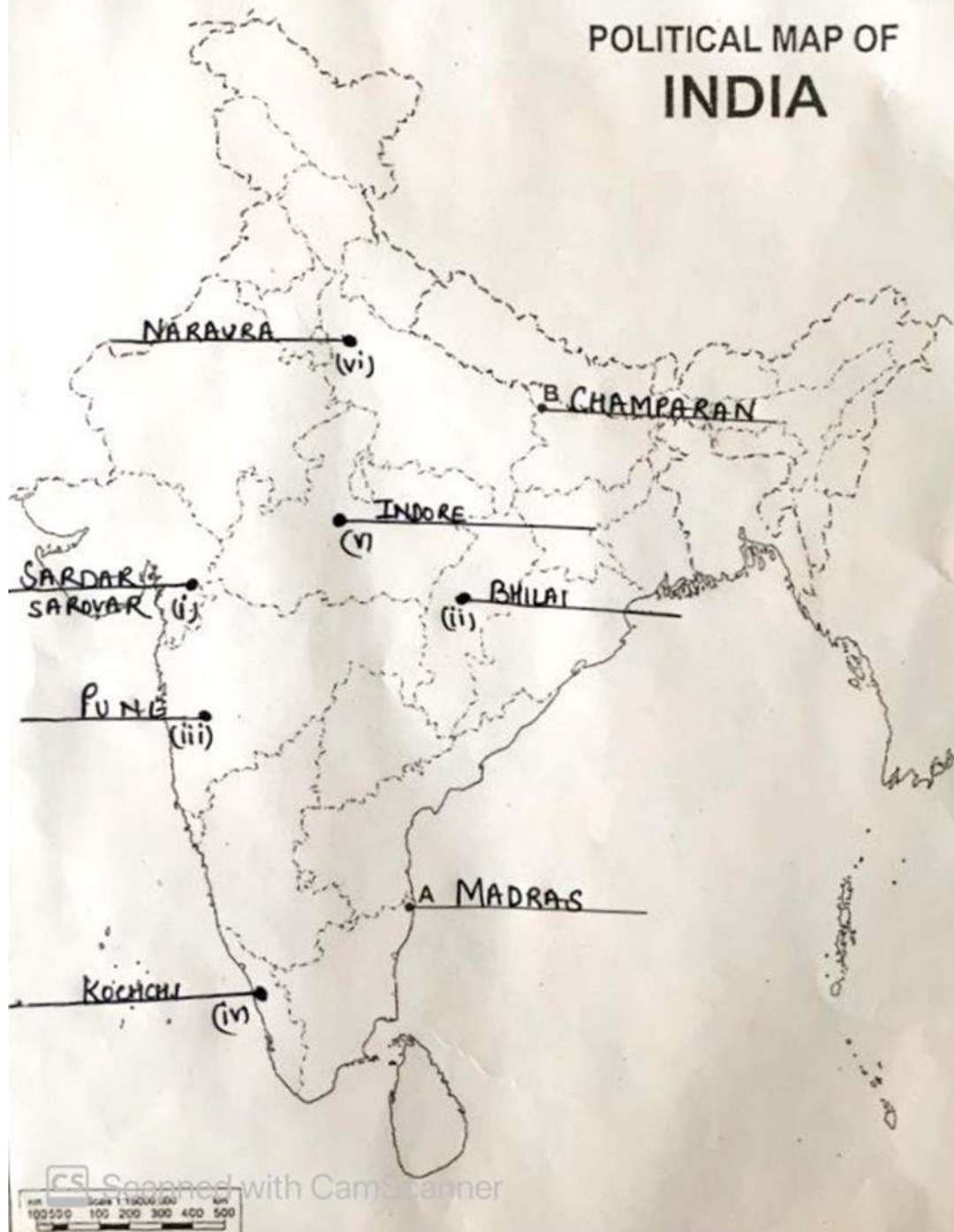
30.	Features of plantation farming: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Plantation forming is a type of commercial farming. ii) Single crop farming. iii) Required large area. iv) The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry. v) Required range of laborer. vi) All the products are used as raw material in respective industries. vii) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained.	G(35)	5
31.	Role of Political Party: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Parties contest elections. ii) Put forward different policies and programmes. iii) Parties form and run government. iv) Role of opposition. v) Share public opinion. vi) Keeps check on authoritarian policies of the govt. vii) Any other relevant point Any five points to be described.	DP(74)	5
32.	Democracy accommodation social differences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Democracy tries to help its citizens to lead a peaceful and harmonious life by accommodating various social divisions. ii) Democratic governments try to resolve differences iii) Reduce conflicts through negotiations and discussions iv) Democracies usually develop a procedure for majority – minority accommodation. v) Learn to respect difference and evolve mechanism. vi) Ability to handle social differences. vii) Any other relevant point Any five points to be explained with examples.	DP(96)	5
33.	Ideas of national unity in Europe allied to the ideology of liberalism: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Liberals emphasized the concept of government by consent. (ii) Liberals supported creation of unified economic territory (iii) Liberals supported the demand of middle class about freedom of markets and end of state-imposed restrictions on movement of goods and capital. (iv) For the new middle-class liberalism stands for individual freedom and equality of all before law. (v) A common custom union, sovereign, at the initiative of Prussia was formed. 	H(9,10)	5

	<p>(vi) Liberalism stood for end of autocracy and special privileges. (vii) The creation of a network of railways stimulated mobility, harnessing economic interests to national unification. (viii) A wave of economic nationalism strengthened the wider nationalist sentiments growing at the time. (vii) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Greek War of Independence mobilized nationalist feelings:</p> <p>(i) The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off a struggle for independence amongst the Greeks which began in 1821. (ii) Nationalists in Greece got support from other Greeks living in exile. (iii) Sympathies for Ancient Greek culture. (iv) Poets and artists landed Greece as the cradle of European civilization. (v) The English poet Lord Byron organized funds and later went to fight in the War. (vi) The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe led to struggle for independence among the Greeks from Ottoman Empire. (vii) Finally, The Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognized Greece as an independent nation. (vii) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained.</p>	H(13)	5
34.	<p>Role of Banks in the economic development of the country:</p> <p>(i) There is a huge demand for loans for various economic activities. (ii) Banks make use of the deposits to meet the loan requirements of the people. (iii) Banks mediate between those who have surplus funds and those who are in need of these funds. (iv) They charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits. (v) They charge from borrowers and what is paid to depositors is their main source of income. (vi) Banks promote all the sectors of the economy through loans. (vii) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained.</p>	E(42)	5

	<p>OR</p> <p>Credit push the borrowers in a situation from which recovery is painful:</p> <p>(i) It happens when the borrower is not able to repay the loan (ii) Many a times caught into the situation of debt-trap (iii) To repay her loan person has to sell a portion of her/his land. (iv) The situation of the person gets much worse off than before. (v) Any other relevant point (To be assessed as a whole)</p>	E(44)	5
35.	<p>For Q35a and 35 b-See filled attached map.</p> <p>For Visually impaired candidates:</p> <p>a. Maharashtra b. Bihar c. Punjab d. Gujrat e. Chhattisgarh f. Maharashtra g. Kerala h. Madhya Pradesh (MP)</p> <p>Any Six questions.</p>		<p>4+2=6</p> <p>1X6=6</p>

Map for Q. No. 35

नक्शा प्रश्न संख्या 35 के लिए 32/1/1, 32/1/2, 32/1/3



35 a

HISTORY

- A- Madras
- B- Champaran

35.b

GEOGRAPHY

- i- Sardar Sarovar Dam
- ii. Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant
- iii. Pune Software Technology Park
- Iv- Kochchi Sea Port
- v- Indore Cotton Textile Industry
- vi- Naraura Nuclear Power Plant

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Secondary School Examination-2020

**Marking Scheme – SOCIAL SCIENCE
(SUBJECT CODE: 087) (PAPER CODE : 32/1/3)**

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. **Evaluation is a 10-12 days mission for all of us. Hence, it is necessary that you put in your best efforts in this process.**
2. 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 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, marks should be awarded.**
3. 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. 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.
4. Evaluators will mark(\checkmark) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer 'X' be marked. Evaluators will not put right kind of mark while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. **This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.**
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.
8. No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
9. A full scale of marks **0-80** has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
10. 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).
11. 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 a reply.

- 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.
 - 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.
12. 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.
13. Any unassessed 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.
14. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
15. 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.
16. The Board permits candidates to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request in an RTI application and also separately as a part of the re-evaluation process on payment of the processing charges.

Secondary School Examination (March- 2020)

Social Science (087)

Marking Scheme 32/1/3

MM-80

QNO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS SECTION -A	PAGE NO.	MARKS
1.	Table: Highest infant mortality rate: Bihar	E(10)	1
2.	Opposition to Simon commission Commission did not have a single Indian member.	H(62)	1
3.	Vernacular Press Act: It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the Vernaculars press. OR Gulamgiri by Jyotiba Phule. It was written against injustice of the caste system.	H(175) H(174)	1 1
4.	First expression of nationalism A/French Revolution.	H(5)	1
5.	GDP: The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year. OR Public Sector different from Private Sector In the public sector govt. owns most of the assets and provides all the services whereas In Private sector ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individual or companies	E(23) E(33)	1 1
6.	A/Sambad Kaumudi	H(169)	1
7.	Chapmen: D/Seller of 'Penny Chap books'	H(162)	1
8.	Incorrect option: D/ A rural woman from a land owing family increase her income -Regular Job and high wage to	E(4)	1
9.	To protect women from domestic oppression. (i) By enhancing their political representation (ii) By empowering them through education.	DP(44)	1

	<p>(iii) Through legal rights (iv) Any other relevant point. Any one point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Ways to create Communal harmony (i) By enhancing the feeling of national integration among people. (ii) Communal Prejudices and Propaganda needs to be eradicated in everyday life. (ii) Any other relevant point</p>	DP(47)	1
10.	B/ Karnataka	G(61)	1
11.	Horizontal power sharing: B/ Legislative, executive, judiciary	DP(44)	1
12.	Iron and steel	G(71)	1
13.	<p><u>Veto:</u> It is the power to unilaterally stop any bill.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Carding:</u> It is a process in which fibers such as cotton or wool are prepared prior to spinning.</p>	H(99) H(106)	1 1
14.	Japan OR Bible	H(154) H(157)	1 1
15.	Step taken by Belgium: The constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in Central Government	DP(4)	1
16.	Major caste group of Sri Lanka: C/ Sinhali and Tamil	DP(2)	1
17.	Industry used for manufacturing aircraft: Aluminum Smelting	G(74)	1
18.	Correct option: C/Kalol Oil Fields – Gujarat	G(59)	1
19.	Developing Infrastructure facilities/Any other relevant point	E(29)	1
20.	<p>Oldest artificial Sea port of India: Chennai</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Deepest, landlocked and well protected Sea Port: Vishakhapatnam</p>	G(88) G(88)	1 1
21.	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION- B</p> <p>Features of Federal Government: (i) Sharing of powers-two or more levels of Government (ii) Each government has its own jurisdiction</p>	DP(15)	3

	<p>(iii) Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of Government</p> <p>(iv) Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.</p> <p>(v) The fundamental provisions of the constitution can be changed with the consent of both.</p> <p>(vi) It has dual objectives to safeguard and promote unity of the country.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be described.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Features of Unitary Government:</p> <p>(i) All powers are centralized in the hands of the Central government</p> <p>(ii) The sub-units are subordinate to Central Government.</p> <p>(iii) The Central Government can pass an order to provincial or the local government</p> <p>(iv) Centre and state governments are separately answerable to the people.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be described</p>	DP(15)	3
22.	<p>Tertiary sector helps in the development of primary and secondary sectors :</p> <p>(i) Tertiary sector activities help in the development of the primary and secondary sector.</p> <p>(ii) These activities are an aid or a support for the production process.</p> <p>(iii) Transport, Storage, Communication, Banking, Trade are some example of service or Tertiary sector.</p> <p>(iv) Promote primary and secondary sectors by providing expertise, finance, transportation, advertisement, etc.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be evaluated.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Primary Sector the most important sector at initial stages of development:</p> <p>(i) As the methods of farming change and agriculture sector began to prosper, it produces much more food than before.</p> <p>(ii) Many people could now take up other activities.</p> <p>(iii) There were increasing number of craft-persons and traders.</p> <p>(iv) Buying and selling activities increased many times.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be evaluated</p>	E(20)	3
		E(23)	3

23.	<p>Feature of Secularism:</p> <p>(i) There is no official religion in a secular state like India.</p> <p>(ii) The Constitution does not give a special status to any religion.</p> <p>(iii) The Constitution prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion.</p> <p>(iv) All individuals and communities have been given freedom to practice, profess and propagate any religion.</p> <p>(v) The Constitution of India puts ban on the discrimination on grounds of religion.</p> <p>(vii)Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be mentioned.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Problems of Casteism in Indian Politics:</p> <p>(i)Caste system is an extreme form of Social inequality</p> <p>(ii)In this system, hereditary occupational division was sanctioned by rituals.</p> <p>(iii)They were subjected to the inhuman practice of untouchability.</p> <p>(iv)When party choose candidates in elections, they keep in mind the cast compositions of the electorate</p> <p>(v) People nominate candidates from different castes so as to muster necessary support to win elections.</p> <p>(v)Candidates in elections make appeals to cast sentiments to muster support.</p> <p>(vi)Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be mentioned.</p>	DP(49)	3
24.	<p>Efficient Means of Transport are pre-requisites for fast development of the country:</p> <p>(i) For carrying passengers and things from one place to another</p> <p>(ii) Raw material can reach factories faster.</p> <p>(iii) The movement of the finished goods from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport.</p> <p>(iv) Mobility of labour force also increases.</p> <p>(v) Some people are engaged in facilitating the movements are known as traders who make the products come to the consumers by transportation</p> <p>(vi) Today, the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient & fast moving transport.</p> <p>(vii)Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	G(81)	3
25.	<p>Judicious use of Resources:</p> <p>(i) Resources are vital for any developmental activity.</p> <p>(ii) Irrational consumption and over utilization may lead to socio-economic & environmental problems.</p> <p>(iii)Most of the resources are non-renewable, if exhausted, then</p>	G(4)	3

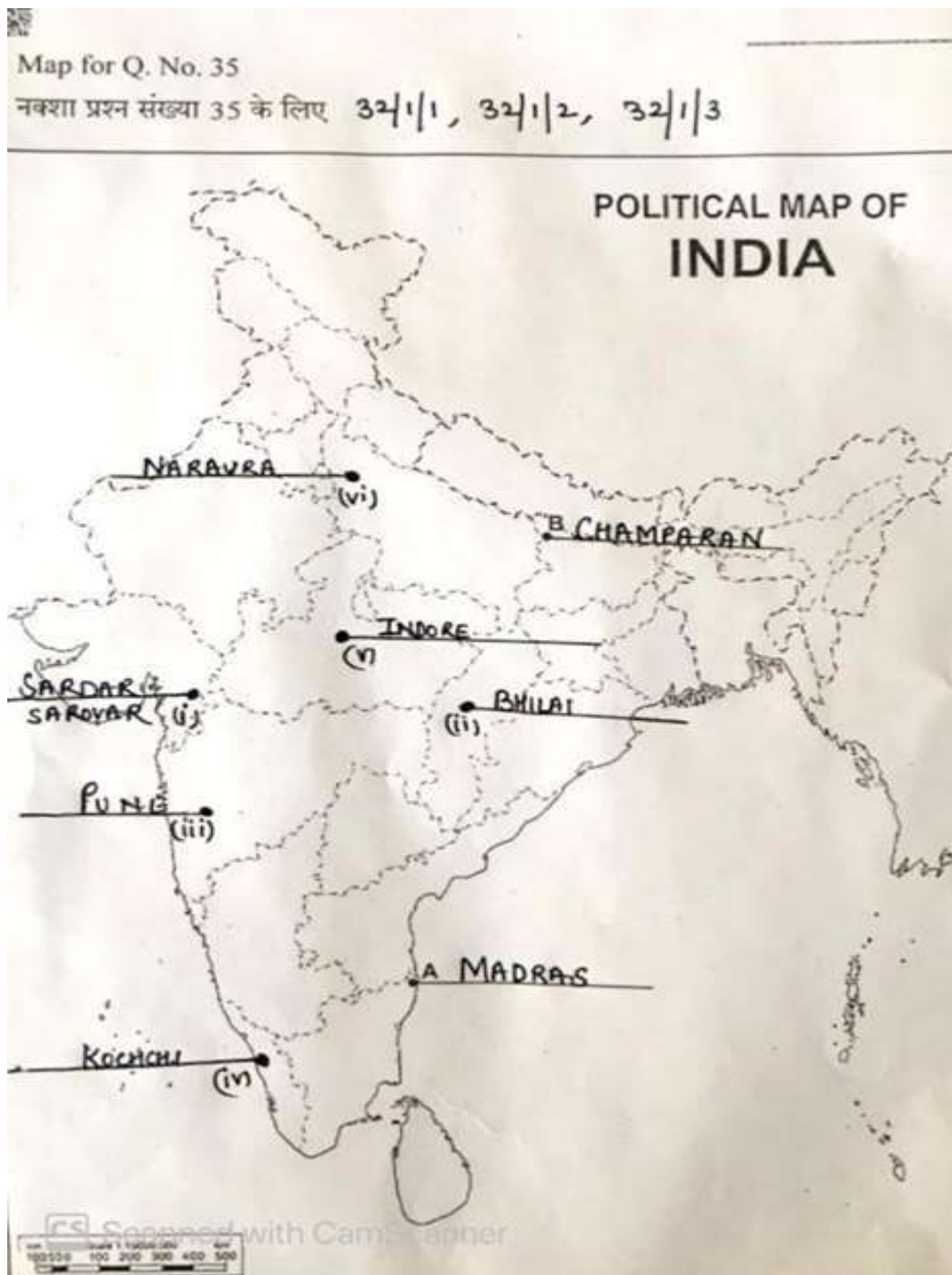
	<p>they may not be able to recreated.</p> <p>(iv)Resources are available only in limited quantity</p> <p>(v)Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three points to be described</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Steps of Resource Planning:</p> <p>(i)Identification & Inventory of resources</p> <p>(ii) Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set-up.</p> <p>(iii) Resource development plans are matched with overall national development plans.</p> <p>(iv)Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be described</p>	G(4)	3
26.	<p>Effects of Population growth in England :</p> <p>i. Increase the demand of food grain in Britain</p> <p>ii. Urban Centers expanded</p> <p>iii. Effect on Corn laws.</p> <p>iv. Food was imported in Britain.</p> <p>v. Pushing up food grain prices</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Export of Indian textile decline:</p> <p>(i) Cotton industries developed in England</p> <p>(ii) Companies in England pressurized Government to impose import duties on cotton textile so that Manchester goods could be sold in Britain without facing any competition from outside</p> <p>(iii) Industrialists persuaded the East India Company to sell British manufactures in Indian markets</p> <p>(iv) Export of British cotton goods increased in the early 19th Century</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	H(81)	3
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27.	<p>Ways to improve public facilities:</p> <p>i) Provide health facilities</p> <p>ii) Provide educational facilities</p> <p>iii) Provide good infrastructure (communication, transportation, civil arrangement, etc)</p> <p>iv) Provide public good system</p> <p>v) Sanitation facilities</p> <p>vi) Provide goods and services on low cost.</p>	E(11)	3

	vii) Awareness. viii) Any other relevant point		
28.	<p>Source : The Movement in the Towns</p> <p>28.1 Explain the role of justice party in boycotting of council elections. Ans Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmans, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power –something that usually only Brahmans had access to. (1)</p> <p>28.2 How was the effects of non-cooperation on the economic front dramatic? Ans Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. (1)</p> <p>28.3 Explain the effect of boycott movement on foreign textile trade. Ans.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The import of foreign cloth halved Merchants & traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. Indian textile mills & handloom went up Any other relevant point <p>Any one to be explained (1)</p>	H(58)	1+1+1=3
29.	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION-C</p> <p>Role of Banks in the economic development of the country:</p> <p>(i) There is a huge demand for loans for various economic activities. (ii) Banks make use of the deposits to meet the loan requirements of the people. (iii) Banks mediate between those who have surplus funds and those who are in need of these funds. (iv) They charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits. (v) They charge from borrowers and what is paid to depositors is their main source of income. (vi) Banks promote all the sectors of the economy through loans. (vii) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Credit push the borrowers in a situation from which recovery is painful:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It happens when the borrower is not able to repay the loan Many a times caught into the situation of debt-trap To repay her loan person has to sell a portion of her/his land. 	E(42)	5
		E(44)	5

	(iv) The situation of the person gets much worse off than before. (v) Any other relevant point (To be assessed as a whole)		
30.	Features of primitive substance farming: i) This type of farming practiced on small patches of land. ii) Practiced in few pockets of India. iii) Primitive tools are use like hoe, das and digging sticks. iv) Family/Community work as Labor. v) This type of Farming depends upon monsoon. vi) Low productivity vii) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be discussed.	G(34)	5
31.	Role of opposition: i) Voicing different views. ii) Criticizing government for its failure. iii) Mobilise and Shape public opinion. iv) Alternative government. v) Check and balance system vi) Check the government from becoming authoritarian vii) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be described.	DP(74)	5
32.	Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life: i) Develop procedure for creating harmony in society ii) Learn to respect differences. iii) Evolve mechanism resolve conflicts. iv) Ability to handle social differences. v) Respect dignity of individual vi) Frame policies for the welfare of people vii) Promotes equality among citizens. viii) Enhances the dignity of the individual. ix) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained with example.	DP(96)	5
33.	Source A- Production across countries 33.1 <i>How are MNCs a major force in connecting the countries of the world?</i> (i) MNCs can form and utilize the connections between national economies. (ii) Helps in the integration of world markets (iii) multinational corporations may also outsource their production processes, often to lesser developed nations to reduce costs. (iv) Flows of information are also.	E(Pg-56,59,66)	1+2+2=5

	<p>(iv) Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained. (1)</p> <p>Source B- Foreign trade and integration of markets: 33.2 <i>How does foreign trade become a main channel in connecting countries?</i></p> <p>(i) Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets. (ii) Producers can sell their produce not only in market located within the country but also compete in markets located in other countries of the world. (iii) Impact of the goods produced in another country is also one of the way is expanding the choice of goods. (iv) Any other relevant point Any two points to be explained. (2)</p> <p>Source C- Impact of globalization in India. 33.3 <i>How is globalization beneficial for consumers?</i></p> <p>(i) Greater choice before the consumers. (ii) Improved quality. (iii) Lower prices for several products. (iv) People enjoying higher standards of living than was possible earlier. (v) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained. (2)</p>		
34.	<p>Ideas of national unity in Europe allied to the ideology of liberalism:</p> <p>(i) Liberals emphasized the concept of government by consent. (ii) Liberals supported creation of unified economic territory (iii) Liberals supported the demand of middle class about freedom of markets and end of state-imposed restrictions on movement of goods and capital. (iv) For the new middle-class liberalism stands for individual freedom and equality of all before law. (v) A common custom union, sovereign, at the initiative of Prussia was formed. (vi) Liberalism stood for end of autocracy and special privileges. (vii) The creation of a network of railways stimulated mobility, harnessing economic interests to national unification. (viii) A wave of economic nationalism strengthened the wider nationalist sentiments growing at the time. (vii) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	H(9,10)	5

	<p>Greek War of Independence mobilized nationalist feelings:</p> <p>(i) The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off a struggle for independence amongst the Greeks which began in 1821.</p> <p>(ii) Nationalists in Greece got support from other Greeks living in exile.</p> <p>(iii) Sympathies for Ancient Greek culture.</p> <p>(iv) Poets and artists landed Greece as the cradle of European civilization.</p> <p>(v) The English poet Lord Byron organized funds and later went to fight in the War.</p> <p>(vi) The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe led to struggle for independence among the Greeks from Ottoman Empire.</p> <p>(vii) Finally, The Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognized Greece as an independent nation.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	H(13)	5
35.	See filled attached map.		2+4=6
	<p>For Visually impaired candidates:</p> <p>a. Maharashtra</p> <p>b. Bihar</p> <p>c. Punjab</p> <p>d. Gujrat</p> <p>e. Chhattisgarh</p> <p>f. Maharashtra</p> <p>g. Kerala</p> <p>h. Madhya Pradesh (MP)</p> <p>Any Six questions.</p>		1x=6



35 a

HISTORY

A-Madras

B- Champaran

35.b

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Social Science (087)

Marking Scheme 32/2/1

MM-80

QNO	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	PAGE NO.	MARKS
	Section -A		
1.	D / Russia was given German confederation of 39 states.	H-11	1
2.	Gandhiji support to Khilafat issue i. To launch Non-cooperation movement as a broad-based movement. ii. To bring Hindus and Muslims communities together. iii. Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained.	H-56	1
3.	Japan printed the Buddhist Diamond Sutra in 868 AD.	H-154	1
4.	Tariff -Tax imposed on a country's imports from rest of the world. OR Fly shuttle - It is a mechanical device used for weaving, moved by means of ropes and pullies.	H-100 H-122	1 1
5.	Fill in the blank- Portuguese OR Tamil	H-168 H-168	1 1
6.	(a)/ They were cheap and small books	H-162	1
7.	a/Print popularized the ideas of the enlightened thinkers.	H-163	1
8.	Fill in the blanks A- Community Resource B- Individual Resource	G-2	½ +½=1
9.	Kandla was the major sea port developed soon after independence OR Kolkata is an inland riverine major sea port of India.	G-88 G-88	1 1
10.	(a)/Karnataka	G-61	1
11.	(c) /Bauxite Mines (iii) Odisha	G-55	1
12.	Fill in the blanks <u>Jaisalmer</u>	G-62	1
13.	(b) / Dutch and French	D.P-2	1
14.	Reasons for the alienation of Tamils in Sri Lanka i. The Sri Lankan government followed preferential policies that favored Sinhala. ii. Constitution protected and fostered Buddhism. iii. Sinhala was recognized as the only official language disregarding Tamil. (Any one of the above)	D.P-3	1
15.	(d)/ Union government, State Government and local bodies.	D.P-8	1

