

Strictly Confidential: (For Internal and Restricted use only)
Secondary School Term II Examination, 2022
Marking Scheme – SUBJECT NAME (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.
2. **“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its’ leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under IPC.”**
3. Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one’s own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. **However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness 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.**
4. 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.
5. 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.**
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.
9. No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.

10. A full scale of marks _____(example 0-40 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
11. Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e. 8 hours every day and evaluate 30 answer books per day in main subjects and 35 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines). This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.
12. 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 totalling 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 totalling on the title page.
 - Wrong totalling 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.
13. 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.
14. 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.
15. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
16. Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totalled and written in figures and words.
17. 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.

MARKING SCHEME

Secondary School Examination TERM–II, 2022

SOCIAL SCIENCE (Subject Code–087)

[Paper Code : 32/3/2]

Maximum Marks : 40

Q. No.	EXPECTED ANSWER / VALUE POINTS	Marks
	SECTION—A (Very Short Answer-type Questions)	2×5 =10
1.	<p>Mention any two impacts of the First World War on Indian economy.</p> <p>(i) The war created a new economic situation. (ii) It led to a huge increase in defence expenditure and increasing taxes. (iii) Customs duties were raised. (iv) Income tax introduced. (v) Through the war years prices increased—doubling between 1913 and 1918. (vi) Leading to extreme hardship for the common people. (vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any two points to be mentioned.) PG–54 H</p>	1×2=2
2.	<p>Examine any two major challenges faced by the sugar industry.</p> <p>(i) The seasonal nature of the industry. (ii) Old and inefficient methods of production. (iii) Transport delay in reaching cane to factories. (iv) The need to maximise the use of bagasse. (v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any two points to be examined.) PG–68 G</p>	1×2= =2
3	<p>Analyse the situation in which credit pushes the borrower into a situation from which recovery is very painful.</p> <p>(i) Sometimes due to crop failure loan repayment is difficult. (ii) One has to sell part of the land to repay the loan. (iii) Credit, instead of helping leads to worsening the condition of the borrower. (iv) Push the borrower in debt-trap. (v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Note: Examples from any other field may also be considered.</p> <p>(Any two points to be analysed.) PG–46 E</p>	1×2=2
4	<p>Which two conditions democracy must fulfil in order to achieve a harmonious social life?</p> <p>(i) Minority and majority must work together.</p>	1×2=2

