

Strictly Confidential: (For Internal and Restricted use only)
Secondary School Examination September-2020
Marking Scheme – SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)
(PAPER CODE : 032)

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(✓) 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 **80** 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 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines).
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.

**CBSE EXAMINATION
MARKING SCHEME
SOCIAL SCIENCE 087 (SEPTEMBER 2020 CODE NO. 32/C/1)**

Sl.No	ANSWER	Page No.	MARKS
1.	B	20	1
2.	D	22	1
3.	BALKANS OR Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich	26 10	1 1
4.	C	19	1
5.	Habsburg Empire	8	1
6.	Bible	157	1
7.	B	169	1
8.	33%	6	1
9	D	36	1
10.	Medicine for Cancer Treatment/Any Other relevant point OR Switch off fans and lights while going out	62 63	1 1
11.	B	74	1
12.	Public Works Department (PWD) OR Zila Parishad	82 82	1 1
13.	Women reservation Bill to be passed	40	1
14.	India, Spain and Belgium are examples of Holding Together Federation OR Union Government as well State Government legislates on Concurrent subjects like Forests Trade unions, and marriage	15 16	1 1
15.	Partnership	73	1
16.	Power sharing is the spirit of democracy because it ensures the stability /Any other relevant point.	6	1

17.	B	41	1
18.	Organized Sector	31	1
19.	To promote liberalization of Trade/Any other relevant point.	65	1
20.	Population is also increasing with income.	9	1
SECTION - B			
21.	<p>21.1 Gandhi ji wanted salt law to be abolished as salt was essential item for all.</p> <p>21.2. As their cash income disappeared they found it impossible to pay the Government's revenue demands.</p> <p>21.3. Dalits gave more emphasis on their reservation and separate electorate while Muslims were lukewarm towards civil disobedience movement.</p>	63	1+1+1 =3
22.	<p>Steps taken by the British under the Vernacular Press Act:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. In 1878, Vernacular Press Act was passed, modeled on the Irish Press Laws. ii. It provided the Government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press. iii. From now on the government kept regular track of the Vernacular Newspapers published in different provinces. iv. When a report was judged as seditious, the newspaper was warned, and if the warning was ignored, the press was liable to be seized and the printing machinery confiscated. v. Any other relevant point to be examined.. Any three points to be explained. 	191	3X1
23.	<p>Resource planning a complex process.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country. ii. It involves surveying ,mapping and qualitative& quantities estimation and measurement of the resources. iii. Involves a planning structure with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up for implementing resource development plans. iv. Matching resource development plans with overall national development plans. v. India has made concerted efforts for achieving the goals of resource planning right from the First Five Year Plans launched after independence. 	4	3X1

	OR		
	<p>Method to control land degradation in the Himalayan regions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Contour Ploughing – Ploughing along the contour lines can decelerate the flow of water down the slopes. ii. Terrace cultivation steps can be cut on the slopes making terraces. iii. Strip Cropping – Large fields can be divided into strips , strips of grass are left to grow between the crops.. iv. Shelter Belt -planting lines of trees to create shelter also helps in breaking up of the force of wind. These shelter belts have contributed significantly to the stabilization of sand dunes and in stabilizing the desert in western India v. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	12	3
24.	<p>Difference between anthracite and bituminous coal</p> <p>Bituminous</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. It is the most popular coal in commercial use. ii. Metallurgical coal is high grade. iii. Bituminous coal which has a special value for smelting iron in blast furnaces. <p>Anthracite</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Anthracite is the highest quality hard coal. ii. In India it occurs in rock series of two main geological ages. iii. It is the most valuable in heat and prize three points of differentiation to be explained. <p>Three points of differentiation to be explained.</p>	58	3X1=3
25.	<p>Features of Federalism</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government. ii. Different tiers of government govern the same citizens but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration. iii. The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government is specified in the constitution. So the existence and authority of each tier of government is constitutionally guaranteed. iv. The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government. Such changes require the consent of both the levels of government. v. V. Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government. 	15	3x1=3

- vi. Source of revenue for each level of government is clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.
- vii. The federal system thus has dual objectives to safeguard and promote unity of the country while at the same time accommodate regional diversity.
- viii. Any other relevant point.

