

Secondary School Examination (March- 2019)

Social Science (087)

Marking Scheme 32/1/1

QNO	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	PAGE NO.	MARK S
	<u>SECTION A</u>	H-9	
1.	<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 style="text-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-32	1
2.	<p>Hand printing technology in Japan: Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand printing technology in Japan.</p> <p style="text-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
3.	<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 style="text-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
4.	<p>Democratic reforms by political conscious citizens:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased and improved quality of political participation. 2. Strengthen democratic practices. 3. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any one)</p>	DP-108	1
5.	<p>Goals of landless rural labourers: More days of work and better wages. (Any other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Goal of prosperous farmer of Punjab:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assured high family income. 2. Higher support prices for crops. 3. Able to settle their children abroad. 4. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any one)</p>	E-4 E-4	 1
6.	<p>Distinguish Primary and Secondary Sector: Primary Sector.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Producing goods by exploiting natural resources. 2. Agriculture. <p>(Any one)</p>	E-20	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 guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid.	E-44	1
8.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>SECTION – B</u></p> <p>Nepoleonic code exported to the regions under French Control:</p> 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. (Any three points to be explained with examples.)	H-6	3x1=3
	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Barriers responsible for economic growth in Vietnam:</p> 1. High population level. 2. Low agricultural productivity. 3. Extensive indebtedness among the peasants. 4. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained with examples)	H-33	
9.	<p>Imperial state in China as major producer of printed material:</p> 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. (Any three points to be explained with example) <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Novels easily available for the masses in Europe during nineteenth century:</p> 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. (Any three points to be explained.)	H-154	
10.	<p>Main features of ‘Rabi Crop Season’:</p> 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.	G-36	

[illegible]

21.	Industries responsible for environmental degradation in India: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 3. Organic and inorganic industrial wastes and effluents are 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. 6. Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained with examples)	G-76,78	5x1=5
22.	Roadways have edge over Railways in India: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Roads are easy to build and maintain as compare to railways. 2. Constructions cost of roads is much lower that of railway lines. 3. Roads as compare to railways lines can negotiate higher gradients 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)	G-82	5x1=5
23.	Comparison of Belgium and Sri Lanka: <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 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. 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) <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Idea of Power Sharing Emerged:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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"> 1. Power is shared among different organs of government such as the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary. 	DP-2	1+1+3=5
		DP-8,9	1+4=5

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Powers can be shared among governments at different levels i.e., at National and Provincial or regional levels. 3. Power shared among different social groups such as religious and linguistic groups. 4. Power sharing arrangements in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power. 5. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>		
24.	<p>Importance of Democratic Government:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It produces a government that is accountable to citizens. 2. It responses to the needs and expectations of citizens. 3. It ensures that 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 feature. 6. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any five points to be discussed)</p>	DP-91	1x5=5
25.	<p>Offices and factories of MNC's .</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of Raw material. 2. Availability of skilled and unskilled labor at low costs. 3. Availability of other factors of production is assured like electricity etc. 4. Smaller companies are available. 5. Where government policies are favorable to investors. 6. Any other relevant point. <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"> 1. Punjab 2. Gujarat 3. Uttar Pradesh (UP) 4. Odisha 5. Karnataka 6. Uttar Pradesh (UP) 7. Narmada 		1x5=5

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

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

INDIA

SCALE BAR: 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

(B) AMRITSAR

(A) KOLKATA

PARADWIP

KALPAKAM

VITAYNAGAR

SARDAR SAROVAR DAM

2G(A) - 1x2 = 2

2G(B) - ANY THREE - 1x3 = 3

Anish

Hassam

Secondary School Examination (March- 2019)

Social Science (087)

Marking Scheme 32/1/2

QNO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	PAGE NO.	MARKS
1.	Goals of landless rural labourers: More days of work and better wages. (Any other relevant point) OR 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)	E-4 E-4	1
2.	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. OR Cement industry responsible for land degradation: The mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry is responsible for land degradation.	G-7 G-7	1
3.	Hand printing technology in Japan: Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand printing technology in Japan. OR Translation of novels into different regional languages helped to stimulate the growth of the novels in new areas.	H-154 H-187	1
4.	Democratic reforms carried out by movement increase and improve the quality of political participation.	DP-108	1
5.	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. OR 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.	H-9 H-32	1
6.	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.	E-20	1
7.	Importance of 'Collateral': It is used as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid.	E-44	1

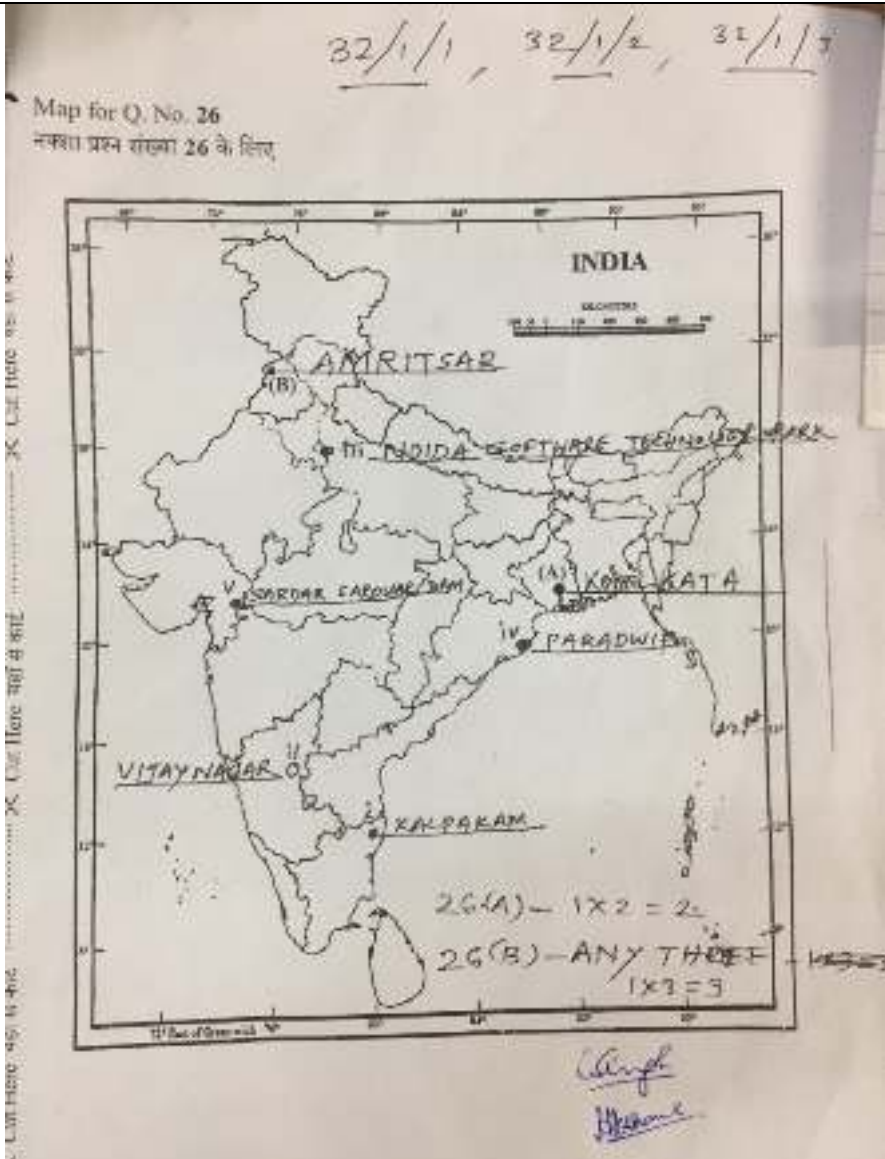
8.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>SECTION B</u></p> <p>Imperial state in China as major producer of printed material:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Text books for examinations were printed in vast number. 2. The use of print was diversified and readership enhanced. 3. Import of new western 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	
		H-178	3x1=3
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	
		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"> 2. Rise in income level. 3. Development of information and communication technology. 4. It provide larger number of employment. 5. 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"> 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. 3. The value of final goods and services in the three sectors are calculated by the different government departments. 4. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained with example.)</p>	E-24,25	3x1=3
	<p>Gross Domestic Product:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 3. The value of final goods and services in the three sectors are calculated by the different government departments. 4. 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"> 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. 3. Organic and inorganic industrial wastes and effluents are 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. 6. 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"> 1. This allows various disadvantaged and marginal social groups to express their grievances. 2. This get the government to attend grievances of disadvantaged 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. <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"> 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 violence. 3. Social divisions affects voting. 4. People from one community tend to prefer some party more than others. 5. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be examined.)</p>	<p>DP-37</p> <p>DP-34,36</p>	3X1=3

18.	<p>Women still lag much behind men in India despite some improvements since independence:</p> <p>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>H-91</p> <p>H-121</p> <p>H-128-129</p>	<p>1x5=5</p>

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

Secondary School Examination (March- 2019)

Social Science (087)

Marking Scheme 32/1/3

QNO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	PAGE NO.	MARKS
	<u>SECTION A</u>	H-154	
1.	Hand printing technology in Japan: Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand printing technology in Japan. OR Translation of novels into different regional languages helped to stimulate the growth of the novels in new areas.	H-187	1
2.	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. OR 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.	H-9 H-32	1
3.	Goals of landless rural labourers: More days of work and better wages. (Any other relevant point) OR Goal of prosperous farmer of Punjab: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assured high family income. 2. Higher support prices for crops. 3. Able to settle their children abroad. 4. Any other relevant point. (Any one)	E-4 E-4	1
4.	By increasing and improving the quality of political participation of ordinary citizens.	DP-108	1
5.	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. OR Cement industry responsible for land degradation: The mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry is responsible for land degradation.	G-7 G-7	1
6.	Distinguish between Primary and Tertiary Sector: Primary Sector: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Producing goods by exploiting natural resources. 2. Agriculture. Tertiary Sector: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Activities that help in the development of the Primary Sector and Secondary Sector. 2. Service Sector. 	E-20	1

[illegible]

	<p>regulated by government.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Credit from formal source are favourable. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be described.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Bad effects of informal sources of credit on borrowers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Higher interest rate. Higher cost of borrowing means a larger part of the earnings of the borrowers is used to repay the loan. 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. This could lead to increasing debt and debt trap. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be described.)</p>	E-49	3x1=3
19.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>SECTION C</u></p> <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
20.	<p>Comparison of Belgium and Sri Lanka:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Belgium is located in Europe whereas Sri Lanka is located in South Asia. Belgium has a population of little over one crore whereas Sri Lanka has population of two crores. In Belgium 59 percent people living in Flemish region and speaking Dutch language, 40 percent people living in Wallonia 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. 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>	DP-2	1+1+3=5

	5. Allows room to correct mistakes. 6. Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be discussed.)		
25.	Facilities available in the special economic zones developed by the Central and State governments: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are to have World Class Facilities; electricity, water, roads, transport etc. 2. Government provides recreational and educational facilities. 3. Companies who set up production units in the SEZs do not have to pay taxes for an initial period. 4. Government has allowed flexibility in labour laws to attract foreign investment. 5. Instead of hiring workers on a regular basis, companies hire workers flexibly for short periods when there is intense pressure of work. 6. Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained.)	E-67	1x5=5
26.	(A) See attached filled map. (B) See attached filled map. For visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 26 <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

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

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

2G(A) - 1x2 = 2
2G(B) - ANY THREE 1x3 = 3

Ujjwal
Himani

Secondary School Examination (March- 2019)

Social Science (087)

Marking Scheme 32/2/1

Q N O.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	PAGE NO.	MARK S
1	(i) To abolish tariff barriers (ii) To reduce number of currencies from 30 to 2 (Any One) Or A Vietnamese girl sitting in one of the front seats was asked to move to the back of the class and allow a local French student to occupy the front bench, she refused and she was expelled.	10(H) 36(H)	01 01
2	Vast number of printing textbooks were required: For the recruitment of huge no. of bureaucratic personnel through civil service examination in china. Or (i) Readers in Kerala were not familiar with the way in which the characters in English novels lived; their clothes, way of speaking and manners were unknown to them. (ii) They would find a direct translation of an English novel dread fully boring. (Any One)	154(H) 187(H)	01 01
3	Roof top rain water harvesting was practiced; total water requirement of the household was fulfilled. Or Tamil Nadu is the first in India which has made roof top rain water harvesting structure compulsory under the law to all the houses across the state	31(Geog) 32(Geog)	01 01
4	The leaders of the Sinhala Community sought to secure dominance over government by virtue of their majority/ Sinhala became the only official language/ Sinhala applicants were preferred in university position and government jobs/ Buddhism was made state religion through a new constitution.(Any one)	3(p.sc)	01
5	Well developed irrigation system/ compensation in the absence of rain/ crop insurance/ highest support prices to their crops/ Non farming activities –Dairy etc should be encouraged /Agricultural loans(KCC) (Any other relevant point) (Any One) OR To get job/ loans for business/start up skill development /career counselling(Any One)	4(Eco) 4(Eco)	01 01
6	Modern currency – Paper notes/coins, old currency – metallic coins like gold, silver & copper coins.	40(Eco)	01
7	ISI Logo	85(Eco)	01

8	<p>Economic hardships:</p> <p>(i) Increase in population all over Europe (ii) More job seekers than employment (iii) Rural population migrated to urban areas, overcrowded slums (iv) Any other relevant point to be described. (Any three)</p> <p><i>NOTE: As the question is based on 'hardship in Europe', the students may be given marks on any of the aspect describing hardship of 1830s or 1930s.</i></p> <p>Or</p> <p><u>Problems faced by modern part of Hanoi –</u></p> <p>(i) Hanoi was struck by bubonic plague. (ii) Measures to control the spread of disease created social conflicts (iii) Rats problem (iv) Any other relevant point to be described. (Any three)</p>	15(Hist)	03
9	<p>(i) Access to books created a new culture of reading (ii) Common people lived in a world of oral culture (iii) Now the books were less expensive and could be produced in sufficient number. (iv) Any other relevant point (Any three to be explained)</p> <p>Or</p> <p><u>Effects of industrialization-</u></p> <p>(i) In hard times Charles Dickens describe a fictitious industrial town, coke town, a grim place full of machinery, smoking chimneys, Polluted rivers (ii) Workers are known as hands (iii) Dickens criticized not just greed for profit but also the ideas that reduced human being into a simple instruments of production. (iv) Any other relevant point (Any three to be explained)</p>	159(Hist)	03
10	<p>(i) Alluvial soil is widely spread over the northern plains by the three Himalayan river systems - The Indus, The Ganga and The Brahmaputra. (ii) Most fertile soil among all soil types. (iii) Alluvial soil classified as Bhangar and Khader. (iv) It contains potash, Phosphoric acid and lime. (v) Any other relevant point (Any three to be explained)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>(I) Black soil is black in colour and also known as Regur Soil. (II) Black soil is well known for its capacity to hold moisture (III) It is rich in calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash & lime. (IV) It is ideal for growing cotton. (V) This type of soil is typical of the Deccan trap region spread over northwest Deccan Plateau. (VI) It is made up of lava flow (VII) Any other relevant point (Any three to be explained)</p>	8(Geog)	1×3=3
		8 & 10 (Geog)	1×3=3
11	<p>(I) Sedimentation in the reserves causes floods. (II) Big dams are mostly been unsuccessful in controlling floods at the</p>	29 (Geog)	03

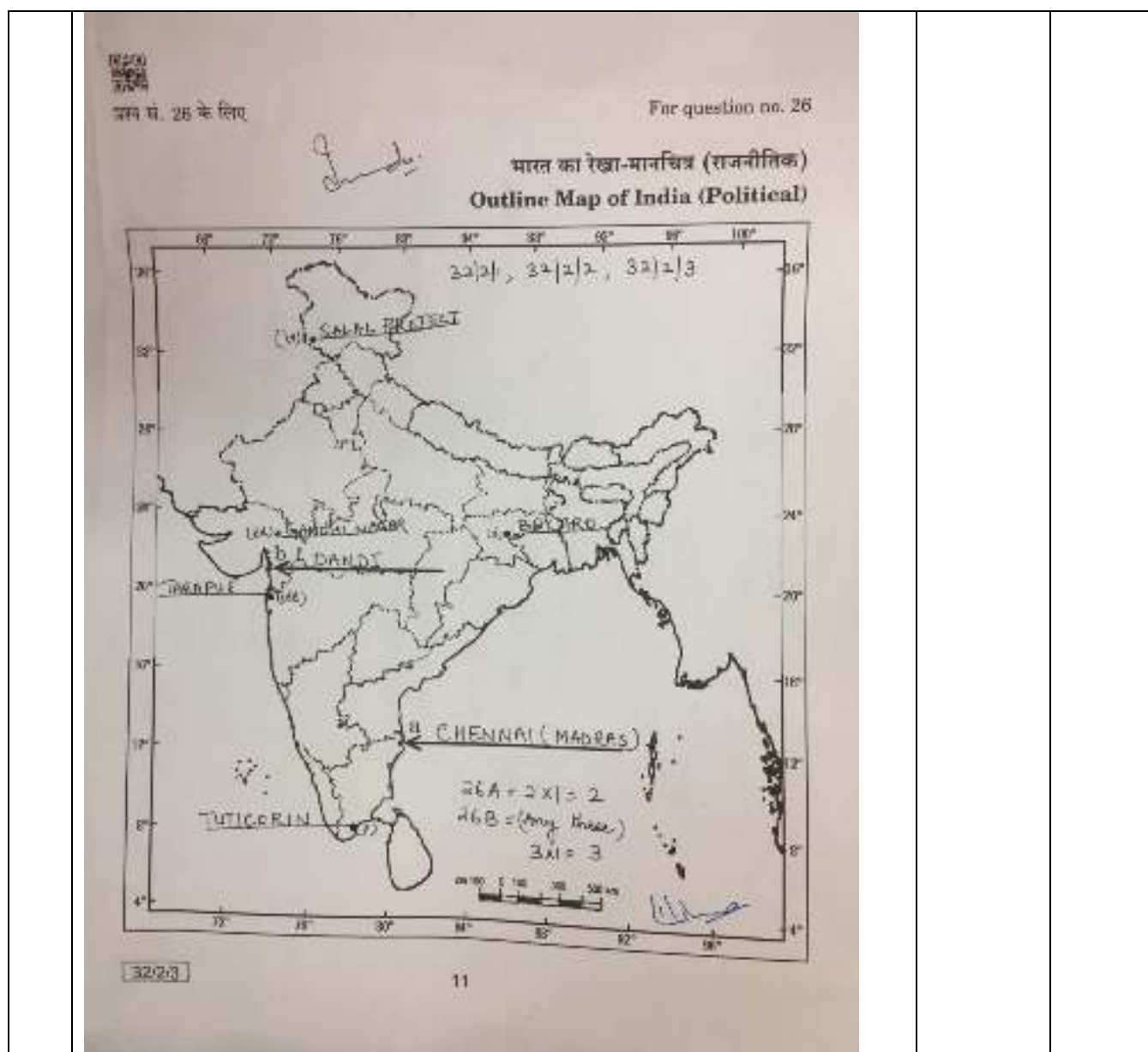
	<p>time of excessive rainfall.</p> <p>(III) Sudden release of water from Dams causes devastation & flood.</p> <p>(IV) Any other relevant point (Any three points to be explained)</p>		
12	<p>Concurrent list – Education , Forest, Marriage, Adoption and Succession (Any Two)</p> <p>Both the union as well as the state government can make laws on the subjects mentioned in this list if their laws conflict with each other the law made by the union government will prevail.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Power sharing basic structure of constitution :</p> <p>(i) It is not easy to make changes to power sharing arrangement.</p> <p>(ii) Parliament can't on its own change this arrangement</p> <p>(iii) Any change to it has to be first passed by both the houses of parliament, with at least 2/3 majority.</p> <p>(iv) Then it has to be ratified by legislature of at least half of the total states.</p> <p>(v) Any three points to be analyzed</p>	17(p.sc)	1+2=3
		17 (p.sc)	03
13	<p>Every social differences does not lead to social division:</p> <p>(i) Social differences divide similar people from one another, but they also unite very different people.</p> <p>(ii) People belonging to different social groups share differences and similarities cutting across the boundaries of their groups.</p> <p>(iii) For example: Carlos and Smith were similar in one way with Norman but different in other ways.</p> <p>(Any other relevant point to be justified)</p>	32(p.Sc)	03
14	<p>Caste take several forms:</p> <p>(i) When parties choose candidates in elections they keep in mind the caste composition.</p> <p>(ii) Political parties and candidates in elections make appeals to cast sentiments to muster support.</p> <p>(iii) No parliamentary constituency in the country has the clear majority of one single caste so every candidate and party needs to wins the confidence of more than one caste and community.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point to be explained (Any three)</p>	53(p.sc)	03
15	<p>Reserves of crude oil:</p> <p>(i) Judicious use of oil</p> <p>(ii) Use of renewable resources</p> <p>(iii) Sustainable development of energy resources</p> <p>(iv) Promotion of energy conservation.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point to be explained (any three)</p>	63(Geog)	1×3=3
16	<p>Increase large number of banks:</p> <p>(i) To reduce the dependence on informal sector of credit</p> <p>(ii) To provide cheaper loans.</p> <p>(iii) To provide accessibility towards loans for the poor</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point to be explained (Any three)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Formal sector are better than informal sector:</p>	50(Eco)	03