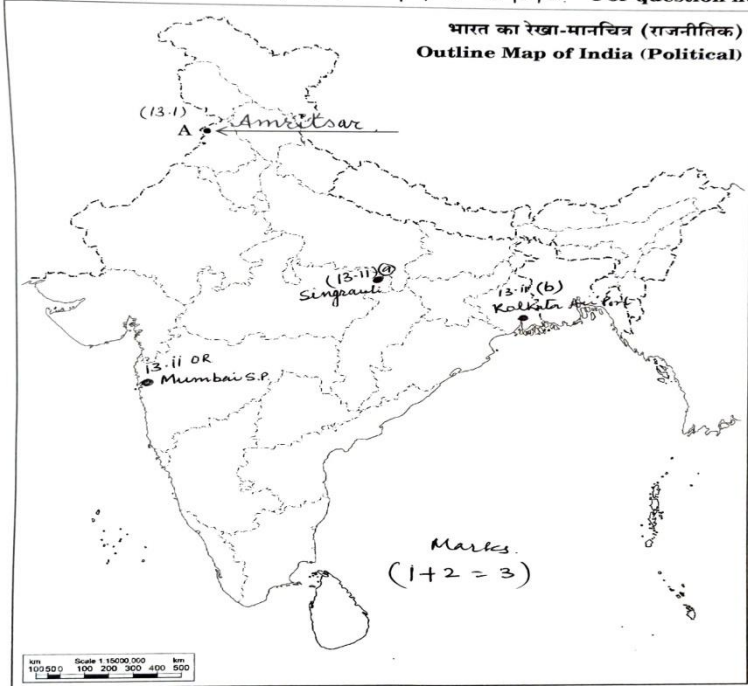
	<p>(ii) Majority does not become rule by majority community.</p> <p>(iii) Democratic rule needs to be accommodative.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any two points to be mentioned.)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PG-97 DP</p>																					
5	<p>Read the following table and answer the questions that follow :</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Table : Indian Railway Track</p> <table><tr><th>GAUGE IN METERS</th><th>Route(Km)</th><th>Running Track(Km)</th><th>Total Track(Km)</th></tr><tr><td>Broad Gauge</td><td>46,807</td><td>66,754</td><td>88,547</td></tr><tr><td>Metre Gauge</td><td>13,209</td><td>13,976</td><td>16,489</td></tr><tr><td>Narrow Gauge</td><td>3,124</td><td>3,129</td><td>3,450</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>63,221</td><td>83,859</td><td>1,08,486</td></tr></table> <p>Resource : 2017-18, Ministry of Railways, Government of India</p> <p>5.1 Which gauge covers maximum of track length in hill areas in India? Narrow Gauge</p> <p>5.2 Which gauge has the highest length in India? Broad Gauge(track length 1,17,560)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PG-88 G</p>	GAUGE IN METERS	Route(Km)	Running Track(Km)	Total Track(Km)	Broad Gauge	46,807	66,754	88,547	Metre Gauge	13,209	13,976	16,489	Narrow Gauge	3,124	3,129	3,450	Total	63,221	83,859	1,08,486	1+1=2
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	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION—B</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Short Answer-type Questions)</p>	3×3=9																				
6	<p>“Democracy’s ability to generate its own support is itself an outcome that cannot be ignored.” Analyse the statement with examples.</p> <p>(i) Democracy is a transparent and legitimate government.</p> <p>(ii) It ensures that decision-making will be based on norms and procedure.</p> <p>(iii) Every citizen has the right and means to examine the process of decision-making.</p> <p>(iv) Democratic governments are accountable.</p> <p>(v) People have the right to choose their rulers.</p> <p>(vi) Democracy gives its citizens the right to information.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be analysed)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PG-91 DP</p>	1×3=3																				
7.	<p>“Mahatma Gandhi launched a more broad-based movement in India by joining Khilafat Andolan.” Explain the statement with any three arguments in the context of the Non-Cooperation Movement.</p> <p>(i) The First World War had ended with the defeat of Ottoman Turkey.</p> <p>(ii) Harsh Peace Treaty was imposed on the Ottoman emperor (the Khalifa).</p>	1×3=3																				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iii) To defend the Khalifa's temporal powers, a Khilafat Committee was formed. (iv) Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali joined with Mahatma Gandhi for mass action. (v) Gandhiji united Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement. (vi) At the Calcutta Session of the Congress in September 1920, he convinced other leaders of the need to start a Non-Cooperation Movement in support of Khilafat as well as for Swaraj. (vii) Any other relevant point. <p>(To be assessed as a whole) PG-56 H</p>	
8.a)	<p>Examine the debate that took place in the World Trade Organisation for the developing countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Though WTO is supposed to allow free trade for all, in practice, it is seen that the developed countries have unfairly retained trade barriers. (ii) WTO rules have forced the developing countries to remove trade barriers. (iii) An example of this is the current debate on trade in agricultural products. (iv) Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three point to be examined) PG-65 E</p>	1x3=3
	OR	
b)	<p>Examine the steps taken by the Central and State Governments in India to attract foreign companies to invest in India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are being set up. (ii) SEZ are to have world class facilities- electricity/water/roads/transports/Storage/recreational/educational facilities. (iii) Companies who set up production units in the SEZs do not have to pay taxes for an initial period. (iv) Government has also allowed flexibility in the labour laws to attract foreign investment. (v) Companies are allowed 'flexibly' to hire workers for short period. (vi) Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be examined) PG-67 E</p>	1x3=3
	SECTION—C (Long Answer-type Questions)	5×2 =10
9.a)	<p>“Political parties have become omnipresent in democracies all over the world.” Explain the statement with examples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Political parties are the essential component of democracy. (ii) Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them. (iii) Parties play an important role in making laws for a country. 	1x5=5