	<p>Downloaded From : http://cbseportal.com/</p> <p>i. The laws made by the government for equal wages to Men and Women in all areas of work should be followed strictly.</p> <p>ii. Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Family laws</p> <p>i. Family laws made by all religions should not do any type of discrimination and oppression with women.</p> <p>ii. Small family norms be followed by every religion.</p> <p>iii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any one of the above)</p>	D.P-43	1
17.	d / a girl from a rich urban --- (iv) she gets as much freedom as her brother.	E-4	1
18.	Table based question Kerala	E-7	1
19.	<p>Measures for the development of secondary sector</p> <p>i Adoption of new and advance technology.</p> <p>ii. In service training programs.</p> <p>iii. Incentives to be provided by the government to promote secondary sector.</p> <p>iv. Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any one of the above)</p>	E-20	1
20.	<p>Difference between Organized and Unorganized Sector</p> <p>Organized Sector</p> <p>i. Employment are regular.</p> <p>ii. Rules and regulations are followed.</p> <p>iii. Paid leave, Provident fund gratuity given.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any one to be explained)</p> <p>Unorganised Sector</p> <p>i. Employment are not regular.</p> <p>ii. Rules and regulations are not followed.</p> <p>iii. Paid leave, Provident fund not gratuity given.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any one to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Disguised unemployment</p> <p>In an activity when more people are engaged than required it comes under disguised employment: It is also known as underemployment.</p>	E-30	1
21.	<p style="text-align: center;">Section –B</p> <p>Source based question</p> <p>21.1 Weapon of Mahatma Gandhi to fight against British Empire. (1)</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(i) Non-Cooperation movement.</p> <p>21.2 British Survived in India (1)</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(i) Because of Co-operation of Indians.</p> <p>21.3 Gandhiji’s Ideas for making Non-Cooperation movement. (1)</p>	H-57	1+1+1=3

	<p>(ii) Surrender of titles.</p> <p>(iii) Boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils, boycott of schools and foreign goods.</p> <p>(Any one to be explained)</p>		
22.	<p>Three effects of scraping Corn laws in Britain</p> <p>i. Food could be imported into Britain more cheaply than it could be.</p> <p>ii. British agriculture was unable to compete with imports.</p> <p>iii. Vast areas of land were now left uncultivated.</p> <p>iv. Thousands of men and women thrown out of work.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Reasons of Silk and Cotton goods dominance</p> <p>i. Finer quality of cotton and silk of India.</p> <p>ii. Bales of fine textile were carried on camel back via the north-west frontier, through mountain passes and across deserts.</p> <p>iii. A vibrant sea trade operated through the main pre-colonial ports.</p> <p>iv. Surat on the Gujarat coast connected India to Gulf and Red sea ports.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three to be explained)</p>	H-81	3
23.	<p>Major problems faced by Jute Industries in India</p> <p>i. Stiff competition in the international market from synthetic substitutes.</p> <p>ii. Competitor countries like Bangladesh, Brazil, Philippines, Egypt and Thailand.</p> <p>iii. Increase in international demand.</p> <p>iv. Government policy of mandatory use of jute packaging in India effected international market.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three to be described.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Factors affecting location of industries in a region.</p> <p>i. Availability of raw material.</p> <p>ii. Availability of cheap labour.</p> <p>iii. Availability of Capital</p> <p>iv. Availability of Power</p> <p>v. Close proximity to Market</p> <p>(Any three points to be described.)</p>	G-70	3
24.	<p>Distribution of Roads is not uniform in India</p> <p>i. Density of roads uneven in all states.</p> <p>ii. Kerala has high road density whereas Jammu Kashmir has very low density of roads.</p> <p>iii. About half of the total roads are unmetalled.</p>	G-84	3

	<p>v. National Highways are inadequate. (Any three points to be explained.)</p>		
25.	<p>Characteristics of Union list i. Union list includes subjects of National importance. ii. Subjects include—Defense of country, Foreign affairs banking, communication and currency. iii. Union government alone can make laws on their subjects. iv. There are the basis for making uniform policy for the whole nation. (Any three points to be described.)</p>	D.P-16	3
26.	<p>Problems of communalism in Indian Politics i.. Sometimes religion is expressed in politics in exclusive and partisan terms. ii Religious prejudices, stereotypes of religious communities and belief in the superiority of one’s religion over other religions. iii.. Political mobilization on religious lines iv A communal mind often leads to a quest for political dominance of one’s own religious Community. iv. Special appeal to the interests or emotions of voters of one religion in preference to others. v. Sometimes communication can cause communal violence, riots and massacre. vi. Any other relevant point (Any three points to be described.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Problems of low representation of women in Indian legislature. i. India is still a male dominated, Patriarchal society. ii. Law literacy rates among women. iii. The problems of women are not given proper attention. vii. A bill for reservation of one-third of seats in Lok Sabha for women is pending for more than one decade. viii. Any other relevant point (Any three points to be described.)</p>	D.P-47	3
27.	<p>Measures to improve environmental degradation i. Reduce over exploitation of resources ii. Maximize the use of renewable resources. iii. Use of public transport. iv. Recycling and reuse of resources. ix. Ban on use of single used plastic. x. Any other relevant point (Any three points to be described.)</p>	E-15-16	3
28.	<p>Workers in the organized sector enjoy security of employment i. Terms of employment are regular ii. Paid leave and Medical leave. iii. Gratuity and provident fund. iv. Minimum wages cut.</p>	E-30-31	3

	<p>ii. Any other relevant point (To be assessed as a whole)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>All services are not growing equally</p> <p>i. Service section in India has different kinds of people in service sector.</p> <p>ii. At one end there are a limited number of services that employ highly skilled and educated workers.</p> <p>iii. At the other end, there are a very large number of workers engaged in services such as small shopkeepers, repair persons, transport persons, etc.</p> <p>iv. These people barely manage to earn a living and yet perform these services.</p> <p>(iii) There is no alternative opportunity for them. Only a part of this sector is growing in importance.</p> <p>Any other relevant point (To be assessed as a whole)</p>	E-25	3
29.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>SECTION-C</u></p> <p><u>Role of Otto-Von Bismarck</u></p> <p>i. Otto Von Bismarck was the architect in the process of carried for the unification of Germany.</p> <p>ii. In this process he took the help of Prussian army and bureaucracy.</p> <p>iii. He fought three wars for seven years with Austria, Denmark and France.</p> <p>iv. The wars ended with Prussian victory and complied the process of unification of Germany.</p> <p>v. In Jan 1871 , The Prussian king , William I was proclaimed German emperor.</p> <p>vi. The nation-building process in Germany demonstrated the dominance of Prussian state power.</p> <p>Vii The currency, banking, legal and judicial system in Germany were modernized.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Role of Giuseppe Mazzini</u></p> <p>i. Giuseppe Mazzini was an Italian Revolutionary.</p> <p>ii. He has sought to put together a programme for a united Italian Republic.</p> <p>iii. He formed a secret society called Young Italy for the dissemination of his goals.</p> <p>iv. After the failure of revolutionary uprising both in 1831 and 1843 the responsibility of unification of Italy fell on Sardinia- Piedmont ruled by</p>	H-19	5
		H-20	5

	<p>v. In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of United Italy.</p> <p>vi. A unified Italy offered them a possibility of economic development and political dominance.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p>		
30.	<p>Technological and Institutional reforms in Indian Agriculture.</p> <p>i. Collectivization and consolidation of land holding.</p> <p>ii. Abolition of Zamindari.</p> <p>iii. Land reforms was the main focus of our first five-year plan.</p> <p>iv. Provision of crops insurance against droughts, floods, cyclone etc. to protect farmers.</p> <p>v. Grameen banks, Co-operative societies and banks provided loan facilities to farmers at low rates of interest.</p> <p>vi. Kissan credit cards and personal accident insurance for farmers introduced by government.</p> <p>Vii Special weather bulleting and agricultural programme for farmers through radio and television.</p> <p>Viii Green Revolution based on the use of technology</p> <p>xi. White revolution</p> <p>xii. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any five points to be described.)</p>	G-42-43	5
31.	<p>Political Party :- A political party is a group of people who came together to contest elections and hold power in the government. They agree on some policies and programmes for the society with a view to promote collective good.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(1)</p> <p>Challenges</p> <p>i. Lack of internal democracy with parties.</p> <p>ii. Dynastic succession.</p> <p>iii. Growing role of money and muscles power in parties specially during elections.</p> <p>iv. Political parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(4)</p>	D.P-83-84	(1+4=5)
32.	<p>Source based question</p> <p>Source A- Accountable, Responsive and Legitimate government.</p> <p>32.1 How does democratic government develop mechanism for citizens to be the part of political decision making?</p> <p>i) By ensuring that people will have the right to choose their rulers and have control over them.</p> <p>ii) Citizens are able to participate in decision making through their representatives.</p> <p>iii) any other relevant point</p> <p>Anyone point to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(1)</p>	DP 91, 93, 97	(1+2+2=5)

32.2 To what extent we can say democracy work for economic development?

- i) Democracy works for people s welfare
- ii) Democracy try to promote economic growth
- iii)Democratic govt try to reduce poverty and inequality
- iv)Any other relevant point.

Any two points to be explained (2)

Source C – Dignity and Freedom of Citizens

32.3 To what extent democracy promote dignity and freedom of individual?

- i. Democracy has strengthened the claims of disadvantaged and discriminated castes and minorities by providing them equal status and equal opportunities. Example - Untouchability has been abolished by law.
- ii. Respect and equal treatment with women.
- iv)Any other relevant point.

Any two points to be explained (2)

33. The Reserve Bank of India

- i. The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loan.
 - ii. The RBI monitors the banks in actually maintaining the cash balance.
 - iii. RBI ensures that the banks give loans not just to a profit-making business and trades but also to small cultivators and small-scale industries and farmers also.
 - iv. Periodically banks have to submit information to RBI on how much they are lending to whom and at what interest rate.
 - v. RBI supervises whether banks maintain minimum cash balance out of the deposits they receive.
 - vi. Any other relevant point.
- (Any five points to be described.)

OR

Self Help Group

- i. Rural poor in particular women organize SHGs and pool their savings.
- ii. Members can take small loans from the group to meet their needs.
- iii. The group charges very less rate of interest on the loan.
- iv. SHGs help borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collaterals.
- v. After one or two years if the group is regular in saving it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank.
- vi. Loan is given on the name of group which create employment opportunities to its members.
- vii. Small loans are provided to its members for working capital needs- purchasing seeds, fertilizers, raw material, sewing machines etc.

(To be assessed as a whole)

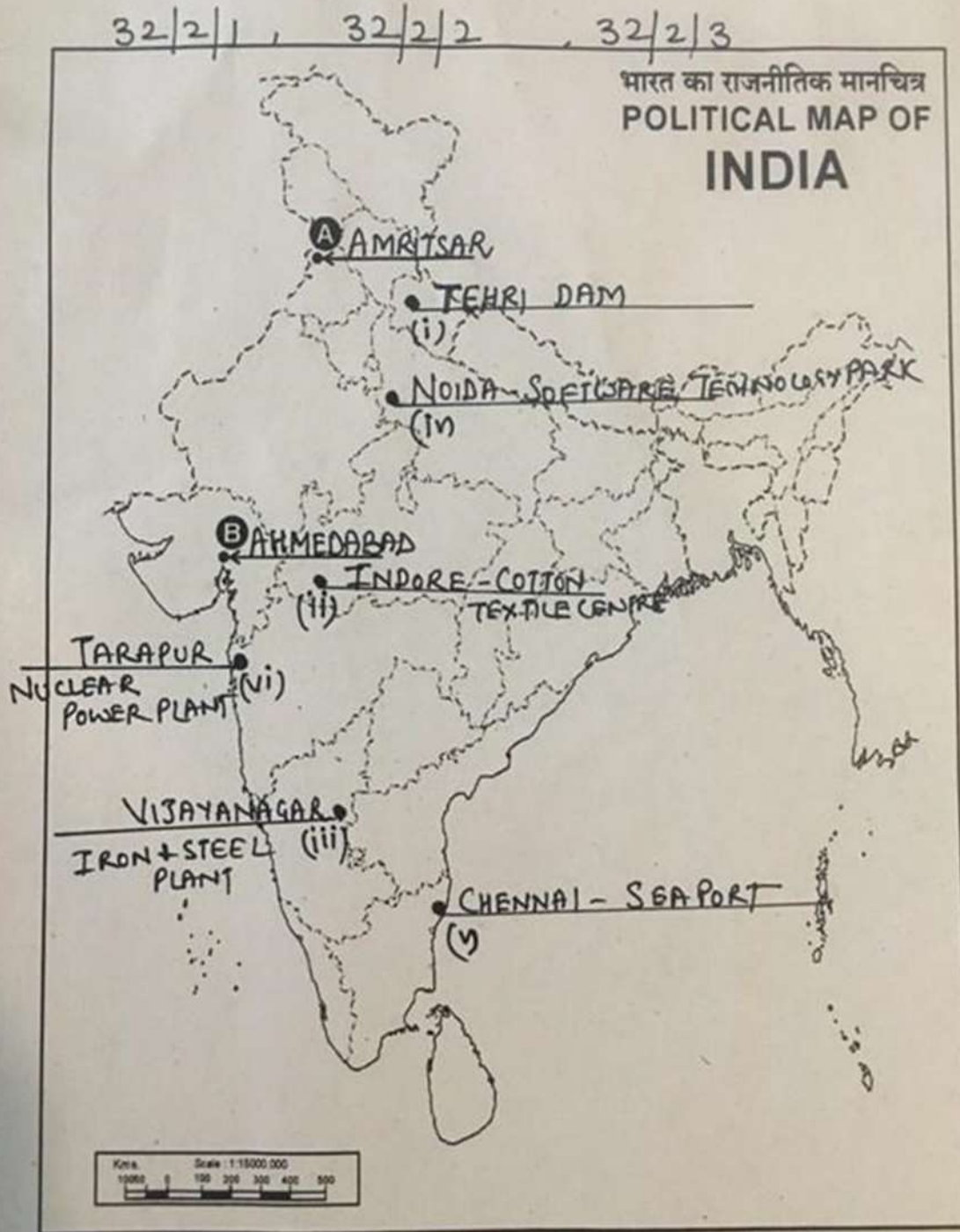
E-48

5

E-51

5

	<p>34. World Trade Organisation facilitates free trade</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. It aims at liberalization of foreign trade and investment in countries. ii. WTO says that Trade barriers should be abolished by the countries for free trade. iii. It establishes rules regarding international trade. iv. All countries in the world should liberalize their policies. v. WTO sees that the rules made by it are obeyed by the member countries. vi. Though WTO is supposed to allow free trade for all but in practice it is seen that developed countries have unfairly retained trade barriers. vii. WTO rules are forced on developing countries. viii. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any five points to be explained.)</p>	E-65	5
<p>35.</p>	<p>For 35 a and 35- see filled attached map</p> <p>For visually impaired candidates</p> <p>35.1 Punjab</p> <p>35.2 Ahmedabad</p> <p>35.3 Madras</p> <p>35.4 Uttarakhand</p> <p>35.5 Chhattisgarh</p> <p>35.6 Karnataka</p> <p>35.7 Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>35.8 Tamil Nadu</p>		<p>2+4=6</p> <p>1X6=6</p>



Strictly Confidential: (For Internal and Restricted use only)
Secondary School Examination-2020

Marking Scheme – SOCIAL SCIENCE
(SUBJECT CODE: 087) (PAPER CODE : 32/2/2)

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	Discrimination and oppression with women ii. Equality based family norms be followed by every religion. iii. Any other relevant point. (Any one of the above)		
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13.	(b) / Dutch and French	D.P-2	1
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15.	Fill in the blank- Portuguese OR Tamil	H-168 H-168	1 1
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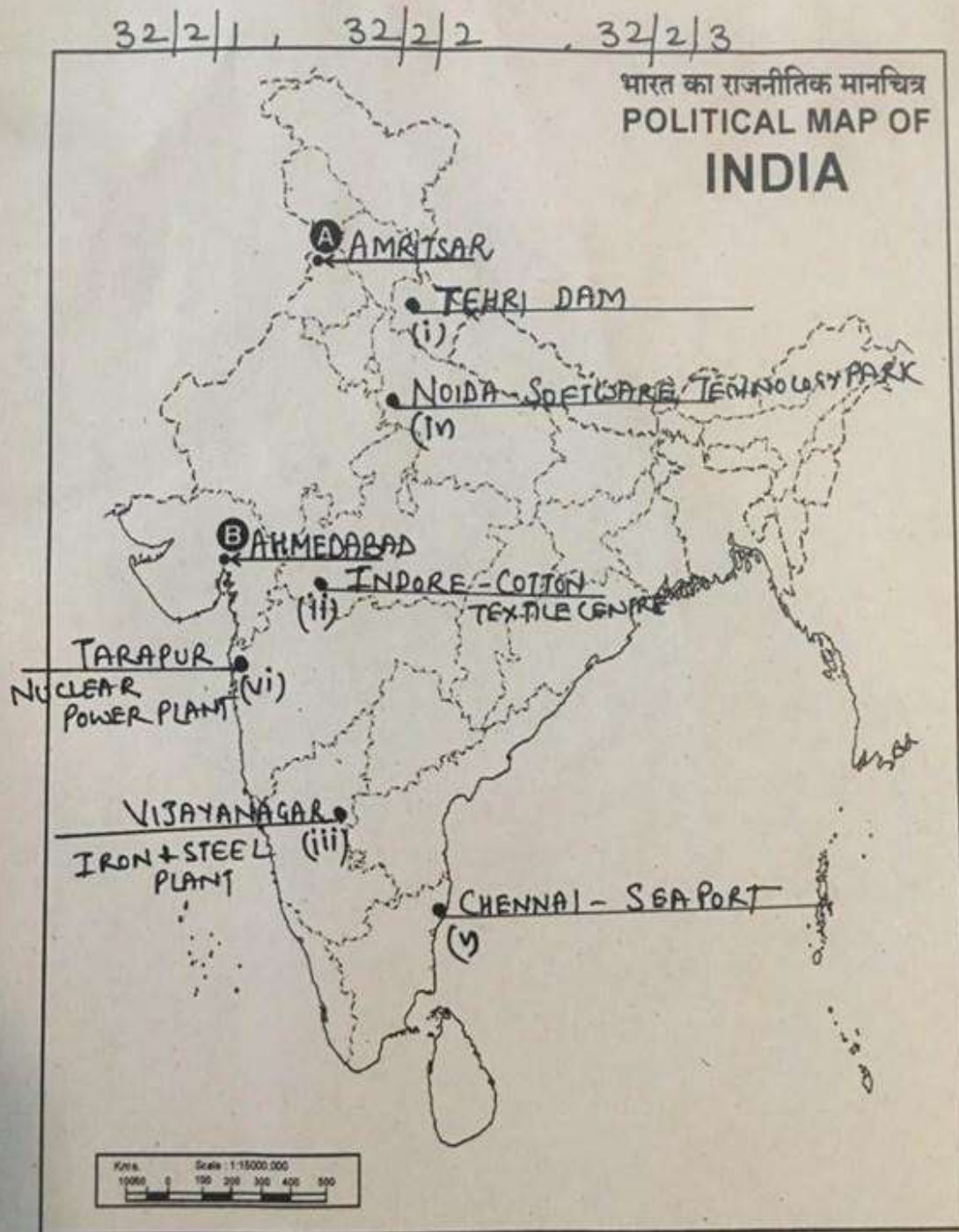
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27.	<p>Ways to improve environmental sustainability</p> <p>i. Minimizing the use of non-renewable resources eg.- coal , petroleum , wood etc. ii. Stop overuse of ground water iii. Develop use of non conventional source of energy eg.-solar energy , wind energy etc. iv. Treatment of hot water and industrial effluents before releasing them in rivers. v. Providing green belts for nurturing ecological balance. vi. Reducing all types of pollution – air, water, land and noise. vii. Any other relevant point. (Any three to be described.)</p>	E-15	3

	<p>28. Problems of communal/religious politics/</p> <p>i.. Sometimes religion is expressed in politics in exclusive and partisan terms.</p> <p>ii Religious prejudices, stereotypes of religious communities and belief in the superiority of one’s religion over other religions.</p> <p>iii.. Political mobilization on religious lines</p> <p>iv A communal mind often leads to a quest for political dominance of one’s own religious Community.</p> <p>iv. Special appeal to the interests or emotions of voters of one religion in preference to others.</p> <p>vi. Sometimes communication can cause communal violence, riots and massacre. vii any other point (Any three points to be described.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Problems of low representation of women in Indian legislature.</p> <p>i. India is still a male dominated, Patriarchal society.</p> <p>ii. Law literacy rates among women.</p> <p>iii. women are not given proper attention.</p> <p>v. A bill for reservation of one-third of seats in Lok Sabha for women is pending for more than one decade.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point (Any three points to be described.)</p>	<p>D.P-47</p> <p>D.P-44</p>	<p>3</p> <p>3</p>
<p>29.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION-C</p> <p><u>Role of Otto-Von Bismarck</u></p> <p>i. Otto Von Bismarck was the architect in the process of carried for the unification of Germany.</p> <p>ii. In this process he took the help of Prussian army and bureaucracy.</p> <p>iii. He fought three wars for seven years with Austria, Denmark and France.</p> <p>iv. The wars ended with Prussian victory and complied the process of unification of Germany.</p> <p>v. In Jan 1871 , The Prussian king , William I was proclaimed German emperor.</p> <p>vi. The nation-building process in Germany demonstrated the dominance of Prussian state power.</p> <p>Vii The currency, banking, legal and judicial system in Germany were modernized.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point. (To be assessed as a whole)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Role of Giuseppe Mazzini</u></p> <p>i. Giuseppe Mazzini was an Italian Revolutionary.</p> <p>ii. He has sought to put together a programme for a united Italian Republic.</p> <p>iii. He formed a secret society called Young Italy for the dissemination of his goals.</p>	<p>H-19</p>	<p>5</p>

	<p>After the failure of Napoleon's uprising both in 1831 and 1843 the responsibility of unification of Italy fell on Sardinia- Piedmont ruled by King Victor Emmanuel II through war.</p> <p>v. In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of United Italy.</p> <p>vi. A unified Italy offered them a possibility of economic development and political dominance.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point. (To be assessed as a whole)</p>	H-20	5
30.	<p>Distinguish between Primitive Subsistence and Commercial farming</p> <p>Primitive Subsistence Farming</p> <p>i. It is protected on small patches of land. ii. Primitive tools like hoe, plough, and digging sticks are used. iii. This type of farming depends on monsoon and natural fertility. iv. Depends on family/community labour. v. Limited production vi. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Commercial Farming</p> <p>i. Single crop is grown in large area. ii. New technology is used in this type of farming. iii. Higher doses of chemical fertilizers, HYV seeds, insecticides used. iv. Capital intensive inputs and done with migrant labours. v. large production Any other relevant point</p>	G-34-35	5
31.	<p>Features of Bharatiya Janta Party</p> <p>i. Founded in 1980 by reviving the erstwhile Bharatiya Jan Sangh. ii. Cultural nationalism or Hinduism is its important concept. iii. Wants full territorial and political integration of J&K with India. iv. Wants a uniform civil code for all people living in the country. v. Party is against religious conversion. vi. Came to power in 1998,2014,2019. vii. Party has support all over India. viii. Any other relevant point (To be assessed as a whole .)</p>	H-80	5
32.	<p>Source based question</p> <p>Source A- Accountable, Responsive and Legitimate government.</p> <p>32.1 <i>How does democratic government develop mechanism for citizens to be the part of political decision making?</i></p> <p>i) By ensuring that people will have the right to choose their rulers and have control over them. ii) Citizens are able to participate in decision making through their representatives. (1) iii) any other relevant point Anyone point to be explained</p>		

	<p>32.2 To what extent we can say democracy work for economic development?</p> <p>i) Democracy works for people s welfare ii) Democracy try to promote economic growth iii)Democratic government try to reduce poverty and inequality iv)Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained (2)</p> <p>Source C – Dignity and Freedom of Citizens</p> <p>32.3 To what extent democracy promote dignity and freedom of individual?</p> <p>i. Democracy has strengthened the claims of disadvantaged and discriminated castes and minorities by providing them equal status and equal opportunities. Example - Untouchability has been abolished by law. ii. Respect and equal treatment with women. iv)Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained (2)</p>	DP 91, 93, 97	(1+2+2=5)
33.	<p><u>The Reserve Bank of India</u></p> <p>i. The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loan. ii. The RBI monitors the banks in actually maintaining the cash balance. iii. RBI ensures that the banks give loans not just to a profit-making business and trades but also to small cultivators and small-scale industries and farmers also. iv. Periodically banks have to submit information to RBI on how much they are lending to whom and at what interest rate. v. RBI supervises whether banks maintain minimum cash balance out of the deposits they receive. vi. Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be described.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Self Help Group</u></p> <p>i. Rural poor in particular women organize SHGs and pool their savings. ii. Members can take small loans from the group to meet their needs. iii. The group charges very less rate of interest on the loan. iv. SHGs help borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collaterals. v. After one or two years if the group is regular in saving it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank.</p>	E-48	5
		E-51	5

	<p>vi. Loans given on the name of group which create employment opportunities to its members.</p> <p>vii. Small loans are provided to its members for working capital needs- purchasing seeds, fertilizers, raw material, sewing machines etc.</p> <p>(Any five to be described.)</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p>		
<p>34.</p>	<p>Effects of Globalization</p> <p>i. Globalization has caused greater competition among both local and foreign producers.</p> <p>ii. There is greater choice before consumers to enjoy improve quality and lower prices of several goods.</p> <p>iii. People now a days enjoy much higher standard of living.</p> <p>iv. MNCs have increased their investments in India.</p> <p>v. Several top Indian companies have been benefitted from increased competition.</p> <p>vi. Globalization has enabled some large Indian companies to emerge as MNCs eg.- Tata motors , Infosys , Ranbaxy etc</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained.)</p>	<p>E-67-68</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>35.</p>	<p>For 35 a and 35- see filled attached map</p> <p>For visually impaired candidates</p> <p>35.1 Punjab</p> <p>35.2 Ahmedabad</p> <p>35.3 Madras</p> <p>35.4 Uttarakhand</p> <p>35.5 Chhattisgarh</p> <p>35.6 Karnataka</p> <p>35.7 Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>35.8 Tamil Nadu</p>		<p>2+4=6</p> <p>1x6=6</p>



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Secondary School Examination-2020

**Marking Scheme – SOCIAL SCIENCE
(SUBJECT CODE: 087) (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. **Evaluation is a 10-12 days mission for all of us. Hence, it is necessary that you put in your best efforts in this process.**
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5. 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.
6. 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.
7. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.
8. No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
9. A full scale of marks **0-80** has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
10. 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).
11. 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 a reply.

