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Secondary School Examination (March- 2018)

Social Science (087)

Marking Scheme 32/1

QNO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	PAGE NO.	MARKS
1	European powers met in Berlin in 1885 to complete the carving up of Africa among them. **OR** **Merchants began to move countryside in 17th & 18th century-** (i) Merchants could not expand production within towns. (ii) The trade guilds restricted the entry of new people into the trade in towns. (iii) Any other relevant point Any one point to be examined. **OR** **Charles Booth conducted the First Social Survey-** He wanted to study the condition of low skilled workers.	**85 (H)** **105 (H)** **131(H)**	**1** **1** **1**
2	**Roman Catholic Church imposed control over publishers and booksellers-** It was feared that if there was no control over what was printed and read then rebellious and irreligious thought might spread. **OR** **Novels use vernacular-** Because it is spoken by the common people.	**160(H)** **182(H)**	**1** **1**
3	**Classification of resources on the basis of origin-** Biotic and Abiotic	**1(G)**	**1/2+1/2 =1**
4	**A challenge is an opportunity:** Overcoming a challenge gives an opportunity to go up to a higher level than before.	**102(DP)**	**1**
5	**Goals of development other than income-** (i) Equal treatment (ii) Freedom (iii) Security (iv) Respect for others (v) Any other relevant point Any two points to be mentioned.	**5 (E)**	**½+½=1**
6	**Category of Economic Sector-** Primary Sector	**20(E)**	**1**

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7	**Informal Sectors of Credit-** (i) Moneylenders (ii) Traders (iii) Employers (iv) Relatives (v) Friends (vi) Any other relevant point Any two points to be mentioned.	**48 (E)**	½+½=1
8	**Impact of Rinderpest-** (i) Rinderpest killed 90% of cattle in Africa. (ii) The loss of cattle destroyed African livelihood. (iii) Planters, mine owners and colonial government successfully monopolized what scarce cattle resources remained. (iv) Forced Africans into labour market. (v) Control over the cattle resources enabled European colonizers to conquer and subdue Africa. Any three points to be described. **OR** **Major problems faced by the Indian cotton weavers-** (i) Their export market collapsed. (ii) The local market shrunk. (iii) Increase in price of raw cotton. (iv) Shortage of cotton. (v) Difficulty of weavers to compete with the imported machine made cheaper cotton products. (vi) Factories in India also began cheaper machine made goods to which our weavers could not compete. (vii) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be described. **OR** **Steps taken to clean London-** (i) Attempts were made up to decongest localities (ii) Green the open space (iii) Reduce pollution (iv) Landscape the city (v) Large blocks of apartments were built (vi) Any other relevant point Any three points to be described.	**86 (H)** **116,117(H)** **132(H)**	**3X1=3** **3X1=3** **3X1=3**
9	**Transformation due to Print Revolution-** (i) It influenced people's perception and opened up new ways of looking at things. (ii) A new reading public emerged (iii) Increase in the reading public (iv) Intermingling of hearing and reading public (v) Created the possibility of wide circulation of ideas. (vi) Introduced a new world of debate and discussion. (vii) Stimulated many distinctive individual interpretation of faith. (viii) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be analysed.	**159 (H)**	**3X1=3**

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	OR **Points of distinction between 'Pride and Prejudice' and 'Jane Eyre'-** *Pride and Prejudice* (i) The novel of Jane Austen gives us a glimpse of women in genteel rural society. (ii) They make us think about a society which encouraged women to look for good marriages and find wealthy or propertied husbands. (iii) The main characters were preoccupied with marriage and money as typified in Austen society. ***Jane Eyre*** i) The main character broke established norms of society before adjusting to them. ii) Character is shown as independent and assertive. iii) Encouraged women readers to sympathize with rebellious actions. iv) Any other relevant point. Any three points of distinction to be mentioned.	**184(H)**	**3X1=3**
10	**Increasing number of industries exerting pressure on fresh water resources-** (i) Industries are heavy users of water. (ii) More demand of hydro electric power. (iii) Industrial wastes and effluent are discharged into rivers causing water pollution. (iv) Multiplying urban centres, due to industries, has caused pressure on water resources. (v) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.	**25(G)**	**3X1=3**
11	**Efficient network of transport is pre-requisite for local and national development-** (i) The movement of the goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transportation. (ii) Development of country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as movement to their destinations. (iii) Transport helps in both production and distribution of goods. (iv) Supports all sectors of the economy. (v) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be analyzed.	**81 (G)**	**3 X 1 = 3**
12	**Amendment in Indian Constitution in 1992-** (i) It is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies. (ii) Seats reserved for the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. (iii) At least one third of all positions are reserved for women.		

