

# Marking Scheme

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - I (2015-16)  
SOCIAL SCIENCE (Class - X)

## General Instructions:

1. The Marking Scheme provides general guidelines to reduce subjectivity and maintain uniformity. The answers given in the marking scheme are the best suggested answers.
2. Marking be done as per the instructions provided in the marking scheme. (It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration).
3. Alternative methods be accepted. Proportional marks be awarded.
4. If a question is attempted twice and the candidate has not crossed any answer, only first attempt be evaluated and 'EXTRA' be written with the second attempt.
5. In case where no answers are given or answers are found wrong in this Marking Scheme, correct answers may be found and used for valuation purpose.

1	Any one reason can be given : (a) Churches of different denominations set up schools in villages, carrying literacy to peasants and artisans. (b) By the end of the eighteenth century, in some parts of Europe, literacy rates were as high as 60-80%. (c) As literacy and schools spread in European countries, there was a visual reading mania. People wanted books to read and printers produced books in ever increasing numbers.	1
	<b>अथवा / OR</b>	
	Charles Dickens	1
2	Weathering	1
3	State election commission.	1

4	To enable everyone to live together within the same country.	1
5	The Equal Wages Act provides that equal wage should be paid to equal work. However in almost all areas of work, from sports and cinema, to factories and fields, women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work.	1
6	Apart from Income people look for : (i) Respect (ii) Equality (iii) Dignity	1
7	Ownership of enterprises	1
8	Low income countries	1
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The First World War was the first modern industrial war.</li> <li>• Britain borrowed huge amount of money from US to pay back loans.</li> <li>• The US was not affected much during the war.</li> <li>• The industries in US boomed during this period.</li> <li>• After the war the US and the citizens owned more overseas assets than foreign governments.</li> </ul>	3

	(Any three points to be elaborated)	
	<b>अथवा/ OR</b>	
	<p>The problems of Indians weavers in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shortage of raw material</li> <li>• Gomasthas acted arrogantly and punished weavers for delays in supply. So the weavers clashed with them.</li> <li>• The British started the system of advances to regularize the supply.</li> <li>• Weavers eagerly took the advances in a hope to earn more but they failed to do so. They even started losing small plots of land which they had earlier cultivated.</li> </ul>	3
	<b>अथवा/ OR</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attempts were made to decongest localities, green the open spaces, reduce pollution and landscape the city.</li> <li>• Large blocks of apartments were built in the city like Berlin and New York which had the similar housing problems.</li> <li>• Rent control was introduced in Britain during the 1st World War to ease the impact of a severe housing shortage.</li> </ul>	3
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The IMF and World Bank were designed to facilitate the post war re-construction in the European nations. However, Europe and Japan rapidly rebuilt their economy and grew less dependent on the IMF and World Bank. Thus, the Bretton Woods institutions began to shift their attention to newly independent nations.</li> </ul> <p>➤</p>	3
	<b>अथवा/ OR</b>	

	<p>(a) The first cotton mill in Bombay came up in 1854 and it went into production two years later. By 1862, four mills were at work with 94,000 spindles and 2150 looms.</p> <p>(b) Around the same time, jute mills came up in Bengal, the first being set up in 1855 and another one 7 years later in 1862.</p> <p>(c) In North India, the Elgin Mill was started in Kanpur in the 1860s and a year later the first cotton mill of Ahmadabad was set up. IV) By 1874, the first spinning and weaving mill of Madras began production.</p>	3
	<b>अथवा/ OR</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Problems of housing due to over crowding</li> <li>• The residential areas were limited and population was increasing day by day.</li> <li>• Water supply problems increased.</li> <li>• Problems of employment for both skilled and un-skilled people and women. (Any three points to be elaborated)</li> </ul>	3
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New reading culture was accompanied by a new technology.</li> <li>• Western printing techniques and mechanical presses were imported in the late nineteenth century as Western powers established their outposts in China.</li> <li>• Shanghai became the hub of the new print culture, catering to the Western - style schools.</li> <li>• From hand printing there was now a gradual shift to mechanical printing.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three)</p>	3
	<b>अथवा/ OR</b>	
	<p>Most novels depicted characters :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who dealt successfully with one of the central dilemmas,</li> <li>• Who analysed how to be modern without rejecting tradition, how to accept ideas coming from the West without losing one's identity. Eg : Indulekha (Points to be explained)</li> </ul>	3