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Low interest rate (ii) Transparency (iii) Supervision by the Reserve Bank of India on the functioning of the formal sector. (iv) No use of unfair means for getting the money back. <p>Any other relevant point to be explained (Any three)</p>	48-49 (Eco)	03
17	<p>Role of Government in making Globalisation fairer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The Govt. policies must protect the interest of not only the rich but all citizens of the country. (ii) It can ensure the proper implementation of labour laws. (iii) Small producers should be supported to improve their performance (iv) Use of trade & investment barriers to protect the small producers. (v) Any other relevant to be explained <p>(Any three)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Effects of Globalisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Advantage to consumers particularly well off sections in the urban areas. (ii) Wider choice before the consumer (iii) Improved quality and lower prices for several products. (iv) Any other relevant point <p>(Any three)</p>	70(Eco)	03
18	<p>Benefits to the Consumers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Information regarding particulars of goods and services that they purchase. (ii) Complaints, compensation or replacement if the product is defective. (iii) Product cannot be sold above M.R.P. (iv) Further the consumer can bargain with the seller to sell at less than the M.R.P. (v) Any other relevant point to be explained with examples <p>(Any three)</p>	80(Eco)	03
19	<p>First World War created economic problems in India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) It led to a huge increase on defence expenditure (ii) Taxes were increased (iii) Custom duties were raised. (iv) Income Tax was introduced. (v) Forced recruitment in Army from rural areas. (vi) The failure of crops in many parts of India. (vii) Prices of consumer goods almost doubled from 1913-1918 (viii) Any other relevant point to be explained <p>(Any five)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Collective belongingness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, All played a part in the making of nationalism. (ii) Identity of the Nation was most often symbolized in a figure or image. 	54(Hist)	05
		70(Hist)	05

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iii) The identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. (iv) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya and Ravindra North Tagore created a picture of Bharat Mata. (v) Vande Matram as a hymn for the motherland. (vi) Folklores and tales gave true picture of traditional culture. (vii) Any other relevant point to be explained (Any five) 		
20	<p>Role of technology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The railways, steamships, the telegraph for example were important inventions without which we cannot imagine the transformed nineteenth century world. (ii) Technology advances were often the result of larger social political and economic factors. (iii) Colonization stimulated new investment (iv) Improvement in transport (v) Larger ships helped move food more cheap. (vi) Any other relevant point to be described (Any five) <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Life of Workers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The abundance of labour in the market affected the lives of workers. (ii) As the news of possible jobs travelled to the countryside, hundreds tramped to the cities. (iii) The actual possibility of getting job depends on existing network of friendship & kinship (v) Many job seekers had to wait weeks spending nights under bridges or in night Shelters (vi) Any other relevant point to be described. (Any five) <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Clean up London:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Attempts were made to decongest localities (ii) Green & Open spaces were expanded. (iii) Attempts were made to reduce pollution (iv) Cities were converted into landscape. (v) Large blocks of apartments were built to accommodate people. (vi) Concept of garden city was initiated by Howard. (vii) Any other relevant point to be described. (Any five) 	83(Hist)	05
		110-111 (Hist)	05
		132-133 (Hist)	05
21	<p>Two major beverage crops: Tea and coffee</p> <p>Tea growing areas:- Assam , West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala Coffee producing states: Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu</p>	40-41 (Geog)	1+2+2=5

22.	Control of industrial pollution of fresh water :- (i) Minimizing the use of water for processing by reusing. (ii) Harvesting of rain water to meet water requirement. (iii) Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds. (iv) Regulation of use of ground water by industries. (v) Installing water treatment plants at the industrial sites for recycling. (vi) Any other relevant points to be explained (Any five)	78(Geog)	05
23	Success of Democracies in reducing economic inequalities: (i) We find growing economic inequalities in Democratic countries. (ii) A small number of ultra rich enjoys a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes. (iii) Their share in the total income of the country has been increasing. (iv) The income of poor have been decline sometimes they find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life. (v) Though democracies gradually reducing the number of poor from poverty & hunger. (vi) Any other relevant point to be justified (Any five) OR Democracy as better form of government: (i) Promotes equality among citizens (ii) Enhances the dignity of the individual (iii) Improves the quality of decision making (iv) Provides a method to resolve conflict (v) Allows room to correct mistake. (vi) Democracy is more accountable, responsive and legitimate government. (vii) Democracy accommodates social diversities in a better manner. (viii) Any other relevant point to be justified (Any five)	95(p.sc.) 90,91 &96 (p.sc.)	05 05
24	A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. Characteristics of political party: (i) Contest elections (ii) They have their own programmes , policies and ideology (iii) Political parties play a decisive role in making laws. (iv) Political parties form and run governments. (v) Play important role of opposition. (vi) Parties shape public opinion (vii) Any other relevant point to be explained (Any four)	72,73,74 (p.sc.)	1+4=5
25.	Comparison of economic activities in Private sector and Public sector economic activities:	33- 34(Eco)	05

	<p>(i) Most of the assets of public sector are owned by the government while private sector is owned by individuals or group of individuals.</p> <p>(ii) Govt. provides all services in public sector while in private sector it depends on private owner.</p> <p>(iii) Govt. raises money for various activities through taxes while private sector collects money for the services they provide.</p> <p>(iv) Activities in the private sector are guided by the motive to earn profits while public sector is not just to earn profits.</p> <p>(v) Railways, Post office are examples of public sector while Tata Steel and Reliance are example of private sector.</p> <p>(Any other relevant point.)</p>		
26.	Map is attached for question no 26 A & B		2+3=5
	<p>For visually impaired students only</p> <p>(i) Maharashtra,</p> <p>(ii) Gujarat</p> <p>(iii) Chauri Chaura,</p> <p>(iv) Jharkhand ,</p> <p>(v) Maharashtra</p> <p>(vi) Eastern or Coromandel coast</p> <p>(vii) Jammu & Kashmir</p>		1×5=5



Secondary School Examination (March- 2019)

Social Science (087)

Marking Scheme 32/2/2

QNO .	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	PAGE NO.	MARK S
1.	Well developed irrigation system/ compensation in the absence of rain/ crop insurance/ highest support prices to their crops/ Non farming activities –Dairy etc/ should be encouraged /Agricultural loans(KCC) (Any other relevant point) (Any One) OR To get job/ loans for business/start up skill development /career counselling(Any One)	4(Eco) 4(Eco)	01 01
2.	Roof top rain water harvesting was practiced; total water requirement of the household was fulfilled. Or Tamil Nadu is the first in India which has made roof top rain water harvesting structure compulsory under the law to all the houses across the state	31(Geog) 32(Geog)	01 01
3.	Vast number of printing textbooks were required: For the recruitment of huge no. of bureaucratic personnel through civil service examination in china. Or (i) Readers in Kerala were not familiar with the way in which the characters in English novels lived; their clothes, way of speaking and manners were unknown to them. (ii) They would find a direct translation of an English novel dread fully boring. (Any One)	154(H) 187(H)	01 01
4.	The Sri Lankan Government adopted some measures to establish Sinhala supremacy /These were : Sinhala was declared as the only official language / Sinhala applicants were preferred in university positions & Government jobs(Any one)	3(p.sc)	01
5.	(i) To abolish tariff barriers (ii) To reduce number of currencies from 30 to 2 (Any One) Or A Vietnamese girl sitting in one of the front seats was asked to move to the back of the class and allow a local French student to occupy the front bench, she refused and she was expelled.	10(H) 36(H)	01
6.	On line transfer, by cheque (Any other relevant point)(Any one)	41(Eco)	01
7.	District Consumer Court	84(Eco)	01
8.	(i) Access to books created a new culture of reading	159(Hist)	03

	bridges or nights in Shelters (vi) Any other relevant point to be described. (Any five)	(Hist)	05
20.	<p>First World War created economic problems in India:</p> <p>(i) It led to a huge increase on defence expenditure (ii) Taxes were increased (iii) Custom duties were raised. (iv) Income Tax was introduced. (v) Forced recruitment in Army from rural areas. (vi) The failure of crops in many parts of India. (vii) Prices of consumer goods almost doubled from 1913-1918 (viii) Any other relevant point to be explained (Any five)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Collective belongingness:</p> <p>(i) History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, All played a part in the making of nationalism. (ii) Identity of the Nation was most often symbolized in a figure or image. (iii) The identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. (iv) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya and Ravindra Nath Tagore created a picture of Bharat Mata. (v) Vande Matram as a hymn for the motherland. (vi) Folklores and tales gave true picture of traditional culture. (vii) Any other relevant point to be explained (Any five)</p>	<p>54(Hist)</p> <p>70(Hist)</p>	<p>05</p> <p>05</p>
21.	<p>Two fibre crops – cotton and jute Cotton : Blacksoil, high temp, light rainfall, clear sky Jute: Well drained fertile soil, high temp.(Any other relevant point)</p>	42(Geog)	1+2+2=5
22.	<p>Success of Democracies in reducing economic inequalities:</p> <p>(i) We find growing economic inequalities in Democratic countries. (ii) A small number of ultra rich enjoys a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes. (iii) Their share in the total income of the country has been increasing. (iv) The income of poor have been decline sometimes they find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life. (v) Though democracies gradually reducing the number of poor from poverty & hunger. (vi) Any other relevant point to be justified (Any five)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Democracy as better form of government:</p> <p>(i) Promotes equality among citizens (ii) Enhances the dignity of the individual (iii) Improves the quality of decision making (iv) Provides a method to resolve conflict</p>	<p>95(p.sc)</p> <p>90,91 &96 (p.sc.)</p>	<p>05</p> <p>05</p>

	(v) Allows room to correct mistake. (vi) Democracy is more accountable, responsive and legitimate government. (vii) Democracy accommodates social diversities in a better manner. (viii) Any other relevant point to be justified (Any five)		
23.	Control of industrial pollution of fresh water :- (i) Minimizing the use of water for processing by reusing. (ii) Harvesting of rain water to meet water requirement. (iii) Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds. (iv) Regulation of use of ground water by industries. (v) Installing water treatment plants at the industrial sites for recycling. (vi) Any other relevant points to be explained (Any five)	78(Geog)	05
24.	Functions of ruling party: (i) To contest elections. (ii) Formation of Government (iii) Shaping of public opinion (iv) Providing people access to Govt. machinery and welfare schemes implemented by the Govt. (v) Decisive role in making laws. (vi) Any other relevant point to be explained (Any five)	73,74 (p.sc.)	1×5=5
25.	Organized and unorganized sector: (i) Organized sector enjoy security of employment while unorganized sector depends on requirement. (ii) In organized sector get paid leave while unorganized sec does not have paid leave. (iii) Over time to be paid in organized sector while unorganized do not have necessarily. (iv) Govt. rules and regulations are applicable while unorganized sector have own rules and regulations. (v) Organized sector may be controlled either by Govt. or individuals while unorganized sector is controlled by individuals (vi) Any other relevant point to be explained (Any five)	30-31 (Eco)	1×5=5

Secondary School Examination (March- 2019)

Social Science (087)

Marking Scheme 32/2/3

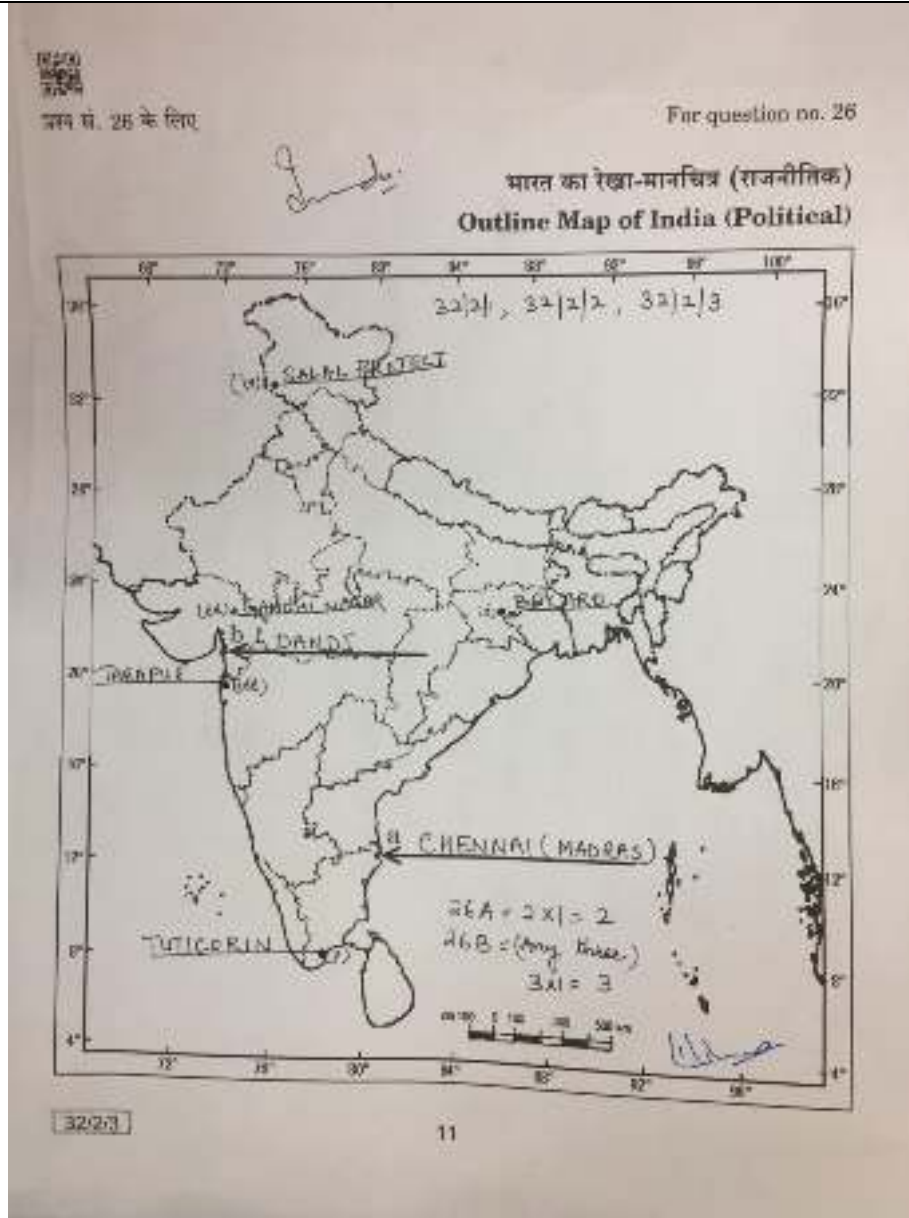
QNO .	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	PAGE NO.	MARK S
1.	<p>Vast number of printing textbooks were required: For the recruitment of huge no. of bureaucratic personnel through civil service examination in china.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>(i) Readers in Kerala were not familiar with the way in which the characters in English novels lived; their clothes, way of speaking and manners were unknown to them.</p> <p>(ii) They would find a direct translation of an English novel dread fully boring. (Any One)</p>	154(H)	01
2.	<p>(i) To abolish tariff barriers (ii) To reduce number of currencies from 30 to 2 (Any One)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>A Vietnamese girl sitting in one of the front seats was asked to move to the back of the class and allow a local French student to occupy the front bench, she refused and she was expelled.</p>	10(H) 36(H)	01 01
3.	<p>Well developed irrigation system/ compensation in the absence of rain/ crop insurance/ highest support prices to their crops/ Non farming activities –Dairy etc should be encouraged /Agricultural loans(KCC)</p> <p>(Any other relevant point) (Any One)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>To get job/ loans for business/start up skill development /career counselling(Any One)</p>	4(Eco) 4(Eco)	01
4.	<p>Desirability of Power sharing:</p> <p>(i) Power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. (ii) Power sharing is the very spirit of Democracy. (Any one)</p>	6 (p.sc)	01
5.	<p>Roof top rain water harvesting was practiced; total water requirement of the household was fulfilled.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Tamil Nadu is the first in India which has made roof top rain water harvesting structure compulsory under the law to all the houses across the state</p>	31(Geog) 32(Geog)	01 01
6.	By cheque (Any other relevant point)	41(Eco)	01
7.	National Consumer Forum(Court)	84 (Eco)	01

8.	<p>(i) Alluvial soil is widely spread over the northern plains by the three Himalayan river systems - The Indus, The Ganga and The Brahmaputra.</p> <p>(ii) Most fertile soil among all soil types.</p> <p>(iii) Alluvial soil classified as Bhangar and Khader.</p> <p>(iv) It contains potash, Phosphoric acid and lime.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point (Any three to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(I) Black soil is black in colour and also known as Regur Soil.</p> <p>(II) Black soil is well known for its capacity to hold moisture</p> <p>(III) It is rich in calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash & lime.</p> <p>(IV) It is ideal for growing cotton.</p> <p>(V) This type of soil is typical of the Deccan trap region spread over northwest Deccan Plateau.</p> <p>(VI) It is made up of lava flow</p>	8(Geog) 8 & 10 (Geog)	03 03
9.	<p>Economic hardships:</p> <p>(i) Increase in population all over Europe</p> <p>(ii) More job seekers than employment</p> <p>(iii) Rural population migrated to urban areas, overcrowded slums</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point to be described. (Any three)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p><u>Problems faced by modern part of Hanoi –</u></p> <p>(i) Hanoi was struck by bubonic plague.</p> <p>(ii) Measures to control the spread of disease created social conflicts</p> <p>(iii) Rats problem</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point to be described. (Any three)</p>	15(Hist) 37-38 (Hist)	03 03
10.	<p>(i) Access to books created a new culture of reading</p> <p>(ii) Common people lived in a world of oral culture</p> <p>(iii) Now the books were less expensive and could be produced in sufficient number.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point (Any three to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p><u>Effects of industrialization-</u></p> <p>(i) In hard times Charles Dickens describe a fictitious industrial town, coke town , a grim place full of machinery, smoking chimneys, Polluted rivers</p> <p>(ii) Workers are known as hands</p> <p>(iii) Dickens criticized not just greed for profit but also the ideas that reduced human being into a simple instruments of production.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point</p>	159(Hist) 180(Hist)	03 03
11.	<p>(i) Shift towards water intensive crops.</p> <p>(ii) Commercial cropping has become prominent.</p> <p>(iii) Multi cropping has made possible due to irrigation.</p> <p>(iv) Rice grown even in Punjab & Haryana due to availability of abundant water.</p>	27 (Geog)	03

[illegible]

	(v) Any three points to be analyzed		
17. Every social differences does not lead to social division:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Social differences divide similar people from one another, but they also unite very different people. (ii) People belonging to different social groups share differences and similarities cutting across the boundaries of their groups. (iii) For example: Carlos and Smith were similar in one way with Norman but different in other ways. (Any other relevant point to be justified)	32(p.Sc)	03
18. Role of Government in making Globalisation fairer:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The Govt. policies must protect the interest of not only the rich but all citizens of the country. (ii) It can ensure the proper implementation of labour laws. (iii) Small producers should be supported to improve their performance (iv) Use of trade & investment barriers to protect the small producers. (v) Any other relevant to be explained (Any three)	70(Eco)	03
	Or Effects of Globalisation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Advantage to consumers particularly well off sections in the urban areas. (ii) Wider choice before the consumer (iii) Improved quality and lower prices for several products. (iv) Any other relevant point (Any three)	66(Eco)	03
19. Control of industrial pollution of fresh water :-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Minimizing the use of water for processing by reusing. (ii) Harvesting of rain water to meet water requirement. (iii) Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds. (iv) Regulation of use of ground water by industries. (v) Installing water treatment plants at the industrial sites for recycling. (vi) Any other relevant points to be explained (Any five)	78(Geog)	05
20. Success of Democracies in reducing economic inequalities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) We find growing economic inequalities in Democratic countries. (ii) A small number of ultra rich enjoys a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes. (iii) Their share in the total income of the country has been increasing. (iv) The income of poor have been decline sometimes they find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life. (v) Though democracies gradually reducing the number of poor from poverty & hunger. (vi) Any other relevant point to be justified (Any five)	95(p.sc)	05

	(Any five)		
23. Role of technology:	<p>(i) The railways, steamships, the telegraph for example were important inventions without which we cannot imagine the transformed nineteenth century world.</p> <p>(ii) Technology advances were often the result of larger social political and economic factors.</p> <p>(iii) Colonization stimulated new investment</p> <p>(iv) Improvement in transport</p> <p>(v) Larger ships helped move food more cheap.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point to be described</p> <p>(Any five)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Life of Workers:</p> <p>(i) The abundance of labour in the market affected the lives of workers.</p> <p>(ii) As the news of possible jobs travelled to the countryside, hundreds tramped to the cities.</p> <p>(iii) The actual possibility of getting job depends on existing network of friendship & kinship</p> <p>(v) Many job seekers had to wait weeks spending nights under bridges or in night Shelters</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point to be described.</p> <p>(Any five)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Clean up London:</p> <p>(i) Attempts were made to decongest localities</p> <p>(ii) Green & Open spaces were expanded.</p> <p>(iii) Attempts were made to reduce pollution</p> <p>(iv) Cities were converted into landscape.</p> <p>(v) Large blocks of apartments were built to accommodate people.</p> <p>(vi) Concept of garden city was initiated by Howard.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point to be described.</p> <p>(Any five)</p>	83(Hist)	05
		110-111 (Hist)	05
		132-133 (Hist)	05
24.	<p>(i) To contest elections</p> <p>(ii) To form & run the government</p> <p>(iii) To work as opposition party</p> <p>(iv) To shape public opinion</p> <p>(v) To make people aware about Government Policies, welfare schemes etc.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point to be explained</p> <p>(Any Five)</p>	72,73,74 (p.sc)	1×5=5
25. Comparison between Private sector and Public sector:	<p>(i) Most of the assets of public sector are owned by the government while private sector is owned by individuals or group of individuals.</p> <p>(ii) Government provides all services in public sector while in private sector it depends on private owner.</p>	33,34 (Eco)	1×5=5

	<p>(iii) Government raises money for various activities through taxes while private sector collects money for the services they provide.</p> <p>(iv) Activities in the private sector are guided by the motive to earn profits while public sector is not just to earn profits.</p> <p>(v) Railways, Post office are examples of public sector while Tata Steel and Reliance are examples of private sector.</p> <p>(Any other relevant point.)</p>		
26	Map is attached for question no 26 A & B		2+3=5
	<p>For visually impaired students only</p> <p>(i) Maharashtra,</p> <p>(ii) Gujarat</p> <p>(iii) Chauri Chaura,</p> <p>(iv) Jharkhand ,</p> <p>(v) Maharashtra</p> <p>(vi) Eastern or Coromandel coast</p> <p>(vii) Jammu & Kashmir</p>		1×5=5
			

