

Secondary School Examination (March- 2019)

Social Science (087)

Marking Scheme 32/4/3

QNO	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	PAGE NO.	MAR KS
1	<p>Soil for the growth of Cashew nuts Red Laterite soil</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Widespread soil in India Alluvial soil</p>	G(10) G(8)	1
2	<p>Currency is the form of money-paper notes and coins.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Reason for the necessity of supervision by RBI</p> <p>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>	E(40) E(48)	1
3	<p>Frederic Sorrieu and utopian vision</p> <p>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 Any one point to be explained. Ch- 1,Nationalism in Europe</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Reasons for Tonkin Free School</p> <p>i. To provide western style education to Vietnamese based on science ,hygiene and French Ch-2, Nationalism in Indo-China</p>	H(3-4) H(35)	1
4	Sinhala and Srilankan Tamils	DP(3)	1
5	<p>Parents kept novels away from their children's reach</p> <p>i. To keep them away from the immoral influence of novels. ii. To keep them away from getting corruptible. Any one point to be explained. CH-8 Novels, Society and History</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Vernacular press</p> <p>i. Vernacular press was getting assertively nationalist ii. British considered it as a measure of stringent control. Any one point to be explained. CH-7 Print culture and the modern world</p>	H(194) H(175)	1
6	<p>Contribution of foreign investment in globalization</p> <p>i. Any investment made by foreign companies with the hope to</p>	E(57-61)	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. v. Any other relevant point. <p>Ant three points to be explained.</p>		
11	<p>Primitive Subsistence Farming</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Primitive subsistence agriculture is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools ii. Family/community labour work in fields. iii. It depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown. iv. It is also called as a ‘slash and burn’ agriculture. v. Any other relevant point. <p>Intensive Subsistence Farming</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Practiced in areas of high population pressure on land. ii. Labour intensive farming. iii. High dose of bio chemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining high production. iv. 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. v. Most loans from informal lenders carry a very high interest rate and do little to increase the income of the borrowers. vi. To reduce the dependence on informal sources of credit reduces. vii. 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Communalism is when one religion present superior to other religions ii. The demands of one religious group are formed in opposition to another and establish domination on other. iii. These involve religious prejudices, stereotypes of religious communities and belief in the superiority of one’s religion over other religions. iv. Communal mind often leads to a quest for political dominance of one’s own religious community v. Political mobilisation on religious lines is another frequent form of Communalism. vi. 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>	G(27,29)	3
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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 Any three points to be explained</p>		
17	<p>Romanticism</p> <p>i. Romantic artists and poets generally criticized the glorification of reason and science</p> <p>ii. They focused instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings.</p> <p>iii. Their effort was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation.</p> <p>iv. Other Romantics such as the German philosopher Johann Gottfried claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people – das volk.</p> <p>v. It was through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of the nation was popularised.</p> <p>vi. Collecting and recording these forms of folk culture was essential to the project of nation-building.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point. 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> <p>i. The Hoa Hao.--It gained great popularity in the fertile Mekong delta area.</p> <p>ii. The founder of Hoa Hao was a man called Huynh Phu So</p> <p>iii. His criticism against useless expenditure had a wide appeal against child brides, gambling and the use of alcohol and opium.</p> <p>iv. The French tried to suppress the movement.</p> <p>v. They declared him mad, called him the Mad Bonze, the doctor who had to prove him insane became his follower, 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. To be assessed as a whole. .</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ch-2 Nationalism in Indo China</p>	H(13-15)	3
18	<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>	DP(14-15)	3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv. Per capita income doesn't measure various facilities & services that influence quality of life e.g. health facilities, education facilities, equal treatment etc. v. Even with a large national income, per capita income will be low if a country has large population. vi. Any other relevant point <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>		
19	<p>Role of Political Parties in democracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Parties contest elections ii. Elections are fought mainly among the candidates put up by political parties. iii. Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them. iv. Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country. v. Parties form and run governments. vi. Parties recruit leaders, trains them and then make them ministers to run the government in the way they want. vii. 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. viii. Parties shape public opinion. ix. They raise and highlight issues x. Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments. xi. 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Elected representative will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in the locality. ii. The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. iii. In large and complex societies some agency is needed to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government. iv. They are needed to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government could be formed. v. They needed a mechanism to support or restrain the government, vi. To make policies, justify or oppose them. vii. Parties are a necessary condition for a democracy. viii. 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
20	<p>Chotanagpur plateau region has the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Availability of low cost of iron ore. ii. Availability of high grade raw materials in proximity iii. Availability of Cheap labour. 	G(70)	5

	<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>	<p>H(144-145)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">5</p>
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22	<p>Importance of Roadways</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Construction cost of roads is much lower than the modes of transport. ii. Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography iii. Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas iv. Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances v. It also provides door-to-door service vi. The cost of loading and unloading is much lower vii. 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 viii. Any other relevant point <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	G(82)	5
23	<p>Features of 'caste in Politics' in India</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. When parties choose candidates in elections, they keep in mind the caste composition of the electorate ii. Caste people provide necessary support to their caste to win elections. iii. When governments are formed, political parties usually talk of their castes iv. Political parties in elections make appeals to caste sentiment to muster support. v. Some political parties are known to favour some castes and are seen as their representatives. vi. Universal adult franchise gear up the task of mobilising and securing political support. vii. It also brought new consciousness among the people of castes that were treated as inferior and low. viii. The focus on caste in politics can sometimes give an impression that elections are all about caste and nothing else. ix. 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. x. Many political parties may put up candidates from the same caste xi. Any other relevant point <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	DP(51)	5
24	<p>Reasons of the Civil Disobedience Movement</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Mahatma Gandhi was against the all white Simon Commission which came to look into the functioning of constitution system. ii. Congress and Gandhiji were against the Lord Irwin's vague offer of dominion status for India in an unspecified future. iii. Lahore Session of Congress 1929 demanded Purna Swaraj. iv. Gandhiji was against the salt tax which was introduced by Britishers to establish their monopoly. v. Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation. vi. 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"> i. Mahatma Gandhi started Salt Satyagraha accompanying his volunteers from Sabarmati till Dandi. ii. People were asked to refuse cooperation with the Britishers. iii. People demonstrated in front of government's all factories. iv. Foreign clothes were boycotted . v. Peasants refuse to pay revenue and taxes. vi. Forests laws were violated. vii. 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"> i. Gandhiji decided to launch satyagraha against Rowlatt Act which allows detention of Indians without trial. ii. Gandhiji was against the Jallianwala Bagh massacre. iii. Gandhiji wanted broad based movement for bringing Hindu Muslim closer through the Khilafat Andolan . iv. In INC Sessions-Calcutta and Nagpur he convinced leaders to start Non Co-operation Movement. v. Any other relevant point. <p>How did this movement unite the country</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. People joined non co-operation movement. ii. People surrendered titles and awards. iii. People boycotted civil services, courts , schools . iv. People boycotted foreign goods. v. Thousands of students left schools and colleges. vi. Teachers resigned. vii. 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"> i. The govt. can spend some money or banks to provide loan for people ii. By providing agricultural infrastructural facilities like transportation, storage, roads, etc. iii. To promote local industries iv. By promoting semi rural activities. v. By improving education sector vi. By improving infrastructural facilities in the health sector vii. By enhancing tourism, regional craft viii. By opening new IT services ix. By proper implementation of right to work x. Any other relevant point <p>Any five points to explained</p>	E(27-29)	5

26 (A)	Filled in the map attached :		1X2=2 1x2=2
(B)	Filled in map attached For visually impaired candidates: 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		1x3=3 5X1=5

