

Strictly Confidential: (For Internal and Restricted use only)

Secondary School ,Term II Examination2022

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.
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 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.
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 totaled 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 : 32/2/2]

Maximum Marks : 40

Q. No.	EXPECTED ANSWER / VALUE POINTS	Marks
	SECTION—A Very short answer type questions	2X5=10
1.	Mention any two causes that led to the Non-Cooperation Movement : (i) Rowlatt Act (ii) Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy (iii) Khilafat Andolan (iv) Dissatisfaction from Government of India Act, 1919 (v) Sessions of Congress (vi) Demand for swaraj (vii) Any other relevant point (Any two points) [PG—30-33 H]	1X2=2
2.	Why is aluminium smelting the second most important metallurgical industry in India? (i) It is light and resistant to corrosion. (ii) It is a good conductor of heat and malleable. (iii) It becomes strong when it is mixed with other metals. (iv) It is used to manufacture aircraft, utensils and wires. (v) It has gained popularity as a substitute of steel, copper, zinc and lead in a number of industries. (vi) Any other relevant point (Any two points to be explained) [PG-74 G]	1X2=2
3.	Read the following and answer the questions that follows : A House Loan Megha has taken a loan of ₹ 5 lakhs from the bank to purchase a house. The annual interest rate on the loan is 12 percent and the loan is to be repaid in 10 years in monthly instalments. Megha had to submit to the bank, documents showing her employment records and salary before the bank agreed to give her the loan. The bank retained as collateral the papers of the new house, which will be returned to Megha only when she repays the entire loan with interest.	

3.1	From which source of credit Megha has taken loan? Formal Sector/ Bank	1X1=1
3.2	Analyse the terms of credit in this case study. (i) Documents showing her employment records and salary Collateral -the papers of the new house [PG—44 E]	1X1=1
4.	Differentiate between ruling and opposition parties. (i) Political party that wins the election is called the ruling party whereas those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition party. (ii) Ruling party runs the government whereas opposition party criticises government for its failure or wrong policies. (iii) Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be mentioned) [PG—74 D.P]	1x2=2
5.	Classify industries on the basis of source of raw materials. (i) Agro-based : Cotton, Woollen, Jute, Silk textile, Rubber and sugar, Tea, Coffee, Edible oil (ii) Mineral-based : Iron and steel, Cement, Aluminium, Machine tools, Petrochemicals (iii) Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be mentioned) [PG–65 G]	1x2=2 10
	SECTION –B Short answer type questions	3X3=9
6.	Explain how the rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. (i) Large societies need representative democracy. (ii) As societies became large and complex, they also needed some agency to gather different views on various issues. (iii) These groups present these views to the government. (iv) They try to bring various representatives together. (v) They needed a mechanism to support or restrain the government and to make policies. (vi) Political parties try to fulfil needs that every representative government has. (vii) Any other relevant point (Any three points to be examined) [PG—75-75 D.P]	1x3=3

