

Secondary School Examination (July, 2018) Compartment

Social Science –Class X

Marking Scheme 32/1

General Instructions:

1. The Marking scheme provides general guidelines to reduce subjectivity in the marking. The answers given in the Marking Scheme are suggested answers. The content is thus indicative. If a student has given any other answer which is different from the one given in the Marking Scheme but conveys the meaning, such answers should be given due weightage.
2. Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed.
3. If a question has parts, please award marks in the right hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left margin and encircled.
4. If a question does not have any parts, marks be awarded in the left-hand margin.
5. If a child has attempted an extra choice question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.
6. While evaluating the answer book it should be remembered that Social Science course at this stage is a part of general education and therefore does not require a specialized study of the four subjects – History, Geography, Civics and Economics which comprise it.
7. Except for questions which require recall of information, the responses of students should be evaluated in terms of the understanding that they reflect. Listing down of points without any explanation may not be proper indication of the examinee's understanding.
8. A mere listing of large number of points should not be seen as a better answer than fewer points well explained. The answer of latter type should be given credit.
9. Reference to the page number of the prescribed text books has been given for various questions. This is for the information of the examiners and a reading of these pages of the text books may be useful in assessing the answer scripts. Page number in the Marking Scheme refers to the N.C.E.R.T. books (latest edition).
10. A full scale of marks 0 to 80 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves.

Specific Instructions:

11. The Marking Scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are only guidelines and do not constitute the complete answer. The students have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the marks should be awarded accordingly.
12. As per orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the candidates are being permitted to obtain photocopy of the evaluated Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed fee. All Examiners/ Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points per each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.
13. All the Head Examiners are instructed that while evaluating the answer scripts, if the answer is found to be totally incorrect the (x) should be marked on the incorrect answer and awarded '0' marks.
14. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for Spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
15. Every Examiner should acquaint himself/herself with the marking schemes of all the sets.

Secondary School Examination (July- 2018)

Compartment

Social Science (087)

Marking Scheme 32/1

| QNO. | EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS | PAGE NO. | MARKS |
|------|---|---|---------------------------------|
| 1 | <p>Developing countries organized themselves into group of 77:</p> <p>Developing countries did not benefit from the fast growth of the western economies experienced in the 1950's and 1960s.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Appointment of Gomasthas:</p> <p>Gomasthas appointed to supervise weaver/ collect supplies/ examine the quality of cloth.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Children pushed to low paid work:</p> <p>Children were pushed to low paid work to fulfill their domestic requirements.</p> | <p>Pg 100 (H)</p> <p>Pg 115 (H)</p> <p>Pg 130 (H)</p> | 1 |
| 2 | <p>Manuscripts could not satisfy the demand of books:</p> <p>Copying was laborious and time consuming business/ very expensive/ fragile/ their circulation remained limited.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>'Pick Wick Papers' became a notable event:</p> <p>Because pick wick papers was serialized in a magazine. They were attractive and well illustrated.</p> <p>Their serialization allowed readers to relish the suspense, discuss the characters of a novel and live for weeks with their stories.</p> | <p>Pg 156 (H)</p> <p>Pg 179 (H)</p> | 1 |
| 3 | <p>Classification of resources on the basis of exhaustibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Renewable. ii. Non-Renewable. | Pg 2 (G) | $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ |
| 4 | <p>Distinction between Belgium and Sri Lankan Government :</p> <p>In Belgium, all the benefits of economic development and education was given to Dutch speaking communities as well as French Minority community while in Sri Lanka, the government adopted a series of majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala Supremacy on Tamils.</p> | Pg 3 (DP) | 1 |
| 5 | <p>Different persons have different goals :</p> <p>Development for one may not be development for other. It may even be destructive for the other. For e.g. Industrialist may want more dams</p> | | |

