

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. 087/32-8-2)

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 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: 32/8/2)

Q. No.	EXPECTED VALUE POINTS	Marks
	Section-A (History)	20
1.	(A) Louise Sebastien Mercier Pg-115	1
2.	(D) IV, III, I, II Pg-31	1
3.	(C) Willingness to make peace Pg-24	1
	For Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q, No. 2	
	(C) Kaiser William- I Pg-19	1
4.	(B) Austria Pg-10	1
5.	Explain the role of ‘silk routes’ in the ancient cultural exchange. (i) Trade and cultural exchange always went hand in hand (ii) The silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world. (iii) Buddhism emerged from eastern India and spread in several directions through these routes. (iv) Early Christian missionaries travelled this route to Asia (v) Muslim preachers also travelled this route to different countries. (vi) Any other relevant point Any two points to be explained Pg-54	2x1=2
6. (a)	Explain the role of culture in the formation of idea of the nation in Europe during the early nineteenth century. (i) Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation. Art, poetry, stories and music helped to express and shape nationalist feelings (ii) Romanticism, a cultural movement sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment. Their effort was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation. (iii) Romantics such as the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people – das volk. (iv) Through folk songs, poetry and dances the true spirit of the nation (volksgeist) was popularised. (v) Collecting and recording various forms of folk culture was essential to the project of nation-building. (vi) The emphasis on vernacular language and the collection of local folklore was not just to recover an ancient national spirit, but also to carry the modern nationalist message to large audiences who were mostly illiterate.	3x1=3

	(vii) Karol Kurpinski celebrated the national struggle through his operas and music, turning folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka into nationalist symbols. (viii) Language also played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments. The use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance in Poland. (ix) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained Pg-13	
	OR	
(b)	Explain the role of imperialism in leading Europe towards the First World War in 1914. (i) Many countries in the world which had been colonised by the European powers in the nineteenth century began to oppose imperial domination (ii) The major European powers manipulated the nationalist aspirations of the subject peoples in Europe to further their own imperialist aims. (iii) The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation, which was under the control of Ottoman empire (iv) The Balkan peoples based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality. (v) During this period, there was intense rivalry among the European powers over trade and colonies as well as naval and military might. (vi) Big European powers like Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary were keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkan region of Europe and extending their own control over the area. (vii) This led to a series of wars in the region and finally the First World War. Nationalism, aligned with imperialism, led Europe to disaster in 1914. (viii) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained Pg- 26	3x1=3
7. (a)	How did movement to revive folklore contribute to the development of ideas of nationalism in India? Explain with examples. (i) In late-nineteenth-century India, nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends. (ii) These tales, they believed, gave a true picture of traditional culture that had been corrupted and damaged by outside (iii) It was essential to preserve this folk tradition in order to discover one's national identity and restore a sense of pride in one's past. (iv) In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore himself began collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and myths, and led the movement for folk revival. (v) In Madras, Natesa Sastri published a massive four-volume collection of Tamil folk tales, the Folklore of Southern India. He believed that folklore was national literature; it was 'the most trustworthy manifestation of people's real thoughts and characteristics'. (vi) Any other relevant point Any five points to be explained Pg-47	5x1=5

(b)	How did reinterpretation of history in the later half of the nineteenth century contribute to the emergence of nationalist sentiment in India? Explain with examples. (i) In the second half of 19th century many Indians began feeling that to instil a sense of pride in the nation Indian history had to be thought about differently. (ii) The British saw Indians as backward and primitive incapable of governing themselves. (iii) Indians began looking in to the past to discover India's great achievements. (iv) They wrote about the glorious development in ancient times when art and architecture science and maths, religion and culture laws and philosophy, craft and trade had flourished. (v) This glorious time, in their view, was followed by a history of decline, when India was colonised. (vi) These nationalist histories urged the readers to take pride in India's great achievements in the past and struggle to change the miserable conditions of life under British rule. (vii) Any other relevant point Any five points to be explained Pg-47	5x1=5
8.	Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow: Print Comes to India The printing press first came to Goa in India with Portuguese missionaries in the mid-sixteenth century. Jesuit priests learnt Konkani and printed several tracts. By 1674, about 50 books had been printed in the Konkani and in Kanara languages. Catholic priests printed the first Tamil book in 1579 at Cochin, and in 1713 the first Malayalam book was printed by them. By 1710, Dutch Protestant missionaries had printed 32 Tamil texts, many of them translations of older works. The English language press did not grow in India till quite late even though the English East India Company began to import presses from the late seventeenth century. (8.1) Mention the method of printing used in India, before the advent of printing technology. (1) - Hand written manuscript (8.2) Why did western missionaries give importance to printing in India? (1) - They wanted to spread Christianity (8.3) Explain the role of printing in Indian National Movement. (2X1=2) (i) Print connected people in different parts of India. (ii) Newspapers conveyed news from one place to another, creating pan-Indian identities. (iii) Many newspapers spread nationalistic sentiment among the people. (iv) Social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy published books to reform society and spread awareness. (v) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained	1+1+2=4

