

CBSE Class 10 Social Science Answer Key 2022

(May 14, Set 1 - 32/4/1)

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Secondary School Term II Examination, 2022

Marking Scheme – SOCIAL SCIENCE (SUBJECT CODE – 087)

(PAPER CODE – 32/4/1)

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 totalled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
7. If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
8. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.
9. No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
10. A full scale of marks _____(example 0-40 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
11. Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e. 8 hours every day and evaluate 30 answer books per day in main subjects and 35 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines). This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.

12. Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past :-
- Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.
 - Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.
 - Wrong totaling of marks awarded on a reply.
 - Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.
 - Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.
 - Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page.
 - Wrong grand total.
 - Marks in words and figures not tallying.
 - Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list.
 - Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.)
 - Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
13. While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0) Marks.
14. Any unassessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totalling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
15. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
16. Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
17. The Board permits candidates to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request in an RTI application and also separately as a part of the re-evaluation process on payment of the processing charges.

MARKING SCHEME
 Secondary School Examination TERM–II, 2022
SOCIAL SCIENCE (Subject Code–087)
 [Paper Code : 32/4/1]

Maximum Marks: 40

Q. No.	EXPECTED ANSWER / VALUE POINTS	Marks
SECTION A Very Short Answer Questions		2x5=10
1.	<p>Why did Mahatma Gandhi travel to Champaran in Bihar in 1917? Explain.</p> <p>(i) Mahatma Gandhiji travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.</p> <p>(ii) This was for the indigo planters</p> <p>(iii) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">To be assessed as a whole. [H- 31]</p>	2
2.	<p>Explain the Importance of National Highways in India?</p> <p>(i) National Highways link extreme parts of the country</p> <p>(ii) These are the primary road systems</p> <p>(iii) These are laid and maintained by the C.P.W.D.</p> <p>(iv) A number of major National Highways run in North-South and East-West directions</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any two points to be explained. [G -80]</p>	1X2=2
3.	<p>Classify industries on the basis of source of raw materials.</p> <p>(i) Agro-based— Examples—Cotton, woollen, jute, sugar, rubber, tea, etc.</p> <p>(ii) Mineral-based—Examples—Iron and steel, cement, aluminium, machine tools, petrochemicals etc.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any Other relevant Point [G-67]</p>	1X2=2
4.	<p>How is one- party system different from two-party system? Explain with examples.</p> <p>(i) Countries where one party is allowed to control and run the government are called one-party system. Example—China.</p> <p>(ii) Countries where power usually changes between two main parties are called two-party system. Example—USA and UK.</p> <p>(iii) Any Other relevant Point [P- 77]</p>	1X2=2
5.	<p>How do double coincidence of wants arise?</p> <p>(i) When two parties have to agree to sell and buy each other's commodities, double coincidence of wants arise.</p> <p>(ii) In a Barter System where goods are directly exchanged without the use of money, there double coincidence of wants is an essential feature.</p> <p>(iii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>(iv) Any two points to be mentioned [E - 39]</p>	1X2=2

SECTION B		3x3=9
Short Answer Type Questions		
6.(a)	<p>Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922? Explain.</p> <p>(i) In February 1922 a peaceful demonstration at Chauri-Chaura in Gorakhpur turned into a violent clash with the police.</p> <p>(ii) Hearing of the incident Mahatma Gandhi called a halt to the Non-Cooperation Movement.</p> <p>(iii) Mahatma Gandhi felt that the Non-Cooperation Movement was running violent in many places and Satyagrahis needed to be properly trained.</p> <p>(iv) So, after Chauri Chaura event he withdrew that movement.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">To be assessed as a whole [H 38]</p>	3
(b)	<p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>How did the First World War create a new economic situation in India? Explain.</p> <p>(i) The First World War led to huge increase in defence expenditure.</p> <p>(ii) Taxes and custom duties were raised</p> <p>(iii) Income tax was introduced.</p> <p>(iv) Prices increased through the war years leading to extreme hardship for the common people.</p> <p>(v) Acute shortage of food.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any three points to be explained. [H 30]</p>	1X3 = 3
7.	<p>Analyse the outcomes of democracies in terms of economic growth and development.</p> <p>(i) Most of the democracies face limited economic development due to limited economic growth.</p> <p>(ii) Factors like population size, global situation, cooperation from other countries affect economic development.</p> <p>(iii) In most of the democratic countries economic inequalities have been observed.</p> <p>(iv) Most of the democracies try to distribute wealth in such a way that all citizens of country will have a share and lead a better life.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any <i>three</i> points to be analysed) [P-93]</p>	1X3 = 3
8.	<p>Explain the three important “terms of credit”.</p> <p>(i) Interest rate</p> <p>(ii) Collateral</p> <p>(iii) Documentation requirement</p>	