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iv) Parties form and run governments. (v) Parties that lose the election play the role of opposition. (vi) Parties shape the public opinion. (vii) Parties provide the common man access to government machinery and welfare schemes. (viii) Any other relevant point. <p>(Any five points to be explained) PG-75 DP</p>	
	OR	
b)	<p>“There are various reforms taken to strengthen parties in India so that they perform their function well.” Explain the statement with examples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The constitution has been amended to prevent defection by MLA or MP. (ii) Provision within a political party to tackle internal conflicts. (iii) All the candidates contesting election must file income tax return. (iv) The supreme court has made it mandatory to file an affidavit by all candidates contesting election regarding the criminal cases pending against them. (v) File an affidavit as per the order given by the Supreme Court. (vi) Election commission has passed an order to hold organisational election regularly by the political parties. (vii) Any other relevant point <p>(Any five points to be explained) PG-82 DP</p>	1x5=5
10.(a)	<p>Explain with an example the role of credit for development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Various economic activities can be carried out with the help of credit. (ii) Cheap and affordable loans give people an opportunity to develop their business. (iii) Credit plays a very crucial role in agricultural and other activities. (iv) People can borrow money and use it for modernising agricultural. (v) Can be used to increase the crop production and grow crops. (vi) Credit from the banks provide industries with the necessary aid for improvement and development. (vii) Credit leads to increased production and employment. (viii) It helps in the development of the country. (ix) Any other relevant point. <p>(Any five points to be explained) PG 49E</p>	1x5=5
	OR	
(b)	<p>How are formal sources of credit different from informal? Explain with example.</p> <p>Formal sources of credit :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Formal sources of credit are banks and cooperatives. 	1x5=5

	<p>(ii) The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.</p> <p>(iii) Banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom, at what interest rate, etc.</p> <p>(iv) It charges low interest.</p> <p>(v) Collateral is must.</p> <p>(vi) Mostly people from urban area take formal credit.</p> <p>Informal sources of credit :</p> <p>(i) Informal loans are given by moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives , friends, etc.</p> <p>(ii) There is no organisation which supervises the credit activities of lenders in the informal sector.</p> <p>(iii) They charge high rate of interest.</p> <p>(iv) Sometimes collateral is asked.</p> <p>(v) Mainly rural people take informal credit.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point. (Any five points of differences to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PG-49 E</p>	
11	<p>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow :</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>NTPC shows the way</i></p> <p><i>NTPC is a major power providing corporation in India. It has ISO certification for EMS (Environment Management System) 14001. The corporation has a proactive approach for preserving the natural environment and resources like water, oil and gas and fuels in places where it is setting up power plants. This has been possible through (a) Optimum utilisation of equipment adopting latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment. (b) Minimising waste generation by maximising ash utilisation. (c) Providing green belts for nurturing ecological balance and addressing the question of special purpose vehicles for afforestation. (d) Reducing environmental pollution through ash pond management, ash water recycling system and liquid waste management. (e) Ecological monitoring, reviews and online database management for all its power stations.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">PG-80 G</p>	
	<p>11.1 Examine the concept of sustainable development. Sustainable development means ‘development’ should take place without damaging the environment and developing in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generation. 1</p> <p>11.2 Analyse the idea behind ISO certification. 1 It is a mark of quality and credibility for any company.</p> <p>11.3 Examine the proactive approach of NTPC for preserving the natural environment and resources. 1x2 (a) Optimum utilisation of equipment adopting latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment.</p>	<p>1+1+ 2=4</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) Minimising waste generation by maximising ash utilisation. (c) Providing green belts for nurturing ecological balance and addressing the question of special purpose vehicles for afforestation. (d) Reducing environmental pollution through ash pond management, ash water recycling system and liquid waste management. (e) Ecological monitoring, reviews. (f) Any other relevant point. <p>(Any two points to be explained)</p>	
12	<p>Read the case given below carefully and answer the questions that follow</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The Sense of Collective Belonging</p> <p><i>This sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles. But there were also a variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination. History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, all played a part in the making of nationalism. The identity of the nation, as you know, is most often symbolised in a figure or image. This helps create an image with which people can identify the nation. It was in the twentieth century, with the growth of nationalism, that the identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. The image was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. In the 1870s he wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland. Later it was included in his novel Anandamath and widely sung during the Swadeshi movement in Bengal. Moved by the Swadeshi movement, Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata. In this painting, Bharat Mata is portrayed as an ascetic figure, she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual. In subsequent years, the image of Bharat Mata acquired many different forms, as it circulated in popular prints, and was painted by different artists. Devotion to this mother figure came to be seen as evidence of one's nationalism.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">PG-70 H</p>	
	<p>12.1 How did the nation become a reality in the minds of people? 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) There were various cultural processes symbolized in a figure or image. It created an image with which people identified with nation. b) Any other relevant point. <p>12.2 How did nationalism capture people's imagination? 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Through history and fiction b) Through folklore and songs. c) Through popular prints and symbols. d) Through the image of Bharat Mata. e) Any other relevant point. <p>(Any one point to be mentioned.)</p>	1+1+2=4