12	<p>(a) British colonialism brought newspaper publishing in India. As the newspaper became widely available, they acted as a harbinger of modernity.</p> <p>(b) Press also played a key role in nationalist movement. Even though its pioneers came from English educated Indian class, in the beginning East India Company tried to control printed matter in newspapers that were critical of company's rule.</p> <p>(c) It even tried to find candidates for editorship of loyalist paper. It was alarmed by the growing popularity of nationalist newspapers. The government saw it as a threat to their rule.</p>	3
	<b>अथवा/ OR</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Srinivas Das</li> <li>(i) It reflects the inner and outer world of the newly emerging middle classes.</li> <li>(ii) It reflects the difficulty faced by characters in adopting the colonised society.</li> <li>(iii) The novel tries to teach the right way to live and remain rooted in traditional values.</li> <li>(iv) The young are urged to cultivate the 'healthy habit' of reading news paper (Any two points)</li> </ul>	3
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Narmada Bachao Andolan</li> <li>(ii) Tehri Dam Andolan</li> <li>• They offered resistance to the multipurpose projects because of large scale displacement of local communities. Local people had to give up their land, livelihood and their resources but they were not benefited.</li> </ul>	3
14	<p>(i) Habitat destruction, hunting, poaching, over exploitation, environment pollution, forest fires etc are factors leading to decline in Indian biodiversity.</p> <p>(ii) Other causes are unequal access, inequitable consumption of resources and differential sharing of responsibility.</p>	3

	(iii) Over population . (To be explained)	
15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rice is the staple food crop of a majority of the people in India.</li> <li>• (i) Growing Conditions require is high temperature (above 25°C) It is a kharif crop.</li> <li>(ii) High humidity with annual rainfall above 100 cm.</li> <li>(iii) In the areas of less rainfall, it grows with the help of irrigation.</li> <li>• Region : Northern plains, Deltaic plains, river valleys.</li> </ul>	3
16	<p>To check social divisions-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Social differences should be respected</li> <li>- Political parties should not exploit the social differences for their own gain.</li> <li>- poor, down trodden people should be given special treatment in society</li> <li>- Reservation may be one of the tools to check social division.</li> <li>- (Any other relevant point.)</li> </ul>	3
17	<p>(i) Peaceful amendment of Belgian constitution (four times) to work out an amicable arrangement for everyone to live together in the same country. Whereas distrust between the two communities turned into a civil war in Sri Lanka causing setback to the life of people in the country.</p> <p>(ii) Mutual respect for each other in different communities of Belgium. Whereas in Sri Lanka the majority community wants to overpower/dominate other party and thus undermine the unity of the country.</p>	3
18	The basic features of the caste system in India : ( any three points )	3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) It was a hierarchical occupational division of the society.</li> <li>(ii) It had four main divisions - Brahman kshatriya, vaishya, shudra</li> <li>(iii) It was hereditary.</li> <li>(iv) The members of the same caste group formed a social community that followed similar occupation, married within the caste and did not mingle with the other castes.</li> <li>(v) The caste system was based on exclusion of and discrimination against the out caste groups that were subjected to the inhuman practice of untouchability</li> </ul>	
19	A country which is developed would certainly like the level of development to go up further or at least be maintained for future generations. To realise this objective, sustainability of resources is crucial. Resources should be available for the future generations and that is possible only through sustainable development in the present and judicious use of resources.	3
20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) They are paid low salaries</li> <li>(ii) Their jobs are not secure</li> <li>(iii) They have no retirement and medical benefits</li> <li>(iv) They are often exploited</li> </ul>	3
21	<p>Yes, Classification is useful.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) It helps us to know the share of each sector to the GDP.</li> <li>(ii) It tells about the employment in each sector.</li> <li>(iii) It gives a correct picture of the importance of each sector.</li> <li>(iv) It helps in planning for the future.</li> </ul>	3
22	An indentured labourer was almost like a bonded labourer under contract to work for an employer for a specific amount of time, to pay off his passage to a new country or home.	5