Any three points to be described.

OR

FEDERALISM IN INDIA

- i. The Constitution originally provided for a two-tier system of government the Union Government and the state government.
- ii. The Constitution clearly provided a threefold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments. Thus, it contains three lists:
 - (a) The Union List. Includes subjects of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency. The Union Government alone can make laws.
 - (b) State List. It contains subjects of states and local importance such as agriculture, police and irrigation. The State Government can make laws relating to these subjects.
 - (c) Concurrent List includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments, such as education, forest, trade Unions, marriage, adoption and succession.
- iii. The Union Government has the power to legislate on these Residuary subjects.
- iv. Chandigarh or Lakshadweep or the capital city of Delhi, are called Union Territories. These territories do not have the powers of a state. The Central Government has special powers in running these areas.
- v. Any other relevant point. –
Any other points to be described.

26.	<p>Provision of SECULARISM IN INDIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. There is no official religion for Indian state. ii. Our Constitution does not give a special status to any religion. iii. The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion or not to follow any. iv. The constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion. v. Secularism is an idea constitutes one of the foundations of our country. vi. Communal prejudices and propaganda need to be prohibited. vii. At the same time the Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities. viii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be described.</p>	47	3X1=3
27.	<p>ROLE OF PUBLIC SECTOR IN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The private sector may not continue their production or business unless government encourages it through subsidies. ii. the government supports both farmers and consumers. iii. Providing health and education facilities for all is one example. Running proper schools and providing quality education, particularly elementary education, is the duty of the government. iv. Government also needs to pay attention to aspects of human development such as availability of safe drinking water, housing facilities for the poor and food and nutrition. v. It is also the duty of the government to take care of the poorest and most ignored regions of the country through increased spending. vi. Any three points to be discussed. 		
28.	<p>(SHGPS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The SHGPs help borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collateral. ii. Borrowers can get timely loans for a variety of purposes and at a reasonable interest rates. iii. It helps women to become financially self-reliant. iv. The regular meetings of the group provide a platform to discuss 	51	3 x1=3

	<p>and act on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence, etc.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three points to be explain</p>		
29.	<p>Impact of Great Depression on India</p> <p>i. American banks slashed badly</p> <p>ii. Domestic lending called back their loans</p> <p>iii. Farmers could not sell their harvest</p> <p>iv. Households were ruined</p> <p>v. Businesses collapsed</p> <p>vi. Many households in America could not repay their loan and repaid it through their homes, cars, etc</p> <p>vii. Unemployment increased</p> <p>viii. US banking system collapsed.</p> <p>ix. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any five points to be explained</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Impact of Industrialization on Indian weavers.</p> <p>i. Clashes between the weavers and Gomasthas.</p> <p>ii. Weavers were given punishment for delays in supply.</p> <p>iii. The weavers lost the space to bargain for prices and sell to different buyers.</p> <p>iv. Received miserably low price from the company.</p> <p>v. Weavers of Carnatic and Bengal deserted villages and migrated.</p> <p>vi. Weavers along with village traders revolted against the company.</p> <p>vii. Weavers beggar refusing loans.</p> <p>viii. Few weavers closed down their workshops.</p> <p>ix. The other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five points to be explained</p>	<p>96</p> <p>115-116</p>	<p>5x1=5</p> <p>5 x 1=5</p>
30.	<p>ROADWAYS</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. Road 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 economical in transpiration of few person 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 ports.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point</p>	82	5

	viii. Any points to be discussed.		
31.	<p>Role Of Political Parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Parties contest elections. ii. Parties put forward different policies and programmes iii. Parties play a decisive role in making laws for country. iv. Parties form and run governments. v. Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of the opposition to the parties in power. vi. Parties shape public opinion. vii. Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by Governments. <p>I. Any other relevant point. Any five points to be describe</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The necessity or utility of political parties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Elected representative will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in the locality. ii. The Modern democracy cannot exist without political parties iii. 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. 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. Any other relevant point vii. Any five points to be describe 	74	5
		73	5
32.	<p>(32.1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Promote equality among citizens. II. Improve the quality of decision making. III. Allows room to correct mistake. IV. Any other relevant point. <p>Any two points to be explained.</p> <p>(32.2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Respect and freedom of an individual in assimilation ii. Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings. iii. Often conflicts arise among individuals because they feel that they are not treated with due respect. iv. Democracies throughout the world have recognized this fact in principle. (v) Any other relevant points. <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	96	2+3=5