	<p>12.3 How did people belonging to different groups develop a sense of collective belonging? 1x2</p> <p>(i) Bankim Chander Chatterjee created the image of Bharat Mata and wrote 'Vande Mahataram' and novel 'Anandamath'.</p> <p>(ii) Abanindranath Tagore painted image of Bharat Mata as ascetic figure.</p> <p>(iii) Devotion to Bharat Mata came to be seen as evidence of one's nationalism.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any two points to be explained)</p>	
13	<p>13.1 On the given outline political map of India, identify the place marked as A with the help of the following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it :</p> <p>(A) The place where Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place—Amritsar. 1</p> <p>13.2 On the same given map of India, locate the following : 1</p> <p>(i) Singrauli Thermal Plant</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Or</i></p> <p>Mumbai Software Technology Park</p> <p>(ii) Kolkata (Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose) International Airport 1</p> <p>SEE ATTACHED MAP FOR ANSWERS</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>प्रश्न सं. 13 के लिए Set. 32/3/1, 32/3/2, 32/3/3. For question no. 13</p> <p>भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक) Outline Map of India (Political)</p> <p>(13-1) A ← Amritsar</p> <p>(13-ii)(a) Singrauli</p> <p>(13-ii)(b) Kolkata Airport</p> <p>13-ii OR Mumbai S.P.</p> <p>Marks. (1+2=3)</p> <p>Scale 1:5000000 km 100 200 300 400 500</p> </div> <p>NOTE- 1 Mark to be given in locating Singrauli in UP.</p>	1+2=3

	<p>13.2 On the same given map of India, locate the following : 1</p> <p>(i) Singrauli Thermal Plant, Madhya Pradesh / Uttar Pradesh <i>Or</i> Mumbai Software Technology Park, Maharashtra</p> <p>(ii) Kolkata (Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose) International Airport 1 West Bengal</p>	
	<p>Note : The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No. 13.</p> <p>13.1 Name the State where Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place. 1 Punjab</p> <p>13.2 a) Name the State where Singrauli Thermal Plant is located. 1 Madhya Pradesh <i>Or</i> b) Name the State where Mumbai Software Technology Park is located. Maharashtra.</p> <p>13.3 Name the city where Kolkata (Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose) International Airport is located. 1 West Bengal</p>	1+2=3

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