	<p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>Or</p> <p><u>Goal of rich farmer</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Assurance of high income Higher support prices for crops Can settle children abroad Expects more hard work at cheaper payment <p>(Any one point)</p>		
6.	<p>Primary & tertiary Ex:</p> <p>1 (a) Primary Sector: Agriculture, dairy, fishing, forestry etc. (Any one)</p> <p>1 (b) Tertiary sector: Teachers, doctors, advocates, lawyers, any others service (Any one)</p>	Eco. 57	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
7.	<p><u>Investment & foreign Investment</u></p> <p>(a) The money spent on purchase of buying any asset in the form of land, building, machines etc. is called investment</p> <p>(b) Investment made by MNC'S is foreign investment.</p>	Eco. 57	1
8.	<p><u>Section B`</u></p> <p>Britain as nation state:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The primary identities of the people inhabited were English, Welsh, Scot or Irish These groups had their own cultural and political traditions. English nation grew steadily in wealth, importance and power to influence over the other nation of the islands. The English parliament seized the power from monarchy (1688) was instrumental for the establishment of nation state. The act of Union (1707) between English & Scotland resulted in the formation of U.K. (Any Three Points) <p>Or</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Teachers and student did not blindly follow the curriculum. Sometimes there was open opposition, at other times there was silent resistance. Vietnamese teachers quietly modified the test and criticized what stated In 1926 a major protest erupted in the Saigon Native Girls School Students fought against the colonial government's efforts to prevent the Vietnamese from qualifying for white-collar jobs They were inspired by patriotic feelings and the conviction that it was the duty of the educated to fight for the benefit of society By the 1920's students were forming various political Parties, such as the Party of Young Annan, and publishing nationalist journals such as the Annanese Students School thus became an important place for political cultural battles 	<p>History 22</p> <p>History 36</p>	<p>1+1+1 =3</p>

Courtesy : CBSE

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Courtesy : CBSE

	3. Development of special Economic zones (SEZ) 4. Tax relaxation on imports and exports 5. To be a member of WTO 6. Any other relevant point (Describe any 3 points)		
19.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Section C</u></p> <p><u>Plantation workers own understanding of Gandhi & Swaraj.....</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> For plantation workers in Assam freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined place It meant retaining a link with the village from which they have come. When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home. They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own villages. They were emotionally relating to an all India agitation. They never reached their destination. Stranded on the way by strikes They acted in the name of Gandhi or linked their movement to that of Congress Any other valid point (Explain any 5 points) <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Peasants and tribals participation in NCM: Peasants:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In Awadh peasants were led by Baba Ramachandra The movement was against talukdars and landlords The movement demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of beggar and social boycott of oppressive landlords. Many places nai-dhobi bandhs were organized by peasants In the Gudam hills of Andhra Pradesh a guerrilla movement was started by Alluri Seetharama Raju He believed in force and violated the British restriction He persuaded people to wear khadi and stop drinking 	History 60	1+1+1 +1+1= 5
20.	<p><u>Resumption of US economy in the early 1920s</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mass production became a feature in 1920's Pioneer of mass production was the car manufacturer 'Henry Ford' He adopted the assembly line of Chicago slaughter house to his new car plant in Detroit. Mass production lowered the cost & prices of engineering goods More workers could afford to purchase durable goods The housing and consumer boom of 1920's created basis for prosperity US imports and capital exports boosted European recovery & world trade US became the largest overseas leader Any other relevant point 	History 93	1+1+1 +1+1= 5

	<p>(Explain any 5 points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Effect of abundance labour in England</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Workers moved to cities. But the actual possibility of getting a job depended on existing net work of friends and relatives 2. Many job seekers had to wait weeks spending nights under bridges or in night shelters 3. Seasonality of work in many industries meant prolonged periods without work 4. Period of employment determined the average daily income 5. The fear of unemployment made workers hostile due to introduction of technology 6. The welfare of the employees were neglected & the earning of the workers fell significantly 7. Any other relevant point <p>(Explain any 5 points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p><u>Problem due to use of coal in England</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In industrial cities like Leeds, Bradford & Manchester hundreds of Chimneys spewed black smoke in the skies 2. People joked sky is grey and vegetation is black 3. People complained about the black fog that descended caused bad tempers, smoke related illness and dirty clothes 4. The smoke abatement Acts of (1847 and 1853) did not work to clean air 5. Development occurred at the expense of ecology and environment 6. Natural features were flattened out for want of space for factories & housing 7. Any Relevant point <p>(Explain any 5 points)</p>	History 110	
21.	<p><u>Two major fibre crops</u></p> <p>A cotton and jute are the fibre crops</p> <p>Geographical condition require for Cotton</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It requires black soil 2. It requires high temperature and light rainfall or irrigation 3. It requires 210 frost free days and bright sun shine 4. It is grown in the states of Maharashtra, Gujarat, M.P, Karnataka etc. <p>Geographical condition require for Jute</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It requires well drained fertile soil in the flood plains 2. It requires high temperature 3. It requires high rainfall 4. Requires fresh water & Cheap labour 5. It grows in west Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa & Meghalaya etc. 6. Any other relevant point 	Geo. 42	1+1+1 +1+1= 5

	(Describe any five points)			
22.	<u>International trade is considered the economic barometer of a country</u> 1. Advancement in international trade is the index of prosperity of a country 2. As the resources are space bound, no country can survive without international trade 3. The balance of trade of a country is the difference between the import and export 4. The increase of export over import is called as favourable trade 5. India has emerged as a software giant at International level 6. India has earned large foreign exchange through the export IT 7. Any other relevant point (Justify any five points)		Geo. 90	1+1+1 +1+1= 5
23.	<u>Importance of III tier government in India</u> 1. A large number of problems & issues can be solved at local level 2. People have better knowledge of problems in their local level 3. They also have better ideas or where to spend money and how to manage things more efficiently 4. They directly participate in decision making 5. Strengthens the democracy at the grass root level 6. Any other relevant points (Explain any 5 points) <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <u>Five feature of Federalism.....</u> 1. There are two or more levels of government 2. Different tiers of government govern the same citizens 3. The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the constitution 4. The fundamental provisions of constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government 5. Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government 6. Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy 7. Any relevant point (Explain any five points)		Civics 24	1+1+1 +1+1= 5
			Civics 15	
24.	<u>Identify Political Parties</u> <u>National Party</u> National Congress Party Bharatiya Janta Party	<u>Regional Party</u> National Conference Shiromani Akal Dal DMK Shiv Sena Forward Bloc Janata Dal Rashtriya Janta Dal Samajwadi Party	Civics 82	½ x 10=5

25.	<u>Exploitation in market place in various ways</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unfair practices like less weigh, low quality sold 2. Traders add charges that were not mentioned before 3. Adulterated goods are sold 4. Defective good are sold 5. Defective labels on goods 6. Charges more than MRP 7. Producers are few and powerful and consumers purchase in small and scattered 8. Rich & powerful can manipulate the market 9. False information through media 10. Any other relevant point (Explain any five points)	Eco 76	1+1+1 +1+1= 5
26.	<u>Section D</u> 26 A History map work 26 B Geography map work (any three) <div data-bbox="367 741 1195 1890"> </div>		5

	<u>Only for visually impaired candidates</u> 26.1 Jallianwala Bagh – Amritsar, Punjab 26.2 Indigo Planters- Champaran, Bihar 26.3 Peasants Satyagrah- Kheda, Gujarat 26.4 Bellary Iron Ore-Bellary, Karnataka 26.4 Kochi sea port- Kerala 26.6 Naraura Nuclear plant-UP 26.7 Durgapur Iron & Steel-West Bengal		
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5	<u>Censorship laws to control practice motions:</u> i. Printed materials associated and reflected the ideas of liberty & freedom of French revolution ii. Did not tolerate criticism & dissent iii. Sought to curb activities & questioned autocracy Or To provide western style of education	History 11,12 History 35	1
6	<u>Two Examples of economic activities-Secondary</u> 1. Cotton fiber plant 2. Spin Yarn 3. Sugar cane industries 4. Production of tools, machine industries (Any other relevant point)	Eco. 20	1
7	<u>MNC different from other companies</u> MNCs own or control production of more than one nation but other companies own within the boundaries of their own country	Eco. 57	1
8	<u>Section B</u> <u>3 Steps taken for foreign investment</u> 1. Barrier on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a greatest extent 2. Promotion of LPG'S after 1991 3. Development of special Economic zones (SEZ) 4. Tax relaxation on imports and exports 5. To be a member of WTO 6. Any other relevant point (Any 3 points)	Eco. 64	1+1+1 =3
9	<u>Positive role of credit.....</u> 1. Meets the capital needs of small producers 2. Meet the ongoing expenses of production 3. Helps in setting up new industries or business 4. Increase the earning of small producers 5. Any other relevant point (Any three point to be justified) Or <u>Negative role of credit...</u> 1. During natural calamities credit repayment is painful to the farmer 2. Small Producers compelled to sell a parts of land for repayment 3. Credit pushes the borrowed to deep debt 4. The borrower reaches to worst than before (Any 3 point to be justified)	Eco. 43 Eco. 44	1+1+1 =3
10	<u>Employment in Agriculture Sector.....</u> 1. Construction of dams & canals for irrigation 2. Credit to farmers to buy inputs 3. Investment in transports & storage of crop	Eco. 28	1+1+1 =3

	<p>4. Investment in better transport facilities like roads, railways tracks etc.</p> <p>5. Setting up of agro based industries (Any other point)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p><u>Eradication of unemployment in India.....</u></p> <p>1. Promotion of agriculture allied activities</p> <p>2. Promotion of small scale industries</p> <p>3. Promotion of employment in tertiary sector</p> <p>4. Promotion of tourism and regional craft industries</p> <p>5. Promotion of IT Industries</p> <p>6. Implementation of NREGA in large scale</p> <p>7. Any relevant point (Any 3 points)</p>	Eco. 25	
11	<p><u>Relief Features India</u></p> <p>1. 43% of the land area is plain which provides facilities for agriculture and Industry Ex. Northern Plains, Coastal Plains</p> <p>2. 30% of the country's surface area is formed by mountains and ensure perennial flow of some rivers, provides facilities for tourism and ecological aspects Ex. Himalaya, Eastern & Western Gh</p> <p>3. About 27% of the area of the country is the plateau region. It possesses rich reserves of minerals for fossil fuels and forest Ex. Deccan & Chota Nagpur</p>	Geo. 5	1+1+1 =3
12	<p><u>Use Nature Resources properly and judiciously.....</u></p> <p>1. Natural resources are limited and takes millions of years to form</p> <p>2. Most of the resources are exhaustible in nature</p> <p>3. Resources are unevenly distributed</p> <p>4. Need for future generation</p> <p>5. Any other relevant point (Any 3 points)</p>	Geo. 4	1+1+1 =3
13	<p>Britain as nation state:</p> <p>i. The primary identities of the people inhabited were English, Welsh, Scot or Irish</p> <p>ii. These groups had their own cultural and political traditions.</p> <p>iii. English nation grew steadily in wealth, importance and power to influence over the other nation of the islands.</p> <p>iv. The English parliament seized the power from monarchy (1688) was instrumental for the establishment of nation state.</p> <p>v. The act of Union (1707) between English & Scotland resulted in the formation of U.K. (Any Three Points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>1. Teachers and student did not blindly follow the curriculum. Sometimes there was open opposition, at other times there was silent resistance.</p> <p>2. Vietnamese teachers quietly modified the test and criticized</p>	<p>History 22</p> <p>History 36</p>	1+1+1 =3

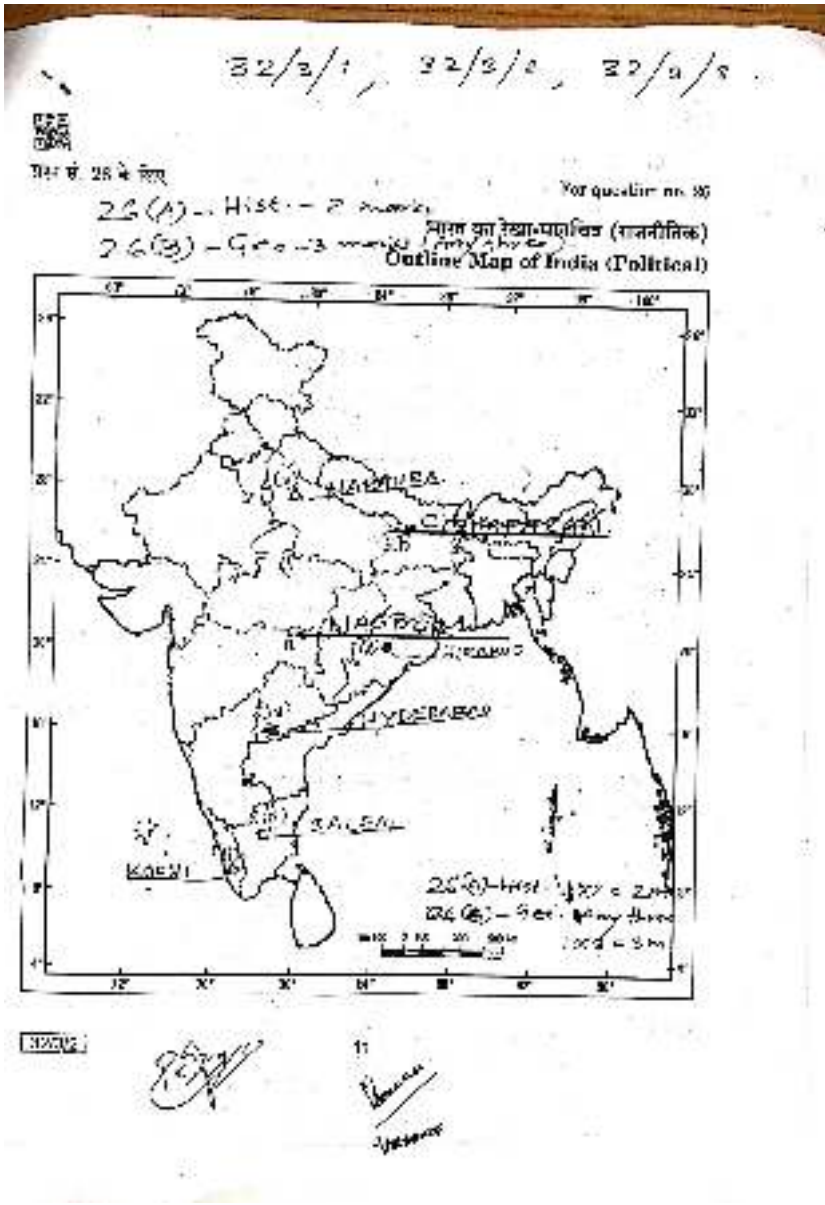
	<p>what stated</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. In 1926 a major protest erupted in the Saigon Native Girls School 4. Students fought against the colonial government's efforts to prevent the Vietnamese from qualifying for white-collar jobs 5. They were inspired by patriotic feelings and the conviction that it was the duty of the educated to fight for the benefit of society 6. By the 1920's students were forming various political Parties, such as the Party of Young Annam, and publishing nationalist journals such as the Annamese Students 7. School thus became an important place for political cultural battles <p>(Any 3 points)</p>		
14	<p><u>Challenge of expansion of Democracy</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It involve applying basis principles across all regions, Social groups and various Institutions 2. Ensuring greater power to local government 3. Extension of federal principles to all the units of federation inclusion of women, children etc. <p>(Any 3 Points)</p>	Civics 102	1+1+1 =3
15	<p>Readers increase in 19th century in Europe</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Primary education made compulsory 2. Press devoted to children literature was established in France in 1857 to publish new works, fairy tales & folk tales 3. Anything unsuitable to children were deleted 4. Woman became important readers manuals meant for women teaching behavior, house keeping were published. 5. Lending libraries became instruments for good jobs 6. Working time was reduced later and people got time for self education <p>(Any relevant points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p><u>Vernacular novels source</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The novels produced the sense of shared world between diverse people 2. Novels also draw from different styles of language 3. Novels brought different culture together 4. The novel wrote to develop a modern literature of the country to produce a sense of national belonging & culture equality 5. Any other relevant point <p>(Any three points)</p>	History 165	1+1+1 =3
16	<p><u>Importance of manufacturing Industries</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Help in modernising agriculture 2. Eradication of unemployment and poverty 3. Expands trade and commerce 4. Brings foreign exchange 5. Transform their raw materials also a wide variety of finished goods. 	Geo. 65	1+1+1 =3

	<p>6. Increase standard of living and PCI</p> <p>7. Self Sufficiency</p> <p>8. Relevant point (Any 3 points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p><u>Role of Industries in the development of agriculture</u></p> <p>1. Provides Agricultural tools & machines</p> <p>2. Increase agricultural & industrial production</p> <p>3. Mechanisation of agriculture</p> <p>4. Eradication of unemployment</p> <p>5. Self Sufficiency is occurred</p> <p>6. Any relevant point (Any 3 point)</p>	Geo. 66	
17	<p>Caste in Politics:</p> <p>1. Parties keep in mind the caste composition of the electorate and nominate the candidate</p> <p>2. When the Government formed, parties take care that different castes & tribes find a place</p> <p>3. Parties and candidates appeal to caste sentiment to master supports.</p> <p>4. Mobilize & Securing political support-universal adult franchise</p> <p>5. Any other relevant point (Explain any 3 points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p><u>Position of women improved in our country.....</u></p> <p>1. Women literacy rate increased to 54%</p> <p>2. Series of laws passed for upliftment of women in the post independence period</p> <p>3. The equal wages Act provider equal pay to men & women, removed inequality between sexes</p> <p>4. 1/3 of seats reserved for women in local bodies</p> <p>5. Relaxation in income tax slab</p> <p>6. Change in attitudes & believes in the society</p> <p>7. Any relevant points (Explain any 3 points)</p>	<p>Civics 51</p> <p>Civics 44</p>	<p>1+1+1 =3</p>
18	<p><u>Free & fair elections</u></p> <p>1. Contesting candidate should submit affidavit of properties & cases pending against him if any</p> <p>2. To hold organizational election by parties</p> <p>3. The defection law implemented The constitution was amended to prevent elected MLA's & MPs from changing parties</p> <p>4. The supreme court passed law to bring down money influence during election</p> <p>5. Democracy provides meaningful choice to their voters to choose their representative regularly, freely and fairly.</p> <p>6. It also provides the government, make policies, justify or</p>	Civics 85	<p>1+1+1 =3</p>

Courtesy : CBSE

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In Awadh peasants were led by Baba Ramachandra 2. The movement was against talukdars and landlords 3. The movement demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of beggar and social boycott of oppressive landlords. 4. Many places nai-dhobi bandhs were organized by peasants 5. In the Gudam hills of Andhra Pradesh a guerrilla movement was started by Alluri Seetharama Raju 6. He believed in force and violated the British restriction 7. He persuaded people to wear khadi and stop drinking 	59	
21	<p><u>Five technological and Industrial reforms</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expansion of irrigation facilities 2. Collecivisation & consolidation of land holdings 3. Establishment of cooperative societies 4. Abolition of Zamindari System 5. Laws of land reforms were enacted 6. Promotion of green revolution, white revolution & use of package technology in 1960s & 1970s 7. 1980s programmes intiated for crop insurance against calamities 8. Establishment of Govt. banks co-operative societies & banks for providing loan facilities 9. Schemes like KCC, PAIS, were introduced by the govt. 10. Weather bulletin, MSP etc. <p>(Any other relevant points) (Explain any five Points)</p>	Geo. 42, 43	1+1+1 +1+1= 5
22	<p><u>Resumption of US economy in the early 1920s.....</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mass production became a feature in 1920's 2. Pioneer of mass production was the car manufacturer 'Henry Ford' 3. He adopted the assembly line of Chicago slaughter house to his new car plant in Detroit. 4. Mass production lowered the cost & prices of engineering goods 5. More workers could afford to purchase durable goods 6. The housing and consumer boom of 1920's created basis for prosperity 7. US imports and capital exports boosted European recovery & world trade 8. US became the largest overseas leader 9. Any other relevant point <p>(Explain any 5 points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Effect of abundance labour in England</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Workers moved to cities. But the actual possibility of getting a job depended on existing net work of friends and relatives 2. Many job seekers had to wait weeks spending nights under bridges or in night shelters 3. Seasonality of work in many industries meant prolonged periods without work 	History 93	1+1+1 +1+1= 5
		History 110	

