Secondary School Examination (March-2019)

Social Science (087)

Marking Scheme 32/1/1

QNO	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	PAGE	MARK
		NO.	S
	SECTION A	H-9	
	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		
1.	capital.		1
	OR	H-32	1
	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.		
2.	Hand printing technology in Japan:	H-154	
	Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand printing technology		
	in Japan.		
	OR		
	Translation of novels into different regional languages helped to	H-187	1
	stimulate the growth of the novels in new areas.		1
3.	Over irrigation responsible for land degradation in Punjab:	G-7	
	Over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to water logging		
	leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil.		
	OR		
	Cement industry responsible for land degradation:		
	The mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry is		1
	responsible for land degradation.	G-7	1
4.	Democratic reforms by political conscious citizens:		
	1. Increased and improved quality of political participation.		
	2. Strengthen democratic practices.	DP-108	
	3. Any other relevant point.	D1 100	1
	(Any one)		
5.	Goals of landless rural labourers:		
J.	More days of work and better wages.	E-4	1
	(Any other relevant point)	L-4	_
	OR		
	Goal of prosperous farmer of Punjab:		
	1. Assured high family income.	E-4	
	2. Higher support prices for crops.	L-4	
	3. Able to settle their children abroad.		
	4. Any other relevant point.		
6	(Any one) Distinguish Primary and Secondary Sector:		
6.			
	Primary Sector.	E 20	1
	1. Producing goods by exploiting natural resources.	E-20	1
	2. Agriculture.		
	(Any one)		
l		Ì	1

		1	
	Secondary Sector:		
	1. Activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through manufacturing.		
	2. Industries.		
	(Any one)		
7.	Banks or Lenders demand collateral against loans.		
/ /	Bank or lenders demand collateral against loans as it is used as a	E-44	1
	guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid.		
	SECTION – B		
	Nepoleonic code exported to the regions under French Control:	H-6	
	1. Simplified administrative divisions.	11-0	
	2. Abolished feudal system.		
	3. Freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.		3x1=3
	4. In towns, guild restrictions were removed.		
	5. Transport and communication system improved.		
	6. Any other relevant point.		
8.	(Any three points to be explained with examples.)		
	OR		
		11 22	
	Barriers responsible for economic growth in Vietnam:	H-33	
	1. High population level.		
	2. Low agricultural productivity.		
	3. Extensive indebtness among the peasants.4. Any other relevant point.		
	(Any three points to be explained with examples)		
	(Any three points to be explained with examples)		
9.	Imperial state in China as major producer of printed material:		
	1. Text books for examinations were printed in vast number.		
	2. The use of print was diversified and readership enhanced.	H-154	
	3. Import of new western technology and mechanical presses.		
	4. Any other relevant point.		
	(Any three points to be explained with example)		
	OR		
	Novels easily available for the masses in Europe during nineteenth		
	century:		
	1. Introduction of circulating libraries.	H-178	3x1=3
	2. Technological improvements in printing.		
	3. Mass production at low cost.		
	4. Innovation in marketing led to expanded sales.		
	5. Any other relevant point.		
10	Main features of 'Rabi Crop Season':		
	2. Harvested in Summer from April to June.	G-36	
	3. Important Rabi crops are Wheat, Barley, Peas, Gram and		
	4. Availability of precipitation during winter months due to western		
	temperate cyclones helps in the success of these crops.		
10.	 Mass production at low cost. Innovation in marketing led to expanded sales. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained.) Main features of 'Rabi Crop Season': Rabi crops are sown in Winter from October to December. Harvested in Summer from April to June. Important Rabi crops are Wheat, Barley, Peas, Gram and Mustard. 	G-36	

	5. Any other relevant point.		
	(Any three points to be described)		
	OR		
			
	Features of 'Kharif Crop Season':	G-36	
	1. Grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of the		3x1=3
	country.		
	2. Harvested in September-October.		
	3. Important Kharif crops are Paddy, Maize, Jowar, Bajra, Tur		
	(arhar) etc.		
	4. Any other relevant point.		
	(Any three points to be described.)		
11.	Water scarcity due to large and growing population in India:		
	1. Greater demand for water for domestic purposes.		
	2. Water resources over exploited to expand irrigated areas.	G-25	3x1=3
	3. Falling ground water levels.		
	4. Any other relevant point.		
	(Any three points to be analyzed.)		
12.	Assertion of social diversities in a democratic country:		
	1. This allows various disadvantaged and marginal social groups to		
	express their grievances.		
	2. This get the government to attend grievances of disadvantaged	DP-37	3X1=3
	groups.		
	3. Expression of various kinds of social divisions in politics results		
	in their cancelling one another out and thus reducing their		
	intensity.		
	4. Any other relevant point.		
	(Any three points to be justified.)		
	OR		
	Social divisions affect politics:		
	1. Social divisions competing with each other can lead to		
	disintegration of a country.		
	2. Social divisions turned to political divisions lead to conflicts and	DP-34,36	
	violence.		
	3. Social divisions affects voting.		
	4. People from one community tend to prefer some party more than		
	others.		
	5. Any other relevant point.		
	(Any three points to be examined.)		
10	***		
13.	Women still lag much behind men in India despite some		
	improvements since independence:	DD 42 44	3x1=3
	A lot has been done to bring women at par with men but still women	DP-42-44	JA1-3
	face disadvantages, discriminations and oppression in various ways-		
	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. (Any three points to be applyized.)		
	(Any three points to be analyzed.)		

