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

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

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 effortsin 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($\sqrt{\ }$) 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 32/2/2

MM-80

QNO	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	PAGE	MARKS
	Section -A	NO.	
1.	d / Russia was given German confederation of 39 states.	H-11	1
2.	Begar- Labour that were forced to work without payment.	H-59	1
3.	Difference between Organized and Unorganized Sector	E-30	1
	Organized Sector		
	i. Employment are regular.		
	ii. Rules and regulations are followed.		
	iii. Paid leave, Provident fund gratuity given.		
	(Any one to be explained)		
	Unorganized Sector		
	i. Employment are not regular.		
	ii. Rules and regulations are not followed.		
	iii. Paid leave, Provident fund not gratuity given.		
	(Any one to be explained)		
	OR		
	Disguised unemployment	E-26	1
	In an activity when more people are engaged than required it comes		
	under disguised employment: It is also known as underemployment.		
4.	Measures for the development of secondary sector	E-20	1
	I Adoption of new and advance technology.		
	ii. In service training programs.		
	iii. Incentives to be provided by the government to promote secondary		
	sector.		
	iv. Any other relevant point.		
	(Any one of the above)		
5.	Table based question	E-7	1
	Kerala		
6.	d / a girl from a rich urban (iv)she gets as much freedom as her	E-4	1
	brother.		
7.	Women equality	D.P-43	1
	i. The laws made by the government for equal wages to Men and		
	Women in all areas of work should be followed strictly.		
	ii. Any other relevant point		
	OR		
	Family laws	D.D. 46	
	i. Family laws made by all religions should not do any type of	D.P-46	1

	11 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	
	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)		
8.		D.P-8	1
	(d)/ Union govern ment, State Government and local bodies.		
9.	Kandla was the major sea port developed soon after independence	G-88	1
	OR		
	Kolkata is an inland riverine major sea port of India.	G-88	1
10.	<u> </u>	G-61	1
11.	3	H-154	1
11.	Japan printed the Buddinst Diamond Suda in 606 AD.	11-13-	1
12	Tariff- Tax imposed on a country's imports from rest of the world.	H-100	1
12.	OR	11-100	1
	_	H-122	1
	Fly shuttle- It is a mechanical device used for weaving, moved by	Π-122	1
12	means of ropes and pullies.	D.D.C	
	(b) / Dutch and French	D.P-2	1
14.		D.P-3	1
	able to rule a country in whichever way it wants, by disregarding the		
	wishes and needs of the minority.		
		H-168	1
15.	Fill in the blank- Portuguese		1
	OR	H-168	1
	Tamil		
16.	(a)/ They were cheap and small books	H-162	1
17.	a) Print popularized the ideas of the enlightened thinkers.	H-163	1
18.	Fill in the blanks	G-2	1/2 +1/2=1
100	A- Community Resource		/2 1/2—1
	B- Individual Resource		
10	(c) /Bauxite Mines (iii) Odisha	G-55	1
	Fill in the blanks		
20.	Jaisalmer	G-62	1
21.	SECTION-B		
	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.		3
	iv. Minimum wages cut.	E-30-31	
	i. Fixed hours of work.		
	ii. Any other relevant point		
	(To be assessed as a whole)		
	OR	1	
	All services are not growing equally		
	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	E-25	3
	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.		
	(iv) Any other relevant point (To be assessed as a whole)		
22			
22.	Major problems faced by Jute Industries in India	G-70	2
	i. Stiff competition in the international market from synthetic	G-70	3
	substitutes.		
	ii. High cost of production.		
	iii. Storage of raw Jute.		
	iv. Shortage of Power Supply.		
	v. Growth of Jute mills in Bangladesh and loss of foreign marke.		
	vi. Emergence of substitute goods against gunny bags and loss of		
	demand for jute goods both at home and abroad.		
	vii. Any other relevant point.		
	(Any three to be described.)		
	OR		
	Factors affecting location of industries in a region.		
	i. Availability of raw material.		
	ii. Availability of cheap labour.	G-66	
	iii. Availability of Capital		3
	iv. Availability of Power		
	v.Close proximity to Market		
	(Any three points to be described.)		
	NOTE IS A SECOND OF THE SECOND		
	NOTE - if any examinee doesn't attempt question number 22 in English		
22	Version, he/she may be given full marks (3 marks)		
23.	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.	D.P-16	3
	(Any three points to be described.)		
24.			
	Advancement of International trade		
1	i. It is considered as the economic barometer of a country.		
1	ii. Export and import are the components of a trade.		
1	iii. When the value of export exceeds than value of import it is called		
1	favourable balance of trade.		
1	iv. International trade helps in earning foreign exchange.	G-91	3
1	v. India has trade relations with all major trading blocks of the world.		
1	vi. Any other relevant point.		
1	(Any three to be described.)		
1			
			1