9.	PLEASE SEE THE ATTACHED MAP For Visually Impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 9 9.1 Nagpur 9.2 Ahmadabad	2x1=2
	Section-B (Geography)	20
10.	(D) III, I, IV, II Pg-53	1
11.	(C) Only I, II and IV are correct. Pg-50	1
12.	(B) Bandhavgarh National Park- Madhya Pradesh. Pg-15	1
13.	(D) Blood-less Revolution. Pg-39	1
14.	(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false. Pg 8	1
15.	“The availability of resources is a necessary condition for the development of any region.” Support the statement with example in the context of India. (i) Resources are vital for human survival as well as for maintaining quality of life in a region. (ii) Resources can contribute to the development when they are accompanied by technological development. (iii) India has enormous diversity in the availability of the resources. There are regions which are rich in certain types of resources but are deficient in some other resources. For example- Southern part of India is rich in resources like water, minerals, fertile soil etc. and is more developed than desert areas. (iv) The places where the resources are deficient will be less developed. (v) There are some regions which can be considered self-sufficient in terms of availability of resources. (vi) Technology can play an important role in efficient use of resources for development. (vii) Any other relevant point Any three points to be explained Pg-3	3x1=3
16. (a)	Describe the main characteristics of cotton textile industry in India. (i) In ancient India cotton textile were produced with hand spinning and handloom weaving technology. (ii) After the 18th century power loom came into use. (iii) In the early years the cotton textile industry was concentrated in the cotton growing areas. (iv) This industry has close links with agriculture and provides a living to farmers. (v) The cotton industry also provides employment to cotton boll pluckers and workers engaged in ginning, spinning, weaving, dyeing, designing, packaging, tailoring and sewing.	5x1=5

	(vi) The industry by creating demands supports many other industries, such as, chemicals and dyes, packaging materials and engineering works. (vii) Cotton textile industry contribute to foreign trade and enhances foreign exchange reserves. (viii) Any other relevant point Any five points to be explained Pg-60	
	OR	
(b)	Describe the main characteristics of jute industry in India. (i) India is the largest producers of raw Jute and Jute goods. (ii) India stands at second place as an exporter of jute. (iii) Most of the mills are located in West Bengal, mainly along the banks of the Hugli river, in a narrow belt. (iv) Jute industries are located in the Hugli basin due to proximity of the jute producing areas. (v) Less expensive water transport, supported by a good network of railways, roadways and waterways facilitate movement of raw material to the jute mills (vi) Abundant water is required for processing raw jute which is easily available in these areas. (vii) Cheap labour from West Bengal and adjoining states of Bihar, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh help in running the jute mills (viii) Kolkata as a large urban centre provides banking, insurance and port facilities for export of jute goods. (ix) Any other relevant point Any five points to be explained Pg-62	5x1=5
17.	Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow: Dam A dam is a barrier across flowing water that obstructs, directs or retards the flow, often creating a reservoir, lake or impoundment. "Dam" refers to the reservoir rather than the structure. Most dams have a section called a spillway or weir over which or through which it is intended that water will flow either intermittently or continuously. Dams are classified according to structure, intended purpose or height. Based on structure and the materials used, dams are classified as timber dams, embankment dams or masonry dams, with several subtypes. According to the height, dams can be categorised as large dams and major dams or alternatively as low dams, medium height dams and high dams. (17.1) Define the term Dam. (1) - A dam is a barrier to flowing water that obstruct, direct or refeeds the flow often creating a reservoir, lake or impoundment. (17.2) How do dams help in water management? (1) - Dams manage flow of water and through canals provide water for irrigation.	1+1+2=4

