

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.	<p>Hand printing technology in Japan: Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand printing technology in Japan.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Translation of novels into different regional languages helped to stimulate the growth of the novels in new areas.</p>	H-187	1
2.	<p>Concept of liberalization in the field of Economic Sphere: In the economic sphere, liberalization stood for freedom of market and the abolition of state imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Contribution of French in the economic development of Mekong Delta Region: The building of canals and draining lands in the Mekong Delta region increased cultivation.</p>	H-9 H-32	1
3.	<p>Goals of landless rural labourers: More days of work and better wages. (Any other relevant point)</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Goal of prosperous farmer of Punjab:</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
4.	By increasing and improving the quality of political participation of ordinary citizens.	DP-108	1
5.	<p>Over irrigation responsible for land degradation in Punjab: Over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to water logging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Cement industry responsible for land degradation: The mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry is responsible for land degradation.</p>	G-7 G-7	1
6.	<p>Distinguish between Primary and Tertiary Sector:</p> <p>Primary Sector:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Producing goods by exploiting natural resources. 2. Agriculture. <p>Tertiary Sector:</p> <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

	<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-178	3x1=3
11.	<p>Impact of Water Scarcity:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It will lead to falling groundwater level. 2. It will adversely affect the water available. 3. Water scarcity will impact food security of the people. 4. Ecological crises will occur due to water scarcity. 5. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be analyzed.)</p>	Pg 25	1x3=3
12.	<p>Consequences of Environmental degradation do not respect national or State boundaries:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The increase in pollution of land water, air, noise and resulting in degradation of environment cannot be overlooked. 2. Pollution of river waters effects all as most of the rivers passes through different states. 3. Air pollution caused by the presence of high proportion of undesirable gases adversely affects human health and atmosphere as a whole. 4. Thermal pollution of river water effect the aquatic life irrespective of state and national boundaries. 5. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be justified.)</p>	G-78	3x1=3
13.	<p>Importance of tertiary sector in India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of services such as transport, trade and storage promote agriculture and industry. 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 Production:</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	
		E-22,23	1x3=3
14.	<p>Functions of opposition political party:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power. 2. Criticizing government for its failures or wrong policies. 3. Opposition parties mobilize opposition to the government. 	DP-74	1x3=3

	<p>regulated by government.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Credit from formal source are favourable. 5. 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"> 1. Higher interest rate. 2. Higher cost of borrowing means a larger part of the earnings of the borrowers is used to repay the loan. 3. In certain cases, the high interest rate for borrowing can mean that the amount to be repaid is greater than the income of the borrower. 4. This could lead to increasing debt and debt trap. 5. Any other relevant point. <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"> 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. <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"> 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. <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	DP-2	1+1+3=5

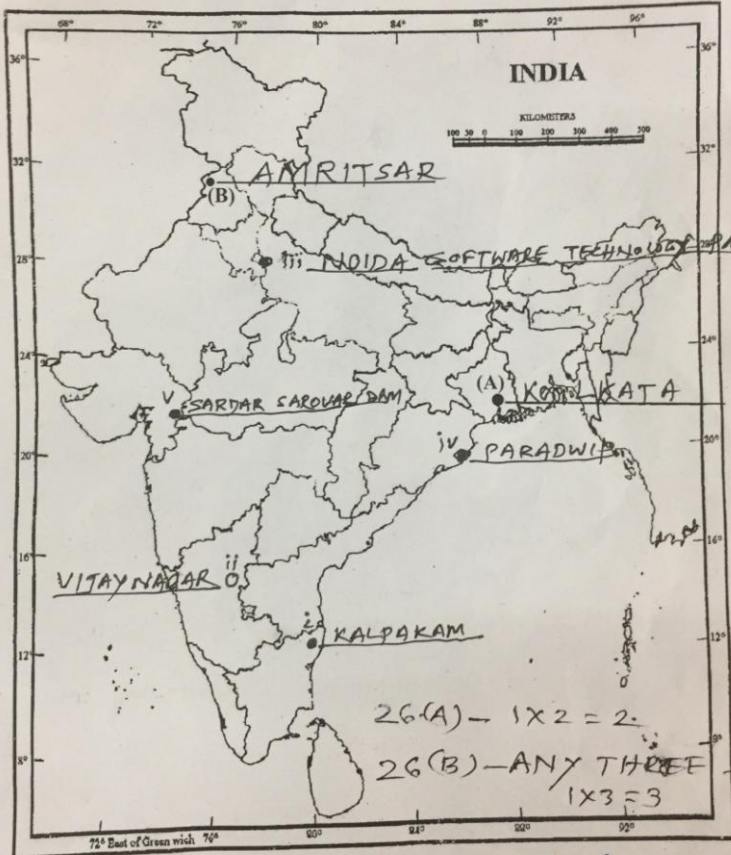
	<p>Idea of Power Sharing Emerged:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The idea of power sharing has emerged in opposition to the notions of undivided political power. <p>Different forms having common arrangements of Power sharing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Power is shared among different organs of government such as the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary. 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>	DP-8,9	1+4=5
21.	<p>Five types of Industrial Pollution:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Air pollution. 2. River water pollution. 3. Underground water pollution. 4. Noise pollution. 5. Soil pollution. 6. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	G-78	1x5=5
22.	<p>Depressed Classes Association was organized by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in 1930.</p> <p>Achievements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar raised the demand of separate electorate for Dalits. 2. British government conceded Ambedkar's demand of separate electorates for Dalits. 3. The Depressed classes got reservation of seats in provincial and Central Legislative Councils. 4. Ambedkar accepted Gandhiji's position and as the result Poona Pact was signed. 5. Any other relevant point. <p>(to be assessed as whole)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Civil Disobedience Movement: to disobey the rules of the British Government:</p> <p>Participation of rich and poor peasant.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the countryside, rich peasant communities like patidars of Gujarat and Jats of U.P. were active in movement. 2. Rich peasants participated in the movement as a struggle against high revenue demand. 3. Rich peasants organized their community to support Civil Disobedience Movement. 4. The poor peasants participated as they wanted their unpaid rent to be remitted. 5. Any other relevant point. <p>(to be assessed as a whole)</p>	H-68	1+4=5
		H-65	1+4=5

23.	<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. 4. London expanded and became a Powerful magnet for migrant population. 5. It became a city of clerks, shopkeeper, skilled artisans, semi skilled workers. 6. Apart from the London dockyards, five major types of industries employed larger number of people from distinctive areas. 7. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any five points to be explained.)</p>	H-91	1x5=5
24.	<p>Democracy is better form of government than other alternative:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promotes equality among citizens. 2. Enhances the dignity of the individual. 3. Improves the quality of decision making. 4. Provides a method to resolve conflicts. 	DP-90	1x5=5

	<p>5. Allows room to correct mistakes.</p> <p>6. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be discussed.)</p>		
25.	<p>Facilities available in the special economic zones developed by the Central and State governments:</p> <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. <p>(Any five points to be explained.)</p>	E-67	1x5=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

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

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



26(A) - 1x2 = 2

26(B) - ANY THREE
1x3 = 3

Lingh
Hkhan

Cut Here यहाँ से काटें Cut Here यहाँ से काटें Cut Here यहाँ से काटें