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	(iv) Creation of State Election Commission. (vi) The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. (vii) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be described.	**24 (DP)**	**3X1=3**
13	**Factors in deciding outcome of politics on social divisions-** (i) How people perceive their identities. (ii) How political leaders raise the demand of any communities. (iii) How government reacts to these demands. (iv) Any other relevant point. Three points to be explained**.**	**36,37 (DP)**	**3X1=3**
14	**Secularism is the foundation of our country-** (i) There is no official religion of India. (ii) Our constitution does not give a special status to any religion. (iii) The constitution prohibits discrimination on ground of religion. (iv) The constitution provides all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion or not to follow any religion. (v) The constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality. (vi) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be examined.	**48,49 (DP)**	**3X1=3**
15	**Importance of Sustainable Development -** (i) Sustainable development aims at fulfilling the needs of today without compromising the needs of the future generation. (ii) Sustainability is the capability to use the resources judiciously and maintain the ecological balance. (iii) It lays emphasis on environmental protection and check environmental degradation. (iv) To stop over exploitation and over use of resources. Any three points to be explained with relevant examples like petroleum ,coal, ground water etc.	**14 (E)**	**3X1=3**
16	**Service conditions of Organized and Unorganized Sectors-** (i) Organized sector is registered by the government whereas, the unorganized sector is largely outside the control of the government. (ii) In organized sector the workers enjoy security of employment whereas, in unorganized sector jobs are insecure, low paid and irregular. (iii) In organized sector the numbers of working hours are fixed whereas in unorganized sector the numbers of working hours are not fixed. (iv) In organized sector workers get several benefits such as paid leaves, payment during holidays, provident fund etc, whereas in unorganized sector such facilities are not available. (v) Any other relevant point. Any three points of distinction to be explained.	**30,31(E)**	**3X1=3**

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17	**Importance of cheap and affordable credit for the country's development-** (i) Cheap and affordable credits would lead to higher income. (ii) Many people could borrow for a variety of needs (iii) It encourages people to invest in agriculture, do business and set up small scale industries etc. (iv) It enables more investment which will lead to acceleration of economic activities. (v) Affordable credit would also end the cycle of debt trap. (vi) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.	**49,50 (E)**	**3X1=3**
18	**Consumer awareness among consumers to avoid exploitation-** (i) The formation of various organizations such as Consumers Forum or Consumers Protection Council. (ii) To guide consumers on how to file cases in the Consumers Courts. (iii) Consumer's education to be promoted through advertisement/mass campaign/publicity/against malpractices of traders. (iv) By writing articles/ holding exhibition/rallies. (v) Strict laws to be enforced in market places. (vi) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.	**77-84 (E)**	**3X1=3**
19	**Explosive condition of Balkans in 1871 -** The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern days Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece and Macedonia whose inhabitants were broadly known as Slavs. A large part of Balkans was under the control of Ottoman Empire. The spread of ideas of Romantic Nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region explosive. All throughout the 19th century the Ottoman Empire had sought to strengthen itself. The Balkan people based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality and used history for their claim. Balkan also became the scene of rivalry among big powers. To be assessed as a whole. **OR** **Role of religious groups in the development of anti-colonial feelings in Vietnam** Religion played an important role in strengthening colonial control; it also provided ways of resistance in Vietnam. • Vietnam's religious beliefs were a mixture of Buddhism, Confucianism and local practices. • Christianity introduced by French missionaries. • Many religious movements were hostile to the Western	**26(H)**	**5**