33.	<p>IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Globalisation and greater competition amongst producers both local and foreign. ii. There is greater choice before these consumers who now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products. iii. As a result these people today enjoy much higher standards of living than was possible earlier. iv. MNCs have been interested in industries such as cell phones, automobiles, electronic goods etc. v. New jobs have been created vi. SEVERAL of the top Indian companies have been able to benefit from the increased competition. They have invested in newer technology and production methods. vii. Some large Indian companies to merge as multi-nationals themselves such as Tata Motors, (Automobiles, Infosys (IT), Ranbaxi (Medicines). viii. Globalization has also created new opportunities for companies providing services particularly those involving IT. ix. Competition and uncertain employment, globalization and the pressure of completion have substantially changed the lives of workers. x. Any other relevant point - any five points to be explained. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Information Technology connected with globalization.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. In the last few decades there are several improvements in technology. ii. In recent times technology in the areas of telecommunications, computers, internet has been changing rapidly. iii. Tele-communication facilities (Telegraph, telephone, including mobile phones, fax) are used to contact one another around the world. iv. This has been facilitated by satellite communication devices. v. This has been facilitated by satellite communication devices. vi. Internet also allows us to send instant electronic mail (e-mail) and talk (voice-mail) across the world at negligible costs. vii. Any other relevant point. viii. Any five points to be explained. 	66	5
		62	5
34.	<p>Sustainability of development.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Sustainability development is essential for the development of a country. ii. We have to preserve resources for the future generation. iii. Resource planning and management are essential for it. iv. Judicious use of resources. v. Use of renewable resources like solar energy, wind energy, 	14	5

	<p>tidal Biogas etc.</p> <p>vi. Environmental friendly economic development should be there.</p> <p>vii. Degradation of any other relevant points.</p> <p>Any five points to be explained. E.g. 14-15</p>		
35	<p>Please see attached map.</p> <p>For visually impaired Candidates.</p> <p>i. Amritsar</p> <p>ii. Champaran</p> <p>iii. Calcutta/KALKATA</p> <p>iv. Punjab</p> <p>v. Chandigarh</p> <p>vi. Maharashtra.</p> <p>vii. Odisha</p> <p>viii. Hyderabad</p> <p>Any other points.</p>		

32/c/1, 32/c/2, 32/c/3.

प्रश्न सं. 35 के लिए

For question no. 35



.32/B/3

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**CBSE EXAMINATION
MARKING SCHEME
SOCIAL SCIENCE 087 (SEPTEMBER 2020 CODE NO. 32/C/2)**

CBSE EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME SOCIAL SCIENCE 087 (SEPTEMBER 2020 CODE NO. 32/C/2)			
1.	Same as Q 20 of of Section - 1		
2.	Same as Q 17 of Set- 1		
3.	Same as Q-18 of Set 1		
4.	Same as Q-19 of Set-1		
5.	Victor Emmanuel	21	1
6.	Chotte aur bade ka sawal	174	1
7.	Same as Q-15 of Set (-)		
8.	Same as Q1 of Set (-)		
9.	Same as Q 2 of set (-)		
10.	Same as Q 3 of Set (-)		
11.	Same as Q10 of set (-)		
12.	Same as Q9 of set (-)		
13.	Same as Q8 of set (-)		
14.	Same as Q7 of Set (-)		
15.	Same as Q4 of Set (-)		
16.	Power sharing is good for all kinds of democracy because it bring peace and cordiality among communities and groups. Any other relevant point.	7	1

