

**Secondary School Examination (March- 2019)**

**Social Science (087)**

**Marking Scheme 32/1/1**

QNO	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	PAGE NO.	MARKS
	<b><u>SECTION A</u></b>	H-9	
1.	<p><b>Concept of liberalization in the field of Economic Sphere:</b> 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"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Contribution of French in the economic development of Mekong Delta Region:</b> The building of canals and draining lands in the Mekong Delta region increased cultivation.</p>	H-32	1
2.	<p><b>Hand printing technology in Japan:</b> Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand printing technology in Japan.</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></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
3.	<p><b>Over irrigation responsible for land degradation in Punjab:</b> 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"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Cement industry responsible for land degradation:</b> The mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry is responsible for land degradation.</p>	G-7  G-7	1
4.	<p><b>Democratic reforms by political conscious citizens:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increased and improved quality of political participation.</li> <li>2. Strengthen democratic practices.</li> <li>3. Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p>(Any one)</p>	DP-108	1
5.	<p><b>Goals of landless rural labourers:</b> More days of work and better wages. (Any other relevant point)</p> <p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Goal of prosperous farmer of Punjab:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assured high family income.</li> <li>2. Higher support prices for crops.</li> <li>3. Able to settle their children abroad.</li> <li>4. Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p>(Any one)</p>	E-4  E-4	1
6.	<p><b>Distinguish Primary and Secondary Sector:</b> Primary Sector.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Producing goods by exploiting natural resources.</li> <li>2. Agriculture.</li> </ol> <p>(Any one)</p>	E-20	1





14.	<p><b>Regional and National Parties:</b> The election commission gives regulation to the parties as regional and national party on following basis.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. REGIONAL PARTY: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>b. Example : Trinmool Congress, Shiv Sena, DMK etc.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. NATIONAL PARTY <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>b. For example: BJP, Indian National Congress, etc.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	DP-79	1 ½ + 1½ =3
15.	<p><b>Consequences of Environmental degradation do not respect national or State boundaries:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The increase in pollution of land water, air, noise and resulting in degradation of environment cannot be overlooked.</li> <li>2. Pollution of river waters effects all as most of the rivers passes through different states.</li> <li>3. Air pollution caused by the presence of high proportion of undesirable gases adversely affects human health and atmosphere as a whole.</li> <li>4. Thermal pollution of river water effect the aquatic life irrespective of state and national boundaries.</li> <li>5. Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p>(Any three points to be justified.)</p>	G-78	3x1=3
16.	<p><b>Importance of tertiary sector in India:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development of services such as transport, trade and storage promote agriculture and industry.</li> <li>2. Rise in income level.</li> <li>3. Development of information and communication technology.</li> <li>4. It provide larger number of employment.</li> <li>5. Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p>(Any three points to be explained.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Gross Domestic Production:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. GDP is undertaken by central government ministry.</li> <li>2. The value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year calculated.</li> <li>3. The value of final goods and services in the three sectors are calculated by the different government departments.</li> <li>4. Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p>(Any three points to be explained with example.)</p>	E-24,25	E-22,23 1x3=3
17.	<p><b>Importance of formal sources of credit in the Economic Development:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Formal sources provide cheap credit.</li> <li>2. Credit at affordable rate is available through formal sources.</li> <li>3. Terms and conditions of credit through formal sources are regulated by government.</li> </ol>	E-48,49	

	<p>4. Credit from formal source are favourable. 5. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be described.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Bad effects of informal sources of credit on borrowers:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Higher interest rate.</li> <li>2. Higher cost of borrowing means a larger part of the earnings of the borrowers is used to repay the loan.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>4. This could lead to increasing debt and debt trap.</li> <li>5. Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p>(Any three points to be described.)</p>	E-49	3x1=3
18.	<p><b>Right to seek redressal:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Under COPRA, a three tier quasi-judicial machining is set up for redressal of grievances.</li> <li>2. Consumer courts are set up at District, State and National level.</li> <li>3. Consumer can file case in consumer courts depending upon amount of claim involved.</li> <li>4. Consumer can appeal in higher consumer court/ commission against the decision of lower court/ commission.</li> <li>5. Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p>(Any three points to be explained with example.)</p>	DP-84	3x1=3
19.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>SECTION C</u></b></p> <p><b>Depressed Classes Association was organized by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in 1930.</b></p> <p><b>Achievements:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar raised the demand of separate electorate for Dalits.</li> <li>2. British government conceded Ambedkar's demand of separate electorates for Dalits.</li> <li>3. The Depressed classes got reservation of seats in provincial and Central Legislative Councils.</li> <li>4. Ambedkar accepted Gandhiji's position and as the result Poona Pact was signed.</li> <li>5. Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p>(to be assessed as whole)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Civil Disobedience Movement: to disobey the rules of the British Government:</b></p> <p><b>Participation of rich and poor peasant.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In the countryside, rich peasant communities like patidars of Gujarat and Jats of U.P. were active in movement.</li> <li>2. Rich peasants participated in the movement as a struggle against high revenue demand.</li> <li>3. Rich peasants organized their community to support Civil</li> </ol>	H-68	
		H-65	1+4=5