	(17.3) Why are dams called as multipurpose projects? (2X1=2) (i) Dams control flood water. (ii) Through canals, dams provide water for agriculture. (iii) They are a source of electricity generation. (iv) Dams provide water for domestic and industrial use. (v) Dams provide inland navigation. (vi) Dams promote fish breeding. (vii) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained	
18.	PLEASE SEE THE ATTACHED MAP For Visually Impaired candidates only in lieu of Q, No. 18 (Attempt any three) 18.1 Bhilai 18.2 Noida 18.3 Vishakha pattanam 18.4 Chennai/Meenambakkam	3x1=3
	Section-C (Political Science)	20
19.	(C) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii Pg-56	1
20.	(D) Municipal Corporations Pg-25	1
21.	(A) Power shared among different organs of government Pg-8	1
22.	(B) French Pg-2	1
23.	(C) North and Eastern Pg-3 For Visually Impaired candidates only in lieu of Q, No. 21 (D) Sinhalese Pg-2	1 1
24.	Suggest any two measures to increase the representation of women in high ranking positions in India. (i) Women must be motivated and supported for higher education (ii) Women should be provided facilities to pursue education (iii) Government policies supporting reservation for women on higher ranking post should be implemented (iv) Availability of institutions for women's education can give them better opportunities (v) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained	2x1=2

25. (a)	How is democracy a responsible form of government? Explain. (i) Democracy produces a government that is accountable to the citizens, and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens. (ii) Democratic government is a legitimate government. (iii) Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and discussion (iv) Democracy produces a government that follows due procedures before taking decisions. (v) Regular free and fair elections make democracy a responsible form of government. (vi) Any other relevant point Any two points to be explained Pg-65	2x1=2
	OR	
(b)	How is democracy successful in reducing economic inequality? Explain. (i) Democracy is based on the principle of equality. (ii) Democracy provides equal opportunities for economic development (iii) Democratic governments are welfare governments and they provide incentives to people through various schemes. (iv) Democratic governments work towards equitable distribution of resources (v) Any other relevant point Any two points to be explained Pg-69	2x1=2
26.	Examine the role of political parties in the success of democratic system. (i) Political parties are easily one of the most visible institution in a democracy. (ii) Modern democracies cannot exist without political parties. (iii) The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies (iv) As societies became large and complex, they also needed some agency like political party to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government (v) Democratic societies need some ways, to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government could be formed. Political parties perform this function. (vi) Democratic societies need a mechanism to support or restrain the government, make policies, justify or oppose them. Political parties fulfill these needs that every representative government has. (vii) Any other relevant point Any three points to be explained Pg- 49	3x1=3
27.	“Treating women equally is an essential condition for democracy.” Examine the statement. (i) Democracy is based on the principle of equality. (ii) The practice of Universal Adult Franchise in democracy ensures gender based equality. (iii) Once the principle of equality is recognised it becomes easier for women to wage a struggle against what is now unacceptable legally and morally.	3x1=3

	(iv) Women constitute half of the population; democracy cannot achieve its goal of equality without treating women equally. (v) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained. Pg-71	
28. (a)	Examine the characteristics of federal system of government in the context of India. (i) There are three tiers of govt. in India- Centre, State and Local bodies. (ii) Different tiers of govt. govern the same people but each has its own jurisdiction. (iii) The jurisdiction of each tier of government is specified in the constitution with the help of three lists. (iv) The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be changed by one level of govt. (v) Sources of revenue for each level of government are specified in the constitution. (vi) Judiciary has the power to interpret the constitution in India. (vii) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be examined. Pg-15	5x1=5
	OR	
(b)	Examine the provisions made for local self-government by the 1992 constitutional amendment. (i) It is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local govt. bodies. (ii) Seats are reserved in the electoral bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. (iii) At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women. (iv) An independent institution called the State Election Commission has been created in each state to conduct Panchayat and Municipal elections. (v) The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local govt. bodies. (vi) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be examined. Pg-24	5x1=5
	Section-D (Economics)	20
29.	(B) To protect domestic producers from foreign competition. Pg-64	1
30.	(C) Landlord Pg-50	1
31.	(D) 2,34,000 crores Pg-23	1
32.	(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). Pg-21	1
33.	(B) Per Capita income, Education status and Health status. Pg-13	1

