

**Marking Scheme**  
**Strictly Confidential**  
**(For Internal and Restricted use only)**  
**Secondary School Examination, 2026 (X<sup>th</sup>)**  
**SUBJECT NAME : Apparel (Q.P. CODE /Set No. 414/101)**

**General Instructions: -**

<b>1</b>	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.
<b>2</b>	<b>“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.”</b>
<b>3</b>	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. <b>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.</b>
<b>4</b>	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.
<b>5</b>	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.
<b>6</b>	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. <b>This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.</b>
<b>7</b>	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.
<b>8</b>	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.
<b>9</b>	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 <b>“Extra Question”</b> .

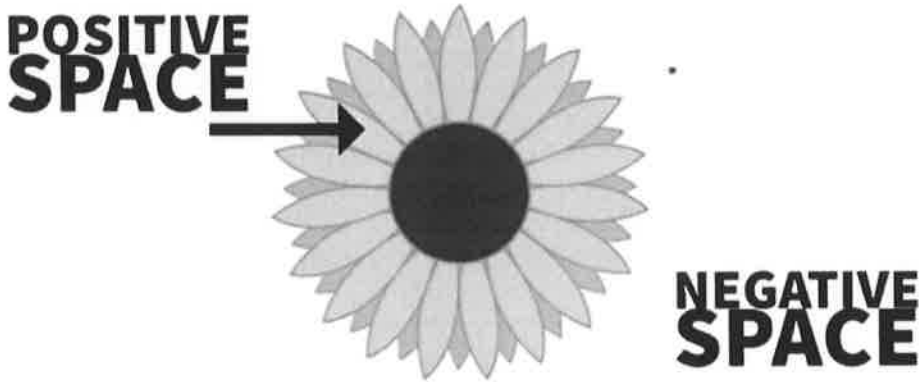
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11	A full scale of marks _____ (example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12	Every examiner 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	<p>Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.</li> <li>• Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.</li> <li>• Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer.</li> <li>• Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.</li> <li>• Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.</li> <li>• Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page.</li> <li>• Wrong grand total.</li> <li>• Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same.</li> <li>• Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list.</li> <li>• 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.)</li> <li>• Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.</li> </ul>
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 " <b>Guidelines for Spot Evaluation</b> " 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.

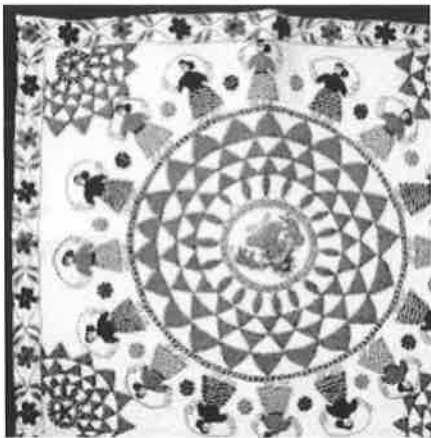
**MARKING SCHEME**  
**APPAREL (Subject Code-414)**  
**(PAPER CODE : 101) (M1010414)**

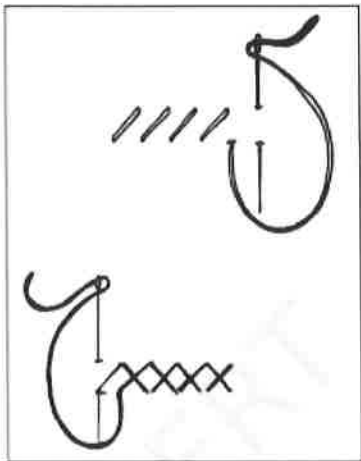
Q.No.	EXPECTED OUTCOMES/VALUE POINTS	Marks
	<b>SECTION - A</b>	
1(i)	(A) Specific feedback U-1 Pg-18	1
(ii)	(B) Realistic U-2 Pg-56	1
(iii)	(B) Ability U-2 Pg-48	1
(iv)	(D) Check for expiry of antivirus software and renew U-3 Pg-76	1
(v)	(D) Fostering innovation and economic growth U-4 Pg-93	1
(vi)	(D) Space research U-5 Pg-106	1
2(i)	(C) Height, width and depth	1
(ii)	Rags	1
(iii)	Chikankari	1
(iv)	Kingfishers, Butterflies, Fruits & Vegetables ( Mango, Almonds, Cherry, Grapes), Flowers , Lotus, Blossoms, Creepers, Maple leaves) (any two)	1 (0.5x2)
(v)	Hue	1
(vi)	The threads that often get trapped during the processing of the stitches on the product or garments are called as stray threads.	1
3(i)	Seam ripper	1
(ii)	Threads made from long continuous fibers ( Silk & Man-made fibers)	1
(iii)	(c) Artist's colour wheel	1
(iv)	When stitches are done quite apart, the base fabric is visible in embroidery	1
(v)	The use of a magnifier is of great help for the embroiderer while doing intricate needle work without giving stress to the eyes. Extremely fine embroidery, having intricate and very small motifs, can be worked out better using a magnifier.	1
(vi)	By adding small embroidery designs/ patch work/ sequins/ beads free-hand stitches to old garments. ( Accept any relevant answer)	1
4(i)	Tone	1
(ii)	A jacket lapel, bag, backpack/ Sari/ Kurta/ Dupatta/ Shirt/ to hide defect or stain/ to make the boring cloth or garment more beautiful and ornamented. ( Accept any two relevant answers)	1 (0.5x2)