| | | | |
|----------|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| | for electricity but this may submerge the land and disrupt the lives of people who are displaced. (Any other example may also be considered) | Pg 5 (Eco) | 1 |
| 6 | Changing of Natural products into other forms: Secondary sector. | Pg 20 (Eco) | 1 |
| 7 | Money as a medium of exchange: Money is authorized by the government of the country. | Pg 40 (Eco) | 1 |
| 8 | <p>Economic conditions of Britain after the First World War: After the I World War, Britain found difficult to recapture its earlier position. Britain was burdened with huge external debts. The war had led to an economic boom, a large increase in demand, production and employment. When the war boom ended, production contracted and unemployment increased. At the same time, the government reduced bloated war expenditures to bring them into line with peace time revenues. These debts led to huge job losses. Many agricultural economists were also in crisis.</p> <p>To be assessed as a whole Note: If candidate write in points, it is also to be considered.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Role of Jobbers: Industrialist usually employed jobbers to get new recruits. They became person with some authority and power. There were old and trusted workers. They got people from their villages. They ensured them jobs. They helped them to settle in the city. They also provided them money in times of crisis.</p> <p>To be assessed as a whole Note: If candidate write in points, it is also to be considered.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Major problems faced by migrants in Bombay:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Bombay became a crowded city. The crisis of housing in the city became acute problem Water supply could not meet the demand. More than 70 percent of the working people lived in the thickly populated chawls of Bombay. High rents of chawls forced workers to share homes, either with the relatives or caste fellows. Chawls were divided into smaller one-room tenement which had no private toilets. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be described.</p> | <p>Pg 93 (H)</p> <p>Pg 120 (H)</p> <p>Pg 142, 143 (H)</p> | <p>3</p> <p>3X1=3</p> |
| 9 | Print created the possibility of wide circulation of ideas: Due to print creation, those people who disagreed with established authorities could not print and circulate their ideas. Though the printed | | |

| | | | |
|-----------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| | <p>message they could persuade people to think differently. This had significance in different spheres of life. Not everyone welcomed the printed books and those who did also had fears about it. Many were apprehensive of the effects that the easier access to the printed books could have on people's mind. It was feared that if there was no control over what was printed and read then rebellious and irreligious thoughts might spread.</p> <p>To be Analyzed</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>‘Prem Chand’s novels are filled with all kinds of powerful characters’:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Premchand’s novels meet aristocrats and landlords, middle level peasants and landless labourers middle class professionals and people from the margins of society. The women characters are strong individuals, especially those who come from the lower classes and are not modernized. Unlike many of his contemporaries, he rejected the nostalgic obsession with ancient history. His novels look towards the future without forgetting the importance of the past. Premchand’s character create a community based on democratic values. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be analyzed</p> | <p>Pg 160 (H)</p> | <p>3</p> |
| 10 | <p>Development of Rain Water Harvesting :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Water harvesting system is a viable attentive both socio-economically and environmentally. Due to increasing population demand for water is increasing in every spheres of life, so ‘rain water harvesting’ system is essential. There is uneven distribution of rainfall. Nature of soil varies. To recharge ground water. Changing of life style. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p> | <p>Pg 30, 31 (Geo)</p> | <p>3X1=3</p> |
| 11 | <p>Major problems faced by road transport:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The road network is inadequate. About half of the roads are unmetalled. This limits their usage during the rainy season. The roadways are highly congested in cities. Most of the bridges ad culverts are old and narrow. Most of the roads are not fit for smooth running. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p> | <p>Pg 84 (Geo)</p> | <p>3X1=3</p> |

| | | | |
|----|--|-----------------|--------|
| 12 | <p>Type of Federation of India: India comes under 'Holding together federations' 1</p> <p>Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. It decides to divide its power between the constituent states and the national government. ii. In this federation, Central government tends to be more powerful than the states. iii. In this system, different constituent units of the federation have unequal powers. viii. Any other relevant point. 2X1=2 <p>Any two features to be mentioned.</p> | Pg 15 (DP) | 1 +2=3 |
| 13 | <p>Factors for breaking down of Caste System:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Social and economic development. ii. Urbanization. iii. Occupational mobility. iv. Growth of literacy and education. v. The Constitution of India prohibited any caste-based discrimination. vi. Constitutional prohibition of untouchability. vii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three factors to be described.</p> | Pg 51 (DP) | 3X1=3 |
| 14 | <p>Challenge is an opportunity for progress: A challenge is not just any problem. We usually call only those difficulties a challenge which are significant and which can be overcome. A challenge is a difficulty that carries within it an opportunity for progress. Once we overcome a challenge, we go up to higher level than before. Different countries face different kinds of challenges. At least one fourth of the Globe is still not under democratic government. The challenge for democracy in these parts of the world is very stark.</p> <p>To be assessed as whole. Note: If a candidate justify the statement with three different challenges such as foundational challenge, challenge of expansion and challenge of deepening of democracy will also be considered.</p> | Pg 102 (DP) | 3 |
| 15 | <p>Sustainable development for economic growth;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Natural resources are not unlimited. They should be used carefully. ii. Overuse of natural resources may exhaust. iii. For eg., water is an example of renewable resources but overuse/ misuse of this resource may create problem in near future. iv. Non-renewable resources are limited and warn us to use very carefully so they may be available for future generation. v. Any other relevant point. <p>Any other example to be considered.</p> | Pg 14, 15 (Eco) | 3 |

