

Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Secondary School Examination, 2026 (2nd Board Examination)
SUBJECT NAME : Social Science
(Q.P. CODE / Set No. 087/32-7-3)

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 Newspaper/Website, etc. may invite action under various rules of the Board and 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 due 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, due marks should be awarded.
4	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5	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. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. 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.
6	Evaluators will mark (✓) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.
7	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.
8	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.
9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note “Extra Question” .
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.

11	A full scale of marks _____ (example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12	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). This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.
13	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 an answer. • 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/not same. • 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.
14	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.
15	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.
16	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “ Guidelines for Spot Evaluation ” before starting the actual evaluation.
17	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.
18	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.
19	If a candidate attempts both alternatives/options in a question where only one option/alternative is required to be attempted, the Evaluator shall award marks in both the options. The system will take the higher of two scores and disregard the other response.
20	In a question having two options/alternatives, if a candidate has attempted only one, then the evaluator shall mark “NA” (Not attempted) against the option that has not been attempted by the candidate.

MARKING SCHEME
Social Science (Subject Code - 087)
(PAPER CODE : 32/7/3)

Q. No.	EXPECTED OUTCOMES/VALUE POINTS Section A History	Marks 20
1.	(C) Lahore Session 1929 Pg.39	1
2.	(C) II, III, I, IV Pg.19	1
3.	(C) Burhi Aair Sadhu – Laxminath Bezbaruah Pg.126	1
4.	(A) Marianne Pg.23 For Visually Impaired Candidates only (B) Giuseppe Mazzini Pg.12	1
5.	How did Europe become a major world trade centre in the first half of the 18th century? (i) Until the eighteenth century, China and India were among the world's richest countries. (ii) From the fifteenth century, China is said to have restricted overseas contacts and retreated into isolation. (iii) China's reduced role and the rising importance of America's gradually moved the centre of world trade westwards. Europe now emerged as the centre of world trade. (iv) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained. Pg 56	2x1=2
6.	Why did the Polish language become a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance in the later half of the 19th century? Explain. (i) After Russian occupation, the polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere. (ii) Many members of the clergy in Poland began to use language as a weapon of national resistance. (iii) Polish was used for church gatherings and all religious instructions. (iv) As a result, a large number of priests and bishops were put in jail or sent to Siberia by the Russian authorities as punishment for their refusal to preach Russian. (v) The use of polish came to be seen as symbol of the struggle against dominance. (vi) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained. Pg-15	3x1=3

	OR	
(b)	Why was the ‘United Kingdom of Great Britain’ considered the ideal model for the formation of nation-states in Europe? Explain. (i) In Britain the formation of the nation state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolutions. It was result of a long drawn – out process. (ii) The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones. All these ethnic group had their own culture. (iii) The British parliament, which had seized power from the monarchy in 1688 at the end of a protracted conflict, was the instrument through which nation – state with England at its centre came to be forged. (iv) The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland that resulted in the formation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain. (v) After a failed revolt led by Wolfe Tone and his United Irishmen (1798), Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801. (vi) A new ‘British nation’ was forged through the propagation of a dominant English culture. (vii) The symbols of the new Britain – the British flag (Union Jack), the national anthem (God Save Our Noble king). And the English language – were actively promoted and the older nations survived only as subordinate partners in this union. (viii) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained. Pg-22	3x1=3
7.(a)	Analyse the contribution of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement? (i) Civil Disobedience Movement witnessed large scale participation of women. (ii) During Gandhiji’s salt march thousands of women came out their homes. (iii) They participated in protest marches. (iv) They manufactured salt. (v) They picketed foreign cloth. (vi) They picketed against the liquor shop. (vii) Many women went to jail. (viii) In rural areas they came from rich peasant households. (ix) Moved by Gandhiji’s call they began to see service to the nation as sacred duty of women. (x) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be analysed. Pg-42	5x1=5
	OR	
(b)	Analyse the contribution of Indian ‘business classes’ in the Civil Disobedience Movement? (i) During the First World War Indian Merchants and industrialists had made huge profits and became powerful, they reacted against colonial policies that restricted business activities. (ii) They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods and a rupee – sterling foreign exchange ratio. (iii) They formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927. (iv) They gave financial assistance to Civil Disobedience Movement and refused to buy and sell foreign goods.	5x1=5