1./	Regional and National Parties:		
14.	The election commission gives regulation to the parties as regional and		
	national party on following basis.	DP-79	1 ½ +
	1. REGIONAL PARTY:	21 ,,	$1\frac{1}{2} = 3$
	a. A party to secure at least six percent of the total votes in		
	an election to the Legislative Assembly of a state and win at least		
	two seats.		
	b. Example : Trinmool Congress, Shiv Sena, DMK etc.2. NATIONAL PARTY		
	a. A party that secures at least six percent of the total votes in		
	Lok Sabha election or Assembly in four states and wins at		
	least four seats in Lok Sabha.		
	b. For example: BJP, Indian National Congress, etc.		
15.	Consequences of Environmental degradation do not respect national		
	or State boundaries:		
	1. The increase in pollution of land water, air, noise and resulting in	G 70	3x1=3
	degradation of environment cannot be overlooked.	G-78	381-3
	2. Pollution of river waters effects all as most of the rivers passes through different states.		
	3. Air pollution caused by the presence of high proportion of		
	undesirable gases adversely affects human health and atmosphere		
	as a whole.		
	4. Thermal pollution of river water effect the aquatic life irrespective of		
	state and national boundaries.		
	5. Any other relevant point.		
	(Any three points to be justified.)		
16.	Importance of tertiary sector in India:		
	1. Development of services such as transport, trade and storage		
	promote agriculture and industry.		
	2. Rise in income level.	E-24,25	
	3. Development of information and communication technology.		
	4. It provide larger number of employment.		
	5. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained.)		
	(Any time points to be explained.)		
	OR Gross Domestic Production:		
	1. GDP is undertaken by central government ministry.		
	2. The value of all final goods and services produced within a		
	country during a particular year calculated.	E-22,23	1x3=3
	3. The value of final goods and services in the three sectors are	,	
	calculated by the different government departments.		
	4. Any other relevant point.		
	(Any three points to be explained with example.)		
17.	Importance of formal sources of credit in the Economic		
	Development:		
	1. Formal sources provide cheap credit.	E-48,49	
	2. Credit at affordable rate is available through formal sources.		
	3. Terms and conditions of credit through formal sources are		
1	regulated by government.		

	4. Credit from formal source are favourable.		
	5. Any other relevant point.		
	(Any three points to be described.)		
	OR		
	Bad effects of informal sources of credit on borrowers:		
	1. Higher interest rate.		
	2. Higher cost of borrowing means a larger part of the earnings of	E-49	3x1=3
	the borrowers is used to repay the loan.		
	3. In certain cases, the high interest rate for borrowing can mean		
	that the amount to be repaid is greater than the income of the		
	borrower. 4. This could lead to increasing debt and debt trap.		
	5. Any other relevant point.		
	(Any three points to be described.)		
	(This times points to be described)		
18.	Right to seek redressal:		
	1. Under COPRA, a three tier quasi-judicial machining is set up for		
	redressal of grievances.		3x1=3
	2. Consumer courts are set up at District, State and National level.	DP-84	381-3
	3. Consumer can file case in consumer courts depending upon		
	amount of claim involved.		
	4. Consumer can appeal in higher consumer court/ commission against the decision of lower court/ commission.		
	5. Any other relevant point.		
	(Any three points to be explained with example.)		
19.	SECTION C		
	Depressed Classes Association was organized by Dr. B. R.	H-68	
	Ambedkar in 1930.		
	Achievements:		
	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.		
	(to be assessed as whole)		
	OR		
	Chil Dischallans Managara A. P. da a la challanda D. W. l	11.65	
	Civil Disobedience Movement: to disobey the rules of the British Government:	H-65	1+4=5
	Government.		
	Participation of rich and poor peasant.		
	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 t	О	
be remitted.		
5. Any other relevant point.		
(to be assessed as a whole)		
 Indian trade had played a crucial role in the late nineteenth century By helping Britain balance its deficits, India played a crucial rol in the late nineteenth century world economy. Britain trade surplus in India also helped pay the so called 'home charges'. British manufacturers flooded the Indian market. Increased food grain and raw material exports from India to Britain. The value of British exports to India was much higher than the value of British import from India. Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained.) 	e	
OR		
Series of changes affected the pattern:		
1. As the Swadeshi Movement gathered, momentum nationalists	H-121	
mobilized people to bycott 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.		
(Any five points to be explained.)		
OR		
Industrialization had changed the form of urbanization: 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.	H-128-	
3. London became a colossal city.	129	
4. London expanded and became a Powerful magnet for migrant		1x5=5
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.		
(Any five points to be explained.)		

