

Secondary School Examination (March- 2019)

Social Science (087)

Marking Scheme 32/1/1

QNO	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	PAGE NO.	MARKS
	<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 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 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 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 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

14.	<p>Regional and National Parties: The election commission gives regulation to the parties as regional and national party on following basis.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REGIONAL PARTY: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. A party to secure at least six percent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a state and win at least two seats. b. Example : Trinmool Congress, Shiv Sena, DMK etc. 2. NATIONAL PARTY <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. A party that secures at least six percent of the total votes in Lok Sabha election or Assembly in four states and wins at least four seats in Lok Sabha. b. For example: BJP, Indian National Congress, etc. 	DP-79	1 ½ + 1½ =3
15.	<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
16.	<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
17.	<p>Importance of formal sources of credit in the Economic Development:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formal sources provide cheap credit. 2. Credit at affordable rate is available through formal sources. 3. Terms and conditions of credit through formal sources are regulated by government. 	E-48,49	

	<p>4. Credit from formal source are favourable. 5. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be described.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">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
18.	<p>Right to seek redressal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Under COPRA, a three tier quasi-judicial machining is set up for redressal of grievances. 2. Consumer courts are set up at District, State and National level. 3. Consumer can file case in consumer courts depending upon amount of claim involved. 4. Consumer can appeal in higher consumer court/ commission against the decision of lower court/ commission. 5. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained with example.)</p>	DP-84	3x1=3
19.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>SECTION C</u></p> <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 	H-68	
		H-65	1+4=5

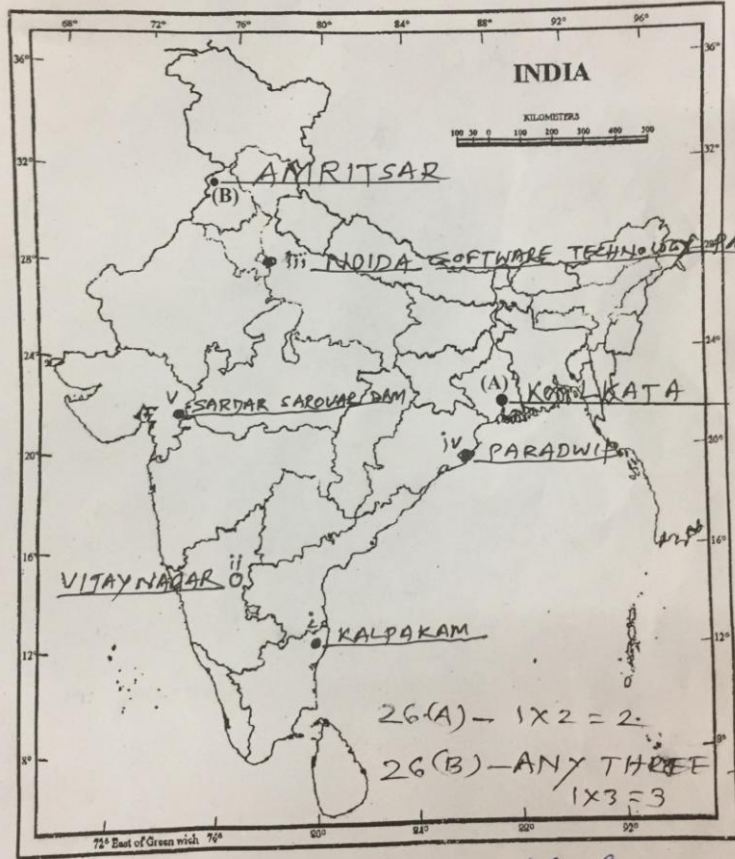
	<p>Disobedience Movement.</p> <p>4. The poor peasants participated as they wanted their unpaid rent to be remitted.</p> <p>5. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(to be assessed as a whole)</p>		
20.	<p>Indian trade had played a crucial role in the late nineteenth century:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: 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	
		H-121	
		H-128-129	1x5=5

21.	<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
22.	<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
23.	<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> <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.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



26(A) - 1 x 2 = 2

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

Gingl
Alkhan

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