	(v) Most businessmen came to see swaraj as a time when colonial restrictions on business would no longer exist and trade and industry would flourish without constraints. (vi) After the failure of the Round Table Conference, business groups were no longer uniformly enthusiastic. (vii) They were apprehensive of the spread of militants' activities, and worried about prolonged disruption of business as well as of the growing influence of socialism amongst the younger members of the congress. (viii) Any other relevant points. Any Five points to be analysed. Pg-42	
8.	Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow: Print and Censorship Before 1798, the colonial state under the East India Company was not too concerned with censorship. Strangely, its early measures to control printed matter were directed against Englishmen in India who were critical of Company misrule and hated the actions of particular Company officers. The Company was worried that such criticisms might be used by its critics in England to attack its trade monopoly in India. By the 1820s, the Calcutta Supreme Court passed certain regulations to control press freedom and the Company began encouraging publication of newspapers that would celebrate British rule. In 1835, faced with urgent petitions by editors of English and vernacular newspapers, Governor-General Bentinck agreed to revise press laws. Thomas Macaulay, a liberal colonial official, formulated new rules that restored the earlier freedoms. (8.1) Why were the Company's executives concerned about the printed content? (1) (i) They worried that criticism might be used by its critics in England to attack its trade monopoly in India. (ii) Any other relevant point. Any One point to be explained. (8.2) Explain the main step taken by the East India company to control freedom of the Press. (1) (i) Vernacular Press Act was passed. (ii) Any other relevant point. Any One point to be explained. (8.3) Explain the role of Printing in the expansion of nationalism during India's freedom movement. (2x1=2) (i) Many newspaper magazine books were written during that time criticising company's misrule. (ii) People educated against company rule. (iii) Promoted nationalist feeling through images/songs/newspaper/article/pamphlet etc. (iv) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained.	1+1+2=4
9.	PLEASE SEE THE ATTACHED MAP Note: The following questions are for the Visually impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. NO. 9. 9.1 Name the place where the session of the Indian National Congress was held in 1927. Madras / Chennai	2x1=2

	9.2 Name the place where Gandhiji broke the Salt Law. Dandi	
	Section B Geography	20
10.	(B) a – ii, b – iv, c – i, d – iii Pg.30	1
11.	C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false Pg.13	1
12.	(C) III, II, I and IV Pg.47	1
13.	(A) Rubber Pg.38	1
14.	(D) Only I and III are correct Pg.44	1
15.	Suggest any three measures to control soil erosion. (i) Ploughing along contour lines can decelerate the flow of water down the slopes. (ii) Terrace cultivation restricts erosion. (iii) Step-farming reduces erosion. (iv) Shelter-belts have contributed significantly in the stabilisation of sand dunes and in stabilising the desert in western India. (i) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained. Pg 10	3x1=3
16(a).	Explain the measures taken by the ‘National Thermal Power Corporation’ for environmental protection. (i) Optimum utilisation of equipment adopting latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment. (ii) Minimising waste generation by maximising ash utilisation. (iii) Providing green belts for nurturing ecological balance and addressing the question of special purpose vehicles for afforestation. (iv) Reducing environmental pollution through ash pond management, ash water recycling system and liquid waste management. (v) Ecological monitoring, reviews and on-line database management for all its power stations (vi) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained. Pg 68	5x1=5
	OR	
16(b).	Define thermal pollution and explain its effects. Thermal pollution of water occurs when hot water from factories and thermal plants is drained into rivers and ponds before cooling. 1 mark Effects 4x1=4	1+4=5

