

Secondary School Examination (March- 2019)

Social Science (087)

Marking Scheme 32/5/2

QNO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	PAGE NO.	MARKS
1.	SECTION –A Land is a natural resource of utmost importance: We live on land/we perform our economic activities on land.	G(5)	1
	OR Importance of contour ploughing: It decelerates the flow of water down the slopes/it restricts soil erosion.	G(11)	1
2.	The money is called as a medium of exchange because it acts as an intermediate in the exchange process.	E(40)	1
	OR Demand deposits are considered as money because they are accepted widely as a means of payment along with currency. /It shares essential feature of money.	E(41)	1
3.	France was identifiable in the revolutionary tricolor in Sorrieu’s utopians vision.	H(3,4)	1
	OR The Vietnamese were encouraged by the French to adopt the western styles such as having a short haircut to look modern	H(35)	1
4.	The benefit of power sharing: It helps to reduce the possibilities of conflict between social groups/ it is the very spirit of democracy.	DP(6)	1
5.	The art of beautiful and stylised writing is called Calligraphy .	H(154)	1
	OR Epistolary is written in the form of a series of letters/it used the private and personal form of letters to tell its story.	H(178)	1
6.	Example of trade barriers: Tax on imports	E(64)	1
7.	Hallmark -logo of quality marked on gold jewellery.	E(85)	1
8.	SECTION –B Print Revolution in sixteenth century Europe i. Printing reduced the cost of books. ii. The time and labour required to produce each book came down and multiple copies could be produced with greater ease. iii. Books could reach out to wider section of people. iv. It created the possibility of wide circulation of ideas, and introduced a new world of debate and discussion. v. Martin Luther’s thesis transformed the lives of people.		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv. In semi arid and arid regions of Rajasthan, almost all houses traditionally have underground tanks or tankas. v. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained) 	G(30,31)	1X3=3												
10.	<p>The role of Otto von Bismarck in the making of Germany:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. He was the architect of this process. ii. He won three wars with Austria, Denmark and France. iii. He completed the process of unification of Germany. iv. He emphasized on modernizing the currency, banking, legal and judicial system in Germany. v. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be described) <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The role of women in the anti-imperialist movement in Vietnam:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Trung sisters fought against Chinese domination. ii. They gathered a force and resisted the Chinese for two years. iii. Trieu Au organized a large army and resisted Chinese rule. iv. Nguyen Thi Xuan was reputed to have shot down a jet with just 20 bullets. v. They helped in nursing the wounded, constructing underground rooms, tunnels and fighting with the enemy. vi. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be described) 	H(19)	1X3=3												
11.	<p>Rabi and Zaid crops:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Wheat</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Rabi</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Watermelon</td> <td>Zaid</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fodder crops</td> <td>Zaid</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mustard</td> <td>Rabi</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cucumber</td> <td>Zaid</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Peas</td> <td>Rabi</td> </tr> </table>	Wheat	Rabi	Watermelon	Zaid	Fodder crops	Zaid	Mustard	Rabi	Cucumber	Zaid	Peas	Rabi	G(36)	½X6=3
Wheat	Rabi														
Watermelon	Zaid														
Fodder crops	Zaid														
Mustard	Rabi														
Cucumber	Zaid														
Peas	Rabi														
12.	<p>The rights of consumers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Right to be informed ii. Right to choose iii. Right to seek redressal iv. Right to represent <p>(Any three rights to be explained)</p>	E (80,81,82, ,84)	1X3=3												
13.	<p>The factors that make globalization more fair:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The government can play a major role in making this possible. ii. Its policies must protect the interests, not only of the rich and the powerful but all the people in the country. iii. The government can ensure that labour laws are properly 														