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	presence. • The revolt was led by officials at the Imperial Court angered by the spread of Catholic Church and French power. • French crushed the movement but uprising served to inspire others. • Scholars Revolt • Hao Hoa Movement(1939) • To be assessed as a whole.	**39, 40(H)**	**5**
20	**Participation of middle class people and its impact-** i. The movement started with middle class participation in the cities. ii. Thousands of students left government controlled schools and colleges. iii. Head Masters and teachers resigned. iv. Lawyers gave up their legal practice. v. The Council election was boycotted in most of the provinces. vi. Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained.(2) **Economic Impact** i. Liquor shops picketed. ii. Foreign goods were boycotted. iii. Production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up. iv. Import of goods declined. v. Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.(3) **OR** **Congress reluctant in participation of women-** i. Congress was keen only on the symbolic presence of women within the organization. ii. Gandhiji was convinced that it was the duty of women to look after home and hearth, be good mothers and good wives. iii. Any other relevant point. (2) **Participation of women in Civil Disobedience Movement-** i. During Gandhiji's Salt March, thousands of women came out of their homes to participate in protest marches. ii. Manufactured salt and picketed liquor shops. iii. Boycotted foreign goods. iv. Many went to jail. v. Women were from high caste families and from rich peasant households participated. vi. Moved by Gandhiji's call, they began to see service to nation as a sacred duty of women. vii. Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained (3)	**58(H)** **66, 67(H)**	**2+3=5** **2+3=5**

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21	**Institutional and technological reforms to improve agriculture in the 1980's and 1990's by the Government of India-** **Institutional Reforms-** i. A Comprehensive Land Development Programme was initiated. ii. Provision of crop insurance against drought, floods, cyclone, fire and disease. iii. Establishment of Gramin Banks , Cooperative Societies and Banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest. iv. Kissan Credit Card (KCC) introduced. v. Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) introduced. vi. The government announced Minimum Support Price, remunerative and procurement prices to reduce exploitation. **Technological Reforms-** i. HYV seeds / Chemical Fertilizer/ Pesticides were provided. ii. Methods of Irrigation modernized. iii. Latest agricultural equipments introduced. iv. Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers were introduced on Radio and Television. v. Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained in which at least any two from Institutional and two from technological reforms to be explained. **OR** **Comparison between 'Intensive Subsistence farming' and 'Commercial farming'-** i. In Intensive subsistence farming pressure of population on land is high whereas in commercial farming population pressure is low. ii. In intensive subsistence farming labour intensive farming is used whereas in commercial farming mechanized form of farming is used. iii. In intensive subsistence farming there is low capital investment whereas in commercial farming high capital investment is seen. iv. In intensive subsistence farming farmers produce for their own consumption whereas in commercial farming production is mainly for the market. v. In intensive subsistence farming processing industries are not	**42,43(G)**	**5X1=5**

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	associated with farms whereas in commercial farming processing industries are associated with plantations. vi. In intensive subsistence farming multiple cropping is practiced whereas in commercial farming single cropping is practiced. vii. In intensive subsistence farming land holdings are small whereas in commercial farming land holdings are large. viii. Any other relevant point. Any five points of comparison to be mentioned	**35(G)**	**5x1=5**
22	**The economic development of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries by the following ways-** i. Manufacturing industries help in modernizing agriculture which forms the backbone of our economy. ii. They reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors. iii. Industrial development is pre-condition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country. iv. Manufacturing goods expand trade and commerce v. Export brings in much needed foreign exchange. vi. Manufacturing is the process of value addition. vii. It also brings down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas. viii. It increases the GDP/ National Income of the country. ix. Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained	**65,66(G)**	**5x1=5**
23	**Major functions of the Political Parties are as follows-** i. Parties contest elections. ii. Parties put forward different policies and programmes. iii. Parties play a decisive role in making laws of a country. iv. Parties form and run the government. v. Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition. vi. Parties shape public opinion. vii. Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by the government. viii. Any other relevant point. Any five points to be described	**73,74(D.P)**	**5x1=5**
24	**Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual-** i. Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings. ii. The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy. iii. Democracy stands for respect and equal treatment of women. iv. Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated groups for equal status and		