	<p>The indentured labour illustrates two-sided nature :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Faster economic growth as well as great misery.</li> <li>(ii) Higher incomes for some and poverty for others.</li> <li>(iii) Technological advances in some areas and new forms of coercion in others. (Points to be elaborated)</li> </ul>	
<b>अथवा/ OR</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) While factory industries grew steadily after the war, large industries formed only a small segment of the economy. Most of them about 67% in 1911-were located in Bengal and Bombay. Over the rest of the country, small scale production continued to predominate. Only a small proportion of the total industrial labour worked in registered factories: 5% in 1911 and 10% in 1931. The rest worked in small workshops and household units, often located in alleys and bylanes, invisible to the passer-by. 80% of the worker worked in these units.</li> <li>(b) Handicrafts production actually expanded in the twentieth century. This is true even in the case of the handloom sector that we have discussed. While cheap machine made thread wiped out the spinning industry in the nineteenth century, handloom cloth production expanded steadily: almost trebling between 1900 and 1940.</li> <li>(c) This was partly because of technological changes. Handicrafts people adopt new technology if that helps them improve production without excessively pushing up costs. So, by the second decade of the twentieth century we find weavers using looms with a fly shuttle. This increased productivity per worker, speeded up production and reduced labour demand. By 1941, over 35% of handlooms in India were fitted with fly shuttles: in regions like Travancore, Madras, Mysore, Cochin, Bengal the proportion was 70-80%. There were several other small innovations that helped weavers improve their productivity and compete with the mill sector.</li> <li>(d) Certain groups of weavers were in a better position than others to survive the competition with mill industries. Amongst weavers some produced coarse cloth while others wove finer varieties. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The demand for the finer varieties bought by the well-to-do was more stable. The rich could buy these even when the poor starved. Famines didn't affect the sale of Banarasi or Baluchari saris. Moreover mills could not imitate specialized weavers. Saris with woven borders or the famous lungis and handkerchiefs of madras, could not be easily displaced by mill production.</li> <li>(b) Other weavers wove coarser varieties. The coarser cloth was bought by the poor and its demand fluctuated violently. In times of bad harvests and famines, when the rural people had little to eat, and their cash income disappeared, they could not possibly buy the cloth.</li> </ul> </li> <li>(e) Weavers and other craftspeople, who continued to expand production through the twentieth century, didn't necessarily prosper. They lived hard lives and worked long hours. Very often the entire household-including all women and children had to work at various stages of production process. But they were not simply remnants of past times in the age of factories. Their life and labour was integral to the process of</li> </ul>	5



	industrialization	
	<b>अथवा/ OR</b>	
	<p>(i) In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century in England, factories employed a large number of women.</p> <p>(ii) Many of them lost their jobs due to introduction of machines.</p> <p>(iii) Conservative people rallied against women and forced them to go back to their homes.</p> <p>(iv) Women picked up different jobs as domestic servant, took lodgers, started tailoring or laundry.</p> <p>(v) During the World War women were employed in factories and offices.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Points to be elaborated)</p>	5
23	<p>(i) Print material popularised the idea of the Enlightened thinkers.</p> <p>(ii) They argued for the rule of reason rather than custom and demanded that everything should be judged through the application of reason and rationality.</p> <p>(iii) They attacked the sacred authority of the Church and the despotic power of the state, thus eroding the legitimacy of a social order based on tradition.</p> <p>(iv) The writing of Voltair and Rousseau were read widely, and those who read saw the world through new eyes, eyes that were questioning, critical and rational.</p> <p>(v) Print created a new culture of dialogue and debate in large scale, at mass level. Even those who were illiterate started getting the new ideas by listening and discussing.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Points to be elaborated)</p>	5
	<b>अथवा/ OR</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He was one of the early Muslim writers and renowned novelist in Malayalam.</li> <li>• His books were based on his own rich personal experience</li> <li>• He had a wonderful sense of humour as seen in his writings about the everyday life of Muslim households.</li> </ul>	5

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• His short novels and stories were written in the ordinary language of conversation.</li> <li>• Brought into Malayalam writing themes which were considered very unusual at that time – poverty, insanity and life in prison. (Points to be explained)</li> </ul>	
24	<p>Classification of resources on basis of ownership :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Individual : Privately owned like land house, well, pond etc.</li> <li>(ii) Community : Accessible, to all members of the community. Like village commons, grazing ground, parks, playgrounds etc.</li> <li>(iii) National : Belong to the nation, like minerals, water resource, Forests, wild - life etc.</li> <li>(iv) International : Regulated by international institutions, like oceanic resources beyond 200 kms of the exclusive Economic zone.</li> </ul>	5
25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Ploughing along the contour lines can decelerate the flow of water down the slopes. This called contour ploughing.</li> <li>(2) Steps can be out on the slopes making terraces. Terrace cultivation restricts erosion. Western and central Himalayas have well developed terrace farming.</li> <li>(3) Large fields can be divided into stripes. Strips of grass are left to grow between the crops. This breaks up the force of the wind. This method is known as strip cropping.</li> <li>(4) Planting lines of trees to create shelter also works in a similar way. Rows of such trees are called shelter belts. These shelter belts have contributed significantly to the stabilization of sand dunes and in stabilizing the desert in western India.</li> </ul>	5
26	<p>Tommie Smith and John Carlos were African American athletes. They had won the gold and bronze medals respectively in 200 meters race.</p> <p>They received their medals, wearing black socks and no shoes to represent Black poverty.</p> <p>The two men standing with clenched fists upraised and heads bowed, while the American national anthem was played.</p> <p>With this gesture, they tried to draw international attention to racial discrimination in the United States.</p> <p>The black-gloved and raised clenched fists were meant to symbolize 'Black Power'. The silver medallist, white Austrian athlete, Peter Norman wore a human rights badge on his shirt during the ceremony to show his support to the two Americans.</p>	5