	<p>Disobedience Movement.</p> <p>4. The poor peasants participated as they wanted their unpaid rent to be remitted.</p> <p>5. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(to be assessed as a whole)</p>		
20.	<p><b>Indian trade had played a crucial role in the late nineteenth century:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. By helping Britain balance its deficits, India played a crucial role in the late nineteenth century world economy.</li> <li>2. Britain trade surplus in India also helped pay the so called 'home charges'.</li> <li>3. British manufacturers flooded the Indian market.</li> <li>4. Increased food grain and raw material exports from India to Britain.</li> <li>5. The value of British exports to India was much higher than the value of British import from India.</li> <li>6. Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p>(Any five points to be explained.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Series of changes affected the pattern:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. As the Swadeshi Movement gathered, momentum nationalists mobilized people to boycott foreign cloth.</li> <li>2. Industrial groups organized themselves to protect their collective interest.</li> <li>3. Pressurizing the government to increase tariff protection and grant other concessions.</li> <li>4. The export of Indian yarn to China declined.</li> <li>5. Industrialists in India began shifting from yarn to cloth production.</li> <li>6. Cotton piece goods production in India doubled between 1900-1912.</li> <li>7. Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p>(Any five points to be explained.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Industrialization had changed the form of urbanization:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The early industrial cities of Britain such as Leeds and Manchester attracted large number of migrants to the textile Mills.</li> <li>2. Many migrants came from rural areas.</li> <li>3. London became a colossal city.</li> <li>4. London expanded and became a Powerful magnet for migrant population.</li> <li>5. It became a city of clerks, shopkeeper, skilled artisans, semi skilled workers.</li> <li>6. Apart from the London dockyards, five major types of industries employed larger number of people from distinctive areas.</li> <li>7. Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p>(Any five points to be explained.)</p>	H-91	
		H-121	
		H-128-129	1x5=5

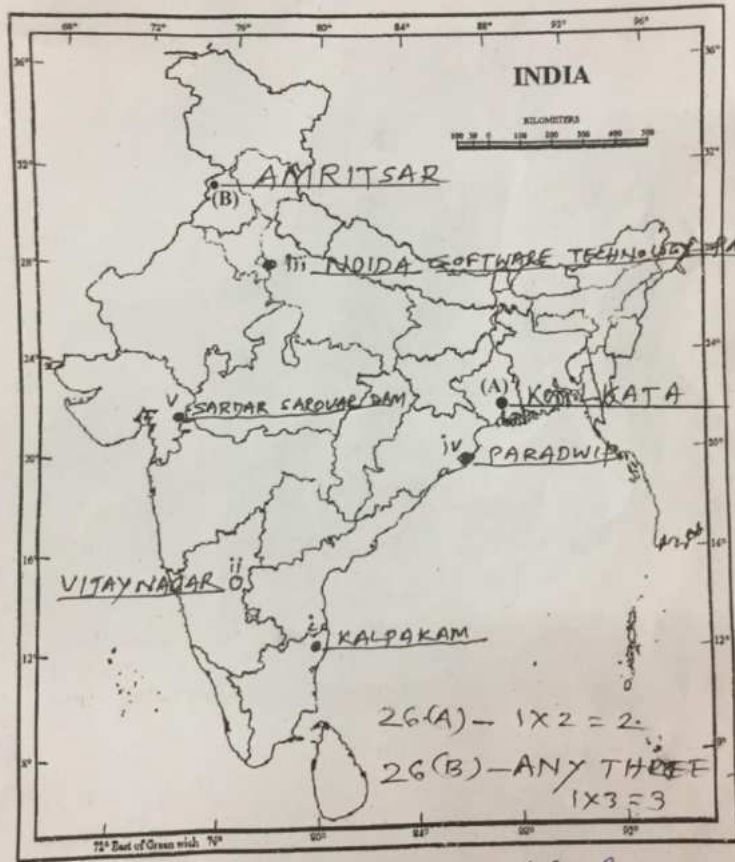


	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Powers can be shared among governments at different levels i.e.e, at National and Provincial or regional levels.</li> <li>3. Power shared among different social groups such as religious and linguistic groups.</li> <li>4. Power sharing arrangements in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power.</li> <li>5. Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>		
24.	<p><b>Importance of Democratic Government:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It produces a government that is accountable to citizens.</li> <li>2. It responses to the needs and expectations of citizens.</li> <li>3. It ensures that decision making will be based on norms and procedures for transparency making it accountable.</li> <li>4. It has great success in setting up regular and free elections.</li> <li>5. Democracy’s ability to generate its own support is the most positive feature.</li> <li>6. Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p>(Any five points to be discussed)</p>	DP-91	1x5=5
25.	<p><b>Offices and factories of MNC’s .</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Availability of Raw material.</li> <li>2. Availability of skilled and unskilled labor at low costs.</li> <li>3. Availability of other factors of production is assured like electricity etc.</li> <li>4. Smaller companies are available.</li> <li>5. Where government policies are favorable to investors.</li> <li>6. Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	ECO-57	1x5=5
26.	<p>(A) See attached filled map. (B) See attached filled map. For visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 26</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Punjab</li> <li>2. Gujarat</li> <li>3. Uttar Pradesh (UP)</li> <li>4. Odisha</li> <li>5. Karnataka</li> <li>6. Uttar Pradesh (UP)</li> <li>7. Narmada</li> </ol>		1x5=5



32/1/1 , 32/1/2 , 32/1/3

Map for Q. No. 26  
नक्शा प्रश्न संख्या 26 के लिए



26(A) - 1 x 2 = 2

26(B) - ANY THREE  
1 x 3 = 3

*Cingh*  
*Hikmah*