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	equal opportunities. v. It provides methods to resolve conflicts. vi. Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained **OR** **Democracy lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens –** i. Democracy accommodates various social divisions. ii. Democracy reduces the possibility of tensions becoming explosive and violent. iii. Ability to handle social differences and conflicts among different groups is a plus point of democracy. iv. Democracy develops procedure to conduct healthy competitions among different groups in a society. v. Democracy respects differences and provides mechanism to resolve them. vi. Democracy always accommodates minority view. vii. Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained.	**97,98(D.P)** **96,97(DP)**	**5x1=5** **5X1=5**
25	**Foreign Trade is Integrating markets of different countries-** (i) Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets. (ii) Producers can sell their products in the markets located in other countries. (iii) It helps for expanding the choice of goods beyond domestic market. (iv) It is a main channel connecting countries. (v) Highly helpful for extensive trade. (vi) The trading interest attracts various trading companies. (vii) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained. **OR** **Impact of Globalization-** (i) Globalization and greater competition among producers has been of advantage to consumers. (ii) Greater choice before consumers. (iii) Availability of standard quality products at lower price. (iv) Improvement in living standard. (v) Foreign investments have increased in many areas like cell phones, auto mobiles, electronics, soft drinks etc. (vi) New job have been created. (vii) Several of the units have shut down rendering many workers jobless. (viii) Globalization has also created insecurity of job. (ix) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be mentioned.	**59-61(E)** **66-68(E)**	**5X1=5** **5X1=5**

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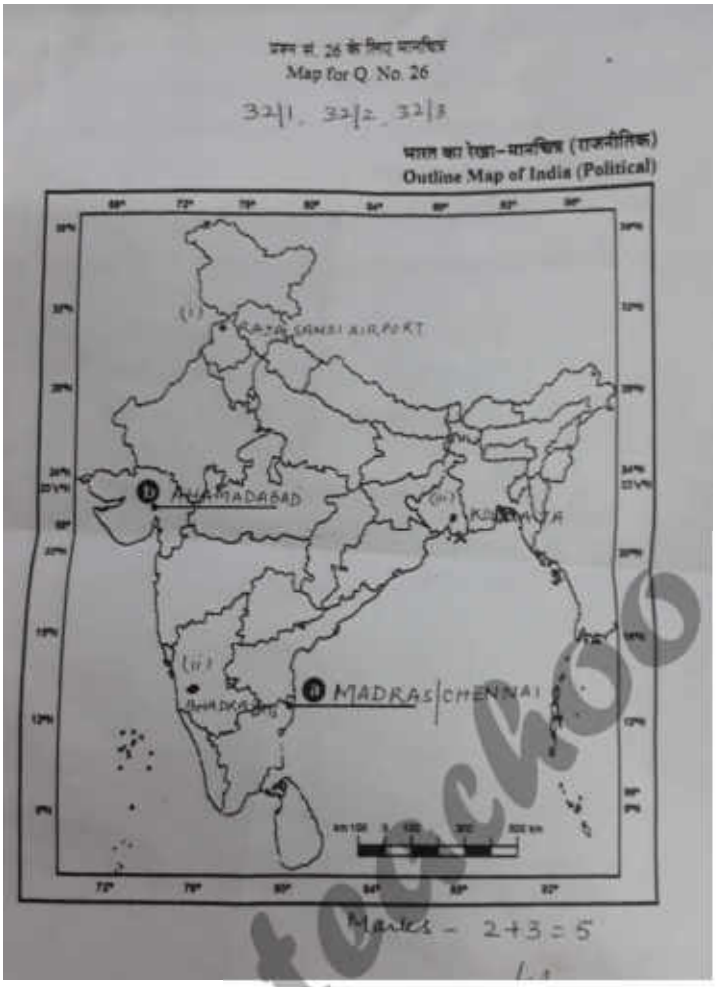
26	**See filled map for the answers:**  **For the visually impaired candidates:** (26.1)- Bihar (26.2)- Gujarat (26.3.)-Punjab (26.4)-Tamil Nadu (26.5)- Uttar Pradesh(U.P)		**2+3=5** **5X1=5**

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Secondary School Examination (March- 2018)

Social Science (087)