| | | | |
|----|--|--------------------|-------|
| 16 | <p>Contribution of Public Sector to the Economic Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. In the public sector, the government owns most of the assets and provides all the services. ii. The purpose of public sector is not just to earn profits but provide facilities to public in different ways. iii. There are several things needed by the society as a whole, some of these need spending large sums of money which is beyond the capacity of private sector and it is provided by public sector. iv. The government support and encourages industrial activities providing affordable electricity on the same way to promote agricultural activities, government purchase their products on MSP and provide subsidy for the poor on these products. v. Constitutional prohibition of untouchability. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p> | Pg 33 (Eco) | 3x1=3 |
| 17 | <p>Credit Activities of the informal sector should be discouraged:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Most loans from informal lenders carry a very high interest rate and do little to increase the income of the borrowers. ii. The poor households have to pay a large amount for borrowing iii. 85% of the loans taken by poor households in the urban areas are from informal sources. iv. Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development. v. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p> | Pg 49, 50 (Eco) | 3X1=3 |
| 18 | <p>The consumer redressal process is becoming cumbersome, expensive and consuming:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Awareness of consumers is necessary to realize their role and importance. ii. Cash memo should be obtained and preserved by the purchaser iii. The existing laws should be very clear on the issue of compensation to consumers. iv. Enforcement of laws that protect workers especially in the organized sectors should be strong. v. Rules and regulations for working of markets should be followed strictly. vi. It requires a voluntary effort and struggle involving the participation of one and all. vii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p> | Pg 86, 87 (Eco) | 3x1=3 |
| 19 | <p>Measures introduced by the French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasized. ii. The notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution. | | |

| | | | |
|----|--|-----------|-------|
| | <p>iii. A new French flag, the tricolor, was chosen to replace the former royal standard.</p> <p>iv. The Estate General was elected by the body of active citizens and rename the National Assembly.</p> <p>v. New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of nation.</p> <p>vi. A centralized administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.</p> <p>vii. Internal custom duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and the measures were adopted.</p> <p>viii. Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of Nation.</p> <p>ix. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five points to be described.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Steps taken by the French to develop the Mekong Delta Region:</p> <p>i. They built canals.</p> <p>ii. Increasing cultivation area.</p> <p>iii. Agricultural produce increased mainly rice.</p> <p>iv. Rice becomes a export items.</p> <p>v. Vietnam become the third largest exporter of rice in the World.</p> <p>vi. Infrastructural facilities were developed.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Five points to be explained.</p> | Pg 5 (H) | 5X1=5 |
| 20 | <p>Gandhi ji decided to launch a nation-wide Satyagraha:</p> <p>i. This act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council .</p> <p>ii. Indian members opposed the act .</p> <p>iii. It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities.</p> <p>iv. It allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(2X1=2)</p> <p>Any two points to be explained.</p> <p>It opposed in the following ways:</p> <p>i. Rallies were organized in various cities.</p> <p>ii. Workers went on strike.</p> <p>iii. Shops were closed.</p> <p>iv. Communication, railway, telegraphs lines were disrupted.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">3x1=3</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p> | Pg 32 (H) | |
| | <p>i. Rallies were organized in various cities.</p> <p>ii. Workers went on strike.</p> <p>iii. Shops were closed.</p> <p>iv. Communication, railway, telegraphs lines were disrupted.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">3x1=3</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p> | Pg 55 (H) | 2+3=5 |