	<p>implemented and the workers get their rights. It can support the small producers to improve their performance till the time they become strong enough to compete</p> <p>iv. Government can use trade investment barriers.</p> <p>v. It can negotiate at the WTO for fairer rules.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be analysed)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Impact of globalization on Multi-national Corporations in India:</p> <p>i. MNC's have increased their investment.</p> <p>ii. MNC's have created new job opportunities.</p> <p>iii. The local companies supplying raw materials etc. to the MNC's have prospered.</p> <p>iv. The competition has increased and several of the top Indian companies have benefitted.</p> <p>v. Some have gained from successful collaborations with foreign companies.</p> <p>vi. It has helped some large Indian companies to emerge as MNC's.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be analysed)</p>	E (70)	1X3=3
	<p>14. Social division takes place when some social differences overlap with the other social differences:</p> <p>i. The difference between the Blacks and Whites becomes a social division in the US because the Blacks tend to be poor, homeless and discriminated against.</p> <p>ii. In our country dalits tend to be poor and landless. They often face discrimination and injustice.</p> <p>iii. Overlapping social difference create possibility of deep social division and tensions.</p> <p>iv. Any other relevant point. (Any three point to be explained)</p>	DP(33)	1X3=3
	<p>15. Functions of the RBI of India:</p> <p>i. It supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.</p> <p>ii. RBI monitors the banks in maintaining cash balance.</p> <p>iii. RBI sees that the banks give loans not just for profit making businesses, but also to benefit the small cultivators, small scale industries, to small borrowers etc.</p> <p>iv. Periodically, banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom and at what interest rate etc.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The terms of credit:</p> <p>i. Every loan agreement specifies an interest rate which the borrower must pay to the lender along with the repayment of the principal amount.</p> <p>ii. The lender may demand collateral against loan.</p>	E (48)	1X3=3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. The documentation is required where terms and conditions are mentioned. iv. Mode of payment and its duration of return to be adhered. v. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	E (44,45)	1X3=3
16.	<p>Different persons have different developmental goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Landless rural labourers: Their goal is for more days of work and better wages. iii. Prosperous farmers from Punjab: To assure a high family income through higher support price for their crops. Through hard working and cheap labourers they desire to settle their children abroad. iv. Urban unemployed youth: To get more employment opportunities and high wages to cater their needs. v. A girl from a rich urban family: She gets as much freedom as her brother and is able to decide what she wants to do in life. Her goal would be to pursue her studies abroad. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	E (4)	1X3=3
17.	<p>Features of Federalism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. There are two or more levels /tiers of government. iii. Different tiers of government govern the same citizens but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration. iv. The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government. v. Sources of revenue for each level government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy. vi. Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of the different levels of the government. vii. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be described)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Steps to strengthen the local self-government:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. It is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies. ii. Seats are reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for the SC's, ST's and OBC's. 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 government bodies. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be described)</p>	DP(15)	1X3=3
		DP(24)	1X3=3
18.	Politics and Social divisions should not be allowed to mix:		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Democracy involves political competition which tends to divide society. ii. It can make social divisions into political division and lead to conflict, violence or even disintegration of a country. iii. It is natural that political parties talk about social divisions, make different promises to different communities and look after the representation of various communities to make policies to redress the grievances of the disadvantaged communities. iv. Social division affects voting in most countries. People from one community tend to prefer some party more than others. v. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be justified) 	DP-II (34,36)	1X3=3
19.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>SECTION - C</u></p> <p>The benefits of tourism in India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. It contributes a good amount of foreign exchange. ii. It offers huge employment to the people. iii. It promotes national integration. iv. It provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits. v. It helps in the development of international understanding about our culture and heritage. vi. Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be described) 	G(91,92)	1X5=5
20.	<p>Impact of Rinderpest in Africa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Rinderpest killed 90 percent of the cattle. ii. The loss of cattle destroyed African livelihood. iii. Planters, mine owners and colonial government, now successfully monopolized what scarce cattle resources remained. iv. Africans were forced to labour's market. v. Control over the scarce resources of cattle enabled European colonizers to conquer and subdue Africa. vi. Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be described) <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The condition of workers in Europe after the Industrial Revolution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The abundance of labour in the market affected the lives of workers as hundreds of workers travelled from countryside to the cities for getting jobs. ii. The possibilities of getting a job depended on the existing networks of friendship and kin relations. iii. Many job seekers had to wait weeks, spending night under bridges or in night shelters. iv. Seasonality of work in many industries meant prolonged periods without work. After the busy season was over, the poor were on the streets again. v. The number of days of work determined the average daily income of the workers. vi. During this period the unemployment rose up considerably. 	H(87)	1X5=5