- 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.
 - 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.
12. 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.
13. Any unassessed 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.
14. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
15. 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.
16. The Board permits candidates to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request in an RTI application and also separately as a part of the re-evaluation process on payment of the processing charges.

8.	<p>Measures for the development of secondary sector</p> <p>i. Adoption of new and advance technology.</p> <p>ii. In service training programs.</p> <p>iii. Incentives to be provided by the government to promote secondary sector.</p> <p>iv. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any one of the above)</p>	E-20	1
9.	<p>Kandla was the major sea port developed soon after independence</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Kolkata is an inland riverine major sea port of India.</p>	G-88	1
10.	a / Rajasthan	G-61	1
11.	<p>Tariff-Tax imposed on a country's imports from rest of the world.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Fly shuttle- It is a mechanical device used for weaving, moved by means of ropes and pullies.</p>	H-100	1
12.	Japan printed the Buddhist Diamond Sutra in 868 AD.	H-154	1
13.	(b) / Dutch and French	D.P-2	1
14.	Horizontal distribution of power -When power is shared among different organs of the government such as Legislature , Executive and Judiciary , it is called horizontal distribution of power.	D.P-8	1
15.	Fill in the blanks <u>Jaisalmer</u>	G-62	1
16.	(c) /Bauxite Mines (iii) Odisha	G-55	1
17.	Fill in the blanks A- Community Resource B- Individual Resource	G-2	$\frac{1}{2}$ $+\frac{1}{2}=1$
18.	a) Print popularized the ideas of the enlightened thinkers.	H-163	1
19.	(a)/ They were cheap and small books	H-162	1
20.	Fill in the blank- Portuguese OR Tamil	H-168	1
21.	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION-B</p> <p>Major problems faced by Jute Industries in India</p> <p>i. Stiff competition in the international market from synthetic substitutes.</p> <p>ii. High cost of production.</p> <p>iii. Storage of raw Jute.</p> <p>iv. Shortage of Power Supply.</p> <p>v. Growth of Jute mills in Bangladesh and loss of foreign marke.</p> <p>vi. Emergence of substitute goods against gunny bags and loss of demand for jute goods both at home and abroad.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three to be described.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Factors affecting location of industries in a region.</p> <p>i. Availability of raw material.</p> <p>ii. Availability of cheap labour.</p>	G-70	3

	<p>iv. Availability of Power v. Close proximity to Market (Any three points to be described.)</p>		
22.	<p>Workers in the organized sector enjoy security of employment</p> <p>i. Terms of employment are regular ii. Paid leave and Medical leave. iii. Gratuity and provident fund. iv. Minimum wages cut. i. Fixed hours of work. ii. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>All services are not growing equally</p> <p>i. Service section in India has different kinds of people in service sector. ii. At one end there are a limited number of services that employ highly skilled and educated workers. iii. At the other end, there are a very large number of workers engaged in services such as small shopkeepers, repair persons, transport persons, etc. iv. These people barely manage to earn a living and yet perform these services. (iii) There is no alternative opportunity for them. Only a part of this sector is growing in importance. (To be assessed as a whole)</p>	E-30-31	3
		E-25	3
23.	<p>Three effects of scraping Corn laws in Britain</p> <p>i. Food could be imported into Britain more cheaply than it could be. ii. British agriculture was unable to compete with imports. iii. Vast areas of land were now left uncultivated. iv. Thousands of men and women thrown out of work. v. Any other relevant point. (Any three to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Reasons of Silk and Cotton goods dominance</p> <p>i. Finer quality of cotton and silk of India. ii. Bales of fine textile were carried on camel back via the north-west frontier, through mountain passes and across deserts. iii. A vibrant sea trade operated through the main pre-colonial ports. iv. Surat on the Gujarat coast connected India to Gulf and Red sea ports. v. Any other relevant point. (Any three to be explained)</p>	H-81	3
		H-113	3
24.	<p>The Indian Postal Network</p> <p>i. It handles parcels as well as personal written communications. ii. First class mails are air lifted between stations covering both Land and</p>		

	<p>iii. Second class mail are carried by surface mail by land and water transport.</p> <p>iv. For quick delivery of mails, six channels are introduced.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three to be explained.)</p>	G-90	3
25.	<p>Problems of communalism in Indian Politics</p> <p>i.. Sometimes religion is expressed in politics in exclusive and partisan terms.</p> <p>ii Religious prejudices, stereotypes of religious communities and belief in the superiority of one's religion over other religions.</p> <p>iii.. Political mobilization on religious lines</p> <p>iv A communal mind often leads to a quest for political dominance of one's own religious Community.</p> <p>iv. Special appeal to the interests or emotions of voters of one religion in preference to others.</p> <p>vi. Sometimes communication can cause communal violence, riots and massacre.</p> <p>(Any three points to be described.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Problems of low representation of women in Indian legislature.</p> <p>i. India is still a male dominated, Patriarchal society.</p> <p>ii. Low literacy rates among women.</p> <p>iii. women are not given proper attention.</p> <p>v. A bill for reservation of one-third of seats in Lok Sabha for women is pending for more than one decade.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any three points to be described.)</p>	D.P-47	3
26.	<p>Characteristics of Union list</p> <p>i. Union list includes subjects of National importance.</p> <p>ii. Subjects include—Defense of country, Foreign affairs banking, communication and currency.</p> <p>iii. Union government alone can make laws on their subjects.</p> <p>iv. There are the basis for making uniform policy for the whole nation.</p> <p>(Any three points to be described.)</p>	D.P-16	3
27.	<p>Ways to improve education in India</p> <p>i. Government should open schools and provide facilities so that all children have a chance to study.</p> <p>ii. Steps should be taken to improve girl's education.</p> <p>iii. Equal opportunity should be provided to both sons and daughters for higher education.</p> <p>iv. States should implement the laws made by central government for free and compulsory education for children up to the age of 14.</p> <p>v. Schools should provide nutritious mid day meals to poor students.</p> <p>vi. Vocational education should be provided to students.</p> <p>vii. More schools be opened at rural areas to provide education to poor children.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be described.)</p>	E-11	3

	<p>Source based question</p> <p>21.1 <i>Weapon of Mahatma Gandhi to fight against British Empire.</i> (1) (i) Non-Cooperation movement.</p> <p>21.2 <i>British Survived in India</i> (1) (i) Because of Co-operation of Indians.</p> <p>21.3 <i>Gandhiji's Ideas for making Non-Cooperation movement.</i> (1) (i) Gandhiji proposed that Non-cooperation movement should unfold in stages. (ii) Surrender of titles. (iii) Boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils, boycott of schools and foreign goods. (Any one to be explained)</p>	H-57	1+1+1=3)
	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION -C</p> <p>29. <u>Role of Otto-Von Bismarck</u></p> <p>i. Otto Von Bismarck was the architect in the process of carried for the unification of Germany. ii. In this process he took the help of Prussian army and bureaucracy. iii. He fought three wars for seven years with Austria, Denmark and France. iv. The wars ended with Prussian victory and complied the process of unification of Germany. v. In Jan 1871 , The Prussian king , William I was proclaimed German emperor. vi. The nation-building process in Germany demonstrated the dominance of Prussian state power. Vii The currency, banking, legal and judicial system in Germany were modernized. vii. Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be described.) (To be assessed as a whole)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Role of Giuseppe Mazzini</u></p> <p>i. Giuseppe Mazzini was an Italian Revolutionary. ii. He has sought to put together a programme for a united Italian Republic. iii. He formed a secret society called Young Italy for the dissemination of his goals. iv. After the failure of revolutionary uprising both in 1831 and 1843 the responsibility of unification of Italy fell on Sardinia- Piedmont ruled by King Victor Emmanuel II through war. v. In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of United Italy. vi. A unified Italy offered them a possibility of economic development and political dominance.</p>	H-19	5 <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">5</div>

	<p>From any other relevant point. (To be assessed as a whole)</p>		
30.	<p><u>Effect of Globalisation on Indian Agriculture</u></p> <p>i. Globalization has helped Indian agriculture to improve its production by use of new tools, fertilizers, HYV seeds etc.</p> <p>ii. Due to globalization Indian farmers are able to export spices, cotton and other food items to world countries.</p> <p>iii. Due to globalization farmers in India have been exposed to new challenge.</p> <p>iv. Due to globalization marginal and small farmers are not benefitted as compared to big farmers.</p> <p>v. Globalization has helped to earn more foreign exchange.</p> <p>vi. It is alleged that it has caused land degradation as farmers are using more fertilizers, pesticides to produce more to export more and earn profit.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be described.)</p>	G-46	5
31.	<p><u>Features of Indian National Congress</u></p> <p>i. Indian National Congress is one of the oldest parties of the world.</p> <p>ii. Indian National Congress was founded in 1885.</p> <p>iii. This party has played a dominant role in Indian politics at National and State level.</p> <p>iv. Indian National Congress has played an important role in freedom struggle of India.</p> <p>v. Under the leadership of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru the party sought to build a modern secular and democratic republic of India.</p> <p>vi. The party supports new economic reforms but with a human face.</p> <p>vii. it is a centrist party.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be described.)</p>	D.P-80	5
32.	<p>Source based question</p> <p>Source A- Accountable, Responsive and Legitimate government.</p> <p><i>32.1 How does democratic government develop mechanism for citizens to be the part of political decision making?</i></p> <p>i) By ensuring that people will have the right to choose their rulers and have control over them.</p> <p>ii) Citizens are able to participate in decision making through their representatives. (1)</p> <p>iii) any other relevant point</p>		

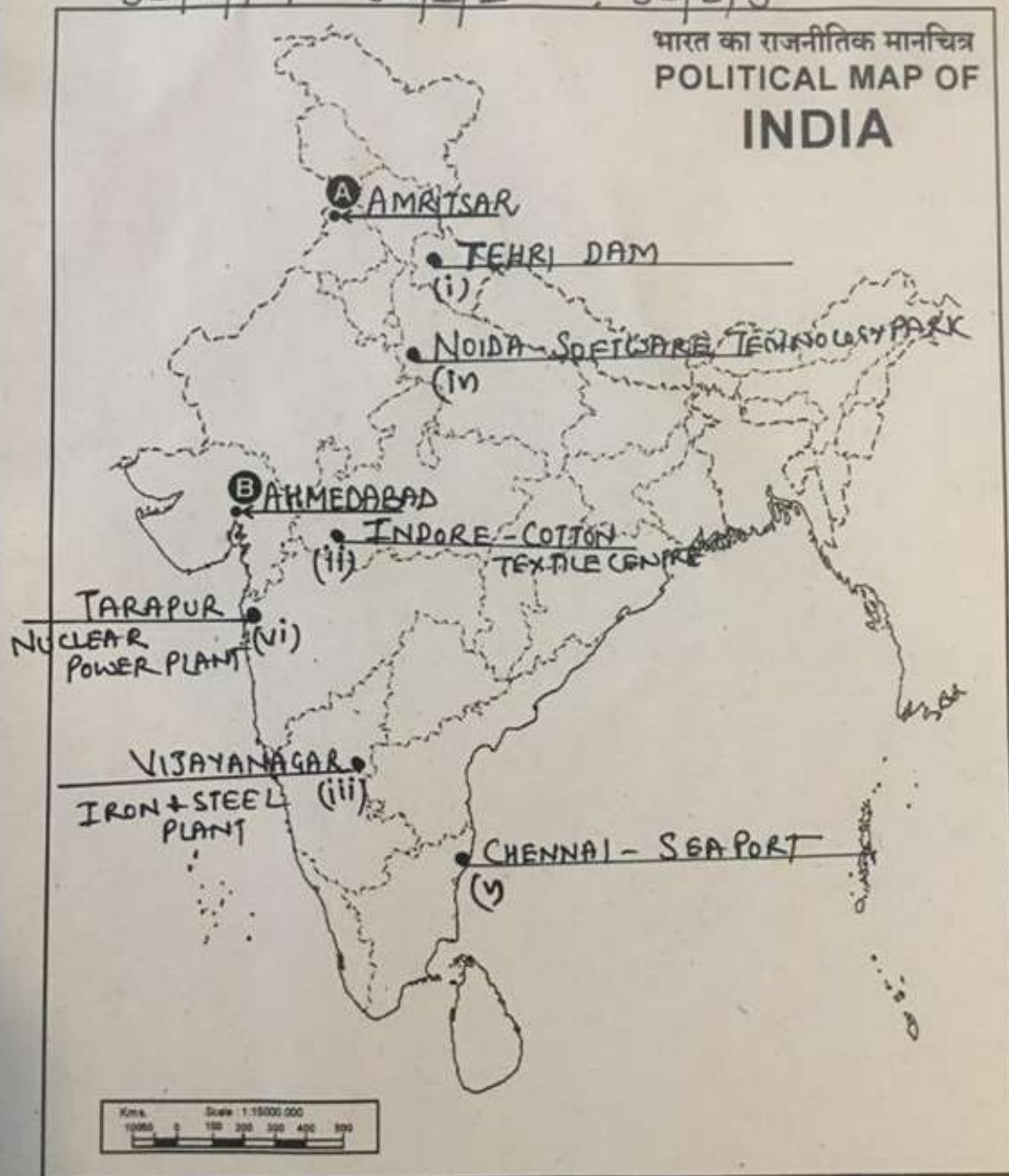
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	<p>iii. The group charges very less rate of interest on the loan.</p> <p>iv. SHGs help borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collaterals.</p> <p>v. After one or two years if the group is regular in saving it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank.</p> <p>vi. Loan is given on the name of group which create employment opportunities to its members.</p> <p>vii. Small loans are provided to its members for working capital needs- purchasing seeds, fertilizers, raw material, sewing machines etc.</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p>	E-51	5
34.	<p><u>Role of MNCs</u></p> <p>i. MNC is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation.</p> <p>ii. MNCs set up offices and factories for production in a region where they can get cheap labours and other resources to get more profit.</p> <p>iii. MNCs set up production where it is close to market.</p> <p>iv. At times MNCs set up production jointly with some local companies.</p> <p>v. MNCs provide money to local companies to buy new machines and develop infrastructure.</p> <p>vi. MNCs might bring with them latest technology for production.</p> <p>vii. Large MNCs in developed countries place orders for production with small producers. Eg.- garments, foot wears , sports items etc.</p> <p>viii. These large MNCs have termed as power to determine price , quality , delivery and labour conditions for distant producers.</p> <p>ix. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained.)</p>	E-57-58	5
35.	<p>For 35 a and 35- see filled attached map</p> <p>For visually impaired candidates</p> <p>35.1 Punjab</p> <p>35.2 Ahmedabad</p> <p>35.3 Madras</p> <p>35.4 Uttarakhand</p> <p>35.5 Chhattisgarh</p> <p>35.6 Karnataka</p> <p>35.7 Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>35.8 Tamil Nadu</p>		<p>2+4=6</p> <p>1X6=6</p>

प्रश्न सं. 35 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 35

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

भारत का राजनीतिक मानचित्र
POLITICAL MAP OF
INDIA



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7. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.
8. No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
9. A full scale of marks **0-80** has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
10. 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).
11. 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 a reply.

- 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.
 - 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.
12. 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.
13. Any unassessed 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.
14. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
15. 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.
16. The Board permits candidates to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request in an RTI application and also separately as a part of the re-evaluation process on payment of the processing charges.

Secondary School Examination (March- 2020)

Social Science (087)

Marking Scheme 32/3/1

MM-80

QNO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS SECTION -A	PAGE NO.	MARKS
1.	Napoleonic Code.	PG-6 H	1
2.	b) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.	PG-71 H	1
3.	d) Traditional aristocratic groups supported it.	PG-164 H	1
4.	Hostile groups Second World War- Axis Powers and Allies Groups. OR Industrialists of Bombay who built huge industrial empires in 19th century- Dinshaw Maneckji Petit and Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata.	PG-98 H PG-118 H	1 1
5.	c) Freedom for individual and equality before law.	PG-9 H	1
6.	b) Matternich.	PG-13 H	1
7.	d) 4-3-1-2.	PG-56 H	1
8.	A- Pipeline. B- Overseas.	PG-81 G	1
9.	Way to enhance the export of information technology- i. Create software apps. ii. Any other relevant point.	PG-76 G	1
10.	IT Industry OR Cement Industry	PG-75 G PG-76 G	1 1
11.	Laterite soil	PG-10 G	1

12.	Temperature requirement for Maize crop- 21° to 23°. OR Annual rainfall requirement for wheat- 50 to 75 cm.	PG-38 G PG-38	1 1
13.	Secularism	PG-48-49 DP	1
14.	d) 1,2, and 3.	PG-20 DP	1
15.	a) Both (A) and(R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	PG-92 DP	1
16.	Way to make political parties more responsive towards people's needs and demands- i. By electing only those political parties who work for the welfare of the people. ii. To evolve mechanisms for negotiating differences. iii. Any other relevant point. Any one OR Way to promote public participation in Political Parties- i. Political parties should give representations to accommodate different groups. ii. To frame laws and policies for welfare of the people. iii. Any other relevant point. Any one	PG-74 DP PG-75 DP	1 1
17.	Removing barriers or restrictions by the government is known as <u>Liberalization.</u> OR <u>World Trade Organization (WTO)</u> is an organization whose aim is to liberalize international trade.	PG-64 E PG-65 E	1 1
18.	b) Reserve Bank of India.	PG-40 E	1
19.	c) Carpenter (3) Primary Sector.	PG-20 E	1
20.	Per Capita Income- Total income of the country divided by its total population. OR Literacy Rate- Measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group.	PG-8 E PG-10 E	1 1
SECTION-B			

	<p>iii. Major Supplier of cotton - India remained a major supplier of raw cotton to British which was required to feed the cotton textile industry of Britain.</p> <p>iv. Supplier of Indenture workers - Many indenture workers from Bihar, U.P., central India migrated to other countries to work in mines and plantations.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three to be explained. (<i>kindly evaluate answer without considering the centuries</i>)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The elite preferred hand made goods in mid-nineteenth-century Britain:</p> <p>i. Hand Labour could produce a range of products unlike Machines.</p> <p>ii. The market demand was often for goods with intricate designs and specific shapes that only hand labor could produce.</p> <p>iii. In Victorian Britain, the upper classes preferred things produced by hand. They Symbolized refinement and class. They were better finished, individually produced and carefully designed.</p> <p>iv. Machine-made goods were meant for export to the colonies.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three to be explained</p>	<p>PG-109-110 H</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>23</p>	<p>A concerted effort has to be made in order to use our mineral resources mineral resources are to be used in planned and sustainable manner”:</p> <p>i. Improved technologies need to be constantly evolved allow use of low-grade ores at low costs.</p> <p>ii. Recycling of metals.</p> <p>iii. Using scrap metals and other substitutes are steps in conserving our mineral resources for the future.</p> <p>iv. Further intensified exploration of mineral deposits is also required.</p> <p>v. Stricter safety regulations and implementation of environmental laws are essential to prevent mining from becoming a "killer industry.</p> <p>vi. Any three to be explained</p> <p>Any three to be explained</p>	<p>PG- 58. G</p>	<p>3</p>

<p>25</p>	<p>The rationale for decentralization of power:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level. ii. People have better knowledge of problems in their localities. iii. They have better ideas on where to spend money and how to manage things more efficiently. iv. It is possible for the people to directly participate in decision making. v. This helps to inculcate a habit of democratic participation. vi. Any other relevant point <p>Any three to be explained</p>	<p>PG-24 DP</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>26</p>	<p>Source:</p> <p><i>Over a hundred countries of the world today claim and practice some kind of democratic politics: they have formal constitution, they hold elections, they have parties and they guarantee rights of citizens. While these features are common to most of them, these democracies are very much different from each other in terms of their social situations, their economic achievements and their cultures. Our interest in and fascination for democracy often pushes us into taking a position that democracy can address all socio-economic and political problems. If some of our expectations are not met, we start blaming the idea of democracy. Or, we start doubting if we are living in a democracy. The first step towards thinking carefully about the outcomes of democracy is to recognize that democracy is just a form of government. It can only create conditions for achieving something. The citizens have to take advantage of those conditions and achieve those goals.</i></p> <p>26.1 Identify the fascination for democracy amongst the various countries. 1</p> <p>Democracy is transparent, accountable and responsive to the need of people/democracy can address all socio-economic and political problems.</p> <p>26.2 Measure democracy on the basis of Expected and Actual Outcomes. 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Expected is-quality of government, economic wellbeing, reducing inequality, accommodating social differences and dignity of individual. 	<p>PG-90 DP</p>	<p>1+2=3</p>

	b) Democracy is just a form of government. It can only create conditions for achieving the above said outcomes.		
27	<p>Importance of the tertiary sector :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, etc. are considered as basic services. ii. The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade, storage. iii. As income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools, professional training etc. iv. Any other relevant point To be assessed as whole. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Organized sector of an economy:</p> <p>Organized sector covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. They are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations such as the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, Shops and Establishments Act etc. ii. Is called organized because it has some formal processes and procedures. iii. Some of these people may not be employed by anyone but may work on their own but they too have to register themselves with the government and follow the rules and regulations. iv. Workers in the organized sector enjoy security of employment. v. They are expected to work only a fixed number of hours. If they work more, they have to be paid overtime by the employer. vi. They get paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity etc. vii. They are supposed to get medical benefits and, under the laws, the factory manager has to ensure facilities like drinking water and a safe working environment. viii. Any other relevant point 	PG-24 E	3
		PG-31 E	3

	ix. Any three to be explained		
28	<p>The significance of the Reserve Bank of India in the Indian economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. RBI issues currency notes on behalf of the central government. ii. It supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans. iii. The RBI monitors that the banks actually maintain the cash balance. iv. The RBI sees that the banks give loans 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 RBI. vi. Any other relevant point <p>Any three to be explained</p>	PG-48 E.	3
29	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION- C</p> <p>Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:</p> <p>SOURCE1- Religious Reform and Public Debates.</p> <p>29.1. <i>Evaluate how the print shaped the nature of the debate in the early nineteenth century in India.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">(1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Intense controversies between social and religious reformers and the Hindu orthodoxy over matters like widow immolation, monotheism, Brahmanical priesthood and idolatry. In Bengal, as the debate developed, tracts and newspapers proliferated, circulating a variety of argument. <p>SOURCE2-New Forms of Publication.</p> <p>29.2. <i>To what extent do you agree that print opened up new worlds of experience, and gave a vivid sense of the diversity of human lives?</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">(2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. new literary forms also entered the world of reading -lyrics, short stories, essays about social and political matters. 	PG-169- 172. H	1+2+2=5

	<p>ii. In different ways, they reinforced the new emphasis on human lives and intimate feelings, about the political and social rules that shaped such things.</p> <p>SOURCE3- Print and women.</p> <p>29.3. <i>To what extent did the print culture reflect a great interest in women's lives and emotions? Explain.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">(2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Created a great interest in women's lives and emotions, ii. Women's readings increased enormously in middle class homes. iii. Rise in women education, <p style="text-align: center;">Any two to be assessed</p>		
<p>30</p>	<p>PHYSICAL FACTORS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Availability of raw materials ii. Availability of power resources iii. Availability of water iv. Favorable Climate <p>HUMAN FACTORS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> v. Labour-Availability of skilled and unskilled labour induces more industries vi. Market - Proximity to market is essential as transportation involves not only expenditure but also delays vii. Government Policy Above all these physical and human factors, the most important factor is the government policy. viii. Transport Facility - An efficient transport network helps raw material to reach factories and finished goods to reach markets. ix. Capital - Every industry need capital for purchasing machines, power and raw materials, and also for paying wages and meeting transportation costs. <p style="text-align: center;">Any five to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	<p>PG- 66 G</p>	<p>5</p>

	<p>The Industrial pollution:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Minimizing use water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages. ii. Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements. iii. Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds. iv. Treatment of industrial effluents can be done in three phases. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Primary treatment by mechanical means, screening, grinding, flocculation and sedimentation. (b) Secondary treatment by biological process (c) Tertiary treatment by biological, chemical and physical processes, recycling of wastewater. v. Overdrawing of ground water needs to be regulated legally. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five to be explained</p>	<p>PG-78 G</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>31</p>	<p>‘Communalism can take various forms in politics.’</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. These routinely involve religious prejudices, stereotypes of religious communities. ii. Belief in the superiority of one's religion over other religions. iii. Leads to a quest for political dominance of one's own religious community. iv. Political mobilization on religious lines is another frequent form of communalism. v. This involves the use of sacred symbols, religious leaders, emotional appeal and plain fear in order to bring the followers of one religion together in the political arena. vi. In electoral politics this often involves special appeal to the interests or emotions of voters of one religion in preference to others. vii. Sometimes communalism takes its most ugly form of communal violence, Riots and massacre. viii. Any other relevant point <p>Any five to be explained</p>	<p>PG-47 DP</p>	<p>5</p>

<p>32</p>	<p>Necessity of political parties in democratic countries:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Elected representative will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in the locally. ii. The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. iii. Large scale societies need representative democracy. iv. As societies became large and complex, they also need 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. Political parties fulfill these needs that every representative government has. vii. Any five to be explained. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Recent efforts to reform political parties and its leaders in India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties. ii. MPs and MLAs have to accept whatever the party leaders decide. iii. It is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an AFFIDAVIT giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him. iv. The new system has made a lot of information available to the public. v. It has led to decline in the influence of the rich and the criminals. vi. The Election Commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organizational elections and file their income tax returns. vii. A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties. It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a register of its members, to follow its own constitution, to have an independent authority, to act as a judge in case of party disputes, to hold open elections to the highest posts. viii. It should be made mandatory for political parties to give minimum number of tickets, about one-third, to women candidates. ix. There should be state funding of elections. Any five to be explained. 	<p>PG-75 DP</p>	<p>5</p>
		<p>PG-83 DP</p>	<p>5</p>