34.	(A) Proportion of literate population in 7 and above age group. Pg-10	1
35.	How do different people's perceptions of the country's development vary? (i) Individuals seek different goals, so their notion of national development is different. (ii) Different persons could have different as well as conflicting notions of a country's development. (iii) Development for one may not be development for the other, it may even be destructive for the other (iv) People look at mix of goals for development (v) Any other relevant point Any two points to be explained Pg-6	2x1=2
36.	"Rapid improvement in technology has stimulated the globalization process." Justify the statement with suitable examples. (i) There have been several improvements in transportation technology. This has made much faster delivery of goods across long distances possible at lower costs. (ii) Containers have led to huge reduction in port handling costs and increased the speed with which exports can reach markets (iii) Due to latest technology the cost of air transport has fallen so goods can be transported in larger volumes by air. (iv) Information and telecommunication technology has also developed which has helped to communicate from remote areas. (v) Internet and Telecommunication facilities (telegraph, telephone including mobile phones, fax) are used to contact one another around the world, to access information instantly. (vi) Any other relevant point Any three points to be explained Pg 63	3x1=3
37. (a)	Explain with examples the differences between the public and private sectors of the Indian economy. (i) In public sector most of the assets are government owned while in private sector they are owned by the Individual or enterprises. (ii) Activities in the private sector are guided by the motive to earn profits while the public sector focuses on welfare of people. (iii) The activities which require higher spending may not be undertaken by the private sector but by the public sector. (iv) Development of infrastructure is managed by the public sector as they have access to huge funds which the private sector lacks. (v) The Private sector will not provide several things needed by the society as a whole at a reasonable cost while public sector will provide (vi) There are a large number of activities which are the primary responsibility of the government so public sector has to undertake them whereas private sector is not bound.	5x1=5

	(vii) Reliance and Tata Iron and Steel are some examples of Private sector industries while BHEL, Bharat Electronics are some of the Public Sector industries. (viii) Any other relevant point Any five points to be explained Pg-32	
	OR	
(b)	Explain with examples the difference between the organized and unorganized sectors of the Indian Economy. (i) Organised sector covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular whereas in unorganised sector terms of employment are not regular. (ii) Organised Sectors are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations which are given in various laws such as the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, Shops and Establishments Act etc while unorganised sectors do not follow the rules strictly. (iii) Organised sector follows formal processes and procedures while unorganised sector does not. (iv) Workers in the organised sector enjoy security of employment while there is no such security in unorganised sector (v) There are fixed working hours in organised sector and if employees work extra hours they are paid for it. Whereas there are no fixed working hours in unorganised sector. (vi) Workers get medical benefits in organised sector while such facility may not be available in unorganised sector. (vii) Any other relevant point Any five points to be explained. Pg-30	5x1=5
38.	Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow: Loans from Cooperatives Besides banks, the other major source of cheap credit in rural areas are the cooperative societies (or cooperatives). Members of a cooperative pool their resources for cooperation in certain areas. There are several types of cooperatives possible such as farmers cooperatives, weavers cooperatives, industrial workers cooperatives, etc. Krishak Cooperative functions in a village not very far away from Sonpur. It has 2300 farmers as members. It accepts deposits from its members. With these deposits as collateral, the Cooperative has obtained a large loan from the bank. These funds are used to provide loans to members. Once these loans are repaid, another round of lending can take place. Krishak Cooperative provides loans for the purchase of agricultural implements, loans for cultivation and agricultural trade, fishery loans, loans for construction of houses and for a variety of other expenses.	1+1+2=4

	38.1 Under which source of credit do cooperative societies fall? (1) -Formal source of credit. 38.2 Mention the main sources of credit of cooperative societies? (1) -Bank. 38.3 Explain the role of cooperative societies in rural development. (2X1=2) (i) They enable rural people to avail loan without collateral. (ii) They also provide loans for the purchase of agricultural implements, for cultivation, agricultural trade, fishery loans, loans for construction of houses and for a variety of other expenses (iii) Any other relevant point Any two points to be explained	
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प्रश्न सं. 9 और 18 के लिए मानचित्र

Map for Q. No. 9 and 18

Q.P. Code: 32/8/1, 32/8/2, 32/8/3