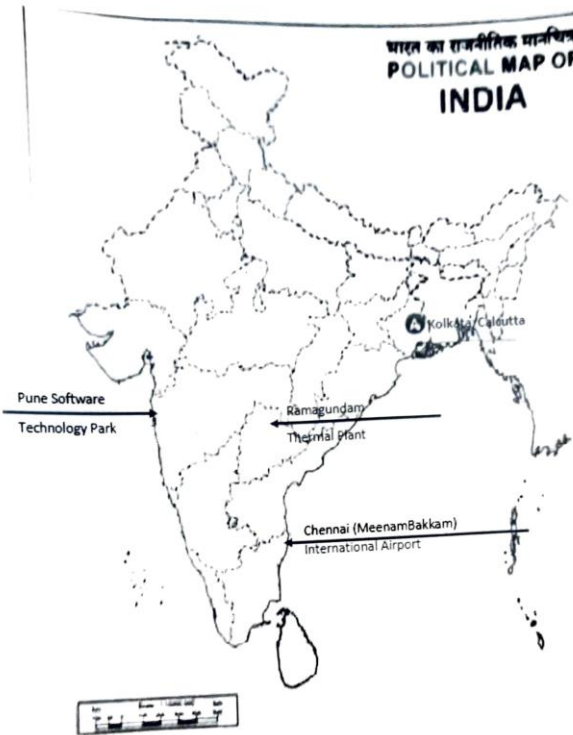
7.	Why different social groups participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain the statement with examples. (i) Rich Peasantry Group—The Patidar and Jats demanded reduction in revenue and participated in the boycott program. (ii) Poor Peasantry Group—They wanted unpaid rent to be remitted, joined radical movement led by the socialist and communist. (iii) Business Class Group—Prominent industrialist like Purushottam Das, G. D. Birla formed FICCI wanted protection against imports of foreign goods and Rupee Sterling exchange ratio and refused to sell imported goods. (iv) Industrial Workers—Nagpur workers adopted boycott of foreign goods, against low wages and poor working conditions. (v) Women—Participated in the protest marches, manufacturing of salt and boycotted foreign goods. (Any three points to be explained) [PG 41-42H]	1X3=3
8.a)	Explain why the banks do not lend credit to certain borrowers. (i) Lack of set of documents to get a loan (ii) People who have not repaid previous loans (iii) Issue of high risks (iv) Irregular incomes (v) Less chances of repayment of the loan (vi) Any other relevant point (Any three points to be explained) [PG—45E]	1x3=3
b)	Or Explain the functions of Self-Help Group in the villages. (i) SHGs typically have 15–20 members, usually from the same neighbourhood, who meet and save regularly. (ii) Savings per member varies depending upon the ability of the people to save. (iii) Members take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs. (iv) The group charges interest on these loans at lesser rate of interest. (v) After a year or so, if the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank. (vi) Loan is sanctioned in the name of the group to create self-employment opportunities for the members. (vii) Small loans are provided to the members for releasing mortgaged land, for meeting working capital needs, etc. (viii) People get timely loans for a variety of purposes and at a reasonable interest rate. (ix) Most of the important decisions regarding the savings and loan activities	1x3=3

	are taken by the group members. (x) The group decides as regards the loans to be granted- the purpose, amount, interest to be charged, etc. (xi) Group is responsible for the repayment of loan (xii) In case of non-payment of loan by anyone is followed by other members (xiii) SHGs are the building blocks of organization of the rural poor. (xiv) Any other relevant point (Any three points to be explained) [PG—49 ,51E]	
	SECTION-C Long answer type questions	5x2=10
9.a)	“Democracy is better than any other alternative government.” Justify the statement. (i) Democratic government is people’s own government (ii) It corrects its mistakes (iii) They are accountable, legitimate and transparent government (iv) Democracy gives its citizens the right to information about the government and its functioning. (v) Democracy provides dignity and freedom to its citizens. (vi) Democracy accommodates social diversity (vii) Democracy is based on the idea of discussion and negotiation. (viii) Decision-making is based on norms and procedures and its transparency. (ix) Any other relevant point (Any five points to be explained) [PG—90-92DP]	1x5=5
b)	Or “Democracy is accountable, responsive and legitimate government.” Justify the statement. (i) Democracy produces an accountable government because it provides regular, free and fair elections regularly. (ii) Open discussions are held on all major issues and legislations. (iii) Democracy gives its citizens the ‘Right to information’ about the government and its functioning. (iv) Democracy provides a responsive government as it is formed by elected representatives. (v) These representatives discuss the problems of the society and make policies and programmes. (vi) Democracies follow a constitution, so they are legitimate. (vii) It provides mechanism for citizens to take part in decision making. (viii) Any other relevant point (Any five points to be explained) [Pg—91-92 DP]	1x5=5
10.a)	“Technology is the vital force in the modern form of globalization.” Explain the statement with suitable examples. (i) Technology has been changing rapidly. (ii) Telecommunication facilities (telegraph, telephone including mobile phones, fax) are used to contact and access information.	1x5=5

b)	(iii) Helps to communicate from remote areas. (iv) Development of satellite communication devices. (v) Computers have now entered almost every field of activity. (vi) One can obtain and share information through Internet. (vii) Electronic mail (e-mail) and talk (voice-mail) across the world at negligible costs. (viii) Played a major role in spreading out production of services across countries. (ix) Any other relevant point (Any five points to be explained) [Page—63E] Or “The impact of globalization has not been uniform.” Explain the statement with suitable examples. (i) Globalization has resulted in more choices for the consumers. (ii) This has improved the standard of living of some people. (iii) MNCs have increased their investments in developing countries like India in industries such as cell-phones, automobiles, electronics, soft drinks, etc. (iv) New jobs have been created in developing countries. (v) Some local companies that supply raw materials to MNCs have also benefited. (vi) Some local companies in countries like India have been able to invest in newer technology and production methods. (vii) Globalization has enabled some large companies such as Tata Motors, Infosys to emerge as Multinational Companies. (viii) Companies providing services have also benefited by globalization. (ix) Flexibility in labour laws has resulted in worsening the condition of workers. (x) Globalization has hit the small producers because they are unable to compete with MNCs (xi) Expansion of unorganized sector. . (xii) Any other relevant point (Any five points to be explained) [Page—66 E]	1x5=5
	SECTION—D Case based questions	4x2=8
11.	Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow : Tourism Tourism in India has grown substantially over the last three decades. More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry. Tourism	

