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Secondary School Examination-2020

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

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.
 - 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 32/1/2

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 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 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.</p> <p>(i) By enhancing their political representation (ii) By empowering them through education. (iii) Through legal rights</p>	DP(44)	1

	<p>(iv) Any other relevant point. Any one point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Ways to create Communal harmony</p> <p>(i) By enhancing the feeling of national integration among people</p> <p>(ii) Communal Prejudices and Propaganda needs to be eradicated in everyday life.</p> <p>(ii) Any other relevant point</p>	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.	<u>Veto:</u> It is the power to unilaterally stop any bill.	H(99)	1
	OR <u>Carding:</u> It is a process in which fibers such as cotton or wool are prepared prior to spinning.	H(106)	1
14.	Japan	H(154)	1
	OR Bible	H(157)	1
15.	Types of Resources: A- On the basis of Origin B- On the Basis of Exhaustibility	G(1)	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
16.	Oldest artificial Sea port of India: Chennai	G(88)	1
	OR Deepest, landlocked and well protected Sea Port: Vishakhapatnam	G(88)	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

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 (ii) Raw material can reach factories faster. (iii) The movement of the finished goods from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport. (iv) Mobility of labour force also increases. (v) Some people are engaged in facilitating the movements are known as traders who make the products come to the consumers by transportation (vi) Today, the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient & fast moving transport. (v) hey easily and quickly transport men and material from one place to another. (vi)They provide immediate relief in times of war & calamities (vii)Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained</p>	G(81)	3
25.	<p>Effects of Population growth in England :</p> <p>i. Increase the demand of food grain in Britain ii. Urban Centres expanded iii. Effect on Corn laws. iv. Food was imported in Britain. v. Pushing up food grain prices vi. Any other relevant point 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 (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 manufactures in Indian markets (iv) Export of British cotton goods increased in the early 19th Century (v) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained</p>	H(81)	3
		H(116)	3

	<p>development plans.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be described</p>		
29.	<p style="text-align: center;">Section -C</p> <p>Source A- Production across countries</p> <p>29.1 <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.</p> <p>(ii) Helps in the integration of world markets</p> <p>(iii) multinational corporations may also outsource their production processes, often to lesser developed nations to reduce costs.</p> <p>(iv) Flows of information are also.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any one point to be explained. (1)</p> <p>Source B- Foreign trade and integration of markets:</p> <p>29.2 <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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(iii) Impact of the goods produced in another country is also one of the way is expanding the choice of goods.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any two points to be explained. (2)</p> <p>Source C- Impact of globalization in India.</p> <p>29.3 <i>How is globalization beneficial for consumers?</i></p> <p>(i) Greater choice before the consumers.</p> <p>(ii) Improved quality.</p> <p>(iii) Lower prices for several products.</p> <p>(iv) People enjoying higher standards of living than was possible earlier.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any two points to be explained. (2)</p>	E(Pg-56,5966)	1+2+2=5

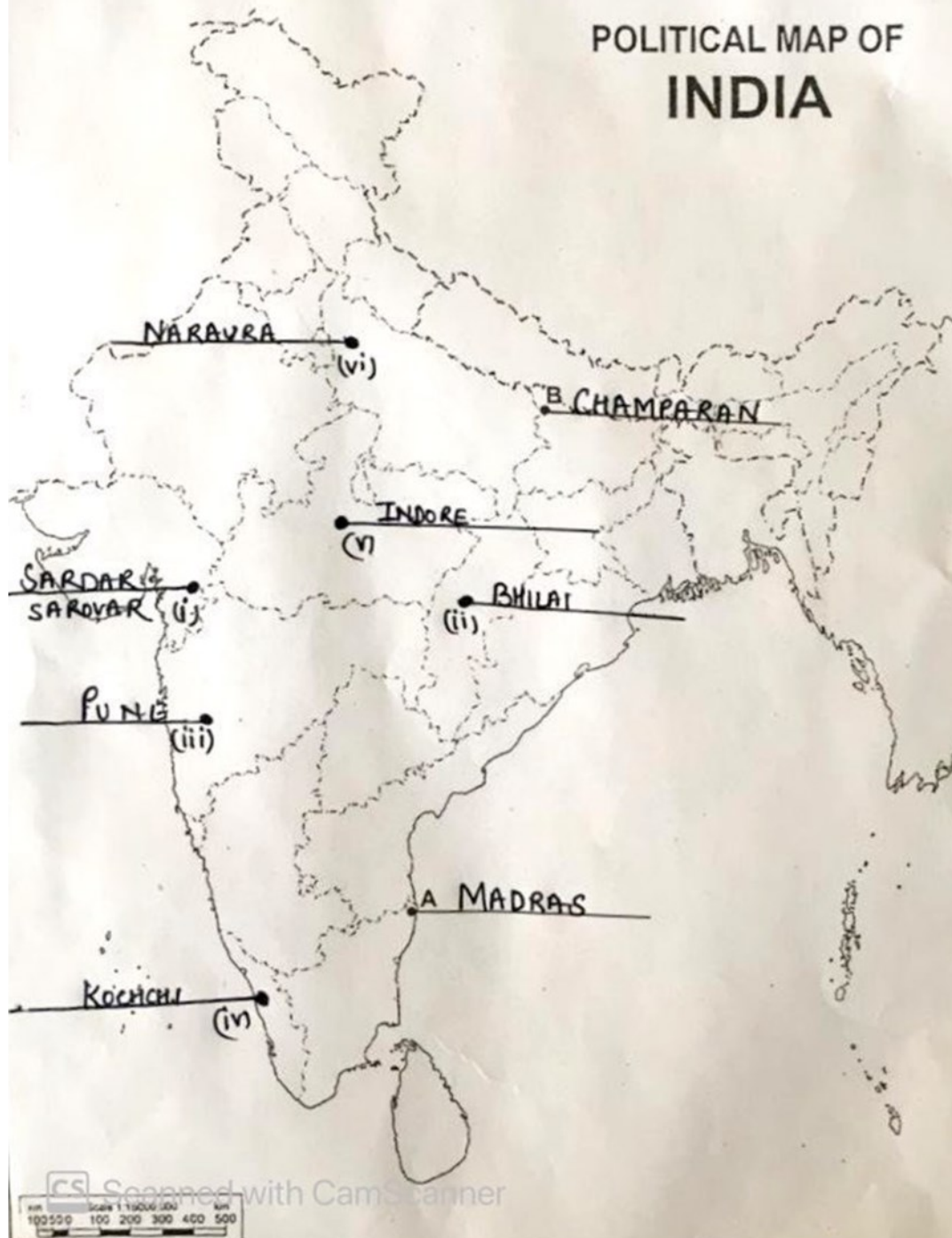
30.	Features of plantation farming: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Plantation forming is a type of commercial farming. ii) Single crop farming. iii) Required large area. iv) The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry. v) Required range of laborer. vi) All the products are used as raw material in respective industries. vii) Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	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 <p>Any five points to be described.</p>	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 <p>Any five points to be explained with examples.</p>	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