(iii)	(c) Glue fabric on the backing	1
(iv)	Dressmaker thimble/ Tailor thimble	1
(v)	Clean hands	1
(vi)	Wrist cuff, necklace, pendants, scarf, handkerchief, bags, pouches, belt, etc. (any two relevant answers)	1 (0.5x2)
5(i)	Because the long thread pulled too often through the fabric tends to coil or fray towards the end.	1
(ii)	Kai (Hand) and Suti (cotton thread)	1 (0.5x2)
(iii)	(b) Dot	1
(iv)	Wearable art is the product of art that can be worn/ Clothes or accessories designed as pieces of art that people can wear.	1
(v)	The method of estimating and evaluating the total cost of producing a product. Costing includes cost of raw materials, the ornamentation, embroidery done, labour charges, marketing, transportation and general expenses of operating the business.	1
(vi)	Satin, Back, Darning, Running, fishbone, button- hole, blanket stitch. (any two)	1 (0.5x2)
<b>SECTION - B</b>		
6.	As there are various stakeholders like customers, employees, vendors, media etc., are always sending important information to each other. It has three important parts :- (1) Transmitting      (2) Listening      (3) Feedback It ensures ideas are easily understood, reduces confusion, saves time, and improves team work, productivity.	2
7.	(1) Self-Awareness (2) Responsibility (3) Time management (4) Adaptability (5) Communication skills (6) ICT skills (7) Self- management skills (8) Entrepreneurial skills (any other relevant point)	2 (0.5x4)
8.	(1) Roll over or Hover (2) Point and click (3) Drag and drop (4) Double click/ Right click	2 (0.5x4)

U-3 Pg-67

9.	<p>(a) A career is a line of work that a person takes for life.</p> <p>(b) Two ways are :-</p> <p>(i) Self-employment</p> <p>(ii) Wage employment</p> <p style="text-align: right;">U-4 Pg-100</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>
10.	<p>To reduce inequalities we can :-</p> <p>(1) Be helpful to one another.</p> <p>(2) Be friendly with everyone.</p> <p>(3) Include everyone while working or playing.</p> <p>(4) Help others by including everyone whether they are small or big, boy or girl, belong to any class or caste.</p> <p>( Accept any two relevant points)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">U-5 Pg-111</p>	1+1
11.	<p>Negative space is the area between or around the focal point/ design and positive space is the area that your subject matter takes.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> If you draw a picture of a tree, the tree itself is the <b>positive space</b>, and the empty sky or background around the tree is called the <b>negative space</b>.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	1+1
12.	<p><b>Origin-</b> Introduced by Mughals in 16<sup>th</sup> century. Exists in India from the time of Rigveda.</p> <p><b>Thread and other material-</b> Metallic threads, pearls, precious stones, gold and silver threads, silk, velvet, and satin fabric.</p>	1+1
13.	It is required to hold and stretch the fabric to a desired firmness and tightness while doing embroidery.	2
14.	Pick child's art work. Tape cotton fabric over it and trace the design. Do embroidery as desired, making use of different types of stitches. Frame it to be displayed on wall, in an easel or as an ornament.	2
15.	Lotus, Solar, Moon, Wheel, Swastik, Tree of life, Kalka, flowers, animals, celestial objects and geometrical patterns.( Any two)	2

