

Secondary School Examination (March- 2019)

Social Science (087)

Marking Scheme 32/1/2

QNO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	PAGE NO.	MARKS
1.	<p>Goals of landless rural labourers: More days of work and better wages. (Any other relevant point)</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Goal of prosperous farmer of Punjab: 1. Assured high family income. 2. Higher support prices for crops. 3. Able to settle their children abroad. 1. Any other relevant point. (Any one)</p>	E-4 E-4	1
2.	<p>Over irrigation responsible for land degradation in Punjab: Over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to water logging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Cement industry responsible for land degradation: The mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry is responsible for land degradation.</p>	G-7 G-7	1
3.	<p>Hand printing technology in Japan: Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand printing technology in Japan.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Translation of novels into different regional languages helped to stimulate the growth of the novels in new areas.</p>	H-154 H-187	1
4.	Democratic reforms carried out by movement increase and improve the quality of political participation.	DP-108	1
5.	<p>Concept of liberalization in the field of Economic Sphere: In the economic sphere, liberalization stood for freedom of market and the abolition of state imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Contribution of French in the economic development of Mekong Delta Region: The building of canals and draining lands in the Mekong Delta region increased cultivation.</p>	H-9 H-32	1
6.	<p>Distinguish between Secondary and Tertiary sectors: Secondary Sector: 1. Activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through manufacturing. 2. Industries. Tertiary Sector: 1. Activities that help in the development of primary and secondary sectors. 2. Services.</p>	E-20	1
7.	<p>Importance of 'Collateral': It is used as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid.</p>	E-44	1

8.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>SECTION B</u></p> <p>Imperial state in China as major producer of printed material:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Text books for examinations were printed in vast number. 2. The use of print was diversified and readership enhanced. 3. Import of new western technology and mechanical presses. 4. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained with example)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Novels easily available for the masses in Europe during nineteenth century:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction of circulating libraries. 2. Technological improvements in printing. 3. Mass production at low cost. 4. Innovation in marketing led to expanded sales. 5. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained.)</p>	H-154	
9.	<p>Main features of ‘Rabi Crop Season’:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rabi crops are sown in Winter from October to December. 2. Harvested in Summer from April to June. 3. Important Rabi crops are Wheat, Barley, Peas, Gram and Mustard. 4. Availability of precipitation during winter months due to western temperate cyclones helps in the success of these crops. 5. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be described)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Features of ‘Kharif Crop Season’:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of the country. 2. Harvested in September-October. 3. Important Kharif crops are Paddy, Maize, Jowar, Bajra, Tur (arhar) etc. 4. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be described.)</p>	G-36	3x1=3
10.	<p>Nepoleonic code exported to the regions under French Control:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Simplified administrative divisions. 2. Abolished feudal system. 3. Freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues. 4. In towns, guild restrictions were removed. 5. Transport and communication system improved. 6. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained with examples.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Barriers responsible for economic growth in Vietnam:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High population level. 2. Low agricultural productivity. 	H-6	3x1=3

	<p>promote agriculture and industry.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Rise in income level. Development of information and communication technology. It provide larger number of employment. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Gross Domestic Product:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> GDP is undertaken by central government ministry. The value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year calculated. The value of final goods and services in the three sectors are calculated by the different government departments. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained with example.)</p>	E-24,25	3x1=3
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> GDP is undertaken by central government ministry. The value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year calculated. The value of final goods and services in the three sectors are calculated by the different government departments. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained with example.)</p>	E-22,23	1x3=3
16.	<p>Industries responsible for environmental degradation in India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Pollution of land, water and air from industries caused environmental degradation. Burning of fossil fuels in big and small factories emit smoke in the air. Organic and inorganic industrial wastes and effluents are discharged into rivers. Dumping of wastes from industries renders the soil useless. Rain water carrying pollutants from wastes dumped by industries percolates and contaminated the ground water. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any five points to be explained with examples)</p>	G-76,78	5x1=5
17.	<p>Assertion of social diversities in a democratic country:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> This allows various disadvantaged and marginal social groups to express their grievances. This get the government to attend grievances of disadvantaged groups. Expression of various kinds of social divisions in politics results in their cancelling one another out and thus reducing their intensity. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be justified.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Social divisions affect politics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Social divisions competing with each other can lead to disintegration of a country. Social divisions turned to political divisions lead to conflicts and violence. Social divisions affects voting. People from one community tend to prefer some party more than others. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be examined.)</p>	DP-37	3X1=3
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Social divisions competing with each other can lead to disintegration of a country. Social divisions turned to political divisions lead to conflicts and violence. Social divisions affects voting. People from one community tend to prefer some party more than others. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be examined.)</p>	DP-34,36	