25.			
	Source based question		
	25.1 Weapon of Mahatma Gandhi to fight against British Empire. (1)		
	(i) Non-Cooperation movement.		
	25.2 British Survived in India (1)		
	(i) Because of Co-operation of Indians.		
	25.3 Gandhiji's Ideas for making Non-Cooperation movement. (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.		
	(iv) Any other relevant point (Any one to be explained)	H-57	
			1+1+1=3
26.	Three effects of scraping Corn laws in Britain		
	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.	H-81	3
	(Any three to be explained)		
	OR		
	Reasons of Silk and Cotton goods dominance		
	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)	H-113	3
	, J		
27.	Ways to improve environmental sustainability		
	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 egsolar 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.)		3
		E-15	
<u> </u>	Δ		

28.	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.	D D 45	
	iv. Special appeal to the interests or emotions of voters of one religion in preference to others.	D.P-47	3
	vi. Sometimes communication can cause communal violence, riots and		
	massacre. vii any other point		
	(Any three points to be described.)		
	OR		
	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. women are not given proper attention.	D.P-44	3
	v. A bill for reservation of one-third of seats in Lok Sabha for women is		
	pending for more than one decade.		
	vi. Any other relevant point (Any three points to be described.)		
	in this case the point (this whee points to be described.)		
29.	SECTION-C		
	Role of Otto-Von Bismarck		
	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.		5
	Vii The currency, banking, legal and judicial system in Germany were	H-19	J
	modernized.		
	vii. Any other relevant point. (To be assessed as a whole) OR		
	vii. Any other relevant point. (To be assessed as a whole)		
	vii. Any other relevant point. (To be assessed as a whole) OR		
	vii. Any other relevant point. (To be assessed as a whole) OR Role of Giuseppe Mazzini		
	vii. Any other relevant point. (To be assessed as a whole) OR Role of Giuseppe Mazzini i. Giuseppe Mazzini was an Italian Revolutionary.		
	vii. Any other relevant point. (To be assessed as a whole) OR Role of Giuseppe Mazzini i. Giuseppe Mazzini was an Italian Revolutionary. ii. He has sought to put together a programme for a united		

	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.	H-20	5
	vii. Any other relevant point.	11-20	
	(To be assessed as a whole)		
20			
30.	Distinguish between Primitive Subsistence and Commercial		
	farming Deimitive Subsistance Forming		
	Primitive Subsistence Farming		
	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		
	viAny other relevant point		
	Commercial Forming		
	Commercial Farming		
	i. Single crop is grown in large area.		
	ii. New technology is used in this type of farming.	G 24 25	
	iii. Higher doses of chemical fertilizers, HYV seeds, insecticides used.	G-34-35	5
	iv. Capital intensive inputs and done with migrant labours.		
	v. large production Any other relevant point		
	Any other relevant point		
31.	Features of Bharatiya Janta Party		
	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	H-80	5
	(To be assessed as a whole .)		
22	Course based question		
32.	Source based question		
	Source A- Accountable, Responsive and Legitimate government.		
	32.1 How does democratic government develop mechanism for		
	citizens to be the part of political decision making?		
	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)	1	
	iii) any other relevant point Anyone point to be explained		

	Source B- Economic growth and development		
	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 government 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	DP	(1+2+2=
	discriminated castes and minorities by providing them equal status and	91, 93,	5)
	equal opportunities. Example - Untouchability has been abolished by law.	97	
	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.	E-48	5
	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	E-51	5
	for availing loan from the bank.		
		1	

	ai I am is siran andhanama af amann a-1:-1:	T	1
	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.		
	(Any five to be described.)		
	(To be assessed as a whole)		
	(10 be assessed as a whole)		
34.	Effects of Globalization		
	i. Globalization has caused greater competition among both local and		
	foreign producers.		
	ii. There is greater choice before consumers to enjoy improve quality		
	and lower prices of several goods.		
	iii. People now a days enjoy much higher standard of living.		
	iv. MNCs have increased their investments in India.		
	v. Several top Indian companies have been benefitted from increased		
	competition.	T (0	
	vi. Globalization has enabled some large Indian companies to emerge	E-67-68	5
	as MNCs eg Tata motors, Infosys, Ranbaxy etc		
	vii. Any other relevant point.		
	(Any five points to be explained.)		
35.	For 35 a and 35- see filled attached map		
	For visually impaired candidates		2+4=6
	35.1 Punjab		
	35.2 Ahmedabad		
	35.3 Madras		
	35.4 Uttarakhand		
	35.5 Chhattisgarh		
	35.6 Karnataka		1x6=6
	35.7 Uttar Pradesh		
	35.8 Tamil Nadu		