	<p>vii. The fear of unemployment made workers hostile to the introduction of new technology.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be described)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The efforts made by philanthropists:</p> <p>i. The police were worried about law and order, philanthropists were anxious about public morality and the industrialists wanted a hard working and orderly labour force.</p> <p>ii. The population of criminals was counted.</p> <p>iii. Their activities were watched and their ways of life was investigated.</p> <p>iv. An attempt was made to discipline the population.</p> <p>v. The authorities imposed high penalties for crime.</p> <p>vi. They offered work to those who were considered the deserving poor.</p> <p>vii. Factories employed large number of women.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point (Any five to be described)</p>	<p>H(110,111)</p> <p>H(129)</p>	<p>1X5=5</p> <p>1X5=5</p>
<p>21.</p>	<p>Importance of manufacturing sector in the economic development of a country.</p> <p>i. Manufacturing industries help in modernizing agriculture.</p> <p>ii. It helps to reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs.</p> <p>iii. It is a precondition in eradication of unemployment and poverty from the country.</p> <p>iv. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce.</p> <p>v. It brings in much needed foreign exchange.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained)</p>	<p>G(65)</p>	<p>1X5=5</p>
<p>22.</p>	<p>Functions of political Parties:</p> <p>i. Political parties contest elections.</p> <p>ii. Political parties put forward different policies and programmes.</p> <p>iii. Parties play a decisive role in making laws for the country.</p> <p>iv. Parties play a decisive role to form and run the government.</p> <p>v. Those parties that lose in the election play the role of opposition to the party in power.</p> <p>vi. Political parties shape the public opinion.</p> <p>vii. Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare scheme implemented by the government.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	<p>DP (73,74)</p>	<p>1X5=5</p>

	<p>Need of Political Parties:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. We need political parties because they perform different functions. ii. Every candidate will be independent without a political party and will not be able to make any promise to the people about any major policy and programme. iii. Government may be formed without political party but its utility will remain ever uncertain. iv. Independent candidate will be accountable to their constituency only but, no one will be responsible for how the country will run. v. Political parties are directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. vi. As societies became large and complex, they also need some agency to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government. vii. Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained) 	DP (74)	1X5=5
23.	<p>Methods to raise the political representation of women in India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The proportion of women in legislature has been very low. The percentage of elected women members in Lok Sabha has increased considerably. ii. Their share in the state legislature assemblies has to be increased. iii. More seats to be reserved in local government bodies for women. iv. Now there are more than 10 lakh elected women representatives in rural and urban local bodies. v. A bill in the parliament is pending for the reservation of at least 33% of total seats of Lok Sabha and state legislative assemblies for women. vi. Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained) 	DP(44,45)	1X5=5
24.	<p>Limitation of Civil Disobedience Movement:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Not all social groups were moved by the abstract concept of Swaraj. One such group was the nation's untouchables who called themselves dalit or oppressed. ii. Congress had ignored the dalits for fear of offending the Sanatanis, the conservative high class Hindus. iii. Many dalit leaders were keen on a different political solution to the problems of the community. iv. Dalit participation in Civil disobedience movement was limited. v. Dr.B.R Ambedkar who organized the dalits into the depressed classes clashed with Mahatama Gandhi at the 2nd round table conference by demanding separate electorates for dalits. vi. Some of the muslim political organization in India were also lukewarm in their response to the Civil disopedience movement after the decline of the Non Cooperation-Khilafat Movement. 		