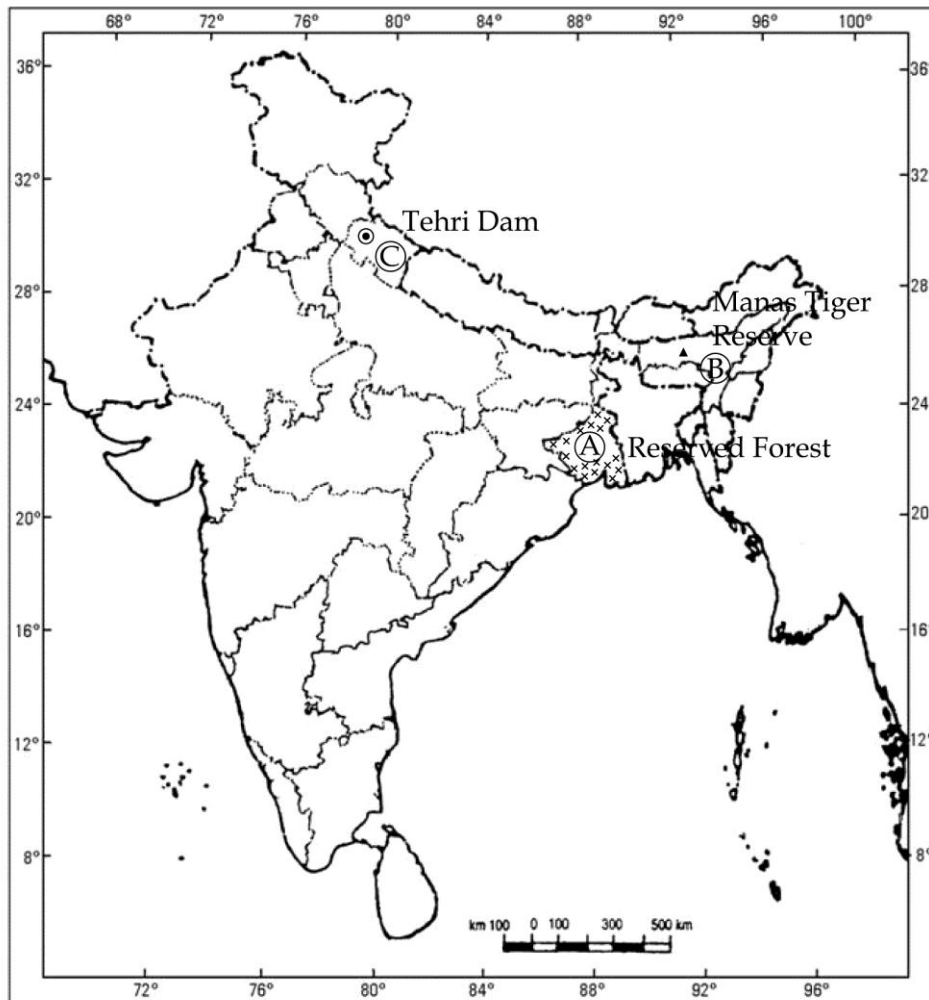
27	<p>The division of powers between the centre and the state government is done in a threefold distribution way.</p> <p>(i) <u>Union List</u> - Subjects of national importance, e.g. defence banking. These subjects are with central government to legislate.</p> <p>(ii) <u>State List</u> - Matters of state level importance e.g. police, agriculture. State government can make laws on these subjects.</p> <p>(iii) <u>Concurrent List</u> - Subjects which are of common interests to both the central and state government, e.g. education, forests. Both the governments can make laws on these subjects and in case of conflict, the law made by union shall prevail.</p> <p>Residuary - subjects that came up after the Constitution was made e.g. computer technology, etc.</p>	5
28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development means continuous progress on increase in real per capita income. In other words, there is improvement in economic welfare of the people and their standard of living.</li> <li>• The four characteristics of development are : - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Development goals are different for different people.</li> <li>(ii) What may be development for one may not be development for the other.</li> <li>(iii) For development people look at a mix of goals.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Different persons could have different as well as conflicting notions of a country's development.</p>	5
29	<p>Gross Domestic Product is the value of all final goods and services Produced within a country, during a particular year.</p> <p>The sum of production in the three sectors gives us the GDP (primary + secondary + tertiary)</p> <p>The money values of goods and services should be added rather than adding up the actual numbers.</p> <p>The value of final goods alone should be added as the value of intermediate goods is already included in the value of final goods. This mammoth task of measuring GDP is undertaken by the Central government ministry.</p> <p>This organization collects information relating to the total volume of goods and services and</p>	5

their prices and then estimates the GDP.

30

Political Map of India

3



(30.1) Reserved Forests

(30.2) Assam

(30.3) Uttarakhand

-o0o0o0o-