	(i) Waste from nuclear power plants, Nuclear and weapon production facilities cause cancers. (ii) Birth defects and miscarriages are the effects of the thermal pollution. (iii) Soil and water pollution are closely related to thermal pollution. (iv) Dumping of wastes especially glass, harmful chemicals, industrial effluents, packaging, salts and garbage renders the soil useless. (v) Rainwater percolates to the soil carrying the pollutants and the underground water also gets contaminated. (vi) Any other relevant point. Any four points to be explained. Pg 68	
17.	Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow: Water Supply Post-independent India witnessed intensive industrialisation and urbanisation, creating vast opportunities for us. Today, large industrial houses are as commonplace as the industrial units of many MNCs (Multinational Corporations). The ever-increasing number of industries has made matters worse by exerting pressure on existing freshwater resources. Industries, apart from being heavy users of water, also require power to run them. Much of this energy comes from hydroelectric power. Moreover, multiplying urban centres with large and dense populations and urban lifestyles have not only added to water and energy requirements but have further aggravated the problem. If you look into the housing societies or colonies in the cities, you would find that most of these have their own groundwater pumping devices to meet their water needs. Not surprisingly, we find that fragile water resources are being over-exploited and have caused their depletion in several of these cities. (17.1) Explain the significance of water in the industrialisation of the country. (1) (i) Water is the most important component for industries like jute, cotton textile, pulp etc. (ii) Industries use electricity which are mostly provided by the hydroelectricity as clean fuels. (iii) Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained. (17.2) How has urbanisation increased the demand of Water? (1) (i) As and when urban areas expand, population increase so demand of water also increases. (ii) Any other relevant point Any one point to be explained. (17.3) Suggest any two measures to prevent the over – exploitation of water resources. (i) Water should be used in judicious manner. (ii) Recycling of water. (iii) Reuse of water. (iv) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained. (2x1=2)	1+1+2=4
18.	PLEASE SEE THE ATTACHED MAP The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 18. (ATTEMPT ANY THREE)	3x1=3

	(18.1) Name the place where a major iron and steel plant is located in Tamil Nadu. Salem (18.2) Name the state leading in tea production. Assam (18.3) Name the place where a major sea port is located in Gujarat. Kandala (18.4) Name the place where a major international airport is located in Punjab. Amritsar/ Shri Guru Ramdass ji International Airport	
	Section C Political Science	20
19.	(B) Only (I), (II) and (IV) are correct Pg.3	1
20.	(B) Distribution of power between Union and State government. Pg.8	1
21.	(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). Pg.65	1
22.	(A) The Supreme Court of India Pg.60	1
23.	(D) Dutch Pg.2	1
24.	Suggest any two measures to establish religious equality in India. (i) Respect constitutional provisions related to religious equality. (ii) Respect all the religions. (iii) Respect humanity. (iv) Those who hold political power should sometimes be able to regulate the practice of religion so as to prevent discrimination and oppression. (v) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained. Pg 36	2x1=2
25.(a)	Why is power sharing essential? Explain. (i) Power sharing helps to reduce possibility of conflict between social groups. (ii) It ensures political stability. (iii) It is the very spirit of democracy. (iv) It brings out better outcomes. (v) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained. Pg-6	2x1=2
	OR	
(b)	Explain the system of checks and balances among different organs of government. (i) Power is shared among different organs of governments such as Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.	2x1=2

	(ii) These organs are placed at the same level but exercise different powers. (iii) Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power. Each organs checks the others. (iv) Ministers and Governments officers exercise powers but they are responsible to the parliaments or state assemblies. (v) Judges are appointed by the executive but they can check the functioning of executive or laws made by the legislature. (vi) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained. Pg-8	
26.	Explain three main functions of political parties in India. (i) Parties contest elections. (ii) Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country. (iii) Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them (iv) Parties form and run governments. (v) Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition. (vi) Parties shape public opinion. (vii) Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments. (viii) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained. Pg 49	3x1=3
27.	“Transparency is an important outcome of democracy.” Support the statement with suitable examples. (i) Transparency is an important outcome of democracy because democratic government are accountable to the people. (ii) Citizens have the right to know how the government works and how public money is used. (iii) Citizen has the right and means to examine the process of decision making. (iv) It makes the government responsible, open and accountable to the people. (v) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained. Pg 70	3x1=3
28(a).	(a) “The third tier of government was made more powerful and effective through the Constitutional Amendment in 1992.” Support the statement with suitable examples. (i) A major step towards decentralisation was taken in 1992. The Constitution was amended to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective. (ii) It is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies. (iii) Seats are reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. (iv) At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women.	5x1=5