	<div>4. Period of employment determined the average daily income</div> <div>5. The fear of unemployment made workers hostile due to introduction of technology</div> <div>6. The welfare of the employees were neglected & the earning of the workers fell significantly</div> <div>7. Any other relevant point</div> <div>(Explain any 5 points)</div> <div>Or</div> <div>Problem due to use of coal in England</div> <div>1. In industrial cities like Leeds, Bradford & Manchester hundreds of Chimneys spewed black smoke in the skies</div> <div>2. People joked sky is grey and vegetation is black</div> <div>3. People complained about the black fog that descended caused bad tempers, smoke related illness and dirty clothes</div> <div>4. The smoke abatement Acts of (1847 and 1853) did not work to clean air</div> <div>5. Development occurred at the expense of ecology and environment</div> <div>6. Natural features were flattened out for want of space for factories & housing</div> <div>7. Any Relevant point</div> <div>(Explain any 5 points)</div>	History 59, 60																			
23	<div>International trade is considered the economic barometer of a country.....</div> <div>1. Advancement in international trade is the index of prosperity of a country</div> <div>2. As the resources are space bound, no country can survive without international trade</div> <div>3. The balance of trade of a country is the difference between the import and export</div> <div>4. The increase of export over import is called as favourable trade</div> <div>5. India has emerged as a software giant at Inter national level</div> <div>6. India has earned large foreign exchange through the export IT</div> <div>7. Any other relevant point</div> <div>(Justify any five points)</div>	Geo. 90	1+1+1 +1+1= 5																		
24	<table><tr><td>Party</td><td>Name of State</td><td>Symbols</td></tr><tr><td>i)Shiromani Akal Dal</td><td>Punjab</td><td>Taraju</td></tr><tr><td>ii)Samajwadi Party</td><td>UP</td><td>Cycle</td></tr><tr><td>iii)AIADMK</td><td>Tamil Nadu</td><td>Leaf</td></tr><tr><td>iv)Trinamool Congress</td><td>West Bengal</td><td>Three Leaf</td></tr><tr><td>v)Rashtriya Janta Dal</td><td>Bihar</td><td>Laltern</td></tr></table>	Party	Name of State	Symbols	i)Shiromani Akal Dal	Punjab	Taraju	ii)Samajwadi Party	UP	Cycle	iii)AIADMK	Tamil Nadu	Leaf	iv)Trinamool Congress	West Bengal	Three Leaf	v)Rashtriya Janta Dal	Bihar	Laltern	Civics 82	½ x 10=5
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25	<div>Exploitation in market place in various ways</div> <div>1. Unfair practices like less weigh, low quality sold</div> <div>2. Traders add charges that were not mentioned before</div>	Eco 76	1=1+1 +1+1+ 1=5																		

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26	<p>Section D</p> <p>26 A History map work</p> <p>26 B Geography map work (any three)</p>  <p>Only for visually impaired candidates</p> <p>26.1 Jallianwala Bagh – Amritsar, Punjab</p> <p>26.2 Indigo Planters- Champaran, Bihar</p>		5

	26.3 Peasants Satyagrah- Kheda, Gujarat		
	26.4 Bellary Iron Ore-Bellary, Karnataka		
	26.5 Kochi sea port- Kerala		
	26.6 Naraura Nuclear plant-UP		
	26.7 Durgapur Iron & Steel-West Bengal		

Q. NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	PAGE NO.	MARKS
1	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Section A</u></p> <p>Land degradation in Jharkhand</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mining activities caused deep scars and traces of overburdening Deforestation lead to land degradation (Any other relevant point) <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p><u>Over Grazing in Gujarat</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Leads to deforestation Leads to soil erosion (Any other relevant point) 	Geo. 7	1
2	<p>Developmental goal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> She gets equal freedom like her brother She can decide what she wants to do in life She can pursue her studies abroad (Any other relevant point) <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p><u>Goal Rich farmer</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Assurance of high income Higher support prices for crops Can settle children abroad Expects more hard work at cheaper payment (Any other relevant point) (Any one point) 	Eco. 4	1
3	<p><u>Censorship laws to control practice motions:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Printed materials associated and reflected the ideas of liberty & freedom of French revolution Did not tolerate criticism & dissent Sought to curb activities & questioned autocracy (Any One Point) <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>To provide western style of education</p>	History 11,12 History 35	1
4	<p><u>Dutch & French in Belgium</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Community govt. is elected by people belonging to one language community –Dutch, French & German speaking no matter where they live 	Civics 5	1
5	<p>Manuscripts before print:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Manuscripts were highly expensive and fragile It was difficult to handle 	History 167	1

Courtesy : CBSE

Courtesy : CBSE

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Series of laws passed for upliftment of women in the post independence period 3. The equal wages Act provider equal pay to men & women, removed inequality between sexes 4. 1/3 of seats reserved for women in local bodies 5. Relaxation in income tax slab 6. Change in attitudes & believes in the society 7. Any relevant points <p>(Explain any 3 points)</p>		
14	<p><u>Legal ways of reforming Politics need to be resisted</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sometimes the results of legal changes are counter productive 2. It sometimes could lead to denial of democratic opportunity to poor, women etc. 3. Sometimes it lacks principle participation of ordinary Citizen 4. Sometimes changes in the rules are more important them legal changes 5. Sometimes legislation may go against the interest of people <p>(Any other relevant points)</p>	Civics 110	1+1+1 =3
15	<p><u>Free & fair elections</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contesting candidate should submit affidavit of properties & cases pending against him if any 2. To hold organizational election by parties 3. The defection law implemented The constitution was amended to prevent elected MLA's & MPs from changing parties 4. The supreme court passed law to bring down money influence during election 5. Democracy provides meaningful choice to their voters to choose their representative regularly, freely and fairly. 6. It also provides the government make policies, justify or oppose them. 7. Any others relevant point <p>(Any three point to be analysis)</p>	Civics 85	1+1+1 =3
16	<p>Britain as nation state:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The primary identities of the people inhabited were English, Welsh, Scot or Irish ii. These groups had their own cultural and political traditions. iii. English nation grew steadily in wealth, importance and power to influence over the other nation of the islands. iv. The English parliament seized the power from monarchy (1688) was instrumental for the establishment of nation state. v. The act of Union (1707) between English & Scotland resulted in the formation of U.K. <p>(Any Three Points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teachers and student did not blindly follow the curriculum. Sometimes there was open opposition, at other times there was silent resistance. 2. Vietnamese teachers quietly modified the test and criticized 	History 22	1+1+1 =3
		History 36	

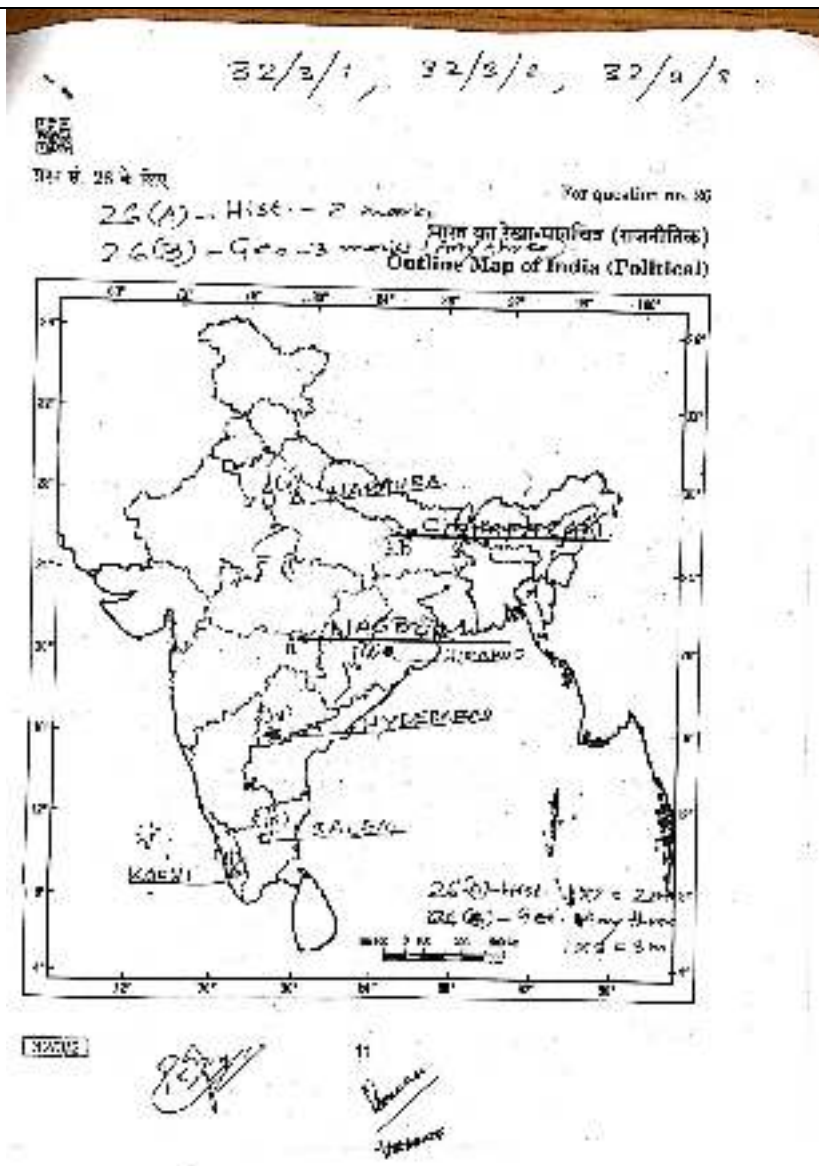
Courtesy : CBSE

Courtesy : CBSE

Courtesy : CBSE

	<p>9. Any other relevant point (Explain any 5 points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Effect of abundance labour in England</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Workers moved to cities. But the actual possibility of getting a job depended on existing net work of friends and relatives2. Many job seekers had to wait weeks spending nights under bridges or in night shelters3. Seasonality of work in many industries meant prolonged periods without work4. Period of employment determined the average daily income5. The fear of unemployment made workers hostile due to introduction of technology6. The welfare of the employees were neglected & the earning of the workers fell significantly7. Any other relevant point (Explain any 5 points) <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p><u>Problem due to use of coal in England</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. In industrial cities like Leeds, Bradford & Manchester hundreds of Chimneys spewed black smoke in the skies2. People joked sky is grey and vegetation is black3. People complained about the black fog that descended caused bad tempers, smoke related illness and dirty clothes4. The smoke abatement Acts of (1847 and 1853) did not work to clean air5. Development occurred at the expense of ecology and environment6. Natural features were flattened out for want of space for factories & housing7. Any Relevant point (Explain any 5 points)			History 110																									
				History 59, 60																									
24	<table><tr><td>State</td><td>Party</td><td>Symbols</td></tr><tr><td>1)Jammu Kashmir</td><td>National Conference</td><td>Chidiya (Bird)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>People Democratic Party</td><td>Kalam Davad</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>National Panther Party</td><td>Cycle</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">(Any One)</td></tr><tr><td>2) Tamil Nadu</td><td>DMK AIADMK</td><td>Rising Sun Two Leaf</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">(Any One)</td></tr><tr><td>3)Maharashtra</td><td>Shiv Sena</td><td>Dhanush Bann</td></tr></table>	State	Party	Symbols	1)Jammu Kashmir	National Conference	Chidiya (Bird)		People Democratic Party	Kalam Davad		National Panther Party	Cycle	(Any One)			2) Tamil Nadu	DMK AIADMK	Rising Sun Two Leaf	(Any One)			3)Maharashtra	Shiv Sena	Dhanush Bann			Civics 82	1+1+1 +1+1= 5
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	(Any One)			
	<div>5) Uttar Pradesh</div> <div>Rashtriya Lok Dal Samajwadi Party</div> <div>Hand Pump Cycle</div>			
25	<u>Right to protect the consumers</u> 1. R.T.I Act 2. Right against unfair practices of trade like weigh less, defective goods, adulteration 3. Right against concentration of market power in few rich companies 4. Against false information through media 5. Right to ensure protection for consumers free from negative effects of consuming products (Any other relevant points) (Explain any 5 points)			Eco 82,83 1=1+1 +1+1= 5
26	<u>Section D</u> 26 A History map work 26 B Geography map work (any three)			5



Only for visually impaired candidates

- 26.1 Jallianwala Bagh – Amritsar, Punjab
- 26.2 Indigo Planters- Champaran, Bihar
- 26.3 Peasants Satyagrah- Kheda, Gujarat
- 26.4 Bellary Iron Ore-Bellary, Karnataka
- 26.5 Kochi sea port- Kerala
- 26.6 Naraura Nuclear plant-UP
- 26.7 Durgapur Iron & Steel-West Bengal

Any one regional party & symbol

- 1. Jammu & Kashmir-National Panther Party-Cycle
- 2. Tamil Nadu-AIADMK-Leaf
- 3. Maharashtra-Sivasana-Bow & arrow
- 4. Assam – AGP – Elephant

Secondary School Examination (March- 2019)

Social Science (087)

Marking Scheme 32/4/1

QNO	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	PAGE NO.	MARKS
1	<p>Frederic Sorrieu and utopian vision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. For creating Democratic and Social Republic. ii. For creating fraternity among nations of the world iii. For developing a sense of common identity and shared history iv. For carrying the expression of liberal hopes <p>Any one point to be explained. Ch- 1, Nationalism in Europe</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Reasons for Tonkin Free School</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To provide western style education to Vietnamese based on science ,hygiene and French <p>Ch-2, Nationalism in Indo-China</p>	<p>H(3-4)</p> <p>H(35)</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>
2	<p>Parents kept novels away from their children's reach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To keep them away from the immoral influence of novels. ii. To keep them away from getting corruptible. <p>Any one point to be explained. CH-8 History, Novels, Society and History</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Vernacular Press</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Vernacular press was getting assertively nationalist ii. British considered it as a measure of stringent control. <p>Any one point to be explained. CH-7 History, Print culture and the modern world</p>	<p>H(194)</p> <p>H(175)</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>
3	<p>Soil for the growth of Cashew nuts Red Laterite soil</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Widespread soil in India Alluvial soil</p>	<p>G(10)</p> <p>G(8)</p>	<p>1</p>
4	Srilanka	DP(3)	1
5	<p>Currency is the form of money-paper notes and coins.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Reason for the necessity of supervision by RBI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To maintain cash balance. ii. RBI sees that bank gives loan not just to profit making business and traders. iii. To check how much banks are lending to whom and on what interest rates. <p>Any one point to be explained</p>	<p>E(40)</p> <p>E(48)</p>	<p>1</p>

	<p>and declared him sane.</p> <p>vi. The French authorities exiled him to Laos and sent many of his followers to concentration camps.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>To be assessed as a whole.</p> <p>Ch-2 Nationalism in Indo China</p>		
9	<p>Issues of caste discrimination began to be written about in many printed tracts and essays.</p> <p>i. Jyotiba Phule, the Maratha pioneer of 'low caste' protest movements, wrote about the injustices of the caste system in his Gulamgiri.</p> <p>ii. B.R. Ambedkar in Maharashtra wrote against caste system.</p> <p>iii. E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker in Madras wrote powerfully on caste and their writings were read by people all over India.</p> <p>iv. Local protest movements and sects also created a lot of popular journals and tracts criticizing ancient scriptures and envisioning a new and just future</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p> <p>Ch-7 Print culture and the modern world</p> <p>OR</p> <p>'Premchand 's novel characters created a community based on democratic values.'</p> <p>i. Premchand wrote on social aspects based on societal issues.</p> <p>ii. He began writing in Urdu and then shifted to Hindi</p> <p>iii. He drew on the traditional art of <i>kissa-goi</i> (storytelling).</p> <p>iv. His novel <i>Sewasadan</i> (The Abode of Service], lifted the Hindi novel from the realm of fantasy, moralising and simple entertainment to a serious reflection on the lives of ordinary people and social issues.</p> <p>v. <i>Sewasadan</i> deals mainly with the poor condition of women in society.</p> <p>vi. Issues like child marriage and dowry are woven into the story of the novel.</p> <p>vii. The central character of his novel <i>Rangbhoomi</i> (The Arena), Surdas, is a visually impaired beggar from a so-called 'untouchable' caste.</p> <p>viii. <i>Godan</i> (The Gift of Cow) an epic of the Indian peasantry.</p> <p>ix. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p> <p>Ch 8 Novels Society</p>	<p>H(174)</p> <p>H(198)</p>	<p>3</p> <p>3</p>

10	<p>Dams and Social Movements</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Regulating and damming of river have affected natural flow resulted in rockier stream beds. Resistance to these projects has primarily been due to the large-scale displacement of local communities. Local people often had to give up their land, livelihood and their meager access and control over resources for the greater good of the nation. It has transformed social landscape. It has increased gap between rich landowners and landless poor. Dams have created conflicts between people wanting different uses and benefits from same water resources. In Gujarat the Sabarmati basin farmers were agitated. Multi-purpose projects and large dams have also been the cause of many new social movements like the 'Narmada Bachao Andolan' and the 'Tehri Dam Andolan' etc Interstate disputes due to dams are common. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Importance of Water harvesting system</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Water harvesting system is considered safe both socio-economically and environmentally. It helps to fulfill the water needs of people. It helps in irrigation. It helps in recharging of ground water. It is the reliable source of drinking water when all other sources dry up. It helps in the construction work. In hill the 'guls' or 'kuls' 'Rooftop rain water harvesting' n Rajasthan. In the flood plains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields. In arid the 'khadins' in Jaisalmer and 'Johads' in other parts of Rajasthan are the examples of water harvesting system. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	G(27,29)	3
11	<p>Difference between Kharif cropping season and Rabi cropping season –</p> <p>Kharif cropping season</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Kharif crops are sown with the onset of monsoon. Harvested in September-October. Important crops- paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, tur, cotton, jute, ground nuts etc. Any other relevant point. 	81 (G)	3 X 1 = 3

	Rabi Cropping season – <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Rabi crops are sown in winters from October and November. Harvested in summer from April and May. Important crops – wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points of differences to be explained</p>		
12	Strengths and Limitations of Local Self Government <p>Strengths</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Problems and issues are best settled at local level. Many elected representatives in the panchayats and municipalities etc., all over the country. Constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy in our country. It has also increased women's representation and voice in our democracy. Any other relevant point <p>Limitations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Elections of gram sabhas are not held regularly. Most state governments have not transferred significant powers to the local governments. Adequate resources are not there with local govt. Any other relevant point <p>Any three points covering strengths and limitations to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Power sharing System in India</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Power is shared among different organs of the govt. like legislature, executive and judiciary to maintain check and balance.(horizontal division) Power is divided at different levels of the govt. like centre, state (federalism) and lower levels of the govt. (decentralization) such as municipality and panchayats administration.(vertical division) Power is shared among different social groups such as linguistic and religious groups Power is divided among political, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power. The three fold distributions of legislative powers are divided between centre and state in the form of Union list , state list, concurrent list. Residuary subjects are legislated by centre. 	DP (24)	3
	<p>Power sharing System in India</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Power is shared among different organs of the govt. like legislature, executive and judiciary to maintain check and balance.(horizontal division) Power is divided at different levels of the govt. like centre, state (federalism) and lower levels of the govt. (decentralization) such as municipality and panchayats administration.(vertical division) Power is shared among different social groups such as linguistic and religious groups Power is divided among political, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power. The three fold distributions of legislative powers are divided between centre and state in the form of Union list , state list, concurrent list. Residuary subjects are legislated by centre. 	DP(15)	3

	vi. Jammu and Kashmir have given special status.(Art-370) vii. Control of Union Territories are with centre. viii. Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained		
13	Democracy is the best way to accommodate social division- i. This allows various disadvantaged and marginal social groups to express their grievances ii. They get the attention of government. iii. They can voice their demand in a peaceful and constitutional manner through elections iv. It helps to accommodate diversity. v. Any other relevant point Any three to be explained	DP(37)	3
14	'Complaints are itself a testimony to the success of democracy'. i. People look critically at power holders and the high & the mighty. ii. A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of the democratic project iii. It transforms people from the status of a subject into that of a citizen. iv. Most individuals today believe that their vote makes a difference to the way the government is run and to their own self-interest. v. Any other relevant point Any three points to be explained	DP (98)	3
15	While average income is useful for comparison but it may hide disparities'. i. Per capita income doesn't tell us anything about the distribution of income. ii. A poor country with a more equal distribution of income would be better off than a richer country with unequal distribution of income. iii. Per capita income doesn't measure various facilities & services that influence quality of life e.g. health facilities, education facilities, equal treatment etc. iv. Even with a large national income, per capita income will be low if a country has large population. v. Any other relevant point Any three points to be explained.	DP(14-15)	3
16	Banks and Cooperative Societies i. Banks and cooperatives help to increase higher income. ii. It helps in borrowing things of their needs in cheap rates iii. Farmers could grow crops, do business, set up small-scale industries etc. iv. Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development.	E(48)	3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> v. Most loans from informal lenders carry a very high interest rate and do little to increase the income of the borrowers. vi. It reduces the dependence on informal sources of credit. vii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>		
17	<p>Advantages of globalization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Greater choice before consumers ii. Consumers enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products. iii. People enjoy much higher standards of living iv. Newer technology and production methods v. Companies supplying raw materials, etc. to these industries have prospered. vi. Globalization has enabled some large Indian companies to emerge as multinationals themselves -Tata Motors (automobiles), Infosys (IT), Ranbaxy (medicines), Asian Paints (paints),etc. vii. Any other relevant point <p>Any three to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Advantages of MNCs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. MNCs have provided improved quality and lower prices goods. ii. New jobs have been created by MNCs. iii. New technology and new methods of production. iv. Host of services like accounting, administrative task, engineering are now being done cheaply due to MNCs efforts. v. People enjoy high standards of living and facilities due to MNCs vi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	E(67)	3
		E(66-67)	3
18	<p>Importance of the RTI for consumers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Consumers have the right to be informed about the particulars of goods and services that they purchase. ii. Consumers can complain and ask for compensation or replacement if the product proves to be defective in any manner. iii. The Right to Information has been expanded to cover various services provided by the Government. iv. RTI ensures citizens all the information about the functions of government departments. v. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	E(80)	3
		E(82-84)	3

	Importance of the Right to seek Redressal for consumers <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Consumers can redress against unfair trade practices and exploitation. People get compensation depending upon the degree of damage. Consumer forums or consumer protection council have been formed for redressal. A three –tier quasi-judicial machinery at the district, state and national levels was set up for redressal of consumer disputes (the national level court, the state level court, the district level court. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>		
19	Indian indentured labour migrants. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Indentured labours were the bonded labourers under contract work for employer for specific amount of time. Hundreds of thousands of Indian labourers went to work on plantation, in mines, roads and railway projects around the world. They were hired and promised return travel to India after five years of work. They came from eastern UP, Bihar, Central India and dry areas of Tamil Nadu. The main destinations of Indian indentured migrants were the Caribbean islands (mainly Trinidad, Guyana and Surinam), Mauritius and Fiji. Tamil migrants went to Ceylon and Malaya. Recruitment was done by agents and tempted the prospective migrants by providing false information about final destinations, modes of travel, the nature of the work, and living and working conditions. It was described as new system of slavery. Their living and working conditions were harsh. They were very few legal rights. They developed new forms of individual and collective self-expression, blending different cultural forms, old and new like ‘Hosay’ ,Rastafarianism ‘Chutney music’. Any other relevant point. <p>To be assessed as a whole.</p> <p>Ch-4 The making of the global world</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The Indian industrialists / entrepreneurs in 18 th& 19 th centuries</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Dwarkanath Tagore-He invested in shipping, shipbuilding, mining, banking, plantations and insurance in 1830’s. These 	H(87-88)	5
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Dwarkanath Tagore-He invested in shipping, shipbuilding, mining, banking, plantations and insurance in 1830’s. These 	H(118-119)	5