		
16.	Embroidery takes more cost. Before fixing the cost of embroidery, the quantity of embroidery should be evaluated. This includes considering where would the embroidery be placed on fabric, how many times it would be repeated, is it a big- sized embroidery or a smaller one.	2
17.	<p>(a) <b>Thread tails-</b> Trim off the thread remains as near to the article as possible, and take care not to cut any locked knots (if made).</p> <p>(b) <b>Missing stitches-</b> When some stitches are skipped and are found missing, they should be modified. The simplest way for this is to thread a hand-sewing needle with a double strand of embroidery thread matching the base fabric and do a hand satin stitch to fill in the areas, in which the stitches are missing.</p> <p>(c) <b>Stray threads-</b> They are the threads that often get trapped during the processing of the stitches on the product or garments. Do not cut the locked knots; these threads should be trimmed as closely to the stitches as possible.</p> <p>(d) <b>Thread loops-</b> If one observes thread loops in the same direction as of the stitches, they should not be trimmed. Instead, the embroiderer can use fingernails to pull the loops to the wrong side or backside of the garment. However, if thread loops are in an opposite direction of the stitches, it is safe to trim them. They should be trimmed as closely to the stitches as possible.</p> <p>(e) <b>Crooked logo-</b> Firstly, spread the garment evenly on the trimming table, then if the embroidery appears slightly twisted and wrinkled, steam iron well on the embroidered area. When the embroidery is hot (because of the effect of ironing), twist and turn your hand and stretch the fabric a bit softly. Repeat this process a number of times. Finally, check the embroidery again.</p> <p>(f) <b>Stains on embroidery products-</b> While doing embroidery, the fabric might acquire some stains like oil, dust, etc. There are many ways of removing stains depending on the type of fabric and type of stains. Most of the stains can be removed with a drop of dish soap and water. If this does not work, once the product is dry, you can spray the area with acetone or bleaching agent in case of white fabrics depending upon the type of stains.</p> <p>(g) <b>Damaged products-</b> The damage caused to the product while doing embroidery or hooping should be removed properly. One must not finalize and deliver the product to the client with damages as it might</p>	1+1+1+1

	<p>will be unfair to both the client and the worker, besides damaging the reputation of the organization or the business handling the project. The best way to deal with it would be to bring the situation to the attention of the customer and let them decide what they wish to do. They could ask for a replacement, the cost of which could be borne by the organization or the business.</p> <p>[Accept short note on any four]</p>	
18.	<p>Flat stitches are made without looping the thread loop stitches are made with loop formation from the thread.</p> <p>steps for making a cross stitch:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The designs are made using small cross stitches, such as geometrical, floral, animal, bird, numerals, etc.</li> <li>2. Bring the needle upwards and take cross stitches from the left to the right. Repeat the same from the right to the left to complete the cross.</li> <li>3. In this way, the whole cross stitch design will be made. Change the shade of the thread according to the design and complete it.</li> <li>4. Make a loop and pull the thread from the loop to end the stitch on the backside of the fabric.</li> </ol> 	1+3
19.	<p><b>Historical importance-</b></p> <p>This embroidery is an exceptional work, depict a delicate fine and flawless work called needle miniature of Himachal/Pahari Rumal. The thread used for embroidery is a silk thread that gives a unique effect against a dull cotton background. It is inspired by immortal classics like Mahabharata, Ramayana, themes from Indian mythology, a game of chaupad, hunting and marriage scenes and even the episodes from Raasleela of Radha and Krishna</p> <p><b>Stitches :-</b></p> <p>Double satin stitch called dorukha. Stem stitch, Darning, Herringbone,</p> <p><b>Fabric-</b></p> <p>Satin fabric, Dull cotton.</p>	2+1+1

		
20.	<p>(a) <b>Thimble:</b> It is used to protect the fingers from getting pierced or discolored during embroidery. Metal, rubber and plastic thimbles may be available in the market. The embroiderer must take care of his/her hands and use thimble while doing hand embroidery. Thimbles can be worn in any of the fingers or the thumb of the hand. Mostly, it is worn in the index or middle finger which holds the needle. It must be comfortable and should be light in weight. It is used to push the needle to the fabric painlessly without harming the finger.</p> <p>(b) <b>Pinking shears:</b> - These have blades which give a zigzag edge to the fabric. It is used to cut the fabric to prevent fabric edges from unravelling.</p> <p>(c) <b>Needle threader:</b> - It is a small handy tool with a wire loop to thread the needle. It is very helpful for those who have difficulty in threading needles.</p> <p>(d) <b>Fabric glue:</b> - This kind of glue is used only for fabrics and does not damage it. It is used to attach beads, sequins, pearls or different decorative material on the fabric.</p>	1+1+1+1
21.	<p>Explanation of embroidery with threads used stitches, motifs and fabric.</p> <p><b>Origin</b> – Phulkari embroidery started in the 15th century and continues till today. Mentioned in the folklore of Heer Ranjha, Phulkari comes from a rural embroidery tradition in Punjab. Its present form can be traced back to Maharaja Ranjit Singh's reign. Phulkari word is derived from two Sanskrit word phul means flower and Kari mean work. Phulkari means the flower craft, floral work in which the entire surface of the shawl is decorated with floral designs. Phulkari and Bagh were the traditional embroidery shawls from rural Punjab. The word Phulkari is common in East Punjab and Bagh is a popular word for shawls in west Punjab.</p> <p><b>Fabric</b> – previously khaddar now replaced with georgette, chiffon, and cotton.</p> <p><b>Motifs</b> – geometrical pattern with motifs of nature (flowers).</p> <p><b>Stitches</b> – Darn stitch/ Satin stitch – for easy vertical, horizontal and diagonal threadwork</p>	1+1+1+1
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