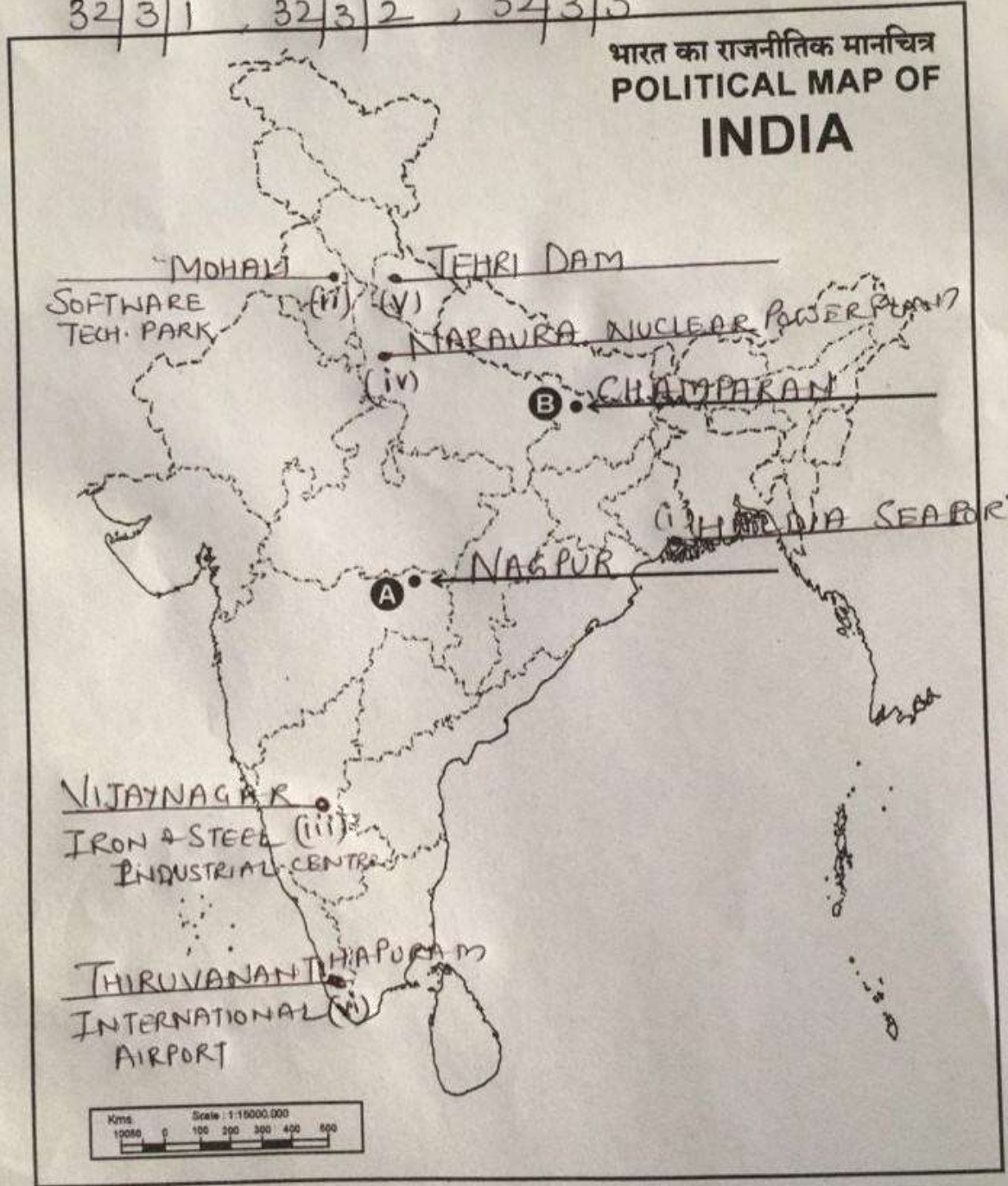
<p>33</p>	<p>The impact of globalization has not been uniform”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Among producers and workers, the impact of globalization has not been uniform. MNCs have been interested in industries such as cell phones, automobiles, electronics, soft drinks, fast food or services such as banking in urban areas. These products have a large number of well-off buyers. ii. In these industries and services, 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. Globalization has enabled some large Indian companies to emerge as multinationals themselves-Tata Motors (automobiles), Infosys (IT). vi. Globalization has also created new opportunities for companies providing services, particularly those involving IT <p>NEGATIVE impacts –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> vii. Small manufacturers have been hit hard due to competition. viii. Several of the units have shut down rendering many workers jobless. ix. Competition and Uncertain Employment Globalization and the pressure of competition have substantially changed the lives of workers. <p>To be assessed as whole.</p>	<p>PG-66 – 69 E</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>34</p>	<p>Issue of sustainability is important for development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Judicious use of resources by present generations leaving enough for future generations. ii. Ensuring quality of life & health. iii. Conserving the environment which is necessary for development. iv. By using renewable resources such as wind energy & solar energy. v. Saving Non-renewable resources. vi. New sources of energy to be added to the stock. vii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five to be explained.</p>	<p>PG-14 – 15 E</p>	<p>5</p>

<p>35</p>	<p>For Q35a and 35b – See attached filled map</p> <p>Note: The following questions are for the visually Impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 35. ANY SIX to be attempted:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Name the state where Indigo planters organized Satyagraha - BIHAR. ii. Name the place where Indian National Congress session was held in September 1920- CALCUTTA (KOLKATA). iii. Name the state where Jallianwala Bagh incidence took place – AMRITSAR,PUNJAB. iv. Name the state where Thiruvavanthapuram Airport is located – KERALA. v. Name the state where Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant is located - MAHARASHTRA. vi. Name the Software Technology Park located in Gujarat - GANDHINAGAR. vii. Name the state Where Marmagao Seaport is located-GOA. viii. In which state the Salem- Iron and Steel Plant is located- TAMIL NADU. 		<p>2+4=6</p> <p>1x6=6</p>
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प्रश्न सं. 35 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 35

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

भारत का राजनीतिक मानचित्र
POLITICAL MAP OF INDIA



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Secondary School Examination-2020

**Marking Scheme – SOCIAL SCIENCE
(SUBJECT CODE: 087) (PAPER CODE : 32/3/2)**

General Instructions: -

1. You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully. **Evaluation is a 10-12 days mission for all of us. Hence, it is necessary that you put in your best efforts in this process.**
2. 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 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, marks should be awarded.**
3. 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. 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.
4. Evaluators will mark(\checkmark) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer 'X' be marked. Evaluators will not put right kind of mark while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. **This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.**
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.
8. No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
9. A full scale of marks **0-80** has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
10. 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).
11. 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.
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- Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.
 - Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.
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Secondary School Examination (March- 2020)

Social Science (087)

Marking Scheme 32/3/2

MM-80

QNO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS SECTION A	PAGE NO.	MARKS
1.	Zollverein	PG-10. H	1
2.	Per Capita Income- Total income of the country divided by its total population. OR Literacy Rate- Measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group.	PG-8 E PG-10 E	1 1
3.	c) Carpenter (3) Primary Sector.	PG-20 E	1
4.	b) Reserve Bank of India.	PG-40 E	1
5.	Temperature requirement for Maize crop- 21° to 23°. OR Annual rainfall requirement for wheat- 50 to 75 cm.	PG-38 G PG-38 G	1 1
6.	IT Industry OR Cement Industry	PG-75 G PG-76 G	1 1
7.	Removing barriers or restrictions by the government is known as <u>Liberalization.</u> OR <u>World Trade Organization (WTO)</u> is an organization whose aim is to liberalize international trade.	PG-64 G PG-65 G	1 1

8.	<p>Way to make political parties more responsive towards people's needs and demands-</p> <p>i. By electing only those political parties who work for the welfare of the people.</p> <p>ii. To evolve mechanisms for negotiating differences.</p> <p>iii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Way to promote public participation in Political Parties-</p> <p>i. Political parties should give representations to accommodate different groups.</p> <p>ii. To frame laws and policies for welfare of the people.</p> <p>Any other relevant point.</p>	PG-74 DP	1
9.	<p>Promotion of tourism in India-</p> <p>i. Promote Heritage tourism by providing facilities for tourist.</p> <p>ii. Develop further infrastructure of the country and ensure safety of the tourist.</p> <p>iii. Any other relevant point.</p>	PG-91. G	1
10.	b) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.	PG-71 H	1
11.	Alluvial Soil	PG- 8. G	1
12.	a) Both (A) and(R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	PG-92 DP	1
13.	d) Traditional aristocratic groups supported it.	PG-164 H	1
14.	<p>Hostile groups Second World War- Axis Powers and Allies Groups.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Industrialists of Bombay who built huge industrial empires in 19th century- Dinshaw Maneckji Petit and Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata.</p>	PG-98 H PG-118 H	1 1
15.	c) Freedom for individual and equality before law.	PG-9 H	1
16.	b) Matternich.	PG-13 H	1
17.	d) 4-3-1-2.	PG-56 H	1

18.	A- Pipeline. B- Overseas.	PG-81 H	1
19.	Secularism	PG-48-49 DP	1
20.	d) 1,2, and 3.	PG-20 DP	1
21.	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION B</p> <p>Importance of the tertiary sector :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. First, in any country several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, etc. are required. These can be considered as basic services. ii. Second, the development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade, storage. iii. Third, as income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools, professional training etc. iv. Any other relevant point To be assessed as whole. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Organized sector of an economy:</p> <p>Organized sector covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. They are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations such as the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, Shops and Establishments Act etc. ii. Is called organized because it has some formal processes and procedures. 	<p style="text-align: center;">PG-24 E</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PG-31 E</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. Some of these people may not be employed by anyone but may work on their own but they too have to register themselves with the government and follow the rules and regulations. iv. Workers in the organized sector enjoy security of employment. v. They are expected to work only a fixed number of hours. If they work more, they have to be paid overtime by the employer. vi. They get paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity etc. vii. They are supposed to get medical benefits and, under the laws, the factory manager has to ensure facilities like drinking water and a safe working environment. viii. Any other relevant point <p>Any three to be explained .</p>		
22.	<p>“The pace of change in the communication sector has been rapid in modern times.”</p> <p>Long distance communication is far easier without physical movement of the communicator or receiver.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Personal communication and mass communication including television, radio, press, films, etc. are the major means of communication in the country. ii. The Indian postal network is the largest in the world. It handles parcels as well as personal written communications. iii. 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, are carried by surface mail, covering land and water transport. iv. To facilitate quick delivery of mails in large towns and cities, six mail channels have been introduced. They are called Rajdhani Channel, Metro Channel, Green Channel, Business Channel, Bulk Mail Channel and Periodical Channel. v. India has one of the largest telecom networks in Asia. 	PG-90. G	3

	<p>vi. Villages in India have already been covered with Subscriber Trunk Dialing (STD) telephone facility.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>“Roadways have an edge over railways”</p> <p>i. Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines.</p> <p>ii. Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography.</p> <p>iii. Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas.</p> <p>iv. Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances.</p> <p>v. It also provides door-to-door service; thus, the cost of loading and unloading is much lower.</p> <p>vi. Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway stations, air and sea ports.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three to be explained</p>	<p>PG-82 G</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>23.</p>	<p>Natural gas is considered ecofriendly fuel.</p> <p>i. Use of CNG in auto industry.</p> <p>ii. Based on sustainable development.</p> <p>iii. Used as a source of energy as well as an industrial raw material.</p> <p>iv. It is a clean source of energy.</p> <p>v. It is an environment–friendly fuel because of the low carbon emission Replace fuel with CNG.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three to be explained.</p>	<p>PG- 60. G</p>	<p>3</p>

24.	<p>Source:</p> <p><i>Over a hundred countries of the world today claim and practice some kind of democratic politics: they have formal constitution, they hold elections, they have parties and they guarantee rights of citizens. While these features are common to most of them, these democracies are very much different from each other in terms of their social situations, their economic achievements and their cultures. Our interest in and fascination for democracy often pushes us into taking a position that democracy can address all socio-economic and political problems. If some of our expectations are not met, we start blaming the idea of democracy. Or, we start doubting if we are living in a democracy. The first step towards thinking carefully about the outcomes of democracy is to recognize that democracy is just a form of government. It can only create conditions for achieving something. The citizens have to take advantage of those conditions and achieve those goals.</i></p> <p>24.1 Identify the fascination for democracy amongst the various countries. 1</p> <p>Democracy is transparent, accountable and responsive to the need of people/democracy can address all socio-economic and political problems.</p> <p>24.2 Measure democracy on the basis of Expected and Actual Outcomes. 2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Expected is-quality of government, economic wellbeing, reducing inequality, accommodating social differences and dignity of individual. ii. Democracy is just a form of government. It can only create conditions for achieving the above said outcomes. 	PG-90 DP	1+2=3
25.	<p>Steps taken towards decentralization of power in 1992-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Regular elections to the local government bodies now mandatory. ii. Seats are reserved for SC/ST/OBC in the elected bodies. iii. One-third seats are reserved for women. iv. Creation of State Election Commission in each state. 	PG-24 DP	3

	<p>v. Central and state governments to share some of its powers and resources with local bodies.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point. Any three to be explained.</p>		
26.	<p>The implications of First World War on the economic and political situation of India:</p> <p>i. It led to a huge increase in defense expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes.</p> <p>ii. Customs duties were raised and income tax introduced.</p> <p>iii. Price increased and led to extreme hardship for the common people.</p> <p>iv. The forced recruitment in rural areas caused widespread anger.</p> <p>v. Crops failed in many parts of India, resulting in acute shortages of food.</p> <p>vi. This was accompanied by an influenza epidemic.</p> <p>vii. Million people perished as a result of famines and the epidemic. Any three to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Role of the poor peasantry in the ‘Civil Disobedience movement’</p> <p>i. The poorer peasantry was not just interested in the lowering of the revenue demand but they wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted.</p> <p>ii. They joined a variety of radical movements, often led by Socialists and Communists.</p> <p>iii. The Congress was unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns in most places.</p> <p>iv. Any other relevant point.</p>	<p>PG-54 H</p>	<p>3</p>
		<p>PG-65. H</p>	<p>3</p>

	Any three to be explained		
27.	<p>Indian trade beneficial for the British</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Trade Surplus - Britain had a Trade Surplus with Indian. Britain used this Surplus to balance its trade deficit with other countries. ii. Home Charges - Britain's trade Surplus in India also helped to pay the so-called home charges that included private remittance home by British officials and traders, interest payments on India's external debt and pensions of British officials in India. iii. Major Supplier of cotton - India remained a major supplier of raw cotton to British which was required to feed the cotton textile industry of Britain. iv. Supplier of Indenture workers - Many indenture workers from Bihar, U.P., central India migrated to other countries to work in mines and plantations. <p>Any three to be explained. (<i>kindly evaluate answer without considering the centuries</i>)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The elite preferred hand made goods in mid-nineteenth-century Britain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Hand Labour could produce a range of products unlike Machines. ii. The market demand was often for goods with intricate designs and specific shapes that only hand labor could produce. iii. In Victorian Britain, the upper classes preferred things produced by hand. They Symbolized refinement and class. They were better finished, individually produced and carefully designed. iv. Machine-made goods were meant for export to the colonies. v. Any other relevant point <p>Any three to be explained</p>	PG-91 H	3
		PG-109- 110 H	3

28.	<p>Role of Self-Help Groups in the rural economy-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Self Help groups help rural poor to pool their savings. ii. They help women to become financially self-reliant. iii. They act on variety of social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence etc. iv. They help borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collateral. v. They help in creating self-employment opportunities for the members. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three to be explained.</p>	PG-51. E	3
SECTION-C			
29.	<p>PHYSICAL FACTORS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Availability of raw materials ii. Availability of power resources iii. Availability of water iv. Favorable Climate <p>HUMAN FACTORS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> v. Labour-Availability of skilled and unskilled labour induces more industries vi. Market - Proximity to market is essential as transportation involves not only expenditure but also delays vii. Government Policy Above all these physical and human factors, the most important factor is the government policy. viii. Transport Facility - An efficient transport network helps raw material to reach factories and finished goods to reach markets. ix. Capital - Every industry need capital for purchasing machines, power and raw materials, and also for paying wages and meeting transportation costs. x. Any five to be explained <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	PG- 66 G	5

	<p>The Industrial pollution:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Minimizing use water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages. ii. Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements. iii. Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds. iv. Treatment of industrial effluents can be done in three phases. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Primary treatment by mechanical means, screening, grinding, flocculation and sedimentation. (b) Secondary treatment by biological process (c) Tertiary treatment by biological, chemical and physical processes, recycling of wastewater. v. Overdrawing of ground water needs to be regulated legally. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five to be explained.</p>	<p>PG-78 G</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>30.</p>	<p>Necessity of political parties in democratic countries:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Elected representative will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in the locally. ii. The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. iii. Large scale societies need representative democracy. iv. As societies became large and complex, they also need 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. Political parties fulfill these needs that every representative government has. vii. Any five to be explained. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	<p>PG-75 DP</p>	<p>5</p>

	<p>Recent efforts to reform political parties and its leaders in India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties. ii. MPs and MLAs have to accept whatever the party leaders decide. iii. It is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an AFFIDAVIT giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him. iv. The new system has made a lot of information available to the public. v. It has led to decline in the influence of the rich and the criminals. vi. The Election Commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organizational elections and file their income tax returns. vii. A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties. It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a register of its members, to follow its own constitution, to have an independent authority, to act as a judge in case of party disputes, to hold open elections to the highest posts. viii. It should be made mandatory for political parties to give minimum number of tickets, about one-third, to women candidates. ix. There should be state funding of elections. <p>Any five to be explained.</p>	<p>PG-83 DP</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>31.</p>	<p>Caste in politics-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Political parties keep in mind the caste composition of the electorate to nominate candidates. ii. Political parties make caste-based appeals. iii. Caste sentiments are used to muster support in elections. iv. Universal adult franchise and principle of one person one vote compelled leaders to take task of mobilizing and securing political support. 	<p>PG-51-53 DP</p>	<p>5</p>

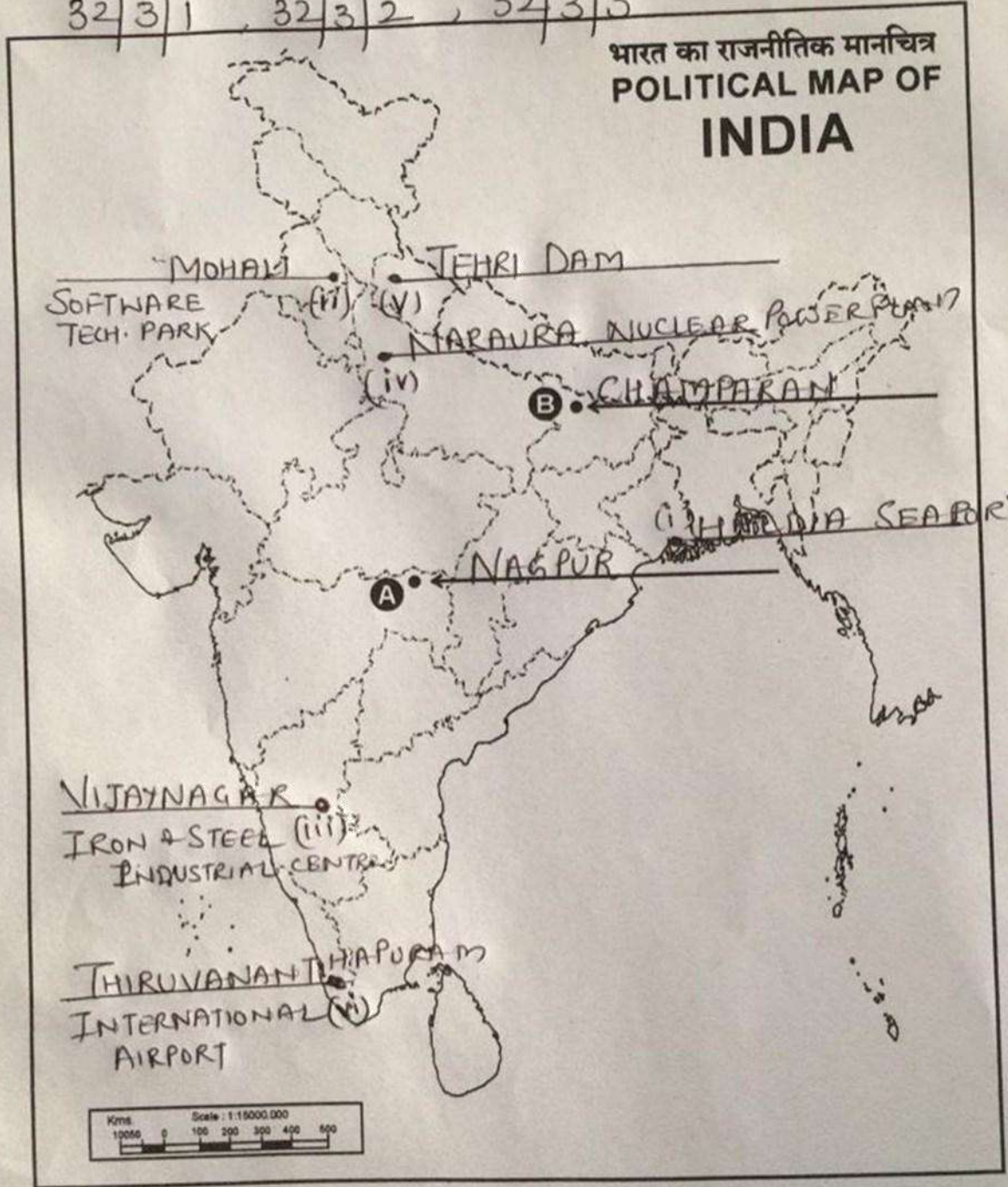
	<p>v. It brings consciousness among the people who were treated as inferior and low.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point. Any five to be explained.</p>		
32.	<p>The impact of globalization has not been uniform”:</p> <p>i. Among producers and workers, the impact of globalization has not been uniform. MNCs have been interested in industries such as cell phones, automobiles, electronics, soft drinks, fast food or services such as banking in urban areas. These products have a large number of well-off buyers.</p> <p>ii. In these industries and services, new jobs have been created.</p> <p>iii. Local companies supplying raw materials, etc. to these industries have prospered.</p> <p>iv. Several of the top Indian companies have been able to benefit from the increased competition.</p> <p>v. Globalization has enabled some large Indian companies to emerge as multinationals themselves-Tata Motors (automobiles), Infosys (IT).</p> <p>vi. Globalization has also created new opportunities for companies providing services, particularly those involving IT</p> <p>NEGATIVE impacts –</p> <p>vii. Small manufacturers have been hit hard due to competition.</p> <p>viii. Several of the units have shut down rendering many workers jobless.</p> <p>ix. Competition and Uncertain Employment Globalization and the pressure of competition have substantially changed the lives of workers. To be assessed as whole.</p>	PG-66 – 69 E	5
33.	<p>Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:</p>	PG-169- 172. H	1+2+2=5

<p>SOURCE1- Religious Reform and Public Debates.</p> <p>29.1. <i>Evaluate how the print shaped the nature of the debate in the early nineteenth century in India.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">(1)</p> <p>Intense controversies between social and religious reformers and the Hindu orthodoxy over matters like widow immolation, monotheism, Brahmanical priesthood and idolatry. In Bengal, as the debate developed, tracts and newspapers proliferated, circulating a variety of argument.</p> <p>SOURCE2-New Forms of Publication.</p> <p>29.2. <i>To what extent do you agree that print opened up new worlds of experience, and gave a vivid sense of the diversity of human lives?</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">(2)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">i. New literary forms also entered the world of reading -lyrics, short stories, essays about social and political matters.ii. In different ways, they reinforced the new emphasis on human lives and intimate feelings, about the political and social rules that shaped such things. <p>SOURCE3- Print and women.</p> <p>29.3. <i>To what extent did the print culture reflect a great interest in women's lives and emotions? Explain.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">(2)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">i. Created a great interest in women's lives and emotions,ii. Women's readings increased enormously in middle class homes.iii. Rise in women education, <p style="text-align: center;">Any two to be assessed</p>		
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प्रश्न सं. 35 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 35

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

भारत का राजनीतिक मानचित्र
POLITICAL MAP OF INDIA



Strictly Confidential: (For Internal and Restricted use only)

Secondary School Examination-2020

**Marking Scheme – SOCIAL SCIENCE
(SUBJECT CODE: 087) (PAPER CODE : 32/3/3)**

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. **Evaluation is a 10-12 days mission for all of us. Hence, it is necessary that you put in your best efforts in this process.**
2. 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 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, marks should be awarded.**
3. 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. 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.
4. Evaluators will mark(\checkmark) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer 'X' be marked. Evaluators will not put right kind of mark while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. **This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.**
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.
8. No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
9. A full scale of marks **0-80** has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
10. 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).
11. 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 a reply.

- 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.
 - 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.
12. 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.
13. Any unassessed 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.
14. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
15. 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.
16. The Board permits candidates to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request in an RTI application and also separately as a part of the re-evaluation process on payment of the processing charges.

