

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 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. (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 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 (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 style="text-align: center;">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
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
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. (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 caste 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 win 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 point 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.	<p>Control of industrial pollution of fresh water :-</p> <p>(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)</p>	78(Geog)	05
23	<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 (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)</p>	95(p.sc)	05
24	<p>A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government.</p> <p>Characteristics of political party:</p> <p>(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)</p>	72,73,74 (p.sc.)	1+4=5
25.	<p>Comparison of economic activities in Private sector and Public sector economic activities:</p>	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



प्रश्न सं. 26 के लिए

For question no. 26

Indu

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)