| | | | |
|----|--|--|--|
| | <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Salt March :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Salt was consumed by all the sections of the society. It was the most essential item of food. The tax on salt and the government monopoly over production. Gandhi Ji found salt as a powerful symbol that could unite the nation. On 31st January 1930, he sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands. The idea was to make the demands wide ranging, so that all classes within Indian society could identify with them and everyone could be brought together in a united campaign. The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax. Any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: right;">Pg 63 (H)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">5X1=5</p> | | |
| 21 | <p>Concentration of iron and steel industries in Chhotanagpur plateau Region :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> High grade raw material in proximity. Availability of labour. Raw materials as well as finished goods are heavy and bulky containing heavy transport cost. Roads and railways transport facilities are available. Vast growth potential in the home market. Low cost iron ore. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Factors responsible for the location of the Jute mills in Hugli Basin:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Proximity of Jute producing areas. Inexpensive water transport supported by a good network. Water transport is supported by good network railways and roadways. Abundant water for processing raw jute. Availability of cheap labour. Kolkata port facility is available. Insurance , banking facilities are also available. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five factors to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pg 73 (Geo)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">5x1=5</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pg 70 (Geo)</p> | | |
| 22 | <p>Declining share of agriculture in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP):</p> <p>Agriculture has been the backbone of the Indian economy though its share in the Gross Domestic Product has registered a declining trend (from 1951 onwards) In 2010 – 11 about 52% of the total work force was employed by the farm sector which makes more than half of the Indian population dependent on agriculture for sustenance .</p> | | |

| | | | |
|------------------|---|--|-----------------|
| | <p>The declining share of agriculture in the GDP is a matter of serious concern because any decline and stagnation in agriculture will lead to a decline in other spheres of the economy having wider implications for society. Considering the importance of agriculture in India, the government of India made concerted efforts to modernize the agriculture.</p> <p>To be assessed as a whole .</p> | <p>Pg 44(Geo)</p> | <p>5</p> |
| <p>23</p> | <p>Importance of Regional Political Parties:- Over the last three decades, the number and strength of regional parties have expanded. This made the Parliament of India politically more and more diverse. No one national party is able to secure on its own a majority in Lok Sabha. As a result the National Parties are compelled to form alliances with state parties since 1996 nearly everyone of the state parties has got an opportunity to be a part of one or the other National level coalition government. This has contributed to the strengthening of federalism and democracy in our country.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Importance of Political Parties : Modern democracies cannot exist without political parties. Political parties perform various functions. Every candidate in the elections will be independent so no one will be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy changes. The government may be formed, but its utility will remain ever uncertain. Elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in the locality. The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies.</p> <p>To be assessed as whole .</p> | <p>Pg 81(D.P)</p> <p>Pg 74 (D.P)</p> | <p>5</p> |
| <p>24</p> | <p>Complaints are treated as testimony: It shows that people have developed awareness and the ability to expect and to look critically at power holders and the high and the mighty. A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of the democratic project; It transforms people from the status of a subject into that of a citizen.</p> <p>To be assessed as whole .</p> | <p>Pg 98(D.P.)</p> | <p>5</p> |
| <p>25</p> | <p>Consumers and producers be benefited from foreign trade :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic market. 2. Producer can sell their produce not only in markets located within the country but can also compete in markets located in other countries of the world. 3. For buyers import of goods produced in another country is one way of expanding the choice of goods. 4. With the opening of trade goods travel from one market to another. 5. Choice of goods in the market rises. | | |

| | | | |
|-----------|---|--|---|
| | <p>6. Prices of similar goods in the two markets tend to become equal.</p> <p>7. Producers in the two countries closely compete with each other.</p> <p>8. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Markets been transformed in recent years :-</p> <p>1. We have a wide choice of goods and services before us .</p> <p>2. The latest models of digital cameras , mobile phones and televisions made by the leading manufacturers of the world are within our reach now.</p> <p>3. Example : every season new models of automobiles can be seen on Indian roads.</p> <p>4. Today , Indians are buying cars produced by nearly all the top companies in the world.</p> <p>5. A similar explosion of brands can be seen for many other goods ; from shirts to televisions to processed fruit juices.</p> <p>6. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five points to be explained.</p> | <p>Pg 59(Eco)</p> <p>Pg 55 (Eco)</p> | <p>5x1=5</p> <p>5x1=5</p> |
| 26 | <p>See attached filled map:</p> <p>For Visually Impaired Candidates :</p> <p>i. Dandi</p> <p>ii. U.P./ Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>iii. Gujarat</p> <p>iv. Chhattisgarh</p> <p>v. Karnataka</p> | | <p>5x1=5</p> <p>5x1=5</p> |

प्रश्न सं. 26 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 26

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