Secondary School Examination (March- 2020)

Social Science (087)

Marking Scheme 32/3/3

MM-80

QNO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS SECTION -A	PAGE NO.	MARKS
1.	The Act of Union	PG-22 H	1
2.	b) Reserve Bank of India.	PG-40 E	1
3.	Removing barriers or restrictions by the government is known as <u>Liberalization.</u> OR <u>World Trade Organization (WTO)</u> is an organization whose aim is to liberalize international trade.	PG-64 E PG-65 E	1 1
4.	Per Capita Income- Total income of the country divided by its total population. OR Literacy Rate- Measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group.	PG-8 E PG-10 E	1 1
5.	a) Both (A) and(R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	PG-92 DP	1
6.	c) Carpenter (3) Primary Sector.	PG-20 E	1
7.	Way to make political parties more responsive towards people's needs and demands- i. By electing only those political parties who work for the welfare of the people. ii. To evolve mechanisms for negotiating differences. iii. Any other relevant point. OR Way to promote public participation in Political Parties- i. Political parties should give representations to accommodate different groups. ii. To frame laws and policies for welfare of the people. Any other relevant point.	PG-74 DP PG76	1 1

8.	d) 1,2, and 3.	PG-20 H	1
9.	Way to strengthen the flow of information- i.Fast speed of Internet. ii.Any other relevant point.	PG-76 G	1
10.	A- Pipeline. B- Overseas.	PG-81 G	1
11.	Arid soil	PG-10 G	1
12.	b) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.	PG-71 H	1
13.	d) Traditional aristocratic groups supported it.	PG-164 H	1
14.	Hostile groups Second World War- Axis Powers and Allies Groups. OR Industrialists of Bombay who built huge industrial empires in 19th century- Dinshaw Maneckji Petit and Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata.	PG-98 H PG-118 H	1 1
15.	c) Freedom for individual and equality before law.	PG-9 H	1
16.	b) Matternich.	PG-13 H	1
17.	d) 4-3-1-2.	PG-56 H	1
18.	IT Industry OR Cement Industry	PG-75 G PG-76 G	1 1
19.	Secularism	PG-48-49 G	1
20.	Temperature requirement for Maize crop- 21° to 23°. OR Annual rainfall requirement for wheat- 50 to 75 cm.	PG-38 G PG-38	1 1
21.	SECTION-B		

	<p>Indian trade beneficial for the British</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Trade Surplus - Britain had a Trade Surplus with Indian. Britain used this Surplus to balance its trade deficit with other countries. ii. Home Charges - Britain's trade Surplus in India also helped to pay the so-called home charges that included private remittance home by British officials and traders, interest payments on India's external debt and pensions of British officials in India. iii. Major Supplier of cotton - India remained a major supplier of raw cotton to British which was required to feed the cotton textile industry of Britain. iv. Supplier of Indenture workers - Many indenture workers from Bihar, U.P., central India migrated to other countries to work in mines and plantations. v. Any other relevant point any three to be explained. (<i>kindly evaluate answer without considering the centuries</i>) <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The elite preferred hand made goods in mid-nineteenth-century Britain:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Hand Labour could produce a range of products unlike Machines. ii. The market demand was often for goods with intricate designs and specific shapes that only hand labor could produce. iii. In Victorian Britain, the upper classes preferred things produced by hand. They Symbolized refinement and class. They were better finished, individually produced and carefully designed. iv. Machine-made goods were meant for export to the colonies. v. Any other relevant point Any three to be explained 	<p>PG-91 H</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>22.</p>	<p>Importance of the tertiary sector :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. First, in any country several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, etc. are required. These can be considered as basic services. ii. Second, the development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade, storage. 	<p>PG-24 E</p>	<p>3</p>

	<p>iii. Third, as income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools, professional training etc.</p> <p>iv. To be assessed as whole.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Organized sector of an economy:</p> <p>Organized sector covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work.</p> <p>i. They are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations such as the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, Shops and Establishments Act etc.</p> <p>ii. Is called organized because it has some formal processes and procedures.</p> <p>iii. Some of these people may not be employed by anyone but may work on their own but they too have to register themselves with the government and follow the rules and regulations.</p> <p>iv. Workers in the organized sector enjoy security of employment.</p> <p>v. They are expected to work only a fixed number of hours. If they work more, they have to be paid overtime by the employer.</p> <p>vi. They get paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity etc.</p> <p>vii. They are supposed to get medical benefits and, under the laws, the factory manager has to ensure facilities like drinking water and a safe working environment.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three to be explained.</p>	<p>PG-31 E</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>23.</p>	<p>Ways to reduce the use of petrol-</p> <p>i. Judicious and planned use of limited energy resources.</p> <p>ii. Use of CNG or alternative non- conventional resources of energy</p> <p>iii. Car- pooling or use of public transport system.</p> <p>iv. Use of power saving devices</p> <p>v. Switching off electricity when not in use.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three to be explained.</p>	<p>PG- 63. G</p>	<p>3</p>

24.	<p>The implications of First World War on the economic and political situation of India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. It led to a huge increase in defense expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes. ii. Customs duties were raised and income tax introduced. iii. Price increased and led to extreme hardship for the common people. iv. 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. vii. Million people perished as a result of famines and the epidemic. <p>Any three to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Role of the poor peasantry in the ‘Civil Disobedience movement’</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The poorer peasantry was not just interested in the lowering of the revenue demand but they wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted. ii. They joined a variety of radical movements, often led by Socialists and Communists. iii. The Congress was unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns in most places. iv. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three to be explained</p>	PG-54 H	3
25.	<p>Features of federalism in India-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. A three-tier government -Union, State and local self govt. has been set up. ii. India is a Holding Together federation. iii. There is Three - fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Government 	PG-16-17 DP	3

	<p>(a) Union List-Union Government alone can make laws on it. Ex - foreign affairs, banking, Currency etc.</p> <p>(b) State list - State Government alone can make laws on it. Ex-Police, trade, commerce, irrigation etc.</p> <p>(c) Concurrent list - Both the Union and the State Governments can make laws on it. Ex.- Education, forest, marriage etc.</p> <p>iv. The fundamental structure of the Indian Constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by the Parliament alone.</p> <p>v. Union government has the power to legislate on residuary subject.</p> <p>vi. The sources of income of different levels of government has been clearly defined in the constitution to avoid conflict.</p> <p>vii. Union Government administers Union Territories.</p> <p>viii. Judiciary in India is responsible for settling disputes between the Union and the State and different states of India.</p> <p>ix. Any other relevant point. Any three to be explained.</p>		
26.	<p>“The pace of change in the communication sector has been rapid in modern times.”</p> <p>Long distance communication is far easier without physical movement of the communicator or receiver.</p> <p>i. Personal communication and mass communication including television, radio, press, films, etc. are the major means of communication in the country.</p> <p>ii. The Indian postal network is the largest in the world. It handles parcels as well as personal written communications.</p> <p>iii. 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, are carried by surface mail, covering land and water transport.</p> <p>iv. To facilitate quick delivery of mails in large towns and cities, six mail channels have been introduced. They are called Rajdhani Channel, Metro Channel, Green Channel, Business Channel, Bulk Mail Channel and Periodical Channel.</p> <p>v. India has one of the largest telecom networks in Asia.</p> <p>vi. Villages in India have already been covered with Subscriber Trunk Dialing (STD) telephone facility.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point</p>	PG-90 G.	3

	<p>Any three to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>“Roadways have an edge over railways”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Construction cost of roads is much lower than that 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 stations, air and sea ports. vii. Any other relevant point <p>Any three to be explained</p>	<p>PG-82 G</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>27.</p>	<p>Source:</p> <p><i>Over a hundred countries of the world today claim and practice some kind of democratic politics: they have formal constitution, they hold elections, they have parties and they guarantee rights of citizens. While these features are common to most of them, these democracies are very much different from each other in terms of their social situations, their economic achievements and their cultures. Our interest in and fascination for democracy often pushes us into taking a position that democracy can address all socio-economic and political problems. If some of our expectations are not met, we start blaming the idea of democracy. Or, we start doubting if we are living in a democracy. The first step towards thinking carefully about the outcomes of democracy is to recognize that democracy is just a form of government. It can only create conditions for achieving something. The citizens have to take advantage of those conditions and achieve those goals.</i></p> <p>27.1 Identify the fascination for democracy amongst the various countries.</p>	<p>PG-90 DP</p>	<p>1+2=3</p>

	<p>Democracy is transparent, accountable and responsive to the need of people/democracy can address all socio-economic and political problems.</p> <p>27.2 Measure democracy on the basis of Expected and Actual Outcomes. 2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Expected is-quality of government, economic wellbeing, reducing inequality, accommodating social differences and dignity of individual. ii. Democracy is just a form of government. It can only create conditions for achieving the above said outcomes. 		
28.	<p>Role of credit for economic development-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Credit is required by all the three sectors of the economy. ii. Credit helps to meet the working capital need of production. iii. It helps to meet the ongoing expenses of production. iv. It helps to increase earnings. v. Any other relevant point. Any three to be explained. 	PG-43 E	3
29.	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION-C</p> <p>Necessity of political parties in democratic countries:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Elected representative will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in the locally. ii. The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. iii. Large scale societies need representative democracy. iv. As societies became large and complex, they also need 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. Political parties fulfill these needs that every representative government has. vii. Any other relevant point Any five to be explained. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	PG-75 DP	5

	<p>Recent efforts to reform political parties and its leaders in India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties. ii. MPs and MLAs have to accept whatever the party leaders decide. iii. It is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an AFFIDAVIT giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him. iv. The new system has made a lot of information available to the public. v. It has led to decline in the influence of the rich and the criminals. vi. The Election Commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organizational elections and file their income tax returns. vii. A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties. It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a register of its members, to follow its own constitution, to have an independent authority, to act as a judge in case of party disputes, to hold open elections to the highest posts. viii. It should be made mandatory for political parties to give minimum number of tickets, about one-third, to women candidates. ix. There should be state funding of elections. x. Any other relevant point <p>Any five to be explained.</p>	<p>PG-83 DP</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>30.</p>	<p>Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:</p> <p>SOURCE1- Religious Reform and Public Debates.</p> <p><i>29.1. Evaluate how the print shaped the nature of the debate in the early nineteenth century in India.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">(1)</p> <p>Intense controversies between social and religious reformers and the Hindu orthodoxy over matters like widow immolation, monotheism, Brahmanical priesthood and idolatry. In Bengal, as the debate</p>	<p>PG-169- 172. H</p>	<p>1+2+2=5</p>

	<p>developed, tracts and newspapers proliferated, circulating a variety of argument.</p> <p>SOURCE2-New Forms of Publication.</p> <p><i>29.2. To what extent do you agree that print opened up new worlds of experience, and gave a vivid sense of the diversity of human lives?</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">(2)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. New literary forms also entered the world of reading -lyrics, short stories, essays about social and political matters. ii. In different ways, they reinforced the new emphasis on human lives and intimate feelings, about the political and social rules that shaped such things. <p>SOURCE3- Print and women.</p> <p><i>29.3. To what extent did the print culture reflect a great interest in women's lives and emotions? Explain.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">(2)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Created a great interest in women's lives and emotions, ii. Women's readings increased enormously in middle class homes. iii. Rise in women education, Any two to be assessed 		
31.	<p>In India, women still lag behind men as they are oppressed-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Low sex-ratio. ii. Less number of women in jobs. iii. Low wages to women (unequal wages) inspite of Equal Wages Act. iv. Women face domestic violence. v. Suppression and exploitation of women. vi. Preference for male child. vii. Less women in highly paid and valued jobs. viii. Literacy rate among women is less than that of men. ix. Any other relevant point. x. Any five to be explained. 	PG-42-44 DP	5

32.	<p>The impact of globalization has not been uniform”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Among producers and workers, the impact of globalization has not been uniform. MNCs have been interested in industries such as cell phones, automobiles, electronics, soft drinks, fast food or services such as banking in urban areas. These products have a large number of well-off buyers. ii. In these industries and services, 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. Globalization has enabled some large Indian companies to emerge as multinationals themselves-Tata Motors (automobiles), Infosys (IT). vi. Globalization has also created new opportunities for companies providing services, particularly those involving IT <p>NEGATIVE impacts –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> vii. Small manufacturers have been hit hard due to competition. viii. Several of the units have shut down rendering many workers jobless. ix. Competition and Uncertain Employment Globalization and the pressure of competition have substantially changed the lives of workers. x. To be assessed as whole. 	PG-66 – 69 E	5
33.	<p>PHYSICAL FACTORS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Availability of raw materials ii. Availability of power resources iii. Availability of water iv. Favorable Climate <p>HUMAN FACTORS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> v. Labour-Availability of skilled and unskilled labour induces more industries vi. Market - Proximity to market is essential as transportation involves not only expenditure but also delays vii. Government Policy Above all these physical and human factors, the most important factor is the government policy. 	PG- 66 G	5

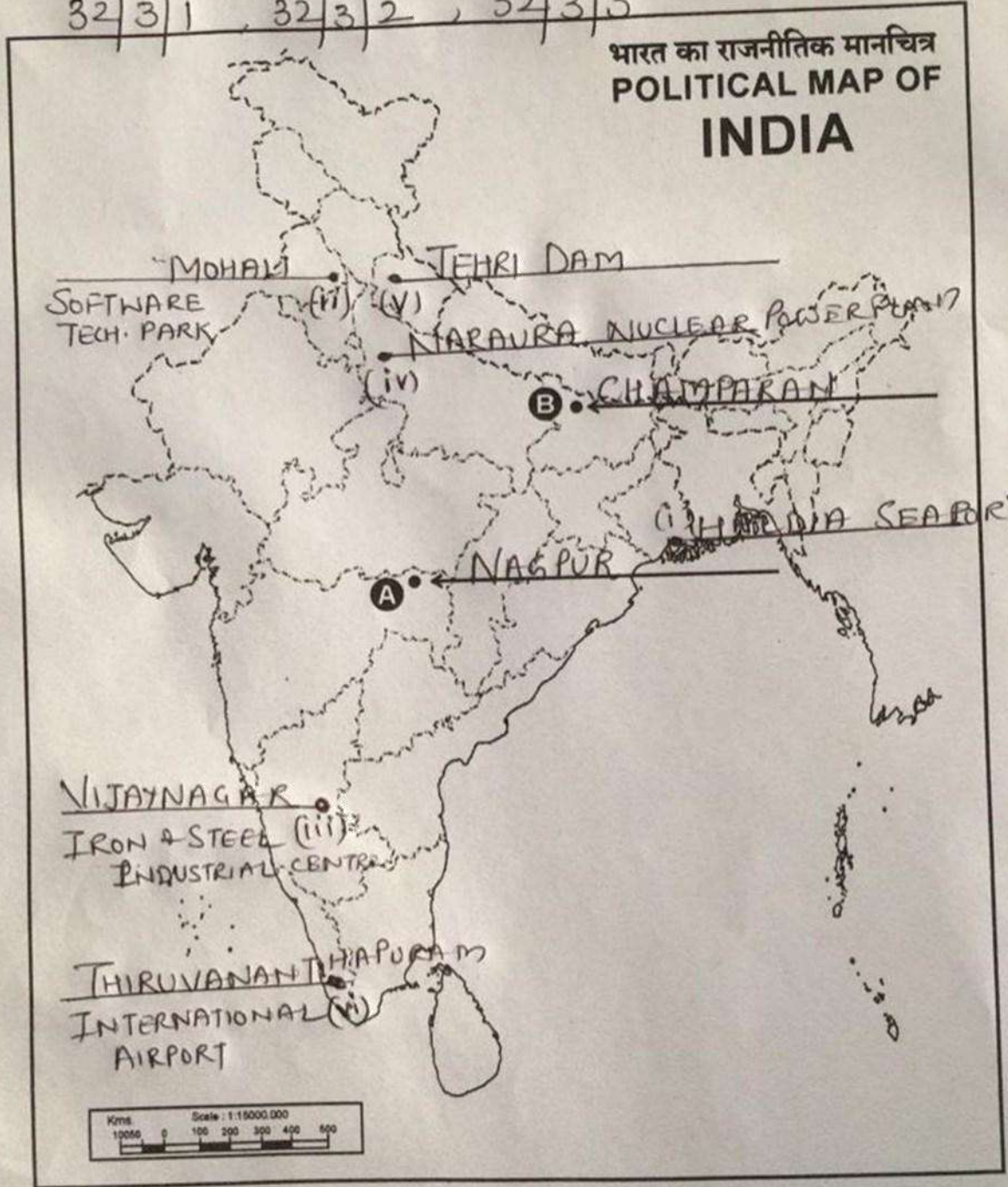
	<p>viii. Transport Facility - An efficient transport network helps raw material to reach factories and finished goods to reach markets.</p> <p>ix. Capital - Every industry need capital for purchasing machines, power and raw materials, and also for paying wages and meeting transportation costs.</p> <p>x. Any five to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The Industrial pollution:</p> <p>i. Minimizing use water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages.</p> <p>ii. Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements.</p> <p>iii. Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds.</p> <p>iv. Treatment of industrial effluents can be done in three phases.</p> <p>(a) Primary treatment by mechanical means, screening, grinding, flocculation and sedimentation.</p> <p>(b) Secondary treatment by biological process</p> <p>(c) Tertiary treatment by biological, chemical and physical processes, recycling of wastewater.</p> <p>v. Overdrawing of ground water needs to be regulated legally.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five to be explained.</p>	<p>PG-78 G</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>34.</p>	<p>Human Development-</p> <p>i. Refers to the human-centered approach towards development.</p> <p>ii. It focuses on people and qualitative improvement in human life.</p> <p>Indicators</p> <p>i. Importance to Education</p> <p>ii. Longevity or health facilities.</p> <p>iii. Per capita Income</p> <p>iv. Standard of living.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p>	<p>PG-8 E</p>	<p>5</p>

35.	<p>OnMap:35a and 35b- see filled attached map</p> <p><i>Note: The following questions are for the visually Impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 35.</i></p> <p>ANY SIX to be attempted:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Name the state where Indigo planters organized Satyagraha - BIHAR. ii. Name the place where Indian National Congress session was held in September 1920- CALCUTTA (KOLKATA). iii. Name the state where Jallianwala Bagh incidence took place – (AMRITSAR,) PUNJAB. iv. Name the state where Thiruvavanthapuram Airport is located – KERALA. v. Name the state where Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant is located - MAHARASHTRA. vi. Name the Software Technology Park located in Gujarat - GANDHINAGAR. vii. Name the state Where Marmagao Seaport is located-GOA. viii. In which state the Salem- Iron and Steel Plant is located- TAMIL NADU. 		<p>2+4=6</p> <p>1x6=6</p>

प्रश्न सं. 35 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 35

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

भारत का राजनीतिक मानचित्र
POLITICAL MAP OF INDIA



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Secondary School Examination-2020

**Marking Scheme – SOCIAL SCIENCE
(SUBJECT CODE: 087) (PAPER CODE : 32/4/1)**

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9. A full scale of marks **0-80** has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
10. 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).
11. 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 a reply.

- 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.
 - 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.
12. 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.
13. Any unassessed 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.
14. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
15. 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.
16. The Board permits candidates to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request in an RTI application and also separately as a part of the re-evaluation process on payment of the processing charges.

Secondary School Examination (March- 2020)

Social Science (087)

Marking Scheme 32/4/1

MM-80

QNO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS SECTION-A	PAGE NO.	MARKS
1.	A – William I	H-Pg 19	1
2.	Muslim organizations towards Civil Disobedience Movement- i. After decline of Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement, Muslims felt alienated from Congress. ii. Muslims thought Congress visibly associated with Hindu religious nationalist like Hindu Mahasabha. iii. Any other relevant point. Any one point	H-pg 44	1
3.	Manuscripts not widely used in India i. They were fragile and expensive. ii. Awkward to handle. iii. Required too much care. iv. Could not be read easily as written in different styles. v. Any other relevant point. Any one point	H-pg 119	1
4.	Hind Swaraj authored by Mahatma Gandhi OR Anandmath – Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay	H-pg 32 H-pg 47	1 1
5.	Young Italy was formed by <u>Giuseppe Mazzini</u>	H-pg 18	1
6.	C- A parchment made from skin of animal.	H-pg 108	1
7.	C – Martin Luther	H-pg 112	1
8.	A – Renewable Resources B – Non -Renewable Resources	G-pg 02	1
9.	Jawahar Lal Nehru Port OR Haldia Port	G-pg 85 G-pg 86	1 1
10.	D – Uttar Pradesh	G-pg 89	1
11.	A – Kalol Oil Field -Gujarat	G-pg 57	1

23.	<p>Importance of equitable distribution of resources</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. For a sustained quality of life. ii. To eliminate the difference between rich and poor in the society iii. To reduce poverty iv. To maintain Global Peace. v. To prevent our planet from danger. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Resources for human survival</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Human can transform material into resources and use them. ii. Human beings use resources as raw material to satisfy their needs and comforts. iii. They use them for making clothes, food, construct houses iv. They use energy resources like coal, gases, etc. v. For generating power, electricity or as a fuel to run vehicles, factories etc. vi. Resources help to main quality of life too. vii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	G-pg 03	3
24.	<p>Problems of rail transport</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Many passengers travel without tickets. ii. Theft and damaging of Railway property. iii. Unnecessary chain pulling iv. Late running of trains. v. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	G-pg 83	3
25.	<p>Distribution of powers between Centre and State</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The constitution clearly distributes Legislative Powers between State and Union Government. ii. Subjects of National Importance like Foreign affairs/ banking came under union list of Central Government. iii. Subjects of Local importance like Police, Trade came under state government under State list. iv. Subject of common interest like education/ marriage came under Concurrent list of both Centre and State government. v. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	DP-pg 16,17	3

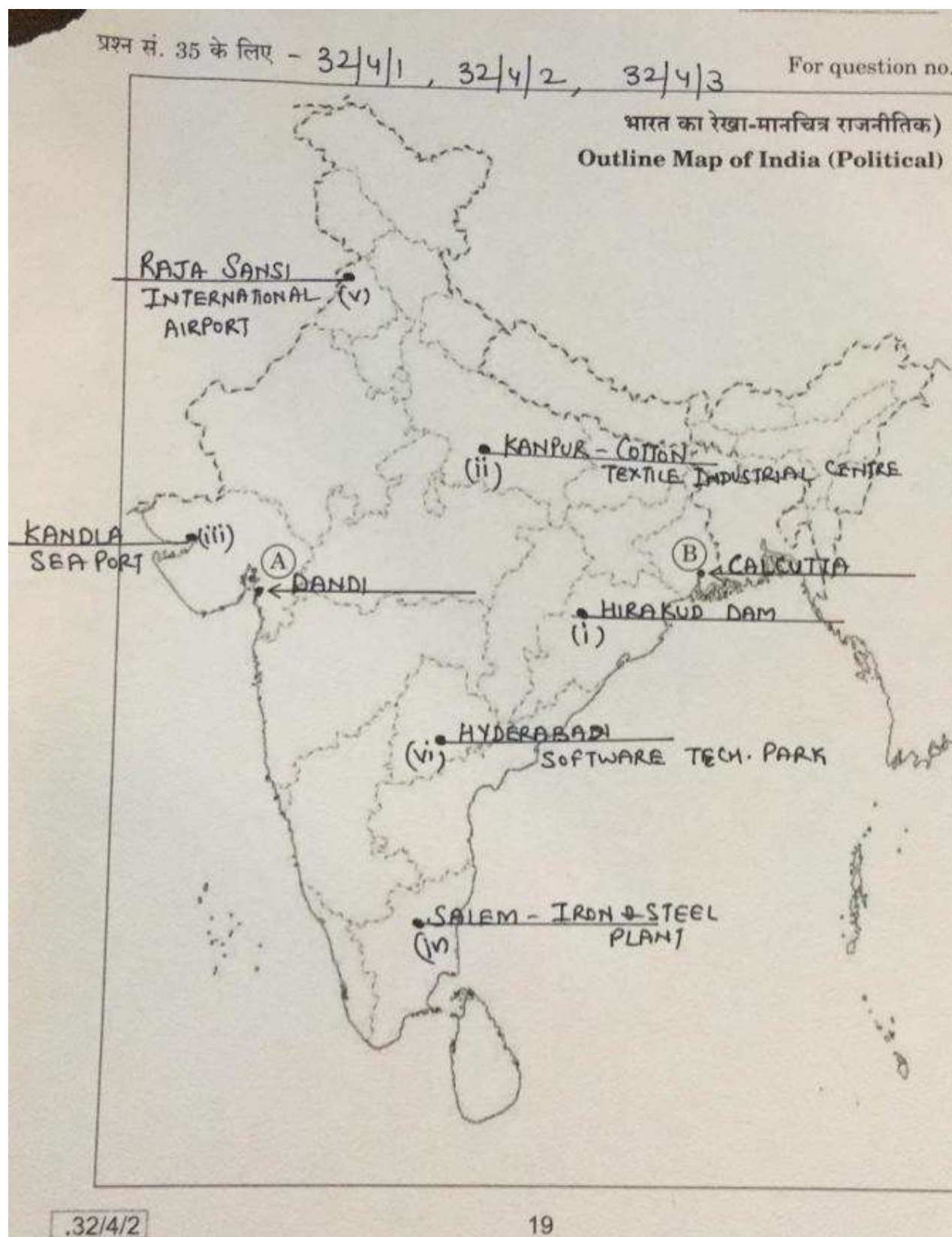
26.	<p>Discrimination faced by women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Indian Parents prefer male child and abort female. ii. The parents do not spend equally on education of girls. iii. Women are paid less than men in various field instead of equal work/ hours. iv. Domestic violence v. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be described</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Changes in castes and caste system in India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Old notions of caste hierarchy are breaking down i. Due to Economic development. ii. Due to Large scale urbanization. iii. Due to Growth of literacy and education. iv. Due to Occupational mobility. v. Breaking down of old caste hierarchy. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be described</p>	DP-pg 42, 43	3
27.	<p>Basis for measuring development according to World Bank and UNDP :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. <u>According To UNDP</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Literacy. ii. Longitivity/ health facilities. iii. Living standard as criteria. B. <u>World Bank</u> measures the same only on the basis of per capita income. Countries have been divided into three categories- Rich (High Income Group), Middle income group countries and Poor countries (Low Income Group) C. World Bank only sees the average per capita income but UNDP sees the overall development D. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	ECO-pg 8, 13	3
28.	<p>Protection of workers in the unorganized sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. They are often exploited and not paid fair wages. ii. Low and irregular earning. iii. Insecure jobs and no other benefits. iv. They are vulnerable people so need economic/ social protection. v. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	ECO-pg 32	3