	(v) An independent institution called the State Election Commission has been created in each State to conduct panchayat and municipal elections. (vi) The State governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. The nature of sharing varies from State to State. (vii) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained. Pg 24	
	OR	
(b)	“The new system of local government in India is the largest experiment in democracy conducted anywhere in the world.” Support the statement with suitable examples. (i) There are 36 lakhs elected representative in the local bodies, all over the country. (ii) This number is bigger than the population of many countries in the world. (iii) Constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy in our country. (iv) It has also increased women’s representation and voice in our democracy. (v) Elections to the local bodies are held regularly. (vi) Local governments manage development work at local level. (vii) It ensures people’s participation at the grassroots level and strengthens democratic governance throughout the country. (viii) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained. Pg 26	5x1=5
	Section D Economics	20
29.	(B) Uneven development Pg.7 For Visually impaired Students only (A) Availability of employment opportunities Pg.4	1
30.	(C) Removing trade barriers and restrictions. Pg.64	1
31.	(D) Construction of a canal Pg.4	1
32.	(B) Weight in kilogram ÷ Square of the Height in meters Pg.13	1
33.	Note: One mark must be awarded to students who have attempted the question.	1
34.	(D) It is authorised by the Government of India Pg.40	1

35.	Why is measuring development based on per capita income not sufficient? Explain. (i) Measuring development based on per capita income not sufficient because different countries have different population. (ii) Comparing total income will not tell, what an average person is likely to earn. (iii) Per capita income gives only the average income of a country. It does not show whether the income is equally distributed among people. (iv) It does not measure public facilities. (v) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained. Pg 8	2x1=2
36.	“The Union and State Government of India are taking special steps to attract foreign investment.” Justify the statement. (i) Removal of trade barriers. (ii) Lowering of import duty. (iii) Tax incentive for foreign investors. (iv) Incentives for foreign investors like setting up of Special Economic Zones. (v) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be justified. Pg-64	3x1=3
37.	“The contribution of the tertiary sector to the Indian economy is continuously increasing.” Explain the statement by giving appropriate examples. (i) Over the forty years, while production in all three sectors has increased it has increased most in tertiary sector. (ii) The contribution of tertiary sector as per Gross Value Added (GVA) has increased manifold. (iii) Services like educational institution, hospital, post offices etc has been set up which contributes to the national economy. (iv) Expansion of roadways, railways, setting up of cold storages, banking facilities has also contributed to the expansion of Primary and Secondary sector activities. (v) It also provides employment to large workforce. (vi) Information and Communication technology has expanded the scope of employment and production. (vii) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained. Pg-24	5x1=5
	OR	
(b)	“There is need to provide protection and support to workers in the unorganised sector of the economy in India.” Explain the statement by giving appropriate examples. (i) Low wages (ii) Irregular income. (iii) Lack of job security. (iv) Poor working conditions.	5x1=5

	(v) Absence of social security. (vi) Exploitation of employees. (vii) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained.	Pg-32
38.	Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follows: Demand Deposit Demand deposits offer another interesting facility. It is this facility which lends it the essential characteristics of money (that of a medium of exchange). You would have heard of payments being made by cheques instead of cash. For payment through cheque, the payer who has an account with the bank, makes out a cheque for a specific amount. A cheque is a paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount from the person's account to the person in whose name the cheque has been issued. (38.1) Define 'demand deposit.' (1) (i) Money deposited in banks and disbursed on demand is called demand deposit. (38.2) Explain the benefits that banks derive from 'Demand Deposit.' (1) (i) Demand deposit is the main source of income for the banks. From this money banks provide loans and charge interest (ii) Any other relevant point. Any one point to be explained. (38.3) Explain any two advantages of making payments by Cheque. (2x1=2) (i) Less risk (ii) Easy to pay (iii) Less risk of fraud (iv) Less risk of robbery (v) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained.	1+1+2=4

प्रश्न सं. 9 और 18 के लिए

For questions no. 9 and 18

भारत का राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र
Political Outline Map of India

O.P. Code : 32/7/1, 32/7/2, 32/7/3