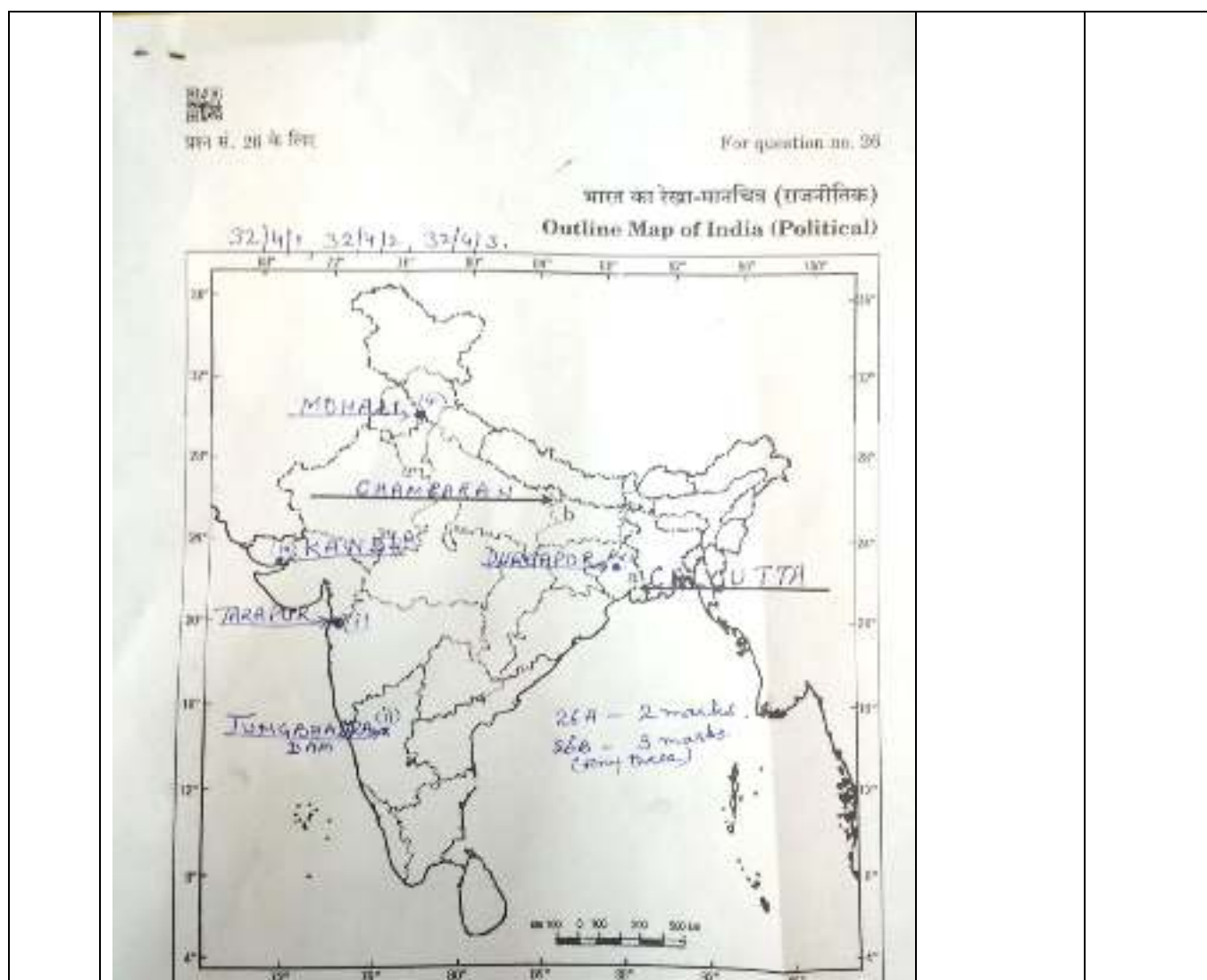
	<p>were his six joint-stock companies. He traded with China also.</p> <p>ii. Parsis like Dinshah Petit traded with many countries</p> <p>iii. J N Tata who built huge industrial empires in India, accumulated their initial wealth partly from exports to China, and partly from raw cotton shipments to England.</p> <p>iv. Seth Hukumchand and father and grandfather of G.D. Birla traded with China in 18th & 19th centuries.</p> <p>v. Other Indian traders also traded with many countries</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point</p> <p>To be assessed as a whole.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CH-5 The Age of Industrialisation</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Land Reclamation process in Bombay –</p> <p>i. The seven islands of Bombay were joined into one landmass</p> <p>ii. The earliest project began in 1784. The Bombay governor William Hornby approved the building of the great sea wall which prevented the flooding of the low-lying areas of Bombay. Since then, there have been several reclamation projects.</p> <p>iii. The need for additional commercial space in the mid-nineteenth century led to the formulation of several plans, both by government and private companies, for the reclamation of more land from the sea.</p> <p>iv. Private companies became more interested in taking financial risks.</p> <p>v. In 1864, the Back Bay Reclamation Company won the right to reclaim the western foreshore from the tip of Malabar Hill to the end of Colaba.</p> <p>vi. Reclamation often meant the levelling of the hills around Bombay.</p> <p>vii. By the 1870s, although most of the private companies closed down due to the mounting cost, the city had expanded to about 22 square miles.</p> <p>viii. As the population continued to increase rapidly in the early twentieth century, every bit of the available area was built over and new areas were reclaimed from the sea.</p> <p>ix. A successful reclamation project was undertaken by the Bombay Port Trust, which built a dry dock between 1914 and 1918 and used the excavated earth to create the 22-acre Ballard Estate.</p> <p>x. The famous Marine Drive of Bombay was developed.</p> <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">CH-5 Work, Life and Leisure</p>		
		H(144-145)	5

20	<p>Reasons of the Civil Disobedience Movement</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mahatma Gandhi was against the all white Simon Commission which came to look into the functioning of constitutional system. Congress and Gandhiji were against the Lord Irwin's vague offer of dominion status for India in an unspecified future. Lahore Session of Congress 1929 demanded Purna Swaraj. Gandhiji was against the salt tax which was introduced by Britishers to establish their monopoly. Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation. he sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands. Some of these were of general interest; others were specific demands of different classes, from industrialists to peasants. The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax. <p>How did this movement unite the country</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mahatma Gandhi started Salt Satyagraha accompanying his volunteers from Sabarmati till Dandi. People were asked to refuse cooperation with the Britishers. People demonstrated in front of government's all factories. Foreign clothes were boycotted. Peasants refuse to pay revenue and taxes. Forests laws were violated. Rich peasant communities ,Poor peasants, Business class, Women participated in protest marches. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Non-Cooperation Movement launched by Gandhiji</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Gandhiji decided to launch satyagraha against Rowlatt Act which allows detention of Indians without trial. Gandhiji was against the Jallianwala Bagh massacre. Gandhiji wanted broad based movement for bringing Hindu Muslim closer through the Khilafat Andolan . In INC Sessions-Calcutta and Nagpur he convinced leaders to start Non Co-operation Movement. Any other relevant point. <p>How did this movement unite the country</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> People joined non co-operation movement. People surrendered titles and awards. People boycotted civil services, courts, schools. People boycotted foreign goods. Thousands of students left schools and colleges. Teachers resigned. Peasants, tribal peasants and plantation workers also joined the satyagraha. <p style="text-align: right;">Ch-3 Nationalism in India</p>	H(62-65)	2+3=5
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21	<p>Chotanagpur plateau region has the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of low cost of iron ore. Availability of high grade raw materials in proximity Availability of Cheap labour. Vast growth potential in the home market. Finished products also need an efficient transport network for their distribution to the markets and consumers. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	G(70)	5
22	<p>Importance of Transport</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Transport can classify into land, water and air transport. The world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast moving transport. Transport helps in the development of communication. It help us in interacting with other in all the parts of the world It has brought the world closer. Transport like railways help us in conducting various activities like business, sightseeing, pilgrimage and transportation of goods over longer distances. Pipelines are used for transporting crude oil and natural gas to refineries and factories. Water provides the cheapest means of transport and is useful for international trade. Air transport provides the fastest, most comfortable mode of transport. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	E(81)	5
23	<p>Indian women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Women still lag behind men in many fields. Women face discrimination due to patriarchal system. Low literacy rate among women High drop out because parents prefer to spend their resources for their boys' education rather than spending equally on their daughters. The proportion of women among the highly paid and valued jobs is still very small. Much of her work is not paid Few parents prefer to have sons and find ways to have the girl child aborted before she is born. Women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work. There are reports of various kinds of harassment, exploitation and violence against women. Urban areas have become particularly unsafe for women. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	DP(47-48)	5

24	<p>Role of Political Parties in democracy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Parties contest elections Elections are fought mainly among the candidates put up by political parties. Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them. Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country. Parties form and run governments. Parties recruit leaders, trains them and then make them ministers to run the government in the way they want. Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power, by voicing different views and criticizing government for its failures or wrong policies. Parties shape public opinion. Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Necessity or utility of Political Parties</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Elected representative will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in the locality. The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. In large and complex societies some agency is needed to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government. They are needed to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government could be formed. They needed a mechanism to support or restrain the government, To make policies, justify or oppose them. Parties are a necessary condition for a democracy. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained</p>	DP(74)	5
25	<p>Contribution of Public Sector</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of roads, bridges, railways, harbours, generating electricity, providing irrigation through dams etc are being done y the public sector. Government have to undertake such heavy spending and ensure that these facilities are available for everyone. Government take steps by producing and supplying electricity at affordable rates . Government provide wheat and rice from farmers at a 'fair price' Providing health and education facilities for all is the responsibility of government. 	E(34)	5

	vi. Running proper schools and providing quality education, particularly elementary education, is the duty of the government. vii. Government also pay attention to aspects of human development such as availability of safe drinking water, housing facilities for the poor and food and nutrition. viii. The government take care of the poorest and most ignored regions of the country through increased spending in such areas. ix. Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained		
26 (A)	Filled in map attached :		1X2=2
(B)	Filled in map attached		1X3=3
	For Visually Impaired Candidates: Attempt Any Five i. The place where Non Cooperation Movement was called off-Chauri Chaura ii. The place where INC was formed: - Bombay(Mumbai) iii. State where Jallainwala Bagh incident happen : Amritsar(Punjab) iv. Mohali Software Park is in :-Punjab v. Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant is situated in : Maharashtra vi. Durgapur Iron and steel plant is located in : West Bengal vii. Kandla Sea Port is located in : Gujarat		5X1=5



Secondary School Examination (March- 2019)

Social Science (087)

Marking Scheme 32/4/2

QNO	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	PAGE NO.	MAR KS
1	<p>Currency is the form of money-paper notes and coins.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Reason for the necessity of supervision by RBI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To maintain cash balance. ii. RBI sees that bank gives loan not just to profit making business and traders. iii. To check how much banks are lending to whom and on what interest rates. 	E(40) E(48)	1
2	<p>Soil for the growth of Cashew nuts Red Laterite soil</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Widespread soil in India Alluvial soil</p>	G(10) G(8)	1
3	<p>Parents kept novels away from their children's reach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To keep them away from the immoral influence of novels. ii. To keep them away from getting corruptible. <p>Any one point to be explained. CH-8 Novels, Society and History</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Vernacular press</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Vernacular press was getting assertively nationalist ii. British considered it as a measure of stringent control. <p>Any one point to be explained. CH-7 Print culture and the modern world</p>	H(194) H(175)	1
4	Belgium	DP(4)	1
5	<p>Frederic Sorrieu and utopian vision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. For creating Democratic and social Republic. ii. For creating fraternity among nations of the world iii. For developing a sense of common identity and shared history iv. For carrying the expression of liberal hopes <p>Any one point to be explained. Ch- 1,Nationalism in Europe</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Reasons for Tonkin Free School</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To provide western style education to Vietnamese based on science ,hygiene and French <p>Ch-2, Nationalism in Indo-China</p>	H(3-4) H(35)	1
6	<p>Airways/Waterways /Pipelines Fast mode of transport help in the movement of goods & services and as such it helps in globalization.</p>	G(88)	1

Courtesy : CBSE

	Importance of the Right to seek Redressal for consumers <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Consumers can redress against unfair trade practices and exploitation. People get compensation depending upon the degree of damage. Consumer Forums or Consumer Protection Council have been formed for redressal. A three –tier quasi-judicial machinery at the district, state and national levels was set up for redressal of consumer disputes (the national level court, the state level court, the district level court. Any other relevant point. <p>Ant three points to be explained.</p>	E(82-84)	3
10	Advantages of globalization <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Greater choice before consumers Consumers enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products. People enjoy much higher standards of living Newer technology and production methods Companies supplying raw materials, etc. to these industries have prospered. Globalization has enabled some large Indian companies to emerge as multinationals themselves -Tata Motors (automobiles), Infosys (IT), Ranbaxy (medicines), Asian Paints (paints),etc. Any other relevant point <p>Any three to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> Advantages of MNCs <ol style="list-style-type: none"> MNCs have provided improved quality and lower prices goods. New jobs have been created by MNCs. MNCs are bringing advantages to consumers in the form of cell phones in automobiles, fast food and other services. They invest in new technology and new methods of production. Host of services like accounting, administrative task , engineering are now being done cheaply due to MNCs efforts. People enjoy high standards of living and facilities due to MNCs Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	E(67)	3
11	Primitive Subsistence Farming <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Primitive subsistence agriculture is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools Family/community labour work in fields. It depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown. 	G(34-35)	3

	<p>iv. It is also called as a 'slash and burn' agriculture.</p> <p>Vi. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Commercial Farming</p> <p>i. Use of higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity.</p> <p>ii. The degree of commercialization of agriculture varies from one region to another.</p> <p>iii. Plantation is also a type of commercial farming and single crop is grown on a large area.</p> <p>iv. Jute, cotton, wheat are important commercial plantation crops.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points of difference to be explained</p>		
12	<p>While Average Income is useful for comparison but it may hide disparities'.</p> <p>ii. Per capita income doesn't tell us anything about the distribution of income.</p> <p>iii. A poor country with a more equal distribution of income would be better off than a richer country with unequal distribution of income.</p> <p>iv. Per capita income doesn't measure various facilities & services that influence quality of life e.g. health facilities, education facilities, equal treatment etc.</p> <p>v. Even with a large national income, per capita income will be low if a country has large population.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	E(9)	3
13	<p>Caste inequalities in India</p> <p>i. Caste system is sanctioned by rituals.</p> <p>ii. Members of the same caste group form a social community that practised the same or similar occupation</p> <p>iii. Untouchability has not ended completely, despite constitutional prohibition.</p> <p>iv. Caste system is closely linked to economic status</p> <p>v. Most people marry in their own caste.</p> <p>vi. Vote bank politics is seen in caste.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	DP(49-51)	3
14	<p>Banks and Cooperative Societies</p> <p>i. Banks and cooperatives help to increase higher income.</p> <p>ii. It helps in borrowing things of their needs in cheap rates</p> <p>iii. Farmers could grow crops, do business, set up small-scale industries etc.</p> <p>iv. Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development.</p> <p>v. Most loans from informal lenders carry a very high interest rate and do little to increase the income of the borrowers.</p> <p>vi. To reduce the dependence on informal sources of credit reduces.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point.</p>	E(48)	3

	Any three points to be explained.		
15	<p>Romanticism</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Romantic artists and poets generally criticized the glorification of reason and science They focused instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings. Their effort was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation. Other Romantics such as the German philosopher Johann Gottfried claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people – das volk. It was through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of the nation was popularized. Collecting and recording these forms of folk culture was essential to the project of nation-building. Any other relevant point. <p>To be assessed as a whole.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ch-1 The rise of Nationalism in Europe</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The Hoa Hao Movement as mainstream nationalism in the 19th century</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Hoa Hao.--It gained great popularity in the fertile Mekong delta area. The founder of Hoa Hao was a man called Huynh Phu So His criticism against useless expenditure had a wide appeal against child brides, gambling and the use of alcohol and opium. The French tried to suppress the movement. They declared him mad, called him the Mad Bonze, the doctor who had to prove him insane became his follower, and declared him sane. The French authorities exiled him to Laos and sent many of his followers to concentration camps. Any other relevant point. <p>To be assessed as a whole.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ch-2 Nationalism in Indo China</p>	H(13-15)	3
16	<p>Issues of caste discrimination began to be written about in many printed tracts and essays.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Jyotiba Phule, the Maratha pioneer of 'low caste' protest movements, wrote about the injustices of the caste system in his Gulamgiri (1871). B.R. Ambedkar in Maharashtra wrote against caste system. 	H(174)	3

	<p>iii. E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker in Madras wrote powerfully on caste and their writings were read by people all over India.</p> <p>iv. Local protest movements and sects also created a lot of popular journals and tracts criticizing ancient scriptures and envisioning a new and just future</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ch-7 Print culture and the modern world OR</p> <p>'Premchand 's novel characters created a community based on democratic values.'</p> <p>i. Premchand wrote on social aspects based on societal issues.</p> <p>ii. He began writing in Urdu and then shifted to Hindi</p> <p>iii. He drew on the traditional art of <i>kissa-goi</i> (storytelling).</p> <p>iv. His novel <i>Sewasadan</i> (The Abode of Service], lifted the Hindi novel from the realm of fantasy, moralising and simple entertainment to a serious reflection on the lives of ordinary people and social issues.</p> <p>v. <i>Sewasadan</i> deals mainly with the poor condition of women in society.</p> <p>vi. Issues like child marriage and dowry are woven into the story of the novel.</p> <p>vii. The central character of his novel <i>Rangbhoomi</i> (The Arena), Surdas, is a visually impaired beggar from a so-called 'untouchable' caste.</p> <p>viii. <i>Godan</i> (The Gift of Cow) an epic of the Indian peasantry.</p> <p>ix. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ch 8 -Novels Society</p>	H(198)	3
17	<p>Strengths and Limitations of Local Self Government</p> <p>Strengths</p> <p>i. Problems and issues are best settled at local level.</p> <p>ii. Many elected representatives in the panchayats and municipalities etc., all over the country.</p> <p>iii. Constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy in our country.</p> <p>iv. It has also increased women's representation and voice in our democracy.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Limitations</p> <p>i. Elections of gram sabhas are not held regularly.</p> <p>ii. Most state governments have not transferred significant powers</p>	DP (24)	3

	<p>to the local governments.</p> <p>iii. Adequate resources are not there with local govt.</p> <p>iv. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three points covering strengths and limitations to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Power sharing System in India</p> <p>i. Power is shared among different organs of the govt. like legislature, executive and judiciary to maintain check and balance.(horizontal division)</p> <p>ii. Power is divided at different levels of the govt. like centre, state (federalism) and lower levels of the govt. (decentralization) such as municipality and panchayats administration.(vertical division)</p> <p>iii. Power is shared among different social groups such as linguistic and religious groups</p> <p>iv. Power is divided among political, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power.</p> <p>v. The three fold distributions of legislative powers are divided between centre and state in the form of Union list , state list, concurrent list. Residuary subjects are legislated by centre.</p> <p>vi. Jammu and Kashmir have given special status.(Art-370)</p> <p>vii. Control of Union Territories are with centre.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	DP(15)	3
18	<p>'Complaints are itself a testimony to the success of democracy'.</p> <p>i. People look critically at power holders and the high & the mighty.</p> <p>ii. A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of the democratic project</p> <p>iii. It transforms people from the status of a subject into that of a citizen.</p> <p>iv. Most individuals today believe that their vote makes a difference to the way the government is run and to their own self-interest.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	DP (98)	3
19	<p>Reasons of the Civil Disobedience Movement</p> <p>i. Mahatma Gandhi was against the all white Simon Commission which came to look into the functioning of constitution system.</p> <p>ii. Congress and Gandhiji were against the Lord Irwin's vague offer of dominion status for India in an unspecified future.</p> <p>iii. Lahore Session of Congress 1929 demanded Purna Swaraj.</p> <p>iv. Gandhiji was against the salt tax which was introduced by</p>	H(62-65)	2+3=5