	also promotes national integration, provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits. It also helps in the development of international understanding about our culture and heritage. Foreign tourists visit India for heritage tourism, ecotourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism and business tourism. There is a vast potential for development of tourism in all parts of the country. Efforts are being made to promote different types of tourism for this upcoming industry. [PG—88 G]	
11.1	Explain the importance of Tourism. (i) Tourism promotes national integration. (ii) Helps in development of international understanding about our culture and heritage (iii) Helps in earning foreign exchange (iv) Provides employment to people. (v) Any other relevant point. (Any one point to be explained)	1
11.2	Give any one example of heritage tourism. (i) Taj Mahal in Agra. (ii) Udaipur Fort in Rajasthan (iii) Mahabalipuram in Tamil Nadu. (iv) Any other relevant point. Any one example to be mentioned	1
11.3	Assess the benefits of improving tourism in India. (i) More foreign tourists will visit in India. (ii) Will help in increasing foreign exchange. (iii) Development of regions will be there. (iv) National and cultural integration will be there. (v) Nature of the international trade will be transformed. (vi) Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be explained)	2
12.	Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow : Nationalism in India Modern nationalism in Europe came to be associated with the formation of nation-States. It also meant a change in people's understanding of who they were, and what defined their identity and sense of belonging. New symbols and icons, new songs and ideas forged new links and redefined the boundaries of communities. In most countries the making of this new national identity was a long process in India. How did this consciousness emerge in India? In India and as in many other colonies, the growth of modern nationalism is intimately connected to the anticolonial movement. People began discovering their unity in the process of their struggle with colonialism. The sense of being oppressed under colonialism provided a shared bond that tied many different	

	groups together. But each class and group felt the effects of colonialism differently, their experiences were varied, and their notions of freedom were not always the same. The Congress under Mahatma Gandhi tried to forge these groups together within one movement. But the unity did not emerge without conflict. [PG—29 H]	
12.1	What was people’s understanding of Nation? (i) People identified nation on the basis of a combination of shared features such as language, history, ethnicity, culture and territory. (ii) Any other relevant point (Any one point)	1
12.2	How was the growth of modern nationalism intimately connected to the anticolonial movement? (i) People began discovering their unity in the process of their struggle with colonialism. (ii) The sense of being oppressed under colonialism provided a shared bond that tied many different groups together. (iii) Any other relevant point (Any one point)	1
12.3	How did people in India develop a sense of collective belonging? Explain. (i) Associated with symbols and icons such as image of ‘Bharat Mata’. (ii) Associated with new songs like ‘Vande Mataram as a hymn to the motherland. (iii) Forging new links to discover and restore a sense of pride in one’s part. (iv) Swadeshi movement. (v) Through a movement to retrieve Indian folklore. (vi) Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be explained)	2
	SECTION—E (Map Based Question)	1+2=3
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 : (A) The place where Indian National Congress Session was held in September 1920—Calcutta/Kolkata	1
13.2	On the same given map of India, locate the following : (I) Ramagundam Thermal Plant—Telengana Or Pune Software Technology Park—Maharashtra Chennai (MeenamBakkam) International Airport—Tamil Nadu	1 1
	Note : The following questions are for visually impaired candidates only	

13.1	in lieu of Q. No. 13 Name the State where Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place. Punjab	1
13.2a)	Name the State where Thermal Ramagundam Plant is located. Telengana	1
OR		
13.2b)	Name the State where Pune Software Technology Park is located. Maharashtra	1
13.3	Name the city where Chennai (MeenamBakkam) International Airport is located. Tamil Nadu	1
	 The image is a political map of India. It shows the state boundaries of India. Three specific locations are marked with arrows and labels: 'Pune Software Technology Park' in Maharashtra, 'Ramagundam Thermal plant' in Telangana, and 'Chennai (MeenamBakkam) International Airport' in Tamil Nadu. The map also shows the capital, New Delhi, and other major cities like Kolkata and Calcutta. A scale bar is present at the bottom left of the map.	

* * *