	<p>(iv) The mode of repayment (v) Any other relevant point (Any three points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[E- 45]</p>	1X3 = 3
	<p>Section C Long Answer Type Questions</p>	5X2=10
9.(a)	<p>Explain any five major challenges faced by the political parties in India.</p> <p>(i) Lack of internal democracy (ii) Dynastic succession (iii) Money power (iv) Muscle power (v) Lack of meaningful choice (vi) Any other relevant point (Any five points to be examined)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[P 83]</p>	1X5 = 5
(b)	<p>Or</p> <p>“Political parties play an important role in democratic countries” Justify the statement.</p> <p>(i) Parties contest election (ii) Parties put different policies and programmes before the people. (iii) Parties play decisive role in making laws (iv) Parties form and run government (v) Parties play the role of opposition (vi) Parties shape public opinion (vii) Parties provide people access to welfare schemes implemented by Governments (viii) Any other relevant point (Any five points to be examined)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[P 79]</p>	1X5 = 5
10.(a)	<p>How are our markets transformed in recent years? Explain with examples.</p> <p>(i) After 1991 Indian markets have been integrated with the foreign markets. (ii) Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment have been removed to large extent. (iii) Producers can sell their products in foreign markets. (iv) Import and export decisions are taken by businesses due to liberalization of trade by the govt. (v) The government imposes much less restrictions on trade. (vi) MNCs have increased their investments in India in last few years leading to new products, choices and jobs. (vii) Moreover, globalisation has enabled some large Indian companies to</p>	

	<p>emerge as MNCs.</p> <p>(viii) There is a wide choice of goods and services available in the market.</p> <p>(ix) The latest models of digital cameras, mobile phones and televisions made by the leading companies of the world are within the reach of the consumers.</p> <p>(x) New models of automobiles can be seen on Indian roads.</p> <p>(xi) Many new brands of different goods can be seen in the market.</p> <p>(xii) Any other relevant points.</p> <p>Any five points to be explained. [E 55]</p>	1X5=5
(b)	<p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>How do Multi-National Corporations (MNCs) interlink production across countries? Explain with examples.</p> <p>(i) MNCs set up production where it is close to the markets.</p> <p>(ii) They setup production where there is availability of skilled and unskilled labour and other factors of production.</p> <p>(iii) MNCs set up production in different ways in different countries.</p> <p>(iv) MNCs buy up local companies and expand their production.</p> <p>(v) MNCs work jointly with the local companies.</p> <p>(vi) Large MNCs place orders for production with small producers.</p> <p>(vii) MNCs are spreading their production and interacting with the local producers in various countries across the globe.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five points to be explained. [E 57]</p>	1x5=5
	<p>SECTION-D (Case Based Questions)</p>	4X 2=8
11.	<p>Read the given case and answer the questions that follow :</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mahatma Gandhi's thoughts on Satyagraha</p> <p>'It is said of "passive resistance" that it is the weapon of the weak, but the power which is the subject of this article can be used only by the strong. This power is not passive resistance; indeed it calls for intense activity. The movement in South Africa was not passive but active ..."Satyagraha is not physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction ... In the use of satyagraha, there is no ill-will whatever.' 'Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called satyagraha. The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love... Non-violence is the supreme dharma ...' 'It is certain that India cannot rival Britain or Europe in force of arms. The British worship the war-god and they can all of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms. The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of non-violence their own ...'</p> <p>11.1 What type of movement Gandhiji organised in South Africa?</p> <p>(i) Gandhiji organised Satyagraha against racial discrimination by the Whites. The movement of South Africa was not passive but active.</p>	1

	<p>11.2 Why is Satyagraha considered as pure soul-force ?</p> <p>(i) Satyagraha is pure soul –force because truth is the very substance of the Satyagraha. That is why this force is called Satyagraha.</p> <p>(ii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>11.3 How has Gandhiji described Passive Resistance?</p> <p>(i) According to him, “Passive resistance” is not the weapon of the weak but it can be used by the strong’”.</p> <p>(ii) Passive resistance was considered as an intense activity</p> <p>(iii) Passive resistance is not passive rather active in nature.</p> <p>(iv) He further related it with satyagraha which was not based on any ill-will.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any two points to be described.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1x2=2</p>
<p>12.</p>	<p>Read the given case and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>Challenges faced by the Jute industry include stiff competition in the international market from synthetic substitutes and from other competitors like Bangladesh, Brazil, Philippines, Egypt and Thailand. However, the internal demand has been on the increase due to the Government policy of mandatory use of jute packaging. To stimulate demand, the products need to be diversified. In 2005, National Jute Policy was formulated with the objective of increasing productivity, improving quality, ensuring good prices to the jute farmers and enhancing the yield per hectare. The main markets are U.S.A., Canada, Russia, United Arab Republic, U.K. and Australia. The growing global concern for environment friendly, biodegradable materials has once again opened the opportunity for jute products.</p> <p>12.1 Mention any two challenges faced by 'jute industry' in India.</p> <p>(i) Stiff competition in the international market</p> <p>(ii) Competitors are Bangladesh, Brazil, Philippines, Egypt and Thailand</p> <p>(iii) Stiff competition from the synthetic substitutes</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any two points</p> <p>12.2 What was the main objective of National Jute Policy formulated in 2005?</p> <p>(i) To Increase productivity</p> <p>(ii) To improve quality</p> <p>(iii) To ensure good prices to the farmers</p> <p>(iv) To enhance the yield per hectare</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any one point)</p> <p>12.3 How has jute industry once again opened the new opportunities for its products?</p> <p>(i) Biodegradable materials have once again opened the opportunity for jute products</p> <p>(ii) The global concern for environment friendly products is increasing day by day</p> <p>(iii) Synthetic substitutes are being avoided.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1+1=2</p>

	(iv) Any other relevant point (Any two points)	
	Section E Map Based Question	1x3=3
13.		3
13.	For Visually Impaired Candidates 13-1 Kolkata 13-2 Maharashtra or Tamil Nadu 13-3 Telangana/Andhra Pradesh	1X3=3

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