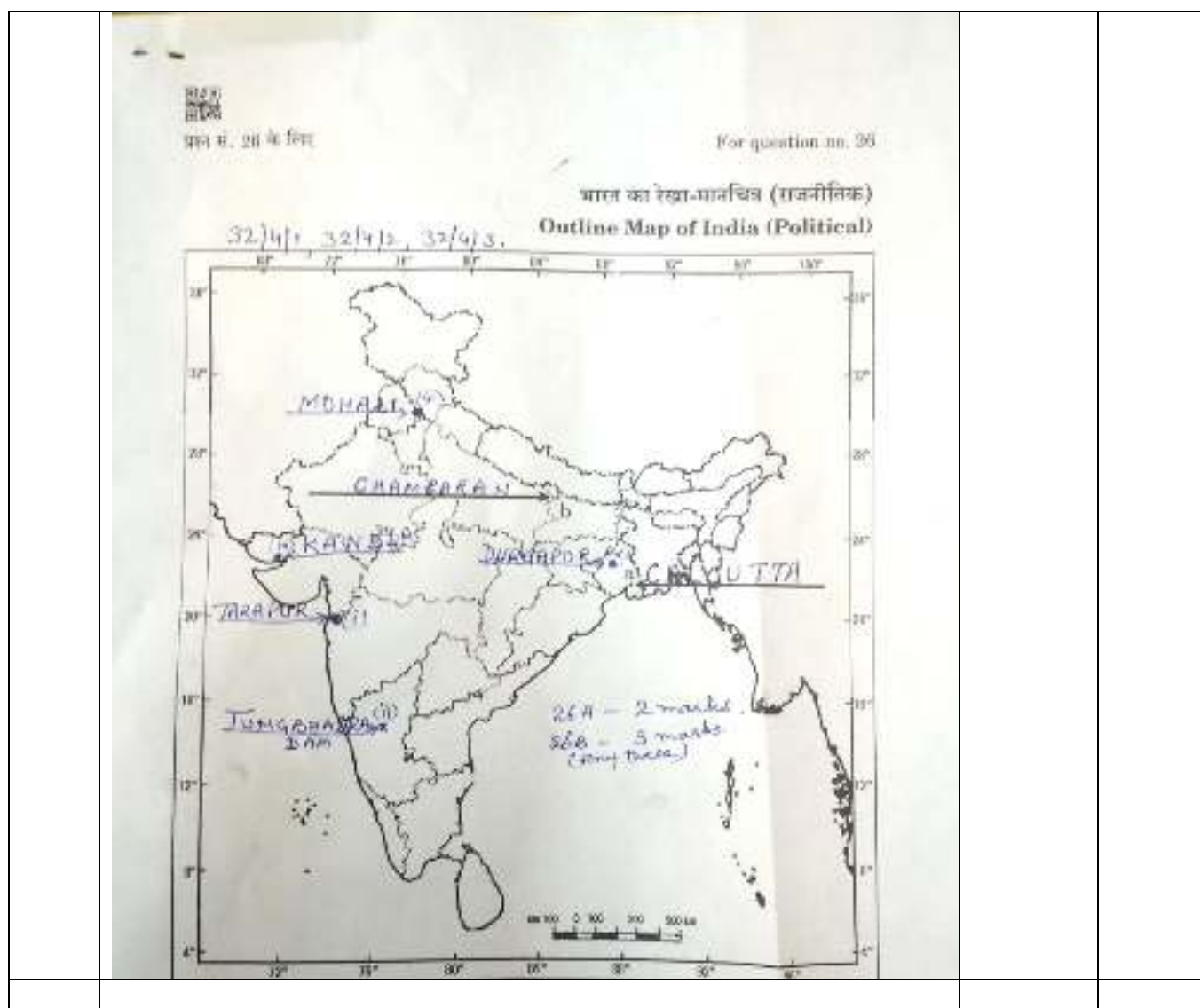
	<p>Britishers to establish their monopoly.</p> <p>v. Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation.</p> <p>vi. he sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands. Some of these were of general interest; others were specific demands of different classes, from industrialists to peasants.</p> <p>vii. The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax.</p> <p>How did this movement unite the country</p> <p>i. Mahatma Gandhi started Salt Satyagraha accompanying his volunteers from Sabarmati till Dandi.</p> <p>ii. People were asked to refuse cooperation with the Britishers.</p> <p>iii. People demonstrated in front of government's all factories.</p> <p>iv. Foreign clothes were boycotted.</p> <p>v. Peasants refuse to pay revenue and taxes.</p> <p>vi. Forests laws were violated.</p> <p>vii. Rich peasant communities, Poor peasants, Business class, Women participated in protest marches.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Non-Cooperation Movement launched by Gandhiji</p> <p>i. Gandhiji decided to launch satyagraha against Rowlatt Act which allows detention of Indians without trial.</p> <p>ii. Gandhiji was against the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.</p> <p>iii. Gandhiji wanted broad based movement for bringing Hindu Muslim closer through the Khilafat Andolan .</p> <p>iv. In INC Sessions-Calcutta and Nagpur he convinced leaders to start Non Co-operation Movement.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>How did this movement unite the country</p> <p>i. People joined non co-operation movement.</p> <p>ii. People surrendered titles and awards.</p> <p>iii. People boycotted civil services, courts , schools .</p> <p>iv. People boycotted foreign goods.</p> <p>v. Thousands of students left schools and colleges.</p> <p>vi. Teachers resigned.</p> <p>vii. Peasants, tribal peasants and plantation workers also joined the satyagraha.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">History, Ch-3 Nationalism in</p> <p>India</p>	H(55-60)	2+3=5
20	<p>Chotanagpur plateau region has the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries.</p> <p>i. Availability of low cost of iron ore.</p> <p>ii. High grade raw materials in proximity</p> <p>iii. Availability of Cheap labour.</p> <p>iv. Vast growth potential in the home market.</p> <p>v. Finished products also need an efficient transport network for their distribution to the markets and consumers.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point.</p>	G(70)	5

	Any five points to be explained.		
21	<p>Role of Political Parties in democracy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Parties contest elections Elections are fought mainly among the candidates put up by political parties. Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them. Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country. Parties form and run governments. Parties recruit leaders, trains them and then make them ministers to run the government in the way they want. Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power, by voicing different views and criticizing government for its failures or wrong policies. Parties shape public opinion. They raise and highlight issues Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Necessity or utility of Political Parties</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Elected representative will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in the locality. The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. In large and complex societies some agency is needed to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government. They are needed to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government could be formed. They needed a mechanism to support or restrain the government, To make policies, justify or oppose them. Parties are a necessary condition for a democracy. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ch-6 Political Parties</p>	DP(74)	5
22	<p>Railways</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Multifarious activities like business, sightseeing, pilgrimage done with railways It helps in transportation of goods over longer distances It is an integrating force It binds the economic life of the country It accelerates the development of the industry and agriculture. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	G(84)	5
23	Secularism in India		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. There is no official religion for the Indian state. ii. our Constitution does not give a special status to any religion iii. The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practise and propagate any religion, or not to follow any. iv. The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion. v. The Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities. vi. It bans untouchability. vii. This idea constitutes one of the foundations of our country. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	DP(48-49)	5
24	<p>Indian Indentured Labour Migrants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Indentured labour were the bonded labourers under contract work for employer for specific amount of time. ii. Hundreds of thousands of Indian labourers went to work on plantation, in mines, roads and railway projects around the world. iii. They were hired and promised return travel to India after five years of work. iv. They came from eastern UP, Bihar, central India and dry areas of Tamil Nadu . v. The main destinations of Indian indentured migrants were the Caribbean islands (mainly Trinidad, Guyana and Surinam), Mauritius and Fiji. Tamil migrants went to Ceylon and Malaya. vi. Recruitment was done by agents and tempted the prospective migrants by providing false information about final destinations, modes of travel, the nature of the work, and living and working conditions. It was described as new system of slavery. vii. Their living and working conditions were harsh. viii. They were very few legal rights. ix. They developed new forms of individual and collective self-expression, blending different cultural forms, old and new like ‘Hosay’ ,Rastafarianism ‘Chutney music’. x. Any other relevant point. <p>To be assessed as a whole.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ch-4 The making of the global world</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The Indian industrialists / entrepreneurs in 18 th& 19 th centuries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Dwarakanath Tagore-He invested in shipping, shipbuilding, mining, banking, plantations and insurance in 1830’s. These were his six joint-stock companies. He traded with China also. But, his business sank along with those others in the wider business crisis of the 1840’s. ii. Parsis like Dinshah Petit traded with many countries 	H(87-88)	5
		H(118-119)	5

	<p>iii. J N Tata who built huge industrial empires in India, accumulated their initial wealth partly from exports to China, and partly from raw cotton shipments to England.</p> <p>iv. Seth Hukumchand and father and grandfather of G.D. Birla traded with China in 18th & 19th centuries.</p> <p>v. Other Indian traders also traded</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point</p> <p>To be assessed as a whole.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The Age of Industrialisation OR</p> <p>Land Reclamation process in Bombay –</p> <p>i. The seven islands of Bombay were joined into one landmass</p> <p>ii. The earliest project began in 1784. The Bombay governor William Hornby approved the building of the great sea wall which prevented the flooding of the low-lying areas of Bombay. Since then, there have been several reclamation projects.</p> <p>iii. The need for additional commercial space in the mid-nineteenth century led to the formulation of several plans, both by government and private companies, for the reclamation of more land from the sea.</p> <p>iv. Private companies became more interested in taking financial risks.</p> <p>v. In 1864, the Back Bay Reclamation Company won the right to reclaim the western foreshore from the tip of Malabar Hill to the end of Colaba.</p> <p>vi. Reclamation often meant the levelling of the hills around Bombay.</p> <p>vii. By the 1870s, although most of the private companies closed down due to the mounting cost, the city had expanded to about 22 square miles.</p> <p>viii. As the population continued to increase rapidly in the early twentieth century, every bit of the available area was built over and new areas were reclaimed from the sea.</p> <p>ix. A successful reclamation project was undertaken by the Bombay Port Trust, which built a dry dock between 1914 and 1918 and used the excavated earth to create the 22-acre Ballard Estate.</p> <p>x. the famous Marine Drive of Bombay was developed.</p> <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">History, Work, Life and Leisure</p>	H(144-145)	5
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25	Importance of Tertiary sector <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post telegraph services, police stations, courts, village administrative offices, municipal corporations, defence, transport, banks, insurance companies, etc. comes under tertiary sector These activities are called as basic services The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade, storage, etc. Greater the development of the primary and secondary sectors more would be the demand for such services. As income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools, professional training etc. Certain new services such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential. The production of these services has been rising rapidly Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained</p>	E(24-25)	5
26 (A)	Filled in map attached :		1x2=2
(B)	Filled in map attached		1x3=3
	For Visually Impaired Candidates: Attempt Any Five <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The place where Non Cooperation Movement was called off-Chauri Chaura The place where INC was formed: -Bombay(Mumbai) State where Jallainwala Bagh incident happen : Amritsar(Punjab) Mohali Software Park is in :-Punjab Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant is situated in : Maharashtra Durgapur Iron and steel plant is located in : West Bengal Kandla Sea Port is located in : Gujarat 		1x5=5



Secondary School Examination (March- 2019)

Social Science (087)

Marking Scheme 32/4/3

QNO	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	PAGE NO.	MAR KS
1	Soil for the growth of Cashew nuts Red Laterite soil <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> Widespread soil in India Alluvial soil	G(10) G(8)	1
2	Currency is the form of money-paper notes and coins. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> Reason for the necessity of supervision by RBI <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain cash balance. RBI sees that bank gives loan not just to profit making business and traders. To check how much banks are lending to whom and on what interest rates. 	E(40) E(48)	1
3	Frederic Sorrieu and utopian vision <ol style="list-style-type: none"> For creating Democratic and social Republic. For creating fraternity among nations of the world For developing a sense of common identity and shared history For carrying the expression of liberal hopes Any one point to be explained. Ch- 1,Nationalism in Europe <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> Reasons for Tonkin Free School <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To provide western style education to Vietnamese based on science ,hygiene and French Ch-2, Nationalism in Indo-China	H(3-4) H(35)	1
4	Sinhala and Srilankan Tamils	DP(3)	1
5	Parents kept novels away from their children's reach <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To keep them away from the immoral influence of novels. To keep them away from getting corruptible. Any one point to be explained. CH-8 Novels, Society and History <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> Vernacular press <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Vernacular press was getting assertively nationalist British considered it as a measure of stringent control. Any one point to be explained. CH-7 Print culture and the modern world	H(194) H(175)	1
6	Contribution of foreign investment in globalization <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Any investment made by foreign companies with the hope to 	E(57-61)	

	<p>earn profit.</p> <p>ii. MNC's provide money for investment like buying of machines, bringing technology, buying local companies etc.</p> <p>iii. Aim of foreign investment is to expand production and profit.</p> <p>iv. Foreign investment helps in foreign trade.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any one point to be explained.</p>		1
7	AGMARK	E(85)	1
8	<p>Issues of caste discrimination began to be written about in many printed tracts and essays.</p> <p>i. Jyotiba Phule, the Maratha pioneer of 'low caste' protest movements, wrote about the injustices of the caste system in his <i>Gulamgiri</i> (1871).</p> <p>ii. B.R. Ambedkar in Maharashtra wrote against caste system.</p> <p>iii. E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker in Madras wrote powerfully on caste and their writings were read by people all over India.</p> <p>iv. Local protest movements and sects also created a lot of popular journals and tracts criticizing ancient scriptures and envisioning a new and just future</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ch-7 Print culture and the modern world</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>'Premchand 's novel characters created a community based on democratic values.'</p> <p>i. Premchand wrote on social aspects based on societal issues.</p> <p>ii. He began writing in Urdu and then shifted to Hindi</p> <p>iii. He drew on the traditional art of <i>kissa-goi</i> (storytelling).</p> <p>iv. His novel <i>Sewasadan</i> (The Abode of Service), lifted the Hindi novel from the realm of fantasy, moralising and simple entertainment to a serious reflection on the lives of ordinary people and social issues.</p> <p>v. <i>Sewasadan</i> deals mainly with the poor condition of women in society.</p> <p>vi. Issues like child marriage and dowry are woven into the story of the novel.</p> <p>vii. The central character of his novel <i>Rangbhoomi</i> (The Arena), Surdas, is a visually impaired beggar from a so-called 'untouchable' caste.</p> <p>viii. <i>Godan</i> (The Gift of Cow) an epic of the Indian peasantry.</p> <p>ix. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ch -8 Novels Society</p>	<p>H(174)</p> <p>H(198)</p>	<p>3</p> <p>3</p>

9	<p>Advantages of globalization</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Greater choice before consumers Consumers enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products. people enjoy much higher standards of living Newer technology and production methods Companies supplying raw materials, etc. to these industries have prospered. Globalization has enabled some large Indian companies to emerge as multinationals themselves -Tata Motors (automobiles), Infosys (IT), Ranbaxy (medicines), Asian Paints (paints),etc. Any other relevant point <p>Any three to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Advantages of MNCs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> MNCs have provided improved quality and lower prices goods. New jobs have been created by MNCs. MNCs are bringing advantages to consumers in the form of cell phones in automobiles, fast food and other services. They invest in new technology and new methods of production. Host of services like accounting, administrative task , engineering are now being done cheaply due to MNCs efforts. People enjoy high standards of living and facilities due to MNCs Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	E(67)	3
10	<p>Importance of the RTI for consumers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Consumers have the right to be informed about the particulars of goods and services that they purchase. Consumers can complain and ask for compensation or replacement if the product proves to be defective in any manner. In recent times, the right to information has been expanded to cover various services provided by the Government. RTI ensures citizens all the information about the functions of government departments. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Importance of the Right to seek Redressal for consumers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Consumers can redress against unfair trade practices and exploitation. People get compensation depending upon the degree of damage. Consumer forums or consumer protection council have been formed for redressal. 	E(80)	3

	<p>iv. A three –tier quasi-judicial machinery at the district, state and national levels was set up for redressal of consumer disputes (the national level court, the state level court, the district level court.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Ant three points to be explained.</p>		
11	<p>Primitive Subsistence Farming</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Primitive subsistence agriculture is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools Family/community labour work in fields. It depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown. It is also called as a ‘slash and burn’ agriculture. Any other relevant point. <p>Intensive Subsistence Farming</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Practiced in areas of high population pressure on land. Labour intensive farming. High dose of bio chemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining high production. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points of difference to be explained.</p>	G(34-35)	3
12	<p>Banks and Cooperative Societies</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Banks and cooperatives help to increase higher income. It helps in borrowing things of their needs in cheap rates Farmers could grow crops, do business, set up small-scale industries etc. Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country’s development. Most loans from informal lenders carry a very high interest rate and do little to increase the income of the borrowers. To reduce the dependence on informal sources of credit reduces. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	E(48)	3
13	<p>Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Communalism is when one religion present superior to other religions The demands of one religious group are formed in opposition to another and establish domination on other. These involve religious prejudices, stereotypes of religious communities and belief in the superiority of one’s religion over other religions. Communal mind often leads to a quest for political dominance of one’s own religious community Political mobilisation on religious lines is another frequent form of Communalism. Use of sacred symbols, religious leaders, emotional appeal and plain fear in order to bring the followers of one religion 	DP(47)	3

	<p>together in the political arena.</p> <p>vii. In electoral politics this often involves special appeal to the interests or emotions of voters of one religion in preference to others</p> <p>viii. Sometimes communalism takes its most ugly form of communal violence, riots and massacre</p> <p>ix. . Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>		
14	<p>Dams and Social Movements</p> <p>i. Regulating and damming of river have affected natural flow resulted in rockier stream beds.</p> <p>ii. Resistance to these projects has primarily been due to the large-scale displacement of local communities.</p> <p>iii. Local people often had to give up their land, livelihood and their meager access and control over resources for the greater good of the nation.</p> <p>iv. It has transformed social landscape.</p> <p>v. It has increased gap between rich landowners and landless poor.</p> <p>vi. Dams have created conflicts between people wanting different uses and benefits from same water resources.</p> <p>vii. Multi-purpose projects and large dams have also been the cause of many new social movements like the ‘Narmada Bachao Andolan’ and the ‘Tehri Dam Andolan’ etc</p> <p>viii. In Gujarat the Sabarmati basin farmers were agitated.</p> <p>ix. Interstate disputes due to dams are common.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Importance of Water harvesting system</p> <p>i. Water harvesting system is considered safe both socio-economically and environmentally.</p> <p>ii. It helps to fulfill the water needs of people.</p> <p>iii. It helps in irrigation.</p> <p>iv. It helps in recharging of ground water.</p> <p>v. It is the reliable source of drinking water when all other sources dry up.</p> <p>vi. It helps in the construction work.</p> <p>vii. In hill the ‘guls’ or ‘kuls’ ‘Rooftop rain water harvesting’ n Rajasthan.</p> <p>viii. In the flood plains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields. In arid the ‘khadins’ in Jaisalmer and ‘Johads’ in other parts of Rajasthan are the examples of water harvesting system.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	<p>G(27,29)</p> <p>G(27,29, 30)</p>	<p>3</p> <p>3</p>
15	<p>Strengths and Limitations of Local Self Government</p> <p>Strengths</p> <p>i. Problems and issues are best settled at local level.</p>	DP (24)	3

	<p>ii. Many elected representatives in the panchayats and municipalities etc., all over the country.</p> <p>iii. Constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy in our country.</p> <p>iv. It has also increased women's representation and voice in our democracy.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Limitations</p> <p>i. Elections of gram sabhas are not held regularly.</p> <p>ii. Most state governments have not transferred significant powers to the local governments.</p> <p>iii. Adequate resources are not there with local govt.</p> <p>iv. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three points covering strengths and limitations to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Power sharing System in India</p> <p>i. Power is shared among different organs of the govt. like legislature, executive and judiciary to maintain check and balance.(horizontal division)</p> <p>ii. Power is divided at different levels of the govt. like centre, state (federalism) and lower levels of the govt. (decentralization) such as municipality and panchayats administration.(vertical division)</p> <p>iii. Power is shared among different social groups such as linguistic and religious groups</p> <p>iv. Power is divided among political, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power.</p> <p>v. The three fold distributions of legislative powers are divided between centre and state in the form of Union list , state list, concurrent list. Residuary subjects are legislated by centre.</p> <p>vi. Jammu and Kashmir have given special status.(Art-370)</p> <p>vii. Control of Union Territories are with centre.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	DP(15)	3
16	<p>'Complaints are itself a testimony to the success of democracy'.</p> <p>i. People look critically at power holders and the high & the mighty.</p> <p>ii. A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of the democratic project</p> <p>iii. It transforms people from the status of a subject into that of a citizen.</p> <p>iv. Most individuals today believe that their vote makes a difference</p>	DP (98)	3

	<p>to the way the government is run and to their own self-interest.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three points to be explained</p>		
17	<p>Romanticism</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Romantic artists and poets generally criticized the glorification of reason and science They focused instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings. Their effort was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation. Other Romantics such as the German philosopher Johann Gottfried claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people – das volk. It was through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of the nation was popularised. Collecting and recording these forms of folk culture was essential to the project of nation-building. Any other relevant point. <p>To be assessed as a whole.</p> <p>Ch-1 The rise of Nationalism in Europe</p> <p>OR</p> <p>The Hoa Hao Movement as mainstream nationalism in the 19th century</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Hoa Hao.--It gained great popularity in the fertile Mekong delta area. The founder of Hoa Hao was a man called Huynh Phu So His criticism against useless expenditure had a wide appeal against child brides, gambling and the use of alcohol and opium. The French tried to suppress the movement. They declared him mad, called him the Mad Bonze, the doctor who had to prove him insane became his follower, and declared him sane. The French authorities exiled him to Laos and sent many of his followers to concentration camps. Any other relevant point. <p>To be assessed as a whole.</p> <p>Ch-2 Nationalism in Indo China</p>	<p>H(13-15)</p> <p>H(40)</p>	<p>3</p> <p>3</p>
18	<p>While average income is useful for comparison but it may hide disparities’.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Per capita income doesn’t tell us anything about the distribution of income. A poor country with a more equal distribution of income would be better off than a richer country with unequal distribution of income. 	DP(14-15)	3