17.	Same as Q 11 OF Set (-)		
18.	Same as Q 12 of Set (-)		
19.	Same as Q 13 of Set (-)		
20.	Same as Q 14 of set (-)		
21.	Same as Q28 of Set (-)		
22.	Same as q 25 OF Set (-)		
23.	Same as Q 21 of Set (-)		
24.	<p>Classification of Minerals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ferrous – Containing iron ore, manganese, nickel ii. Non-ferrous – Non-iron mineral Copper, lead, tin, Bauxite. iii. Precious – Expensive Gold, silver, platinum 	51	3
25.	Same as Q 22 of Set (-)		
26.	<p>Influence of Politics on the caste system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Castes are incorporated within the neighbouring caste or sub caste. ii. Various caste groups are required to enter into a coalition with other caste iii. Emergence of OBCs or forward caste iv. Any other relevant point Any three to be explained 	56	3
27.	<p>Working condition of unorganized groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Unorganized sectors are largely outside the control of the Govt. ii. Jobs are low paid and often not regular. iii. There is no provision for overtime. iv. Employment is not secure. v. Employee can be told to leave without any reason. vi. Any other relevant point vii. Any three points to be described 	31	3
28.	Same as Q 27 of Set (-)		
29.	Same as Q 33 of Set (-)		
30	Importance of Communication	90	5

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. It helps in the growth of trade ii. It strengthens the flow of information. iii.It provides entertainment iv.It creates awareness about progress as a whole. v.It broadens variety of programs. vi.Any other relevant point <p>any five points to be explained</p>		
31.	Same as Q 29 of Set 1		
32.	Same as Q 31 Set 1		
33.	Same as Q 32 Set 1		
34.	<p>UNDP and World Bank Criterion of development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. UNDP measures through Human Development like longevity, literacy rate and standard of living. ii. World Bank measure through Income of the countries with high percapita as rich, low as low or low available income of countries. 	5 – 9	2.5+2. 5=5
35.	Same as Q 35 of set 1		

CBSE EXAMINATION

MARKING SCHEME

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1.	Same as Q 10 OF Set 1		
2.	Same as Q11 of Set 1		
3.	Same as Q 12 of Set - 1		
4.	Same as Q 13 of Set 1		
5.	Friedrich William IV	17	1
6.	Diamond Sutra	154	1
7.	Same as Q 17 Set 1		
8.	Same as Q 15 Set 1		
9.	Same as Q 17et 1		
10.	Same as Q 18 Set 1		
11.	Same as Q 19 Set 1		
12.	Same as Q 20 Set 1		
13.	Same as Q 1 Set 1		
14.	Same as Q 2 Set 1		
15.	Same as Q 3 Set 1		
16.	Belgium Model of power sharing worked well because it helped power-sharing worked well because it helped to avoid civic strife between the two communities.	5	1

17.	Same as Q 4 of Set 1		
18.	Same as Q 8 of Set 1		
19.	Same as Q 7 of Set 1		
20.	Same A q 9 OF Set 1		
21.	Same as Q 27 of Set 1		
22.	Same as Q 28 of Set 1		
23.	Same as Q 25 of Set 1		
24.	<p>Classify Iron ore</p> <p>i. Hematite</p> <p>ii. Magnetite (0.5+0.5=1)</p> <p>iii. Magnetite is the finest iron ore.</p> <p>iv. It has high variety content of iron to 70%</p> <p>v. It has excellent magnetite qualities..</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point ((0.5+0.5=1))</p> <p>Any two.</p> <p>(i) Hematite – is the most important industrial ore in terms of its quantity.</p> <p>(ii) It has lower iron content</p> <p>(iii) It has 50 to 60 % iron (any two) (0.5+0.5=1)</p>	52	1+1+1 =3
25.	Same as Q 21 of Set 1		
26.	<p>Women oppression</p> <p>i. Low literacy rate and high growth rate and high drop out rates.</p> <p>ii. Her work is not well paid and valued.</p> <p>iii. Women are paid less.</p> <p>iv. Many parts of India parents to have son and spend their resources for their education.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	45	3X1
27.	Same as Q 23 of Set A		
28.	Same as Q No. 22 of Set 1		