	OR		
	<p>Activities in the private sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies. ii. Motive is to earn profit. iii. Work according to price mechanism iv. To get services from private sector we have to pay money to these individuals and companies v. Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO) or Reliance industries Limited (RIL) are privately owned. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	ECO-pg 32	3
	SECTION – C		
29.	<p>1830 as the year of great hardship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. First half of 19th century saw enormous increase in population in Europe. ii. Number of job seekers greater than employment. iii. Migration of large population from rural to urban areas. iv. Stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England. v. The aristocracy still enjoyed power privileges. vi. Peasants struggled under burden of Feudal dues. vii. Rise of food prices due to bad harvest. viii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained</p>	H-pg 15	5
	OR		
	<p>Nationalism aligned with imperialism became the cause of First World War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire. ii. Intense rivalry among the European powers over trade, colonies, naval and military might. iii. The anti-imperial movements that developed everywhere were nationalist. iv. They all struggled to form independent nation state. v. They were inspired by sense of collective national unity. vi. European ideas of nationalism developed their own variety of nationalism. 	H-pg 27	5

	vii. Any other relevant point. To be evaluated as a whole		
30.	Features of Commercial Farming i. The use of higher doses of modern inputs. ii. Use of high yielding variety of seeds. iii. Use of chemical fertilizers. iv. Use of insecticides and pesticides to obtain high productivity. v. Growth of single crop in large areas vi. Production used largely for commercial purposes. vii. Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained	Geo-pg 35	5
31.	Necessity of Political Parties i. The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies ii. As societies became large and complex, they also needed some agency to gather different views on various issues and iii. To present these to the government. iv. They needed some ways, to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government could be formed. v. They needed a mechanism to support or restrain the government, make policies, justify or oppose them. vi. Political parties fulfill these needs that every representative government has. vii. We can say that parties are a necessary condition for a democracy. viii. Any other relevant point. Any five points to be described.	DP-pg 72, 73	5
32.	Democracy is based on political equality. i. Democracy have formal constitutions ii. They hold elections iii. They have parties iv. They guarantee rights of citizens. v. Promotes equality among citizens vi. Enhances the dignity of the individual vii. Improves the quality of decision making viii. Provides a method to resolve conflict ix. Democracy guarantee right to vote to all citizens. x. Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained	DP-pg 90	5

33.	<p>Self Help Groups</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> They help rural poor/ women to become self-reliant. Regular meetings of SHG's provide platform to discuss social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence. SHG's help borrower to overcome of problem of collateral. They also develop pool of saving. They also reduce poverty Create opportunities for self-employment. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Money in everyday life</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Goods are bought and sold with the use of money. Many kinds of services are also exchanged with money. Use of money reduce the need of double coincidence of wants. A person holding money can easily exchange with goods/ services. For ex. A shoe manufacturer wants to sell shoes and buy wheat so he needs to sell his shoes and then only he can buy wheat. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained</p>	Eco-pg 50, 51	5
34.	<p>Source based question</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Source A – Foreign trade and the integration of markets</p> <p><i>34.1 How does foreign trade integrate market?</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets. Producers can sell their products in the markets located in other countries. It helps for expanding the choice of goods beyond domestic market. It is a main channel connecting countries Any other relevant point <p style="text-align: right;">Any two points (2)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Source B - Globalization</p> <p><i>34.2 How is globalization expanding human activity across regions and continents?</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Movement of people from one country to another in 	E-PG 59-67	2+2+1= 5

	<p>search of better income/ jobs/ education.</p> <p>ii. Globalization creates greater opportunities for large markets around the world.</p> <p>iii. countries have more access to capital flows</p> <p>iv. technology, human capital,</p> <p>v. cheaper imports and larger export markets</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any two points (2)</p> <p>Source -C World Trade Organization</p> <p><i>34.3- The actions and methods of the WTO have evoked strong debate. Explain</i></p> <p>i. Rules of WTO forced developing countries to remove trade barriers which is unfair in interest of developing countries.</p> <p>i) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any one point (1)</p>		
35	For Q 35 a and b - see attached map		2+4=6
	<p>Map for visually impaired candidates</p> <p>35.1 Dandi</p> <p>35.2 Kheda</p> <p>35.3 Odisha</p> <p>35.4 Odisha</p> <p>35.5 Maharashtra</p> <p>35.6. Tamil Nadu</p> <p>35.7 Amritsar</p> <p>35.8 Mohali</p>		1X6=6



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11. 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 a reply.

- 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.
 - 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.
12. 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.
13. Any unassessed 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.
14. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
15. 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.
16. The Board permits candidates to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request in an RTI application and also separately as a part of the re-evaluation process on payment of the processing charges.

Secondary School Examination (March- 2020)

Social Science (087)

Marking Scheme 32/4/2

MM-80

QNO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS SECTION-A	PAGE NO.	MARKS
1.	A – William I	H-19	1
2.	Gandhi jis satyagraha in Ahmedabad- To support Cotton Mill Workers	H-31	1
3.	Bihar	Eco -pg 10	1
4.	C – An Adivasi from Narmada Valley – To fulfill livelihood	Eco -pg 4	1
5.	Zollverein	H- pg 10	1
6.	(B) – Mid 16 th Century	H- pg 120	1
7.	(A) – Lord Warren Hasting	H-pg	1
8.	(A) - Different Social Groups	DP -pg 4	1
9.	Power sharing desirable i. To reduce Conflict. ii. Ensure Political Stability. iii. To maintain spirit of Democracy. iv. Any other relevant point. Any one of above to describe. OR Social groups in the administration of democratic countries i. To accommodate social differences. ii. So that they do not feel alienated. iii. Any other relevant point. Any one point	DP -pg 06 DP-pg 09	1 1
10.	C – Sinhalese	DP-pg 3	1
11.	Caste System i. Constitution should take stricter measures to prevent caste-discrimination. ii. Promote Urbanization. iii. Growth of literacy. iv. Occupational mobility.	DP-pg 51	1

	<p>v. Any other relevant point. Any one point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Caste System</p> <p>i. Avoid caste-based appeal ii. Parties should not muster for caste-based support. iii. New consciousness among people. iv. Any other relevant point. Any one point</p>	DP-pg 51	1
12.	Natural gas	G-pg 58	1
13.	(A) Renewable Resources (B) Non-Renewable Resource	G-pg	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ =1
14.	<p>i. Jawaharlal Nehru Port</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>ii. Haldia Port</p>	G-pg 85 G-pg 86	1 1
15.	D – Uttar Pradesh	G-pg 89s	1
16.	A – Kallol Oil Field – Gujarat	G-pg 57	1
17.	<p>Manuscripts not widely used in India</p> <p>i. They were fragile and expensive. ii. Awkward to handle. iii. Required too much care. iv. Could not be read easily as written in different styles. v. Any other relevant point. Any one point</p>	H-pg 119	1
18.	<p>Hind Swaraj – Mahatma Gandhi</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Anandmath – Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay</p>	H-pg 32 H-pg 47	1 1
19.	<p>Income of house hold worker</p> <p>i. By providing cheap and affordable credit. ii. By starting small scale industry. iii. Any other relevant point. Any one point</p>	Eco- pg 13	1
20.	<p>Tertiary sector</p> <p>i. Highest in term of Total production. ii. Highest in term of Employment generation. iii. Any other relevant point. Any one point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	Eco-pg 23	1

	<p>Advantages of organized sector</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Job security. Fixed working hours. Paid leave/ Medical benefits. Any other relevant point. <p>Any one point</p>	Eco-pg 31	1
21.	<p>SECTION-B</p> <p>Protection of workers in the unorganized sector</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> They are often exploited and not paid fair wages. Low and irregular earning. Insecure jobs and no other benefits. They are vulnerable people so need economic/ social protection. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Activities in the private sector</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies. Motive is to earn profit. Work according to price mechanism To get services from private sector we have to pay money to these individuals and companies Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO) or Reliance industries Limited (RIL) are privately owned. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	ECO-pg 23	3
	<p>Activities in the private sector</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies. Motive is to earn profit. Work according to price mechanism To get services from private sector we have to pay money to these individuals and companies Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO) or Reliance industries Limited (RIL) are privately owned. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	ECO PG-32	3
22.	<p>Discrimination faced by women</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Indian Parents prefer male child and abort female. The parents do not spend equally on education of girls. Women are paid less than men in various field instead of equal work/ hours. Domestic violence Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be described</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	DP-pg 42, 43	3

	<p>Changes in castes and caste system in India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Old notions of caste hierarchy are breaking down i. Due to Economic development. ii. Due to Large scale urbanization. iii. Due to Growth of literacy and education. iv. Due to Occupational mobility. v. Breaking down of old caste hierarchy. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be described</p>	DP PG 51	3
23.	<p>Distribution of power between Centre and State</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The constitution clearly distributes Legislative Powers between State and Union Government. ii. Subjects of National Importance like Foreign affairs/ banking came under union list of Central Government. iii. Subjects of Local importance like Police, Trade came under state government under State list. iv. Subject of common interest like education/ marriage came under Concurrent list of both Centre and State government. v. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be described.</p>	DP-pg 16,17	3
24.	<p>International Trade is called Economic Barometer for a country :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Advancement of International Trade is considered index of economic prosperity. ii. Value of Export exceeds of a nation raise its economy. iii. Value of import exceeds of nation create downfall in economy. iv. Large Foreign exchange can be collected by export of nation. v. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	G-pg 90, 91	3
25.	<p>Source Based Question</p> <p>_____</p> <p><i>25.1 Explain the understanding of swaraj for plantation workers Right to move freely in and out of the confined space. (1)</i></p> <p><i>25.2 Explain the inland immigration act of 1859 as a barrier to freedom of plantation workers. Plantation workers were not permitted to have move from tea gardens without permission. (1)</i></p>	H.Pg-36	1+1+1= 3

	<p>25.3 Explain the main outcome of the participation of workers in the Non-Cooperation Movement.</p> <p>i. They were caught by the police and brutally beaten up.</p> <p>ii. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any one (1)</p>		
26.	<p>Three Flows identified by the economists during 19th century</p> <p>i. Flow of trade in goods (wheat or clothes).</p> <p>ii. Flow of people (Migration of people in search of employment).</p> <p>iii. Flow of Capital for Short/ Long term investment.</p> <p>iv. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be described.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Textile exports from India</p> <p>i. Finer variety of cotton came only from India.</p> <p>ii. Variety of Indian merchants/ banker were involved in this network of export of trade.</p> <p>iii. They gave advances to weavers/ procured the woven clothes from weaving villages.</p> <p>iv. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be described.</p>	H-pg 57	3
	<p>Textile exports from India</p> <p>i. Finer variety of cotton came only from India.</p> <p>ii. Variety of Indian merchants/ banker were involved in this network of export of trade.</p> <p>iii. They gave advances to weavers/ procured the woven clothes from weaving villages.</p> <p>iv. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be described.</p>	H-pg 89	3
27.	<p>Different people of urban areas have different development goals :</p> <p>i. They have different aspirations and desires like equality, security</p> <p>ii. Urban unemployed youth need better options of employment.</p> <p>iii. Urban women want more liberty and secure environment.</p> <p>iv. Daily wages workers want more and more wages and safe working conditions.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	Eco-pg 4	3
28.	<p>Importance of equitable distribution of resources</p> <p>i. For a sustained quality of life.</p> <p>ii. To eliminate the difference between rich and poor in the society</p> <p>iii. To reduce poverty</p> <p>iv. To maintain Global Peace.</p> <p>v. To prevent our planet from danger.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be described.</p>	G-pg 03	3

	OR		
	<p>Resources for human survival</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Human can transform material into resources and use them. ii. Human beings use resources as raw material to satisfy their needs and comforts. iii. They use them for making clothes, food, construct houses iv. They use energy resources like coal, gases, etc. v. for generating power, electricity or as a fuel to run vehicles, factories etc. vi. Resources help to main quality of life too. vii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	G-pg 03	3
	SECTION C		
29.	<p>Self Help Groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. They help rural poor/ women to became self-reliant. ii. Regular meetings of SHG's provide platform to discuss social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence. iii. SHG's help borrower to overcome of problem of collateral. iv. They also develop pool of saving. v. They also reduce poverty vi. Create opportunities for self-employment. vii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained</p>	Eco-pg 50, 51	5
	OR		
	<p>Money in everyday life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Goods are bought and sold with the use of money. ii. Many kinds of services are also exchanged with money. iii. Use of money reduce the need of double coincidence of wants. iv. A person holding money can easily exchange with goods/ services. v. For ex. A shoe manufacturer wants to sell shoes and buy wheat so he needs to sell his shoes and then only he can buy wheat. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained</p>	Eco-pg 39,40	5
30.	<p>Challenges faced by farmers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Stiff competitions with farmers of developed countries. ii. Green revolution promised much but create land degradation. iii. Lack of subsidies and support from our government. 	PG- 42G	5

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv. Lack of modern ways and technology in agriculture. v. Farmers are badly affected by uncertainties of production and market. vi. Small land sizes also create low production of crops. vii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained</p>		
31.	<p>Importance of political parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Political parties frame policies and programs ii. Political parties frame laws iii. Parties form and run governments iv. Parties recruit leaders, train them and then make them ministers to run the government in the way they want. v. Act as opposition: vi. Criticize the government for its failures or wrong policies. vii. Shaping public opinion: viii. They raise and highlight issues. ix. Parties, sometimes also launch movements for the resolution of problems faced by people. x. Access to government machinery and welfare schemes xi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained</p>	Pg-72 DP	5
32.	<p>1830 as the year of great hardship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. First half of 19th century saw enormous increase in population in Europe. ii. Number of job seekers greater than employment. iii. Migration of large population from rural to urban areas. iv. Stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England. v. The aristocracy still enjoyed power privileges. vi. Peasants struggled under burden of Feudal dues. vii. Rise of food prices due to bad harvest. viii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be described.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Nationalism aligned with imperialism became the cause of First World War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire. ii. Intense rivalry among the European powers over trade, 	H-pg 15	5
		H-pg 27	5

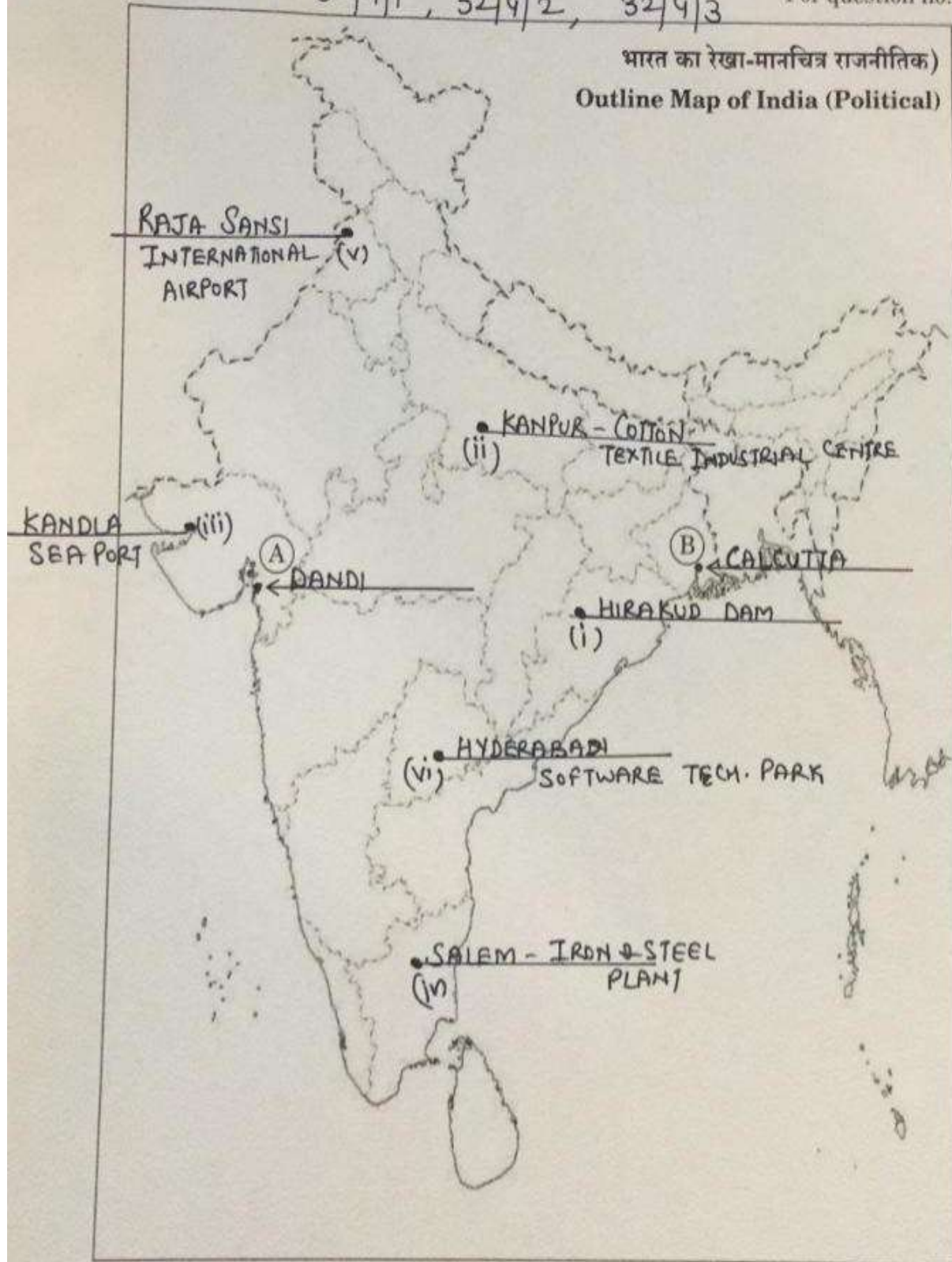
	<p>colonies, naval and military might.</p> <p>iii. The anti-imperial movements that developed everywhere were nationalist.</p> <p>iv. They all struggled to form independent nation state.</p> <p>v. They were inspired by sense of collective national unity.</p> <p>vi. European ideas of nationalism developed their own variety of nationalism.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>To be evaluated as a whole</p>		
33.	<p>Democracy is based on political equality.</p> <p>i. Democracy have formal constitutions</p> <p>ii. They hold elections</p> <p>iii. They have parties</p> <p>iv. They guarantee rights of citizens.</p> <p>v. Promotes equality among citizens</p> <p>vi. Enhances the dignity of the individual</p> <p>vii. Improves the quality of decision making</p> <p>viii. Provides a method to resolve conflict</p> <p>ix. Democracy guarantee right to vote to all citizens</p> <p>x. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five points to be described.</p>	PG-90 DP-	5
34.	<p>Source based question</p> <p>Source A – Foreign trade and the integration of markets</p> <p><i>34.1 How does foreign trade integrate market?</i></p> <p>i) Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets.</p> <p>ii) Producers can sell their products in the markets located in other countries.</p> <p>iii) It helps for expanding the choice of goods beyond domestic market.</p> <p>iv) It is a main channel connecting countries</p> <p>v) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any two points (2)</p> <p>Source B - Globalization</p> <p><i>34.2 How is globalization expanding human activity across regions and continents?</i></p> <p>i. Movement of people from one country to another in search of better income/ jobs/ education.</p> <p>ii. Globalization creates greater opportunities for large markets around the world.</p> <p>iii. countries have more access to capital flows</p>	E-PG 59-67	2+2+1= 5

	<p>iv. technology, human capital, v. cheaper imports and larger export markets vi. Any other relevant point Any two points (2)</p> <p>Source -C World Trade Organization <i>34.3- The actions and methods of the WTO have evoked strong debate. Explain</i></p> <p>i. Rules of WTO forced developing countries to remove trade barriers which is unfair in interest of developing countries. i) Any other relevant point Any one point (1)</p>		
35.	<p>35 a and 35 b - see attached map</p> <hr/> <p>Map for visually impaired candidates</p> <p>35.1 DANDI 35.2 KHEDA 35.3 ODISHA 35.4 ODISHA 35.5 MAHARASHTRA 35.6. TAMIL NADU 35.7 AMRITSAR 35.8 MOHALI</p>	2+4=6	1X6=6

प्रश्न सं. 35 के लिए - 32/4/1, 32/4/2, 32/4/3

For question no.

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)



32/4/2

19

Strictly Confidential: (For Internal and Restricted use only)
Secondary School Examination-2020

Marking Scheme – 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. **Evaluation is a 10-12 days mission for all of us. Hence, it is necessary that you put in your best efforts in this process.**
2. 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 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, marks should be awarded.**
3. 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. 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.
4. Evaluators will mark(\checkmark) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer 'X' be marked. Evaluators will not put right kind of mark while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. **This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.**
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.
8. No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
9. A full scale of marks **0-80** has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
10. 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).
11. 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.
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- 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.
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 - 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.
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13. Any unassessed 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.
14. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
15. 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.
16. The Board permits candidates to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request in an RTI application and also separately as a part of the re-evaluation process on payment of the processing charges.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Genetic revolution/ Provide infrastructue iii. provide non farming jobs iv. Any other relevant point. <p>Any one point</p>		
20.	(A) William I	H-pg 19	1
SECTION - B			
21.	<p>Distribution of power between Centre and State</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The constitution clearly distributes Legislative Powers between State and Union Government. ii. Subjects of National Importance like Foreign affairs/ banking came under union list of Central Government. iii. Subjects of Local importance like Police, Trade came under state government under State list. iv. Subject of common interest like education/ marriage came under Concurrent list of both Centre and State government. v. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	DP-pg 16,17	3
22.	<p>Discrimination faced by women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Indian Parents prefer male child and abort female. ii. The parents do not spend equally on education of girls. iii. Women are paid less than men in various field instead of equal work/ hours. iv. Domestic violence v. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be described</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Changes in castes and caste system in India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Old notions of caste hierarchy are breaking down ii. Due to Economic development. iii. Due to Large scale urbanization. iv. Due to Growth of literacy and education. v. Due to Occupational mobility. vi. Breaking down of old caste hierarchy. vii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be described</p>	DP-pg 42, 43	3
23.	<p>Protection of workers in the unorganized sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. They are often exploited and not paid fair wages. ii. Low and irregular earning. 	PG-32 ECO-pg	3

	<p>iii. Insecure jobs and no other benefits. iv. They are vulnerable people so need economic/ social protection. v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Activities in the private sector</p> <p>i. Ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies. ii. Motive is to earn profit. iii. Work according to price mechanism iv. To get services from private sector we have to pay money to these individuals and companies v. Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO) or Reliance industries Limited (RIL) are privately owned. vi. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	ECO-pg 32	3
24.	<p style="text-align: center;">Railways</p> <p>i. Railways are the principal mode of transport in India. ii. Railways make it possible to conduct multifarious activities like business, transportation of goods. iii. Railways have huge network in India that influence Indian Economy. iv. Railways carry out businesses and various multifarious activities such as pilgrimage tourism, travel, commuting etc. v. Help in the transportation of raw materials from the source to the industries, and the manufactured goods to the market. vi. Help in the linking of the industries with the market and develop them. vii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	G-pg 84	3
25.	<p>Three Flows identified by the economists</p> <p>i. Flow of trade in goods (wheat or clothes). ii. Flow of people (Migration of people in search of employment). iii. Flow of Capital for Short/ Long term investment. iv. Any other relevant point.</p>	H-pg 57	3

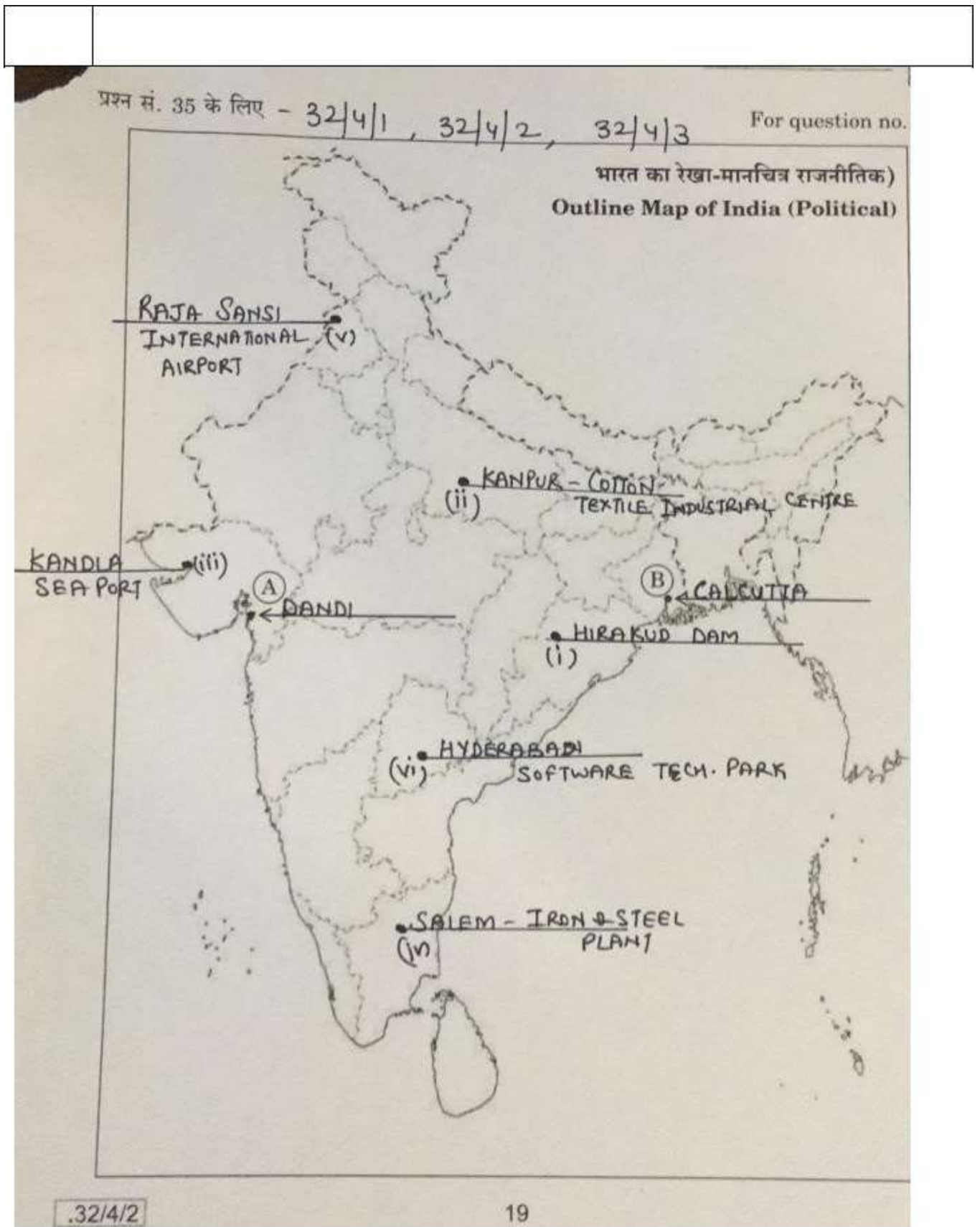
	<p>Any three points to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Textile exports from India</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Finer variety of cotton came only from India. ii. Variety of Indian merchants/ banker were involved in this network of export of trade. iii. They gave advances to weavers/ procured the woven clothes from weaving villages. iv. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	H-pg 89	3
26.	<p>Source Based Question</p> <p><i>26.1 Explain the understanding of swaraj for plantation workers</i></p> <p>Right to move freely in and out of the confined space. (1)</p> <p><i>26.2 Explain the inland immigration act of 1859 as a barrier to freedom of plantation workers.</i></p> <p>Plantation workers were not permitted to have move from tea gardens without permission. (1)</p> <p><i>26.3 Explain the main outcome of the participation of workers in the Non-Cooperation Movement.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. They were caught by the police and brutally beaten up. ii. Any other relevant point <p>Any one (1)</p>	H.Pg-36	1+1+1=3
27.	<p>Industries causes pollution</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Air pollution: It is caused by presence of high proportion of undesirable gase ii. Water pollution: Organic and inorganic industrial wastes and effluents are discharged into rivers. iii. Thermal pollution of water: It occurs when hot water from factories and thermal plants is drained into rivers and ponds before cooling. iv. Land pollution: Dumping of wastes specially glass, harmful chemicals, industrial effluents v. Noise pollution: Industrial and construction activities, machinery, factory equipment etc cause a lot of noise pollution. <p>Any one to be mentioned. (1)</p>	Eco-pg 76, 78	1+2=3