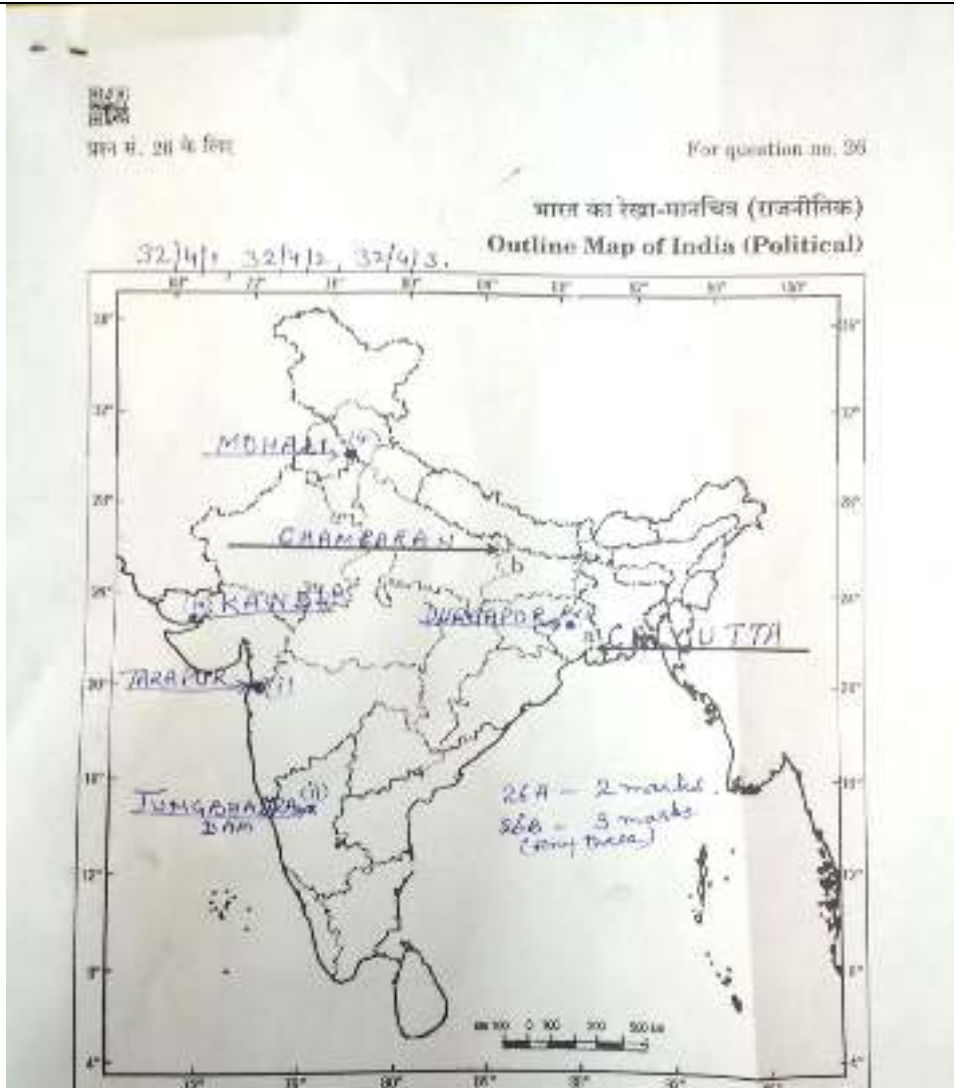
Courtesy : CBSE

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv. Vast growth potential in the home market. v. Finished products also need an efficient transport network for their distribution to the markets and consumers. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>		
21	<p>Indian Indentured Labour Migrants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Indentured labour were the bonded labourers under contract work for employer for specific amount of time. ii. Hundreds of thousands of Indian labourers went to work on plantation, in mines, roads and railway projects around the world. iii. They were hired and promised return travel to India after five years of work. iv. They came from eastern UP, Bihar, central India and dry areas of Tamil Nadu . v. The main destinations of Indian indentured migrants were the Caribbean islands (mainly Trinidad, Guyana and Surinam), Mauritius and Fiji. Tamil migrants went to Ceylon and Malaya. vi. Recruitment was done by agents and tempted the prospective migrants by providing false information about final destinations, modes of travel, the nature of the work, and living and working conditions. It was described as new system of slavery. vii. Their living and working conditions were harsh. viii. They were very few legal rights. ix. They developed new forms of individual and collective self-expression, blending different cultural forms, old and new like ‘Hosay’ ,Rastafarianism ‘Chutney music’. x. Any other relevant point. <p>To be assessed as a whole.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ch-4 The making of the global world</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The Indian Industrialists / Entrepreneurs in 18 th& 19 th centuries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Dwarakanath Tagore-He invested in shipping, shipbuilding, mining, banking, plantations and insurance in 1830’s. These were his six joint-stock companies. He traded with China also. But, his business sank along with those others in the wider business crisis of the 1840’s. ii. Parsis like Dinshah Petit traded with many countries iii. J N Tata who built huge industrial empires in India, accumulated their initial wealth partly from exports to China, and partly from raw cotton shipments to England. 	H(87-88)	5
		H(118-119)	5

	<p>iv. Seth Hukumchand and father and grandfather of G.D. Birla traded with China in 18th & 19th centuries.</p> <p>v. Other Indian traders also traded with many countries</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point</p> <p>To be assessed as a whole.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The Age of Industrialisation OR</p> <p>Land Reclamation process in Bombay –</p> <p>i. The seven islands of Bombay were joined into one landmass</p> <p>ii. The earliest project began in 1784. The Bombay governor William Hornby approved the building of the great sea wall which prevented the flooding of the low-lying areas of Bombay. Since then, there have been several reclamation projects.</p> <p>iii. The need for additional commercial space in the mid-nineteenth century led to the formulation of several plans, both by government and private companies, for the reclamation of more land from the sea.</p> <p>iv. Private companies became more interested in taking financial risks.</p> <p>v. In 1864, the Back Bay Reclamation Company won the right to reclaim the western foreshore from the tip of Malabar Hill to the end of Colaba.</p> <p>vi. Reclamation often meant the levelling of the hills around Bombay.</p> <p>vii. By the 1870s, although most of the private companies closed down due to the mounting cost, the city had expanded to about 22 square miles.</p> <p>viii. As the population continued to increase rapidly in the early twentieth century, every bit of the available area was built over and new areas were reclaimed from the sea.</p> <p>ix. A successful reclamation project was undertaken by the Bombay Port Trust, which built a dry dock between 1914 and 1918 and used the excavated earth to create the 22-acre Ballard Estate.</p> <p>x. The famous Marine Drive of Bombay was developed.</p> <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">History, Work, Life and Leisure</p>	H(144-145)	5
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22	Importance of Roadways <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Construction cost of roads is much lower than the modes of transport. Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances It also provides door-to-door service The cost of loading and unloading is much lower Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway stations, air and sea ports Any other relevant point <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	G(82)	5
23	Features of 'caste in Politics' in India <ol style="list-style-type: none"> When parties choose candidates in elections, they keep in mind the caste composition of the electorate Caste people provide necessary support to their caste to win elections. When governments are formed, political parties usually talk of their castes Political parties in elections make appeals to caste sentiment to muster support. Some political parties are known to favour some castes and are seen as their representatives. Universal adult franchise gear up the task of mobilising and securing political support. It also brought new consciousness among the people of castes that were treated as inferior and low. The focus on caste in politics can sometimes give an impression that elections are all about caste and nothing else. Caste is a 'vote bank' of one party, it usually means that a large proportion of the voters from that caste vote for that party. Many political parties may put up candidates from the same caste Any other relevant point <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	DP(51)	5
24	Reasons of the Civil Disobedience Movement <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mahatma Gandhi was against the all white Simon Commission which came to look into the functioning of constitution system. Congress and Gandhiji were against the Lord Irwin's vague offer of dominion status for India in an unspecified future. Lahore Session of Congress 1929 demanded Purna Swaraj. Gandhiji was against the salt tax which was introduced by Britishers to establish their monopoly. Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation. He sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands. Some of these were of general interest; others were specific demands of 	H(62-65)	2+3=5

	<p>different classes, from industrialists to peasants. vii. The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax.</p> <p>How did this movement unite the country</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mahatma Gandhi started Salt Satyagraha accompanying his volunteers from Sabarmati till Dandi. People were asked to refuse cooperation with the Britishers. People demonstrated in front of government's all factories. Foreign clothes were boycotted . Peasants refuse to pay revenue and taxes. Forests laws were violated. Rich peasant communities ,Poor peasants, Business class,Women participated in protest marches. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Non-Cooperation Movement launched by Gandhiji</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Gandhiji decided to launch satyagraha against Rowlatt Act which allows detention of Indians without trial. Gandhiji was against the Jallianwala Bagh massacre. Gandhiji wanted broad based movement for bringing Hindu Muslim closer through the Khilafat Andolan . In INC Sessions-Calcutta and Nagpur he convinced leaders to start Non Co-operation Movement. Any other relevant point. <p>How did this movement unite the country</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> People joined non co-operation movement. People surrendered titles and awards. People boycotted civil services, courts , schools . People boycotted foreign goods. Thousands of students left schools and colleges. Teachers resigned. Peasants, tribal peasants and plantation workers also joined the satyagraha. <p style="text-align: right;">Ch-3 Nationalism in India</p>	H(55-60)	2+3=5
25	<p>Five ways to increase employment in India</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The govt. can spend some money or banks to provide loan for people By providing agricultural infrastructural facilities like transportation, storage, roads, etc. To promote local industries By promoting semi rural activities. By improving education sector By improving infrastructural facilities in the health sector By enhancing tourism, regional craft By opening new IT services By proper implementation of right to work Any other relevant point Any five points to explained 	E(27-29)	5

26 (A)	Filled in the map attached :		1X2=2
			1x2=2
(B)	Filled in map attached		1x3=3
	<p>For visually impaired candidates:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The place where Non Cooperation Movement was called off-Chauri Chaura The place where INC was formed: -Bombay(Mumbai) State where Jallainwala Bagh incident happen : Amritsar(Punjab) Mohali Software Park is in :-Punjab Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant is situated in : Maharashtra Durgapur Iron and steel plant is located in : West Bengal Kandla Sea Port is located in : Gujarat 		5X1=5
	 <p>32/4/1, 32/4/2, 32/4/3.</p> <p>भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक) Outline Map of India (Political)</p> <p>For question no. 26</p> <p>मोहाली (iv) चौरी चौरा कान्दला (iii) तारपुर (v) दुर्गापुर (vi) जल्लानवाला बाग (ii)</p> <p>SEA - 2 marks SEA - 3 marks (count twice)</p> <p>0 100 200 300 km</p>		

Secondary School Examination (March- 2019)

Social Science (087)

Marking Scheme 32/5/1

Q NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	PAGE NO.	MARKS
1	SECTION - A 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
2	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
3	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
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 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
6	Difference between multinational corporation and domestic companies: The MNC is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation where as, a domestic company owns and controls production within the country.	E(56)	1
7	Agmark- logo of quality for a bottle of honey.	E(85)	1

8	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>SECTION - B</u></p> <p>The role of Otto von Bismarck in the making of Germany:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> He was the architect of this process. He won three wars with Austria, Denmark and France. He completed the process of unification of Germany. He emphasized on modernizing the currency, banking, legal and judicial system in Germany. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be described)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The role of women in the anti-imperialist movement in Vietnam:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Trung sisters fought against Chinese domination. They gathered a force and resisted the Chinese for two years. Trieu Au organized a large army and resisted Chinese rule. Nguyen Thi Xuan was reputed to have shot down a jet with just 20 bullets. They helped in nursing the wounded, constructing underground rooms, tunnels and fighting with the enemy. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be described)</p>	H(19)	1X3=3
9	<p>Print Revolution in sixteenth century Europe</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Printing reduced the cost of books. The time and labour required to produce each book came down and multiple copies could be produced with greater ease. Books could reach out to wider section of people. It created the possibility of wide circulation of ideas, and introduced a new world of debate and discussion. Martin Luther's thesis transformed the lives of people. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The 19th century European novels depicted the involvement of women:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Women got more leisure to read as well as write novels. Novels began exploring the world of women – their emotions and identities, their experiences and problems. Many novels were about domestic life – a theme about which women were allowed to speak with authority. They drew upon their experience, wrote about family life and earned public recognition. The novels of Jane Austen give us a glimpse of the world of women in rural society in early-nineteenth-century Britain. They make us think about a society which encouraged women to look for 'good' marriages and find wealthy or propertied husbands. Their novels dealt with women who broke established norms of society before adjusting to them. Such stories allowed women readers to sympathize with rebellious actions. In Charlotte Bronte's Jane Eyre, published in 1847, young Jane is 	H (159,160)	1X3=3

	<p>shown as independent and assertive. While girls of her time were expected to be quiet and well behaved, Jane at the age of ten protests against the hypocrisy of her elders with startling bluntness.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained)</p>	H(182, 184)	1X3=3												
10	<p>Urbanisation has added to water scarcity:</p> <p>i. The increasing number of industries has exerted pressure on the existing water resources.</p> <p>ii. Industries require power to run them and much of this energy comes from hydroelectric power.</p> <p>iii. The urban housing societies have their own groundwater pumping device to meet their water needs, hence water resources are over exploited.</p> <p>iv. Much of the water is polluted by domestic and industrial wastes, chemicals, pesticides and fertilizers, thus making it hazardous for human use.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Rain water harvesting system is an effective measure to reduce the problem of water scarcity:</p> <p>i. In hilly and mountainous regions people built diversion channels like the guls or kuls for agriculture.</p> <p>ii. Rooftop rain water harvesting is practiced to store water.</p> <p>iii. Agricultural fields are converted into rain fed storage structures that allows the water to stand and moisten the soil like khadins in Jaisalmer and Johads in other parts of Rajasthan.</p> <p>iv. In semi arid and arid regions of Rajasthan, almost all houses traditionally have underground tanks or tankas.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained)</p>	G(25)	1X3=3												
11	<p>Kharif & Rabi crops:</p> <table border="1"><tr><td>Wheat</td><td>Rabi</td></tr><tr><td>Maize</td><td>Kharif/Rabi</td></tr><tr><td>Barley</td><td>Rabi</td></tr><tr><td>Peas</td><td>Rabi</td></tr><tr><td>Bajra</td><td>Kharif</td></tr><tr><td>Tur(Arhar)</td><td>Kharif</td></tr></table>	Wheat	Rabi	Maize	Kharif/Rabi	Barley	Rabi	Peas	Rabi	Bajra	Kharif	Tur(Arhar)	Kharif	G(30,31)	1X3=3
Wheat	Rabi														
Maize	Kharif/Rabi														
Barley	Rabi														
Peas	Rabi														
Bajra	Kharif														
Tur(Arhar)	Kharif														
12	<p>Features of Federalism:</p> <p>i. There are two or more levels /tiers of government.</p> <p>ii. Different tires of government govern the same citizens but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration.</p> <p>iii. The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government.</p> <p>iv. Sources of revenue for each level government are clearly</p>	G(36,38)	½X6=3												

	<p>specified to ensure its financial autonomy.</p> <p>v. Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of the different levels of the government.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be described)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Steps to strengthen the local self-government:</p> <p>i. It is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.</p> <p>ii. Seats are reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for the SC's, ST's and OBC's.</p> <p>iii. At least one third of all positions are reserved for women.</p> <p>iv. An independent institution called the State Election Commission has been created in each state to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.</p> <p>v. The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be described)</p>	DP(15)	1X3=3
		DP(24)	1X3=3
13	<p>Politics and Social divisions should not be allowed to mix:</p> <p>i. Democracy involves political competition which tends to divide society.</p> <p>ii. It can make social divisions into political division and lead to conflict, violence or even disintegration of a country.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>iv. Social division affects voting in most countries. People from one community tend to prefer some party more than others.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be justified)</p>	DP (34,36)	1X3=3
14	<p>Democracies accommodate various social divisions:</p> <p>i. Democracies are based on political equality. All individuals have equal weight in electing representatives.</p> <p>ii. Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life amongst citizens.</p> <p>iii. Democracies accommodate various social divisions as Belgium has successfully negotiated differences among ethnic population.</p> <p>iv. In a democracy we learn to respect the social differences and we can also evolve mechanism to negotiate the differences.</p> <p>v. It has the ability to handle social difference, divisions and conflicts.</p> <p>vi. Democracy not always a rule by majority opinion. It also needs to work with minority.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained)</p>	DP(95, 96)	1X3=3

15	<p>Different persons have different developmental goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Landless rural labourers: Their goal is for more days of work and better wages. ii. 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. iii. Urban unemployed youth: To get more employment opportunities and high wages to cater their needs. iv. 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. v. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	E (4)	1X3=3
16	<p>Functions of the RBI of India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. It supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans. ii. RBI monitors the banks in maintaining cash balance. 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. iv. Periodically, banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom and at what interest rate etc. v. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The terms of credit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Every loan agreement specifies an interest rate which the borrower must pay to the lender along with the repayment of the principal amount. ii. The lender may demand collateral against loan. 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 (48)	1X3=3
		E (44,45)	1X3=3

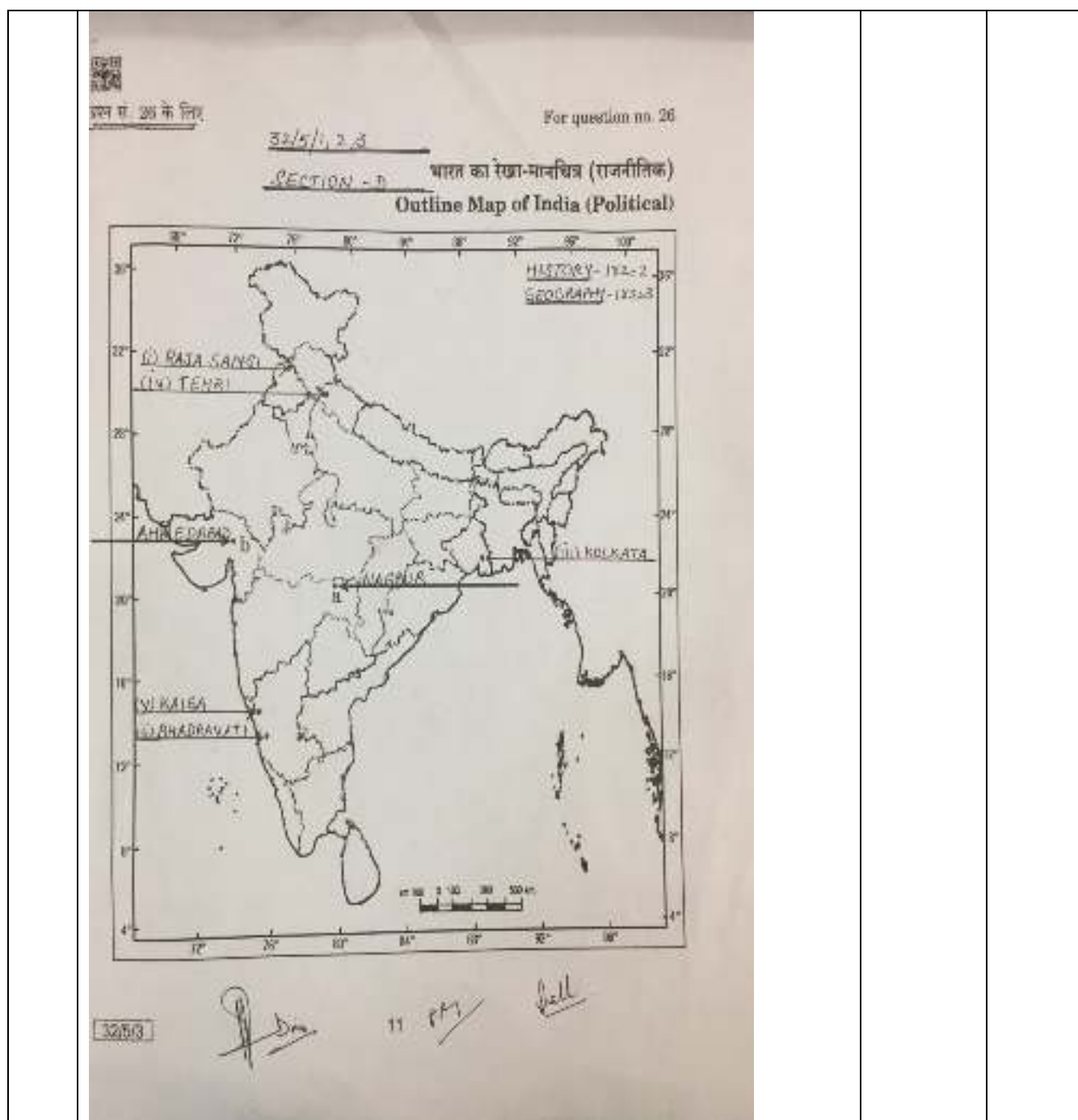
17	<p>The factors that make globalization more fair:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The government can play a major role in making this possible. Its policies must protect the interests, not only of the rich and the powerful but all the people in the country. The government can ensure that labour laws are properly 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 Government can use trade investment barriers. It can negotiate at the WTO for fairer rules. Any other relevant point. <p>(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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> MNC's have increased their investment. MNC's have created new job opportunities. The local companies supplying raw materials etc. to the MNC's have prospered. The competition has increased and several of the top Indian companies have benefitted. Some have gained from successful collaborations with foreign companies. It has helped some large Indian companies to emerge as MNC's. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be analysed)</p>	E (70)	1X3=3
18	<p>The rights of consumers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Right to be informed Right to choose Right to seek redressal Right to represent <p>(Any three rights to be explained)</p>	E (80,81,82,84)	1X3=3
19	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>SECTION - C</u></p> <p>Impact of Rinderpest in Africa:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Rinderpest killed 90 percent of the cattle. The loss of cattle destroyed African livelihood. Planters, mine owners and colonial government, now successfully monopolized what scarce cattle resources remained. Africans were forced to labour's market. Control over the scarce resources of cattle enabled European colonizers to conquer and subdue Africa. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any five points to be described)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	H(87)	1X5=5

	<p>The condition of workers in Europe after the Industrial Revolution:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. The possibilities of getting a job depended on the existing networks of friendship and kin relations. Many job seekers had to wait weeks, spending night under bridges or in night shelters. Seasonality of work in many industries meant prolonged periods without work. After the busy season was over, the poor were on the streets again. The number of days of work determined the average daily income of the workers. During this period the unemployment rose up considerably. The fear of unemployment made workers hostile to the introduction of new technology. Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be described) <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The efforts made by philanthropists:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. The population of criminals was counted. Their activities were watched and their ways of life was investigated. An attempt was made to discipline the population. The authorities imposed high penalties for crime. They offered work to those who were considered the deserving poor. Factories employed large number of women. Any other relevant point (Any five points to be described) 	H(110, 111)	1X5=5
20	<p>Limitation of Civil Disobedience Movement:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Congress had ignored the dalits for fear of offending the Sanatanis, the conservative high class Hindus. Many dalit leaders were keen on a different political solution to the problems of the community. Dalit participation in Civil disobedience movement was limited. 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. 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>	H(67,68)	1X5=5
		H(54)	1X5=5
21	<p>The textile industry occupy an important position in the Indian economy:</p> <p>i. It contributes significantly to industrial production (14 percent). ii. It generates employment in India (35 million persons). iii. It earns foreign exchange (about 24.6 percent). iv. It contributes 4 percent towards GDP. v. It is the only industry in the country which is self reliant. vi. It is the only industry which is complete in the value chain i.e. from raw material to the highest value added products. vii. Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained)</p>	G(67)	1X5=5
22	<p>The benefits of tourism in India:</p> <p>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)</p>	G(91,92)	1X5=5
23	<p>Secularism means when a country has no official religion of its own and gives respect to all the religion to profess, practice and conscience.</p> <p>Features of Secularism:</p> <p>i. There is no official religion for the Indian state. ii. Our Constitution does not give a special status to any religion. iii. The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities</p>		

	<p>freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion or not to follow any.</p> <p>iv. The Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point. (Any four points to be explained)</p>	DP(48,49)	1+4=5
24	<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>Need of Political Parties:</p> <p>i. We need political parties because they perform different functions.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>iii. Government may be formed without political party but its utility will remain ever uncertain.</p> <p>iv. Independent candidate will be accountable to their constituency only but, no one will be responsible for how the country will run.</p> <p>v. Political parties are directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained)</p>	DP (73,74)	1X5=5
25	<p>The benefits of organized sector:</p> <p>i. The organized sector covers those enterprise or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore people have assured work.</p> <p>ii. They are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations.</p>	DP (74)	1X5=5

	<p>iii. The laws are followed such as: Factory Act, Minimum wages Act, payment of Gratuity Act, Shops and Establishment Act etc.</p> <p>iv. Workers in organized sector enjoy security of employment and are expected to work only a fixed number of hours. For more work, they are paid overtime.</p> <p>v. They get paid leave during holidays.</p> <p>vi. They get medical benefits.</p> <p>vii. The factory manager has to ensure facilities like drinking water and safe working environment.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained)</p>	E(30,31)	1X5=5
26	<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>		1X5=5



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.		