18.	<p>Women still lag much behind men in India despite some improvements since independence: A lot has been done to bring women at par with men but still women face disadvantages, discriminations and oppression in various ways-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The literacy rate among women still less than men. 2. Lesser number of girl students go for higher studies. 3. Unequal wages in some areas of employment. 4. Less representation of women in elected bodies. 5. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be analyzed.)</p>	DP-42-44	3x1=3
19.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>SECTION C</u></p> <p>Indian trade had played a crucial role in the late nineteenth century:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By helping Britain balance its deficits. India played a crucial role in the late nineteenth century world economy. 2. Britain trade surplus in India also helped pay the so called ‘home charges’. 3. British manufacturers flooded the Indian market. 4. Increased food grain and raw material exports from India to Britain. 5. The value of British exports to India was much higher than the value of British import from India. 6. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any five points to be explained.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Series of changes affected the pattern:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As the Swadeshi Movement gathered, momentum nationalists mobilized people to boycott foreign cloth. 2. Industrial groups organized themselves to protect their collective interest. 3. Pressurizing the government to increase tariff protection and grant other concessions. 4. The export of Indian yarn to China declined. 5. Industrialists in India began shifting from yarn to cloth production. 6. Cotton piece goods production in India doubled between 1900-1912. 7. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any five points to be explained.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Industrialization had changed the form of urbanization:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The early industrial cities of Britain such as Leeds and Manchester attracted large number of migrants to the textile Mills. 2. Many migrants came from rural areas. 3. London became a colossal city. 	<p style="text-align: center;">H-91</p> <p style="text-align: center;">H-121</p> <p style="text-align: center;">H-128-129</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1x5=5</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. London expanded and became a Powerful magnet for migrant population. 5. It became a city of clerks, shopkeeper, skilled artisans, semi skilled workers. 6. Apart from the London dockyards, five major types of industries employed larger number of people from distinctive areas. 7. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any five points to be explained.)</p>		
20.	<p>Depressed Classes Association was organized by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in 1930.</p> <p>Achievements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar raised the demand of separate electorate for Dalits. 2. British government conceded Ambedkar's demand of separate electorates for Dalits. 3. The Depressed classes got reservation of seats in provincial and Central Legislative Councils. 4. Ambedkar accepted Gandhiji's position and as the result Poona Pact was signed. 5. Any other relevant point. <p>(to be assessed as whole)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Civil Disobedience Movement: to disobey the rules of the British Government:</p> <p>Participation of rich and poor peasant.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the countryside, rich peasant communities like patidars of Gujarat and Jats of U.P. were active in movement. 2. Rich peasants participated in the movement as a struggle against high revenue demand. 3. Rich peasants organized their community to support Civil Disobedience Movement. 4. The poor peasants participated as they wanted their unpaid rent to be remitted. 5. Any other relevant point. <p>(to be assessed as a whole)</p>	H-68	
		H-65	1+4=5
21.	<p>Five factors responsible for industrial location:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of raw material at low cost. 2. Government policies. 3. Availability of specialized labour. 4. Availability of markets and services facilities like Banking, Transport etc. 5. Availability of power. 6. Any other relevant point to be explained with example. <p>(Any five points to be explained with example.)</p>	G-66	5x1=5
22.	<p>Comparison of Belgium and Sri Lanka:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Belgium is located in Europe whereas Sri Lanka is located in South Asia. 2. Belgium has a population of little over one crore whereas Sri Lanka has population of two crores. 3. In Belgium 59 percent people living in Flemish region and speaking Dutch language, 40 percent people living in Wallonia 	DP-2	1+1+3=5

	<p>region speaking French and remaining 1 percent Belgian people speaks German whereas in Sri Lanka 74 percent population are Sinhalese speakers and 18 percent are Tamil speakers.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In Belgium, French-speaking community are relatively rich and powerful and in Sri Lanka, Sinhalese-speaking people are Buddhist and powerful. In Belgium, Dutch speaking people are in numeric majority whereas in Sri Lanka, Sinhalese speaking population are in majority. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Idea of Power Sharing Emerged:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The idea of power sharing has emerged in opposition to the notions of undivided political power. <p>Different forms having common arrangements of Power sharing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Power is shared among different organs of government such as the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary. Powers can be shared among governments at different levels i.e., at National and Provincial or regional levels. Power shared among different social groups such as religious and linguistic groups. Power sharing arrangements in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	DP-8,9	1+4=5
23.	<p>Roadways have edge over Railways in India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Roads are easy to build and maintain as compare to railways. Constructions cost of roads is much lower that of railway lines. Roads as compare to railways lines can negotiate higher gradients of slopes easily and as such can traverse mountains like Himalayas. Road transport is economical in transportation for people and goods for shorter distance. Roads provide door-to-door service, which railways cannot do. Road transport is also used as feeder to other modes of transport and provide a link between air, sea ports and railway stations. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any five points to be explained with examples)</p>	G-82	5x1=5
24.	<p>Five outcomes of Democracy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Accountable, responsive and legitimate government. Economic growth and development. Reduction of inequality and poverty. Accommodation of social diversity. Dignity and freedom of the citizens. Any other relevant point to be explained. <p>(Any five points to be explained.)</p>	DP-90-98	5x1=5
25.	<p>Five effects of Globalization:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Increased investments by MNCs. It created new opportunities for companies. 		

	<p>3. Some large local companies like in India emerged as Multinational companies.</p> <p>4. Standards of living have been raised.</p> <p>5. Several companies hit hard due to competition.</p> <p>6. Several workers rendered jobless due to shut down of industries.</p> <p>7. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained.)</p>	G-66-68	5x1=5
26.	<p>(A) See attached filled map.</p> <p>(B) See attached filled map.</p> <p>For visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 26</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Punjab 2. Gujarat 3. Uttar Pradesh (UP) 4. Odisha 5. Karnataka 6. Uttar Pradesh (UP) 7. Narmada 		1x5=5