	<p>vii. Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The implications of the 'First World War':</p> <p>i. The war created a new economic and political situation. ii. It led to a huge increase in defence expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes. iii. Customs duties were raised, prices of goods doubled leading to extreme hardship of common people. iv. The forced recruitment in rural areas caused widespread anger. v. Crops failed in many parts of India resulting in acute shortage of food. vi. Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained)</p>	<p>H(67,68)</p> <p>H(54)</p>	<p>1X5=5</p> <p>1X5=5</p>
<p>25.</p>	<p>Features of 'Public Sector':</p> <p>i. The government owns most of the assets and provides all the services. ii. The purpose of public sector is not just to earn profit, but to provide basic facilities to the public. iii. Public sector spends large sum of money for the construction of roads, railways, dams etc. to fulfill basic needs of the people. iv. The government buys the food grains from farmers at MSP and later sells it at a lower price to the consumer through PDS/ ration shops. v. Government provides health and education facilities for all at low prices. vi. It also pays attention to the aspects of human development such as housing facilities, potable water and nutritional diet. vii. Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained)</p>	<p>E(33,34)</p>	<p>1X5=5</p>
<p>26.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>SECTION -D</u></p> <p>See the attached filled map of India.</p> <p>For the visually impaired candidates: (Attempt any five)</p> <p>26.1 Bihar 26.2 Gujarat 26.3 Punjab 26.4 Punjab 26.5 Tamil Nadu 26.6 Uttar Pradesh 26.7 Kolkata</p>		



प्रश्न सं. 26 के लिए

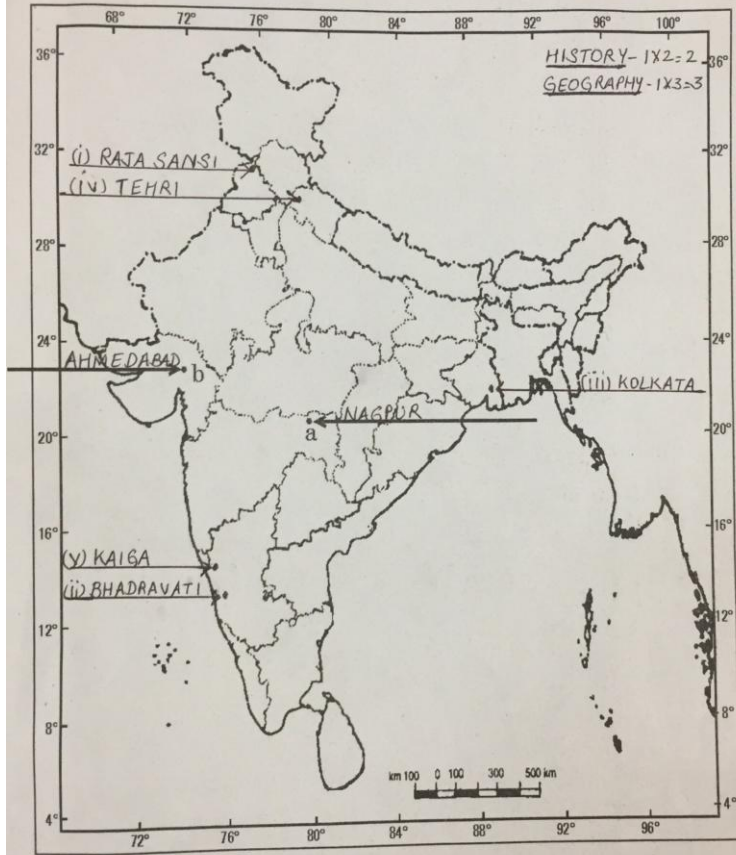
For question no. 26

32/5/1, 2, 3

SECTION - D

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)

Outline Map of India (Political)



32/5/3

Dim

11

PSY

hall