	<p>Measures to minimize</p> <p>(a) Water should be reused and recycled</p> <p>(b) Rainwater should be harvested</p> <p>(c) Use of oil or gas should be made instead of coal in factories to reduce smoke.</p> <p>(d) Generators should be fitted with silencers to reduce noise pollution.</p> <p>(e) Hot water and effluents should be treated before releasing them in rivers and ponds.</p> <p>(g) Any other relevant point. (2)</p> <p>Any two points to be explained</p>		
28.	<p>Importance of equitable distribution of resources</p> <p>i. For a sustained quality of life.</p> <p>ii. To eliminate the difference between rich and poor in the society</p> <p>iii. To reduce poverty</p> <p>iv. To maintain Global Peace.</p> <p>v. To prevent our planet from danger.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Resources for human survival</p> <p>i. Human can transform material into resources and use them.</p> <p>ii. Human beings use resources as raw material to satisfy their needs and comforts.</p> <p>iii. They use them for making clothes, food, construct houses</p> <p>iv. They use energy resources like coal, gases, etc.</p> <p>v. for generating power, electricity or as a fuel to run vehicles, factories etc.</p> <p>vi. Resources help to main quality of life too.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	G-pg 03	3
	SECTION-C		
29.	<p>Democracy is based on political equality.</p> <p>i. Democracy have formal constitutions</p> <p>ii. they hold elections</p> <p>iii. they have parties</p> <p>iv. they guarantee rights of citizens.</p>	DP-pg 90	5

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> v. Promotes equality among citizens vi. Enhances the dignity of the individual vii. Improves the quality of decision making viii. Provides a method to resolve conflict ix. Democracy guarantee right to vote to all citizens. x. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained</p>		
30.	<p>Contribution of agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Agriculture is backbone of Indian Economy. ii. High share of agriculture in Indian GDP. iii. It also generate highest 52% of employment still in India. iv. Modernization of Indian agriculture may support economy in better way. v. Improving rural infrastructure in field of agriculture also supporting our economy. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained</p>	G-pg 43, 44	5
31.	<p>Measures to reduce Limitations of political parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Political parties should keep membership registers. ii. Political parties should hold organizational meeting. iii. Political parties should conduct regular internal elections. iv. Political parties should have their own constitution and followed by its leader. v. Dynastic succession should not be in political parties. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>Ant five points to be explained</p>	DP-pg 86	5
32.	<p>Self Help Groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. They help rural poor/ women to became self-reliant. ii. Regular meetings of SHG's provide platform to discuss social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence. iii. SHG's help borrower to overcome of problem of collateral. iv. They also develop pool of saving. v. They also reduce poverty vi. Create opportunities for self-employment. vii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	Eco-pg 50, 51	5

	<p>Money in everyday life</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Goods are bought and sold with the use of money. ii. Many kinds of services are also exchanged with money. iii. Use of money reduce the need of double coincidence of wants. iv. A person holding money can easily exchange with goods/ services. v. For ex. A shoe manufacturer wants to sell shoes and buy wheat so he needs to sell his shoes and then only he can buy wheat. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained</p>	Eco-pg 39	5
33.	<p>1830 as the year of great hardship</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. First half of 19th century saw enormous increase in population in Europe. ii. Number of job seekers greater than employment. iii. Migration of large population from rural to urban areas. iv. Stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England. v. The aristocracy still enjoyed power privileges. vi. Peasants struggled under burden of Feudal dues. vii. Rise of food prices due to bad harvest. viii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Nationalism aligned with imperialism became the cause of first world war</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire. ii. Intense rivalry among the European powers over trade, colonies, naval and military might. iii. The anti-imperial movements that developed everywhere were nationalist. iv. They all struggled to form independent nation state. v. They were inspired by sense of collective national unity. vi. European ideas of nationalism developed their own variety of nationalism. vii. Any other relevant point. <p>To be evaluated as a whole</p>	H-pg 15	5

34.	<p>Source based question</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Source A – Foreign trade and the integration of markets</p> <p><i>34.1 How does foreign trade integrate market?</i></p> <p>i) Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets.</p> <p>ii) Producers can sell their products in the markets located in other countries.</p> <p>iii) It helps for expanding the choice of goods beyond domestic market.</p> <p>iv) It is a main channel connecting countries</p> <p>v) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any two points (2)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Source B - Globalization</p> <p><i>34.2 How is globalization expanding human activity across regions and continents?</i></p> <p>i. Movement of people from one country to another in search of better income/ jobs/ education.</p> <p>ii. Globalization creates greater opportunities for large markets around the world.</p> <p>iii. countries have more access to capital flows</p> <p>iv. Technology, human capital,</p> <p>v. cheaper imports and larger export markets</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any two points (2)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Source -C World Trade Organization</p> <p><i>34.3- The actions and methods of the WTO have evoked strong debate. Explain</i></p> <p>i. Rules of WTO forced developing countries to remove trade barriers which is unfair in interest of developing countries.</p> <p>i) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any one point (1)</p>	E-PG 59-67	2+2+1= 5
35.	<p>35 A And B - See Attached Map</p> <hr/> <p>Map for Visually Impaired Candidates</p> <p>35.1 Dandi</p> <p>35.2 Kheda</p> <p>35.3 Odisha</p> <p>35.4 Odisha</p> <p>35.5 Maharashtra</p> <p>35.6. Tamil Nadu</p> <p>35.7 Amritsar</p> <p>35.8 Mohali</p>	2+4=6	1X6=6



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Secondary School Examination-2020

**Marking Scheme – SOCIAL SCIENCE
(SUBJECT CODE: 087) (PAPER CODE : 32/5/1)**

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. **Evaluation is a 10-12 days mission for all of us. Hence, it is necessary that you put in your best efforts in this process.**
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8. No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
9. A full scale of marks **0-80** has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
10. 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).
11. 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 a reply.

- 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.
 - 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.
12. 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.
13. Any unassessed 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.
14. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
15. 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.
16. The Board permits candidates to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request in an RTI application and also separately as a part of the re-evaluation process on payment of the processing charges.

Secondary School Examination (March- 2020)

Social Science (087)

Marking Scheme 32/5/1

MM-80

QNO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS SECTION A	PAGE NO.	MARKS
1.	A/ Otto Von Bismarck - Germany	Pg-7 H	1
2.	A/ industrialist were close to the Congress	Pg-66 H	1
3.	Sambad Kaumudi/ Tuhfat-ul-Muwahhidin OR Rashundari Devi	Pg-169 Pg-172 H	1 1
4.	Statue of liberty is personified as women bearing the Torch of Enlightenment in one hand and the Charter of the Rights in the other	Pg-3 H	1
5.	Leaders of Khilafat Committee --Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali	Pg-56 H	1
6.	D/ To suggest Changes in The Functioning of the Constitutional System	Pg- 62 H	1
7.	Johannes Gutenberg OR Marco Polo	Pg-157 Pg-156 H	1 1
8.	Private sector -TISCO	Pg-67 G	1
9.	Commercial crop - Cashewnuts/Cereals/Oilseeds/ Tomatoes/Tobacco/ Tea/Coffee,/Cashews/Rubber/ Coconut-Any one OR Community owned resources -Ponds/ Public Parks,/Playgrounds Any one	Pg-10 Pg-11 G	1 1
10.	Sugar cane – A-75cms B- 21* TO 27*C	Pg-40 G	1
11.	Railways for enhancing pilgrimage -Pilgrim special tourist train/ By providing tourist packages/ By making different Boarding/De-boarding stations/Any other relevant point Any one	Pg-85 G	1
12.	Schemes for promoting Khadi. Govt should promote it by reducing cost of khadi/ by launching of schemes for its promotion/ by providing loan facilities/by supporting	Pg-68 G	1

	weavers/ By encouraging new designs of Khadi/ Any other relevant point		
13.	BSP was formed under the leadership of Kanshiram	Pg-81 DP	1
14.	Economic development in dictatorial regime: Investments in education /infrastructure/ by opening different avenues of economic growth/Any other relevant point Any one	Pg-93 DP	1
15.	Caste system -Occupational mobility/ implementation of laws/ improvement in education/ any other relevant point OR Secularism	Pg-59 DP PG-57	1 1
16.	33% OR State Election Commission	Pg-21 DP PG20	1 1
17.	HDI -Improvement in education, health and standard of living	Pg-13 E	1
18.	A/ only I and II	Pg-64 E	1
19.	A/ Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A	Pg-34 E	1
20.	Credit arrangement -Informal sources of credit /No intervention by Govt. in controlling the credit activities carried out by informal sources	Pg-46 E	1
21.	SECTION-B Ideas of national unity in allied to the ideology of liberalism: i. The abolition of state-imposed restrictions ii. Freedom for the individual iii. Equality of all before the law. iv. The concept of government by consent. v. End of autocracy and clerical privileges vi. A constitution and representative government through parliament. vii. Freedom of markets. viii. Restrictions on the movement of goods and capital. ix. Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.	Pg-9 H	3
22.	Source based question <i>22.1 Analyze any one issue of intense debate around religious lines</i> i. Some criticized existing practices and campaigned for	Pg-121 H	1+2=3

	<p>reform, while others countered the arguments of reformers. These debates were carried out in public and in print.</p> <p>ii. Intense controversies between social and religious reformers and the Hindu orthodoxy over matters like widow immolation, monotheism, Brahmanical priesthood and idolatry.</p> <p>iii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any one point to be explained. (1)</p> <p>22.2 Examine the role of print media in these debates:</p> <p>i. Print spread the new ideas as well as shaped these ideas.</p> <p>ii. It increased public participation in public discussions.</p> <p>iii. Public discussions and expression of views</p> <p>iv. Argumentative ideas were circulated</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any two points to be explained. (2)</p>		
23	<p>Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives:</p> <p>i. Almost everything we use, from a tiny pin to a towering building or a big shop, all are made from minerals.</p> <p>ii. The railway lines and the tarmac (paving) of the roads, our implements and machinery too are made from minerals.</p> <p>iii. Cars, buses, trains, aero planes are manufactured from minerals and run on power recourses derived from the earth.</p> <p>iv. Even the food that we eat contains minerals.</p> <p>v. In all stages of development, human beings have used minerals for their livelihood, decoration, festivities, religious and ceremonial rites.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Occurrence of Minerals:</p> <p>i. In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals may occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints. The smaller occurrences are called veins and the larger are called lodes.</p> <p>ii. In most cases, they are formed when minerals in liquid/molten and gaseous forms are forced upward through cavities towards the earth's surface. They cool and solidify as they rise. Major metallic minerals like tin, copper, zinc and lead etc. are obtained from veins and lodes.</p> <p>iii. In sedimentary rocks a number of minerals occur in beds or layers. They have been formed as a result of deposition,</p>	Pg-50 G	3
		Pg-50,51 G	3

	<p>accumulation and concentration in horizontal strata. For example gypsum, potash salt and sodium salt. These are formed as a result of evaporation especially in arid regions.</p> <p>iv. Another mode of formation involves the decomposition of surface rocks and the removal of soluble constituents, leaving a residual mass of weathered material containing ores. Bauxite is formed this way.</p> <p>v. Certain minerals may occur as alluvial in sands of valley floors and the base of hills. These deposits are called 'placer deposits' and generally contain minerals, which are not corroded by water, Gold, silver, tin and platinum are most important among such minerals.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained</p>		
24	<p>Institutional reforms in agriculture:</p> <p>i. Land ceiling and consolidation of holdings</p> <p>ii. Abolition of zamindari etc.</p> <p>iii. Establishment of Grameen banks, cooperative societies and banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest.</p> <p>iv. Schemes like kisan credit card (KCC), personal accident insurance scheme (PAIS) were introduced.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	Pg-42-43 G	3
25	<p>Nature of Panchayati Raj System in India:</p> <p>i. The constitution was amended in 1992 to make a more effective and powerful three tier system viz. Gram Panchayat , Block Samiti and Zila Parishad .</p> <p>ii. Gram Panchayat is a council consisting of several ward members, often called panch, and a president or sarpanch.</p> <p>iii. They are directly elected by all the adult population living in that ward or village.</p> <p>iv. It is the decision-making body for the entire village.</p> <p>v. The panchayat works under the overall supervision of the gram sabha.</p> <p>vi. All the voters in the village are its members.</p> <p>vii. It has to meet at least twice or thrice to review the performance of the gram panchayat.</p> <p>viii. It is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections.</p> <p>ix. Seats are reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for SCs, STs and OBCs.</p> <p>x. At least one third of all positions are reserved for women.</p> <p>xi. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	Pg-24-25 DP	3

26	<p>Belgium model for the accommodation of diversities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Though the Dutch were in majority in the country, the French and Dutch speaking population was given equal representation in the Central government. ii. Belgium was declared as a Federal state and thus state governments were given important powers. iii. The state governments did not act a subordinate to the Central government. iv. The capital city of Brussels has a separate government. Though the French speaking population was in majority in the city, they accepted equal representation in Brussels. v. This was because the Dutch speaking people has accepted equal representation in the Central government in spite of being in majority. vi. Community government was elected by Dutch, French and German speaking people and looked after educational, language and educational issues. vii. Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Horizontal power sharing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Power is shared among different organs of the government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary. ii. Different organs of the government exercise different powers. iii. Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited powers. iv. This arrangement is called a system of checks and balance. v. Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained. 	Pg-4,5 DP	3
27	<p>Demand deposits considered as money:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. People hold money as deposits with banks. ii. People deposit it with the banks by opening a bank account in their name. iii. Banks accept the deposits and also pay an interest rate on the deposits. iv. In this way people's money is safe with the banks and it earns an interest. v. Demand deposits facility as the essential characteristics of money vi. Any bank depositor can get cheque facility for payment. vii. Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained. 	Pg-40,41 E	3

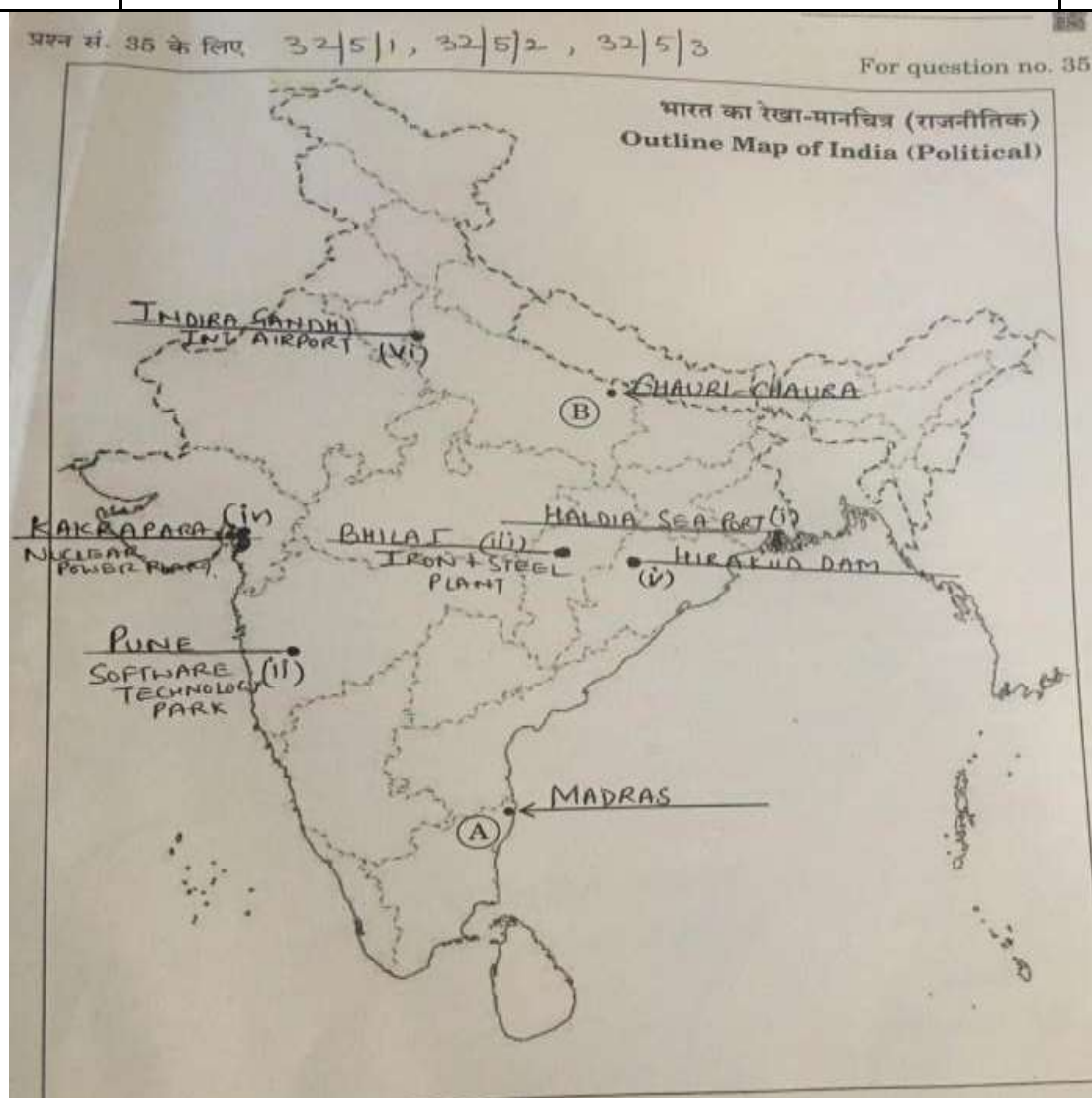
	OR		
	<p>Lenders ask for collateral while lending:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. It works as guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid. ii. If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the asset or collateral to obtain payment. iii. Reduction of exposure in order to do more business with each other when credit limits are under pressure. iv. Possibility to achieve regulatory capital savings by transferring or pledging eligible assets. v. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	Pg-44 E	3
28	<p>Create more employment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. By introducing mega projects like new dam, canals other irrigation projects. ii. By introducing tertiary facilities in an area. iii. To identify, promote and locate industries and services in semi-rural area. iv. It is also possible to set up industries that process vegetables and agricultural produce like potato, sweet potato, rice, wheat, tomato, fruits which can be sold in outside markets. v. By promoting tourism vi. Promotion of regional craft industry vii. Promote new services like IT. Some of these would require proper planning and support from the government. viii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three point to be explained.</p>	Pg-28,29 E	3
29	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION C</p> <p>Role of the Bretton Woods Institution :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. It inaugurated an era of unprecedented growth of trade and incomes for the western industrial nation ii. World trade grew iii. Incomes of people in western countries grew. iv. The growth was stable without fluctuations. v. The unemployment rate reduced vi. There was world wide spread of technology and enterprise. vii. Developing countries were in a hurry to catch up with the advanced industrial countries. viii. Vast amounts of capital, industrial plant and equipment featuring modern technology were developed. ix. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five point to be explained.</p>	Pg- 99,100 H	5

	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>British manufacturers took over the Indian market:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. British manufactures pressurized the government to impose import duties on Indian cotton textiles. ii. Persuaded the East India Company to sell British manufactures in Indians market. iii. Through advertisements; to create interest in the product. iv. Through labels, when Manchester industrialists began selling cloth in India, they put labels on the cloth bundles. v. Images of Indian Gods and Goddesses vi. It was as if the association with gods gave divine approval to the goods being sold. vii. Calendars: manufactures printed calendars to popularize their products. viii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	Pg-100-101 H	5
30	<p>Factors affecting the distribution pattern of the Indian Railways network :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Northern Plain: Development due to level land, high population density and rich agricultural recourses ii. Peninsular region and the Himalayan region; It is a hilly terrain. The railway tracks are laid through low hills, gap or tunnels. iii. Deserts of Rajasthan: It is very difficult to lay railway lines due to sandy plain of western Rajasthan iv. Development not suitable in the Swamps of Gujarat, forested tracts of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Jharkhand v. The contiguous stretch of Sahyadri could be crossed only through gaps or passes. vi. Although the Konkan railway along west coast has been developed but it has also faced a number of problems such as sinking of track in some stretches and landslides. vii. Railways, being the principle of mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India make it possible to conduct multifarious activities like business, sightseeing, pilgrimage etc. viii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five point to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The growing importance of road transport:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Construction cost of roads is much lower than that 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. 	Pg-84,85 G	5
		Pg-82 G	5

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 stations, air and sea ports. vii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>		
31	<p>Political parties: A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government.</p> <p>Need of Political Parties in India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies ii. 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. iii. They needed some ways, to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government could be formed. iv. They needed a mechanism to support or restrain the government, make policies, justify or oppose them. v. Political parties fulfill these needs that every representative government has. vi. We can say that parties are a necessary condition for a democracy. vii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any four points to be explained.</p>	Pg-72,73,74 DP	1+4=5
32	<p>Democracy promotes dignity and freedom of the people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the people. ii. It promotes equality among citizen and hence increases respect for each other among citizen. iii. Respect and freedom have been recognized as the basis of democracy. iv. Freedom and equality to women v. strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunity. vi. Majority minority coordination vii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p> <p>OR</p>	Pg-97,98 DP	5

	<p>Democracy is best suited to produce its own outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Promotes equality and coexistence among citizens. Enhances the dignity and freedom of the individual. Improves the quality of decision making in spite of many economic, political and social problems. Provides a method to resolve conflicts. Allow room to correct mistakes. Believes in discussion, negotiation and shows accountability through transparency. Accommodates social diversities in a better way. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	Pg-90,98 DP	5
33	<p>Money cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Besides income, people also seek things like equal treatment & freedom Security and respect of others. They resent discrimination. One may desire their friendship. Adequate provision of basic health Good educational facilities. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	Pg-11,12 E	5
34	<p>Sources based question:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Source -A- Globalization and the Indian economy</p> <p>34.1 <i>How is the impact of globalization visible on consumers?</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> There is greater choice before consumers who now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several product which is visible through the latest model of digital cameras, mobile phones, television, automobiles etc. Any other relevant point (1) <p style="text-align: center;">Source -B Foreign trade and integration of markets</p> <p>34.2 <i>How does Foreign integrates the markets?</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> With the opening of trade, goods travel from one market to another. This creates opportunity for the produces to reach beyond domestic markets. Choice of goods in the markets rises. any other relevant point (2) <p>34.3 Source -C The struggle for globalization <i>How do people play an important role in the struggle for fair globalization?</i></p>	Pg- 55,59,70 E	1+2+2= 5

	<p>i. Massive campaigns and representation by people's organization have influenced important decision relating to trade and investment at the WTO.</p> <p>ii. People can ask for social justice.</p> <p>any other relevant point (2)</p>		
35	<p>35A and 35 B- SEE FILLED ATTACHED MAP</p> <p>For visually impaired only</p> <p>35.1 Bihar</p> <p>35.2 Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>35.3 Madras (Chennai)</p> <p>35.4 West Bengal</p> <p>35.5 Maharashtra</p> <p>35.6 Gujarat</p> <p>35.7 Odisha</p> <p>35.8 Raja Sansi International Airport, Amritsar</p>		<p>2+4=6</p> <p>1X6=6</p>



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8. No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
9. A full scale of marks **0-80** has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
10. 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).
11. 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 a reply.

- 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.
 - 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.
12. 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.
13. Any unassessed 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.
14. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
15. 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.
16. The Board permits candidates to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request in an RTI application and also separately as a part of the re-evaluation process on payment of the processing charges.