2.1	Industries responsible for environmental degradation in India:		
	1. Pollution of land, water and air from industries caused		
	environmental degradation.		
	2. Burning of fossil fuels in big and small factories emit smoke in		
	the air.	G-76,78	5x1=5
	3. Organic and inorganic industrial wastes and effluents are	G 70,70	
	discharged into rivers.		
	4. Dumping of wastes from industries renders the soil useless.		
	5. Rain water carrying pollutants from wastes dumped by industries		
	percolates and contaminated the ground water.		
	1		
	6. Any other relevant point.		
22	(Any five points to be explained with examples)		
22.	Roadways have edge over Railways in India:		
	1. Roads are easy to build and maintain as compare to railways.		
	2. Constructions cost of roads is much lower that of railway lines.	G-82	5x1=5
	3. Roads as compare to railways lines can negotiate higher gradients	G-82	0.11
	of slopes easily and as such can traverse mountains like		
	Himalayas.		
	4. Road transport is economical in transportation for people and		
	goods for shorter distance.		
	5. Roads provide door-to-door service, which railways cannot do.		
	6. Road transport is also used as feeder to other modes of transport		
	and provide a link between air, sea ports and railway stations.		
	7. Any other relevant point.		
	(Any five points to be explained with examples)		
23.	Comparison of Belgium and Sri Lanka:		
	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	DP-2	1+1+3=
	speaking Dutch language, 40 percent people living in Wallonia		5
	region speaking French and remaining 1 percent Belgian people		5
	speaks German whereas in Sri Lanka 74 percent population are		
	Sinhalese speakers and 18 percent are Tamil speakers.		
	4. In Belgium, French-speaking community are relatively rich and		
	powerful and in Sri Lanka, Sinhalese-speaking people are		
	Buddhist and powerful.		
	5. In Belgium, Dutch speaking people are in numeric majority		
	whereas in Sri Lanka, Sinhalese speaking population are in		
	majority.		
	6. Any other relevant point.		
	(Any five points to be explained)		
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
	OR		
	Idea of Dayyon Chaning Emanged		
	Idea of Power Sharing Emerged: 1. The idea of power sharing has amarged in apposition to the		
	1. The idea of power sharing has emerged in opposition to the		
	notions of undivided political power.		
	Different forms having common amongoments of Down sharing		
	Different forms having common arrangements of Power sharing:		
	1. Power is shared among different organs of government such as	DD 0 0	
	the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.	DP-8,9	1+4=5

		be shared among governments at different levels ie.e,		
		and Provincial or regional levels.		
		ed among different social groups such as religious and		
	linguistic gr	=		
		ng arrangements in the way political parties, pressure		
		movements control or influence those in power.		
	5. Any other re	±		
	(Any five points to			
24.	•	mocratic Government:		
	1. It produces	a government that is accountable to citizens.		
	2. It responses	to the needs and expectations of citizens.	DP-91	1x5=5
	3. It ensures the	nat decision making will be based on norms and		
	procedures	for transparency making it accountable.		
	4. It has great	success in setting up regular and free elections.		
	5. Democracy	's ability to generate its own support is the most		
	positive feat	ture.		
	6. Any other re	elevant point.		
	(Any five points to	be discussed)		
25.	Offices and factor			
	 Availability 	of Raw material.		
	2. Availability	of skilled and unskilled labor at low costs.	ECO-57	1x5=5
	3. Availability	of other factors of production is assured like		
	electricity e	tc.		
	4. Smaller con	npanies are available.		
	5. Where gove	ernment policies are favorable to investors.		
	6. Any other re	elevant point.		
	(Any five points to	be explained)		
26.	(A) See attached			
	(B) See attached	d filled map.		
	For visually impair	ed candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 26		
	1. Punjab			1x5=5
	2. Gujarat			
	3. Uttar Prades	sh (UP)		
	4. Odisha			
	5. Karnataka			
	6. Uttar Prades	sh (UP)		
	7. Narmada			