	<p>vi. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>'The 19th century European novels depicted the involvement of women:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Women got more leisure to read as well as write novels. Novels began exploring the world of women – their emotions and identities, their experiences and problems. ii. Many novels were about domestic life – a theme about which women were allowed to speak with authority. They drew upon their experience, wrote about family life and earned public recognition. iii. The novels of Jane Austen give us a glimpse of the world of women in rural society in early-nineteenth-century Britain. They make us think about a society which encouraged women to look for ‘good’ marriages and find wealthy or propertied husbands. iv. Their novels dealt with women who broke established norms of society before adjusting to them. Such stories allowed women readers to sympathize with rebellious actions. v. In Charlotte Bronte’s Jane Eyre, published in 1847, young Jane is shown as independent and assertive. While girls of her time were expected to be quiet and well behaved, Jane at the age of ten protests against the hypocrisy of her elders with startling bluntness. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	<p>H (159,160)</p> <p>H(182, 184)</p>	<p>1X3=3</p> <p>1X3=3</p>
9.	<p>Urbanisation has added to water scarcity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The increasing number of industries has exerted pressure on the existing water resources. ii. Industries require power to run them and much of this energy comes from hydroelectric power. iii. The urban housing societies have their own groundwater pumping device to meet their water needs, hence water resources are over exploited. iv. Much of the water is polluted by domestic and industrial wastes, chemicals, pesticides and fertilizers, thus making it hazardous for human use. v. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained) <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Rain water harvesting system is an effective measure to reduce the problem of water scarcity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. In hilly and mountainous regions people built diversion channels like the guls or kuls for agriculture. ii. Rooftop rain water harvesting is practiced to store water. iii. Agricultural fields are converted into rain fed storage structures that allows the water to stand and moisten the soil like khadins in Jaisalmer and Johads in other parts of Rajasthan. 	<p>G(25)</p>	<p>1X3=3</p>

	<div><div>iv. In semi arid and arid regions of Rajasthan, almost all houses traditionally have underground tanks or tankas.</div><div>v. Any other relevant point.</div><div>(Any three points to be explained)</div></div>	G(30,31)	1X3=3												
10.	<div><div><div>The role of Otto von Bismarck in the making of Germany:</div><div><div>i. He was the architect of this process.</div><div>ii. He won three wars with Austria, Denmark and France.</div><div>iii. He completed the process of unification of Germany.</div><div>iv. He emphasized on modernizing the currency, banking, legal and judicial system in Germany.</div><div>v. Any other relevant point.</div><div>(Any three points to be described)</div></div></div><div>OR</div><div><div>The role of women in the anti-imperialist movement in Vietnam:</div><div><div>i. Trung sisters fought against Chinese domination.</div><div>ii. They gathered a force and resisted the Chinese for two years.</div><div>iii. Trieu Au organized a large army and resisted Chinese rule.</div><div>iv. Nguyen Thi Xuan was reputed to have shot down a jet with just 20 bullets.</div><div>v. They helped in nursing the wounded, constructing underground rooms, tunnels and fighting with the enemy.</div><div>vi. Any other relevant point.</div><div>(Any three points to be described)</div></div></div></div>	<div>H(19)</div> <div>H(49,50)</div>	<div>1X3=3</div> <div>1X3=3</div>												
11.	<div><div>Rabi and Zaid crops:</div><table><tr><td>Wheat</td><td>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></div>	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.	<div><div>The rights of consumers:</div><div><div>i. Right to be informed</div><div>ii. Right to choose</div><div>iii.Right to seek redressal</div><div>iv. Right to represent</div><div>(Any three rights to be explained)</div></div></div>	E (80,81,82,84)	1X3=3												
13.	<div><div>The factors that make globalization more fair:</div><div><div>i. The government can play a major role in making this possible.</div><div>ii. Its policies must protect the interests, not only of the rich and the powerful but all the people in the country.</div><div>iii. The government can ensure that labour laws are properly</div></div></div>														

	<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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(Any three points to be analysed)</p>	E (70)	1X3=3
		E(66,67)	1X3=3
14.	<p>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.</p> <p>(Any three point to be explained)</p>	DP(33)	1X3=3
15.	<p>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.</p> <p>(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

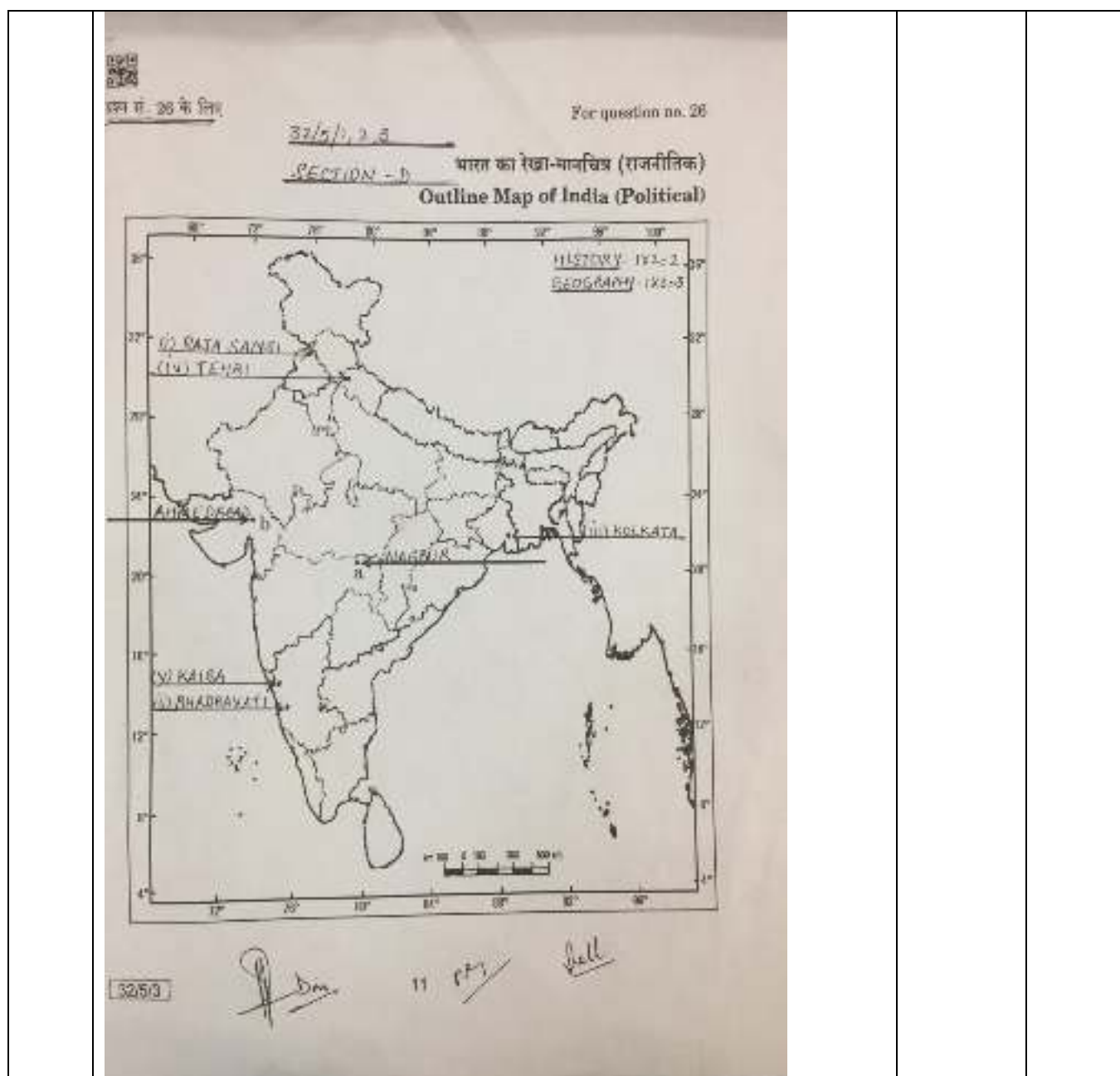
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. The documentation is required where terms and conditions are mentioned. iv. Mode of payment and its duration of return to be adhered. v. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	E (44,45)	1X3=3
16.	<p>Different persons have different 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. <p>(Any three points to be justified)</p>	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. <p>(Any five points to be described)</p>	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. <p>(Any five points to be described)</p> <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>
21.	<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>	G(65)	1X5=5
22.	<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>	DP (73,74)	1X5=5

	<p>Need of Political Parties:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> We need political parties because they perform different functions. 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. Government may be formed without political party but its utility will remain ever uncertain. Independent candidate will be accountable to their constituency only but, no one will be responsible for how the country will run. Political parties are directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. 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. 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"> The proportion of women in legislature has been very low. The percentage of elected women members in Lok Sabha has increased considerably. Their share in the state legislature assemblies has to be increased. More seats to be reserved in local government bodies for women. Now there are more than 10 lakh elected women representatives in rural and urban local bodies. 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. 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"> 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. Congress had ignored the dalits for fear of offending the Sanatanis, the conservative high class Hindus. Many dalit leaders were keen on a different political solution to the problems of the community. Dalit participation in Civil disobedience movement was limited. Dr.B.R Ambedkar who organized the dalits into the depressed classes clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the 2nd round table conference by demanding separate electorates for dalits. 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>	H(67,68)	1X5=5
25.	<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>	E(33,34)	1X5=5
26.	<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>		



Secondary School Examination (March- 2019)

Social Science (087)

Marking Scheme 32/5/3

QNO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	PAGE NO.	MARKS
1	<u>SECTION - A</u>	H(154)	1
	The art of beautiful and stylised writing is called Calligraphy . 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
2	France was identifiable in the revolutionary tricolor in Sorrieu's utopians vision. OR The Vietnamese were encouraged by the French to adopt the western styles such as having a short haircut to look modern	H(3,4)	1
		H(35)	1
3	The money is called as a medium of exchange because it acts as an intermediate in the exchange process. 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(40)	1
		E(41)	1
4	Method of 'Power Sharing' in Belgium: Equal representatives of the Dutch and French speaking ministers in the central government/ many power of central government have been given to the state governments.	DP(4)	1
5	Land is a natural resource of utmost importance: We live on land/we perform our economic activities on land. OR Importance of contour ploughing: It decelerates the flow of water down the slopes/it restricts soil erosion.	G(5)	1
		G(11)	1
6	The benefits of removing 'Trade Barriers': Goods could be imported and exported easily/Foreign companies could set up factories and offices in other countries.	E(64)	1
7	The logo ' Agmark ' is marked to ensure the quality of the food items.	E(85)	1
8	<u>SECTION - B</u> Urbanisation has added to water scarcity: i. The increasing number of industries has exerted pressure on the existing water resources. ii. Industries require power to run them and much of this energy comes from hydroelectric power. iii. The urban housing societies have their own groundwater pumping device to meet their water needs, hence water resources are over exploited.		

	<p>iv. Much of the water is polluted by domestic and industrial wastes, chemicals, pesticides and fertilizers, thus making it hazardous for human use.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Rain water harvesting system is an effective measure to reduce the problem of water scarcity:</p> <p>i. In hilly and mountainous regions people built diversion channels like the guls or kuls for agriculture.</p> <p>ii. Rooftop rain water harvesting is practiced to store water.</p> <p>iii. Agricultural fields are converted into rain fed storage structures that allows the water to stand and moisten the soil like khadins in Jaisalmer and Johads in other parts of Rajasthan.</p> <p>iv. In semi arid and arid regions of Rajasthan, almost all houses traditionally have underground tanks or tankas.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained)</p>	G(25)	1X3=3
		G(30,31)	1X3=3
9	<p>The role of Otto von Bismarck in the making of Germany:</p> <p>i. He was the architect of this process.</p> <p>ii. He won three wars with Austria, Denmark and France.</p> <p>iii. He completed the process of unification of Germany.</p> <p>iv. He emphasized on modernizing the currency, banking, legal and judicial system in Germany.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be described)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The role of women in the anti-imperialist movement in Vietnam:</p> <p>i. Trung sisters fought against Chinese domination.</p> <p>ii. They gathered a force and resisted the Chinese for two years.</p> <p>iii. Trieu Au organized a large army and resisted Chinese rule.</p> <p>iv. Nguyen Thi Xuan was reputed to have shot down a jet with just 20 bullets.</p> <p>v. They helped in nursing the wounded, constructing underground rooms, tunnels and fighting with the enemy.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be described)</p>	H(19)	1X3=3
		H(49,50)	1X3=3
10	<p>Print Revolution in sixteenth century Europe</p> <p>i. Printing reduced the cost of books.</p> <p>ii. The time and labour required to produce each book came down and multiple copies could be produced with greater ease.</p> <p>iii. Books could reach out to wider section of people.</p> <p>iv. It created the possibility of wide circulation of ideas, and introduced a new world of debate and discussion.</p>		

	<p>v. Martin Luther’s thesis transformed the lives of people.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>'The 19th century European novels depicted the involvement of women:</p> <p>ii. Women got more leisure to read as well as write novels. Novels began exploring the world of women – their emotions and identities, their experiences and problems.</p> <p>iii. Many novels were about domestic life – a theme about which women were allowed to speak with authority. They drew upon their experience, wrote about family life and earned public recognition.</p> <p>iv. The novels of Jane Austen give us a glimpse of the world of women in rural society in early-nineteenth-century Britain. They make us think about a society which encouraged women to look for ‘good’ marriages and find wealthy or propertied husbands.</p> <p>v. Their novels dealt with women who broke established norms of society before adjusting to them. Such stories allowed women readers to sympathize with rebellious actions.</p> <p>vi. In Charlotte Bronte’s Jane Eyre, published in 1847, young Jane is shown as independent and assertive. While girls of her time were expected to be quiet and well behaved, Jane at the age of ten protests against the hypocrisy of her elders with startling bluntness.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point. (Any three to be explained)</p>	<p>H (159,160)</p> <p>H(182, 184)</p>	<p>1X3=3</p> <p>1X3=3</p>												
11	<p>Kharif and Zaid crops</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Paddy(Rice)</td> <td>Kharif</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cucumber</td> <td>Zaid</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bajra</td> <td>Kharif</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cotton</td> <td>Kharif</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fodder crop</td> <td>Zaid</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Muskmelon</td> <td>Zaid</td> </tr> </table>	Paddy(Rice)	Kharif	Cucumber	Zaid	Bajra	Kharif	Cotton	Kharif	Fodder crop	Zaid	Muskmelon	Zaid	G(36)	½X6=3
Paddy(Rice)	Kharif														
Cucumber	Zaid														
Bajra	Kharif														
Cotton	Kharif														
Fodder crop	Zaid														
Muskmelon	Zaid														
12	<p>Different persons have different developmental goals:</p> <p>i. Landless rural labourers: Their goal is for more days of work and better wages.</p> <p>ii. 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.</p> <p>iii. Urban unemployed youth: To get more employment opportunities and high wages to cater their needs.</p> <p>iv. 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.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained)</p>	E (4)	1X3=3												

13	<p>Functions of the RBI of India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans. RBI monitors the banks in maintaining cash balance. 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. Periodically, banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom and at what interest rate etc. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained) <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The terms of credit:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Every loan agreement specifies an interest rate which the borrower must pay to the lender along with the repayment of the principal amount. The lender may demand collateral against loan. The documentation is required where terms and conditions are mentioned. Mode of payment and its duration of return to be adhered. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained) 	E (48)	1X3=3
14	<p>Competition among various political parties tends to divide any society:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> If the political parties start competition in terms of existing social division, it can make social division into political division. It may lead to conflict and violence between different communities supporting the political party. It can also lead to national disintegration. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained) 	DP(34)	1X3=3
15	<p>The rights of consumers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Right to be informed Right to choose Right to seek redressal Right to represent (Any three rights to be explained) 	E (80,81,82,84)	1X3=3
16	<p>Features of Federalism:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> There are two or more levels /tiers of government. Different tiers of government govern the same citizens but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration. The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government. Sources of revenue for each level government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy. Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of the different levels of the government. 		

	vi. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be described) OR Steps to strengthen the local self-government: 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. (Any three points to be described)	DP(15)	1X3=3
17	Politics and Social divisions should not be allowed to mix: 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(34, 36)	1X3=3
18	The factors that make globalization more fair: 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 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 iv. Government can use trade investment barriers. v. It can negotiate at the WTO for fairer rules. vi. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be analysed) OR Impact of globalization on Multi-national Corporations in India: i. MNC's have increased their investment. ii. MNC's have created new job opportunities. iii. The local companies supplying raw materials etc. to the MNC's have prospered.	E (70)	1X3=3

	iv. The competition has increased and several of the top Indian companies have benefitted. v. Some have gained from successful collaborations with foreign companies. vi. It has helped some large Indian companies to emerge as MNC's. vii. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be analysed)	E(66,67)	1X3=3
19	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>SECTION - C</u></p> <p>The benefits of tourism in India:</p> 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>Functions of political Parties:</p> i. Political parties contest elections. ii. Political parties put forward different policies and programmes. iii. Parties play a decisive role in making laws for the country. iv. Parties play a decisive role to form and run the government. v. Those parties that lose in the election play the role of opposition to the party in power. vi. Political parties shape the public opinion. vii. Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare scheme implemented by the government. viii. Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained) <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Need of Political Parties:</p> 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.	DP (73,74)	1X5=5

	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
21	Features of sugar industry in India: i. India stands second as a world producer for sugar. ii. The raw material of this industry is bulky. iii. In haulage its sucrose content reduces. iv. This industry is seasonal in nature. v. It occupies the first place in the production of gur and Khandsari. vi. In recent years there is a tendency for the mills to shift and concentrate in the southern and western states. vii. It is ideally suited to the Cooperative Sector. viii. Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained)	G(70,71)	1X5=5
22	Impact of Rinderpest in Africa: 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) OR The condition of workers in Europe after the Industrial Revolution: 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.	H(87)	1X5=5

	<p>vi. During this period the unemployment rose up considerably.</p> <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>	H(110, 111)	1X5=5
		H(129)	1X5=5
23	<p>The weakening of "Caste Inequalities" in India:</p> <p>i. Political leaders and Social reformers advocated and worked to establish a society in which caste inequalities are absent.</p> <p>ii. With the economic development and large scale urbanization, the caste inequalities have weakened.</p> <p>iii. Growth of literacy and education has also helped in the weakening of caste inequalities.</p> <p>iv. Occupational mobility and weakening of the position of the landlords in the villages, the old notions of caste hierarchy are breaking down.</p> <p>v. The Constitution of India prohibits any caste based discrimination.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained)</p>	DP(49,51)	1X5=5
24	<p>Limitation of Civil Disobedience Movement:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>ii. Congress had ignored the dalits for fear of offending the Sanatanis, the conservative high class Hindus.</p> <p>iii. Many dalit leaders were keen on a different political solution to the problems of the community.</p> <p>iv. Dalit participation in Civil disobedience movement was limited.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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> <p>vii. Any other relevant point.</p>	H(67,68)	1X5=5

	<p>(Any five points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The implications of the 'First World War':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	H(54)	1X5=5
25	<p>Features of 'Private Sector':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of individuals/group of individuals or companies. ii. The activities are guided by the motive to earn more profits. iii. Jobs are not secured in private sector. iv. Private sectors do not provide basic facilities at reasonable rates. v. They may not continue their production or business unless the government encourages and support them. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	E(33,34)	1X5=5
26	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 26.1 Bihar 26.2 Gujarat 26.3 Punjab 26.4 Punjab 26.5 Tamil Nadu 26.6 Uttar Pradesh 26.7 Kolkata 		1x5=5