Secondary School Examination (March- 2020)

Social Science (087)

Marking Scheme 32/5/2

MM-80

QNO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS SECTION -A	PAGE NO.	MARK S
1.	Credit arrangement -Informal sources of credit /No intervention by Govt. in controlling the credit activities carried out by informal sources	Pg-46 E	1
2.	A/ Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A	Pg-34 E	1
3.	A/ only I and II	Pg-64 E	1
4.	33% OR State Election Commission	Pg-21 DP PG-20	1 1
5.	Anandmath - Bankim Chander Chattopdhyaya	Pg-17 H	1
6.	Caste system -Occupational mobility/ implementation of laws/ improvement in education/ any other relevant point OR Secularism in India	Pg-59 DP PG-57	1 1
7.	BSP was formed under the leadership of Kanshiram	Pg-81 DP	1
8.	Sugar cane – A-75cms B- 21* TO 27*C	Pg-40 G	1
9.	Railways for enhancing pilgrimage -Pilgrim special tourist train/ By providing tourist packages/ By making different Boarding/De-boarding stations/Any other relevant point Any one	Pg-85 G	1
10.	A/ Otto Von Bismarck - Germany	Pg-7 H	1
11.	HDI -Better education facilities/ better health facilities/ improving per capita income. Any one point	Pg-5,6 E	1
12.	Suggestion to promote jute industry -Mandatory use of jute packaging / reduce the price of jute/ any other relevant point Any one point	Pg- G	1

13.	Economic development in dictatorial regime Investments in education /infrastructure/ by opening different avenues of economic growth/Any other relevant point Any one	Pg-93 DP	1
14.	A/ industrialist were close to the Congress.	Pg-66 H	1
15.	Sambad Kaumudi/ Tuhfat-ul-Muwahhidin OR Rashsundari Devi	Pg-169 Pg-172 H	1 1
16.	Statue of liberty is personified as women bearing the Torch of Enlightenment in one hand and the Charter of the Rights in the other.	PG-1 H	1
17.	D/ To suggest Changes in The Functioning of the Constitutional System.	Pg-62 H	1
18.	Johannes Gutenberg OR Marco Polo	Pg-157 Pg-156 H	1 1
19.	Private sector-TISCO	Pg-67 G	1
20.	Commercial crop - Cashewnuts/Cereals/Oilseeds/ Tomatoes/Tobacco/ Tea/Coffee,/Cashews/Rubber/ Coconut Any one OR Community owned resources -Ponds/ Public Parks,/Playgrounds Any one	Pg-10 Pg-11 G	1 1
21.	SECTION-B Measures and practices: i. The ideas of la parties (the fatherland) and le citizen (the citizen) emphasized the nation of united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution. ii. A new fresh flag, the tricolor was chosen to replace the former royal standard. iii. The estate General was elected by the body of active citizen and renamed the National Assembly. iv. New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation. v. A centralized administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform leave for all citizens within its territory. vi. Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform	Pg-5 H	3

	<p>system of weights and measures was adopted.</p> <p>vii. Regional dialects were discouraged and French became the common language of the nation.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point. Any three to be explained.</p>		
22.	<p>Source Based Question</p> <p><i>22.1 Analyze any one issue of intense debate around religious lines</i></p> <p>i. Different groups confronted the changes happening within colonial society in different ways</p> <p>ii. New interpretations of the beliefs of different religious.</p> <p>iii. Some criticized existing practices and campaigned for reform, while others countered the arguments of reformers. These debates were carried out in public and in print.</p> <p>iv. Intense controversies between social and religious reformers and the Hindu orthodoxy over matters like widow immolation, monotheism, Brahmanical priesthood and idolatry.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained. (1)</p> <p>22.2 Examine the role of print media in these debates:</p> <p>i. Print spread the new ideas as well as shaped these ideas.</p> <p>ii. It increased public participation in public discussions.</p> <p>iii. Public discussions and expression of views</p> <p>iv. Argumentative ideas were circulated</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point. Any to be explained. (2)</p>	Pg-121 H	1+2=3
23.	<p>Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives:</p> <p>i. Almost everything we use, from a tiny pin to a towering building or a big shop, all are made from minerals.</p> <p>ii. The railway lines and the tarmac (paving) of the roads, our implements and machinery too are made from minerals.</p> <p>iii. Cars, buses, trains, aero planes are manufactured from minerals and run on power recourses derived from the earth.</p> <p>iv. Even the food that we eat contains minerals.</p> <p>v. In all stages of development, human beings have used minerals for their livelihood, decoration, festivities, religious and ceremonial rites.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	Pg-50 G	3

	<p>Occurrence of Minerals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals may occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints. The smaller occurrences are called veins and the larger are called lodes. In most cases, they are formed when minerals in liquid/molten and gaseous forms are forced upward through cavities towards the earth's surface. They cool and solidify as they rise. Major metallic minerals like tin, copper, zinc and lead etc. are obtained from veins and lodes. In sedimentary rocks a number of minerals occur in beds or layers. They have been formed as a result of deposition, accumulation and concentration in horizontal strata. For example gypsum, potash salt and sodium salt. These are formed as a result of evaporation especially in arid regions. Another mode of formation involves the decomposition of surface rocks and the removal of soluble constituents, leaving a residual mass of weathered material containing ores. Bauxite is formed this way. Certain minerals may occur as alluvial in sands of valley floors and the base of hills. These deposits are called 'placer deposits' and generally contain minerals, which are not corroded by water, Gold, silver, tin and platinum are most important among such minerals. <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	Pg-50,51 G	3
24.	<p>Technical Reforms:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Green revolution based on the use of package technology. White revolution (Operation Flood) Comprehensive Land Development Plan Provision of crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease. Schemes like kisan credit card(KCC) and personal accident insurance scheme (PAIS) Special weather bulletins and agricultural programme for farmers. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three to be explained.</p>	Pg-43 G	3
25.	<p>Features of Federalism:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government. Different tiers of government govern the same citizen, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration. The jurisdictions of the respective levels of government are specified in the constitution. 	Pg-15 DP	3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv. The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government. v. Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government. vi. Sources of reserve for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy. vii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>		
26.	<p>Belgium model for the accommodation of diversities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Though the Dutch were in majority in the country, the French and Dutch speaking population was given equal representation in the Central government. ii. Belgium was declared as a Federal state and thus state governments were given important powers. iii. The state governments did not act a subordinate to the Central government. iv. The capital city of Brussels has a separate government. Though the French speaking population was in majority in the city, they accepted equal representation in Brussels. v. This was because the Dutch speaking people has accepted equal representation in the Central government in spite of being in majority. vi. Community government also existed in Belgium which was elected by major linguistic groups namely, Dutch, French and German speaking people. This government looked after educational, language and educational issues. vii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Horizontal power sharing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Power is shared among different organs of the government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary. This is horizontal distribution of power because it allows different organs of the government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. ii. Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited powers. iii. In such arrangements, each organ checks the others. That is way, this arrangement is called a system of checks and balances. iv. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	Pg-4,5 DP	3
		Pg-8 DP	3

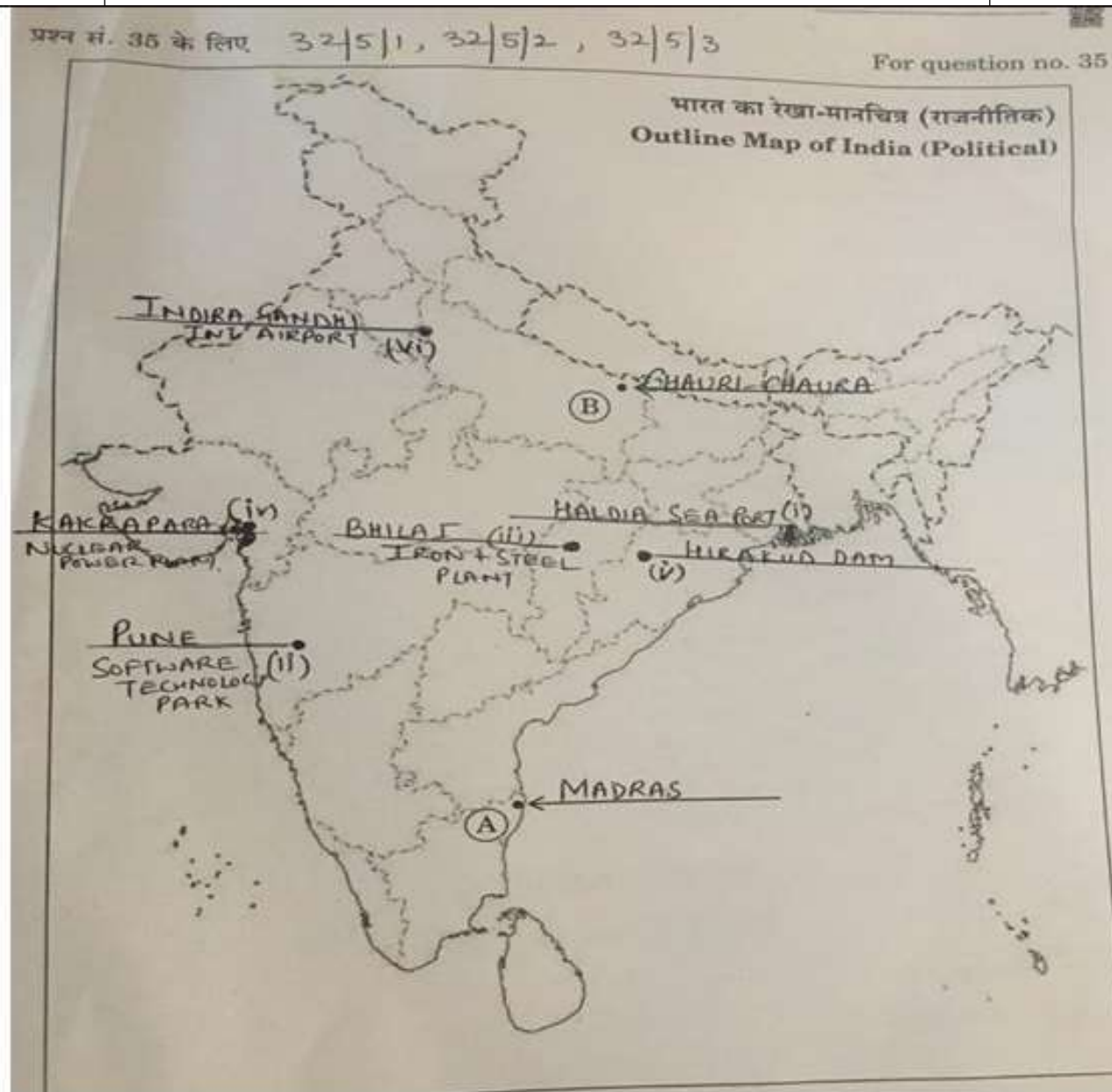
27.	<p>Demand deposits considered as money:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> People hold money as deposits with banks. People deposit it with the banks by opening a bank account in their name. Banks accept the deposits and also pay an interest rate on the deposits. In this way people's money is safe with the banks and it earns an interest. Demand deposits offer another interesting facility. It is this facility which lends it the essential characteristics of money (that of a medium exchange). Any bank depositor can get cheque facility for payment. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Lenders ask for collateral while lending:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It works as guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid. If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the asset or collateral to obtain payment. Reduction of exposure in order to do more business with each other when credit limits are under pressure. Possibility to achieve regulatory capital savings by transferring or pledging eligible assets. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	Pg-40,41 E	3
28.	<p>Save workers from unorganized sector:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Social security to workers. Support from Labour Ministry Provide support for the conversion of unorganized sector to organized sector. Legal action against unfair purchases or export. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	Pg-32 E	3
29.	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION-C</p> <p>Democracy promotes dignity and freedom of the people:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the people. It promotes equality among citizen and hence increases respect for each other among citizen. Respect and freedom have been recognized as the basis of democracy. Freedom and equality to women strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated 	Pg-97,98 DP	5

	<p>castes for equal status and equal opportunity.</p> <p>vi. Majority minority coordination</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five points to be explained.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Democracy is best suited to produce its own outcomes:</p> <p>i. Promotes equality and coexistence among citizens.</p> <p>ii. Enhances the dignity and freedom of the individual.</p> <p>iii. Improves the quality of decision making inspite of many economic, political and social problems.</p> <p>iv. Provides a method to resolve conflicts. Allow room to correct mistakes.</p> <p>v. Believes in discussion, negotiation and shows accountability through transparency.</p> <p>vi. Accommodates social diversities in a better way.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	Pg-90,98	5
30. Sources:	<p style="text-align: center;">Source -A- Globalization and the Indian economy</p> <p>34.1 <i>How is the impact of globalization visible on consumers?</i></p> <p>i. There is greater choice before consumers who now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several product which is visible through the latest model of digital cameras, mobile phones, television, automobiles etc. (1)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Source -B Foreign trade and integration of markets</p> <p>34.2 <i>How does Foreign integrates the markets?</i></p> <p>i. With the opening of trade, goods travel from one market to another. This creates opportunity for the produces to reach beyond domestic markets.</p> <p>ii. Choice of goods in the markets rises. Foreign trade thus results in connecting the markets or markets or integration of markets in different countries. (2)</p> <p>34.3 Source -C The struggle for globalization</p> <p><i>How do people play an important role in the struggle for fair globalization?</i></p> <p>i. Massive campaigns and representation by people’s organization have influenced important decision relating to trade and investment at the WTO.</p> <p>ii. People can ask for social justice.</p> <p>ii. Any other relevant point (2)</p>	Pg-55,59,70 E	1+2+2 =5

31.	<p>Challenges face by Political Parties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Lack of internal democracy. ii. Lack of open and transparent procedures. iii. Dynamics succession. iv. Money and Muscle power. v. No meaningful choice to the people vi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five point to be explained.</p>	Pg-84 DP	5
32.	<p>Factors affecting the distribution pattern of the Indian Railways network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Northern Plain: Level land, high population density and rich agricultural recourses have favoured development of railways in these plains. li Peninsular region and the Himalayan region; It is a hilly terrain. The railway tracks are laid through low hills, gap or tunnels. iiideserts of Rajasthan: on the sandy plain of western Rajasthan too, 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, Orissa and Jharkhand; these are also not suitable for the development of railways. vThe contiguous stretch of Sahyadri could be crossed only through gaps or passes. vi Although the Konkan railway along west coast has been developed but it has also faced a number of problems such as sinking of track in some stretches and landslides. viiRailways, being the principle of mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India make it possible to conduct multifarious activities like business, sightseeing, pilgrimage etc. viiiAny other relevant point. <p>Any five point to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The growing importance of road transport:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Construction cost of roads is much lower than that 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. 	Pg-84,85	5

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 stations, air and sea ports. vii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>		
33.	<p>Importance of sustainable development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. For preserving resources for the future generation. ii. Judicious use of resources as resources are limited iii. By using renewable resources. iv. To control over-usage of resources. v. Non-renewable resources will get exhausted. vi. Fixed stock of resources. vii. To central environment degradation. viii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five to be explained.</p>	Pg-15	5
34.	<p>Role of the Bretton woods institution :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. It inaugurated an era of unprecedented growth of trade and incomes for the western industrial nation ii. World trade grew iii. Incomes of people in western countries grew. iv. The growth was stable without fluctuations. v. The unemployment rate reduced vi. There was world wide spread of technology and enterprise. vii. Developing countries were in a hurry to catch up with the advanced industrial countries. viii. Vast amounts of capital, industrial plant and equipment featuring modern technology were developed. ix. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five point to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>British manufacturers took over the Indian market:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. British manufactures pressurized the government to impose import duties on Indian cotton textiles. ii. Persuaded the East India Company to sell British manufactures in Indians market. iii. Through advertisements; to create interest in the product. iv. Through labels, when Manchester industrialists began selling cloth in India, they put labels on the cloth bundles. v. Images of Indian Gods and Goddesses vi. It was as if the association with gods gave divine approval to the 	<p>Pg-99,100 H</p> <p>Pg-100-101 H</p>	<p>5</p> <p>5</p>

	<p>goods being sold.</p> <p>vii. Calendars: manufactures printed calendars to popularize their products.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained.</p>		
35.	<p>35A and 35 B- SEE FILLED ATTACHED MAP For visually impaired only</p> <p>35.1 Bihar</p> <p>35.2 Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>35.3 Madras (Chennai)</p> <p>35.4 West Bengal</p> <p>35.5 Maharashtra</p> <p>35.6 Gujarat</p> <p>35.7 Odisha</p> <p>35.8 Raja Sansi International Airport, Amritsar</p>	<p>2+4=6</p> <p>1X6=6</p>	



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Secondary School Examination-2020

**Marking Scheme – SOCIAL SCIENCE
(SUBJECT CODE: 087) (PAPER CODE : 32/5/3)**

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. **Evaluation is a 10-12 days mission for all of us. Hence, it is necessary that you put in your best efforts in this process.**
2. 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 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, marks should be awarded.**
3. 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. 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.
4. Evaluators will mark(\checkmark) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer 'X' be marked. Evaluators will not put right kind of mark while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. **This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.**
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.
8. No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
9. A full scale of marks **0-80** has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
10. 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).
11. Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-
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 - Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.
 - Wrong totaling of marks awarded on a reply.

- Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.
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 - Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page.
 - Wrong grand total.
 - Marks in words and figures not tallying.
 - 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.
12. 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.
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14. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
15. 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.
16. The Board permits candidates to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request in an RTI application and also separately as a part of the re-evaluation process on payment of the processing charges.

Secondary School Examination (March- 2020)

Social Science (087)

Marking Scheme 32/5/3

MM-80

QNO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	PAGE NO.	MARKS
SECTION- A			
1.	Sugar cane – A-75cms B- 21* TO 27*C	Pg-40 G	1
2.	Commercial crop- Cashewnuts/Cereals/Oilseeds/ Tomatoes/Tobacco/ Tea/Coffee,/Cashews/Rubber/ Coconut-Any one OR Community owned resources- Ponds/ Public Parks,/Playgrounds Any one	Pg-10 Pg-11 G	1 1
3.	Private sector-TISCO	Pg-67 G	1
4.	Johannes Gutenberg OR Marco Polo	Pg- 157 PG- 156 H	1 1
5.	Association formed by Dr B R Ambedkar- Depressed Class Association	Pg-68 H	1
6.	BSP was formed under the leadership of Kanshiram	Pg-81 DP	1
7.	Credit arrangement- Informal sources of credit /No intervention by Govt. in controlling the credit activities carried out by informal sources	Pg-46 E	1
8.	A/ Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A	Pg-34 E	1
9.	A/ only I and II	Pg-64 E	1
10.	HDI- Better education facilities/ better health facilities/ improving per capita income. Any one point	Pg-5,6 E	1
11.	Suggestion to improve postal system- Use of Technology in Postal System /Any other relevant point.	Pg-84 G	1
12.	Use of natural gas: i. Giving subsidy for using Natural gas. ii. Making people aware about to importance of using this clean	Pg-60 G	1

	energy. iii. Making it accessible to public. iv. Any other relevant point. Any one point.		
13.	33% OR State Election Commission	Pg-21 DP PG20	1 1
14.	Caste system -Occupational mobility/ implementation of laws/ improvement in education/ any other relevant point OR Secularism	Pg-59 DP PG-56	1 1
15.	A/ industrialist were close to the Congress	Pg-66 H	1
16.	Statue of liberty is personified as women bearing the Torch of Enlightenment in one hand and the Charter of the Rights in the other	Pg-3 H	1
17.	D/ To suggest Changes in The Functioning of the Constitutional System	Pg-62 H	1
18.	Sambad Kaumudi/ Tuhfat-ul-Muwahhidin OR Rashsundari Devi	Pg-169 Pg-172 H	1 1
19.	Economic development in dictatorial regime: Investments in education /infrastructure/ by opening different avenues of economic growth/Any other relevant point Any one	Pg-93 DP	1
20.	A/ Otto Von Bismarck - Germany	Pg-7 H	1
21.	Section -B Role played by culture in creating the idea of the nation: i. Romanticism was a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment. ii. Romantic artists and poets generally criticized the glorification of reason and science and focused instead of emotions, intuitions and mystical feelings. iii. Their effort was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation. iv. Romantics like Johann Gottfried Herder claimed that German culture was to be discovered among the common people- das	Pg-13,15	3

	Any three points to be explained		
23.	<p>Source –</p> <p>a. Intense debates around religious issues: <i>Analyze any one issue of intense debate around religious lines</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Different groups confronted the changes happening within colonial society in different ways New interpretations of the beliefs of different religious. Some criticized existing practices and campaigned for reform, while others countered the arguments of reformers. These debates were carried out in public and in print. Intense controversies between social and religious reformers and the Hindu orthodoxy over matters like widow immolation, monotheism, Brahmanical priesthood and idolatry. Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained. (1) <p>b. Examine the role of print media in these debates:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Print spread the new ideas as well as shaped these ideas. It increased public participation in public discussions. Public discussions and expression of views Argumentative ideas were circulated Any other relevant point. Any to be explained. (2) 	Pg-121 H	1+2=3
24.	<p>Features of Rabi cropping season in India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sown in winter from October to December. Harvested in summer from April to June. Wheat, Barley, peas are some important crops. Main states-Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand etc. Availability of participation during winter months due to western temperate enforces helps in the success of rabi crops. Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained. 	Pg-36	3
25.	<p>Key features of Federalism in India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The provisions of the constitution of India provide a three-tier government in the country namely central government, state government and local self governments. These different tiers enjoy separate jurisdiction. The constitution clearly provided a threefold distribution of legislative powers between the union government and the state 	Pg-16,17	3

	<p>governments. There are three lists for this: union list, state list and concurrent list.</p> <p>iv. Union list includes subjects of national importance such as defence, foreign affairs, banking etc. and the union government alone can make laws on these subjects. State list contains subjects of state and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agricultural etc. and the state government alone can make laws on these subjects.</p> <p>v. The sharing of power between the union and the state is basic to the structure of the constitution.</p> <p>vi. The parliament cannot on its own change this arrangement.</p> <p>vii. In case of any dispute about the division of powers, the High Courts and the Supreme Court make a decision.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.</p>		
26.	<p>Demand deposits considered as money:</p> <p>i. People hold money as deposits with banks.</p> <p>ii. People deposit it with the banks by opening a bank account in their name.</p> <p>iii. Banks accept the deposits and also pay an interest rate on the deposits.</p> <p>iv. In this way people's money is safe with the banks and it earns an interest.</p> <p>v. Demand deposits offer another interesting facility. It is this facility which lends it the essential characteristics of money (that of a medium exchange). Any bank depositor can get cheque facility for payment.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Lenders ask for collateral while lending:</p> <p>i. It works as guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid.</p> <p>ii. If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the asset or collateral to obtain payment.</p> <p>iii. Reduction of exposure in order to do more business with each other when credit limits are under pressure.</p> <p>iv. Possibility to achieve regulatory capital savings by transferring or pledging eligible assets.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.</p>	Pg-40,41 E	3
27.	Belgium model for the accommodation of diversities:	Pg-4,5	3

	<p>Though the Dutch were in majority in the country, the French and Dutch speaking population was given equal representation in the Central government.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Belgium was declared as a Federal state and thus state governments were given important powers. ii. The state governments did not act a subordinate to the Central government. iii. The capital city of Brussels has a separate government. Though the French speaking population was in majority in the city, they accepted equal representation in Brussels. iv. This was because the Dutch speaking people has accepted equal representation in the Central government in spite of being in majority. v. Community government also existed in Belgium which was elected by major linguistic groups namely, Dutch, French and German speaking people. This government looked after educational, language and educational issues. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Horizontal power sharing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Power is shared among different organs of the government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary. This is horizontal distribution of power because it allows different organs of the government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. ii. Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited powers. iii. In such arrangements, each organ checks the others. That is way, this arrangement is called a system of checks and balances. iv. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	Pg-8 DP	3
28.	<p>Reforms to improve Public Sector:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. More investment by government at grass root. ii. More banks and cooperatives. iii. Infrastructural development at grass root. iv. Health and education profits at grass root. v. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	PG-34 E	3

SECTION - C			
29.	<p>Sources:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Source -A- Globalization and the Indian economy:</p> <p>34.1 <i>How is the impact of globalization visible on consumers?</i></p> <p>i. There is greater choice before consumers who now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several product which is visible through the latest model of digital cameras, mobile phones, television, automobiles etc. (1)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Source -B Foreign trade and integration of markets:</p> <p>34.2 <i>How does Foreign integrates the markets?</i></p> <p>i. With the opening of trade, goods travel from one market to another. This creates opportunity for the produces to reach beyond domestic markets.</p> <p>ii. Choice of goods in the markets rises. Foreign trade thus results in connecting the markets or markets or integration of markets in different countries. (2)</p> <p>34.3 Source -C The struggle for globalization: <i>How do people play an important role in the struggle for fair globalization?</i></p> <p>i. Massive campaigns and representation by people's organization have influenced important decision relating to trade and investment at the WTO.</p> <p>ii. People can ask for social justice. any other relevant point (2)</p>	Pg- 55,59, 70 E	1+2+2= 5
30.	<p>Factors affecting the distribution pattern of the Indian Railways network :</p> <p>i. Northern Plain: Level land, high population density and rich agricultural recourses have favoured development of railways in these plains.</p> <p>ii. Peninsular region and the Himalayan region; It is a hilly terrain. The railway tracks are laid through low hills, gap or tunnels.</p> <p>iii. Deserts of Rajasthan: on the sandy plain of western Rajasthan too, It is very difficult to lay railway lines which has hindered the development of railways.</p> <p>iv. Swamps of Gujarat, forested tracts of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Jharkhand; these are also not suitable for the development of railways.</p> <p>v. The contiguous stretch of Sahyadri could be crossed only through gaps or passes.</p> <p>vi. Although the Konkan railway along west coast has been developed but it has also faced a number of problems such as sinking of track in some stretches and landslides.</p> <p>vii. Railways, being the principle of mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India make it possible to conduct multifarious activities like business, sightseeing, pilgrimage etc.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point.</p>	Pg- 84,85 G	5

	<p>Any five point to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The growing importance of road transport:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Construction cost of roads is much lower than that 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 stations, air and sea ports. vii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	Pg-82 G	5
31.	<p>Role of political parties:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Parties contest election. ii. Parties mobilize public opinion. iii. Parties put forward policies and programmes. iv. Parties participate in decision making. v. Parties form and run government. vi. Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes. vii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five to be explained.</p>	Pg-74 DP	5
32.	<p>Role of the Bretton woods institution:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. It inaugurated an era of unprecedented growth of trade and incomes for the western industrial nation ii. World trade grew iii. Incomes of people in western countries grew. iv. The growth was stable without fluctuations. v. The unemployment rate reduced vi. There was world wide spread of technology and enterprise. vii. Developing countries were in a hurry to catch up with the advanced industrial countries. viii. Vast amounts of capital, industrial plant and equipment featuring modern technology were developed. ix. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five point to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	Pg-99,100 H	5