Marking Scheme 32/2

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2	**Classification of resources on the basis of origin-** Biotic and Abiotic	**1(G)**	**1/2+1/2 =1**
3	**Roman Catholic Church imposed control over publishers and booksellers-** It was feared that if there was no control over what was printed and read then rebellious and irreligious thought might spread. **OR** **Novels use vernacular-** Because it is spoken by the common people.	**160(H)** **182(H)**	**1** **1**
4	European powers met in Berlin in 1885 to complete the carving up of Africa among them. **OR** **Merchants began to move countryside in 17th & 18th century-** (i) Merchants could not expand production within towns. (ii) The trade guilds restricted the entry of new people into the trade in towns. (iii) Any other relevant point Any one point to be examined. **OR** **Charles Booth conducted the First Social Survey-** He wanted to study the condition of low skilled workers.	**85 (H)** **105 (H)** **131(H)**	**1** **1** **1**
5	**Category of Economic Sector-** Primary Sector	**20(E)**	**1**
6	**Informal Sectors of Credit-** (i) Moneylenders (ii) Traders (iii) Employers (iv) Relatives (v) Friends (vi) Any other relevant point Any two points to be mentioned.	**48 (E)**	**½+½=1**

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7	**Goals of development other than income-** (i) Equal treatment (ii) Freedom (iii) Security (iv) Respect for others (v) Any other relevant point Any two points to be mentioned.	**5 (E)**	**½+½=1**
8	**Factors in deciding outcome of politics on social divisions-** (i) How people perceive their identities. (ii) How political leaders raise the demand of any communities. (iii) How government reacts to these demands. (iv) Any other relevant point. Three points to be explained**.**	**36,37 (DP)**	**3X1=3**
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12	**Importance of cheap and affordable credit for the country's development-**		

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	(i) Cheap and affordable credits would lead to higher income. (ii) Many people could borrow for a variety of needs (iii) It encourages people to invest in agriculture, do business and set up small scale industries etc. (iv) It enables more investment which will lead to acceleration of economic activities. (v) Affordable credit would also end the cycle of debt trap. (vi) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.	**49,50 (E)**	**3X1=3**
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14	**Consumer awareness among consumers to avoid exploitation-** (i) The formation of various organizations such as Consumers Forum or Consumers Protection Council. (ii) To guide consumers on how to file cases in the Consumers Courts. (iii) Consumer's education to be promoted through advertisement/mass campaign/publicity/against malpractices of traders. (iv) By writing articles/ holding exhibition/rallies. (v) Strict laws to be enforced in market places. (vi) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.	**77-84 (E)**	**3X1=3**
15	**Efficient network of transport is pre-requisite for local and national development-** (i) The movement of the goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transportation. (ii) Development of country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as movement to their destinations. (iii) Transport helps in both production and distribution of goods. (iv) Supports all sectors of the economy.		

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	(v) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be analyzed.	**81 (G)**	**3 X 1 = 3**
16	**Increasing number of industries exerting pressure on fresh water resources-** (i) Industries are heavy users of water. (ii) More demand of hydro electric power. (iii) Industrial wastes and effluent are discharged into rivers causing water pollution. (iv) Multiplying urban centres, due to industries, has caused pressure on water resources. (v) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.	**25(G)**	**3X1=3**
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19	**Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual-** i. Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings. ii. The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy. iii. Democracy stands for respect and equal treatment of women. iv. Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated groups for equal status and equal opportunities. v. It provides methods to resolve conflicts. vi. Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained **OR** **Democracy lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens –** i. Democracy accommodates various social divisions. ii. Democracy reduces the possibility of tensions becoming explosive and violent.	**97,98(D.P)**	**5x1=5**

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	iii. Ability to handle social differences and conflicts among different groups is a plus point of democracy. iv. Democracy develops procedure to conduct healthy competitions among different groups in a society. v. Democracy respects differences and provides mechanism to resolve them. vi. Democracy always accommodates minority view. vii. Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained.	96,97(DP)	5X1=5
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21	**Major functions of the Political Parties are as follows-** i. Parties contest elections. ii. Parties put forward different policies and programmes. iii. Parties play a decisive role in making laws of a country. iv. Parties form and run the government. v. Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition. vi. Parties shape public opinion.		

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	vii. Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by the government. viii. Any other relevant point. Any five points to be described	73,74(D.P)	5x1=5
22	**Explosive condition of Balkans in 1871** - The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern days Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece and Macedonia whose inhabitants were broadly known as Slavs. A large part of Balkans was under the control of Ottoman Empire. The spread of ideas of Romantic Nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region explosive. All throughout the 19th century the Ottoman Empire had sought to strengthen itself. The Balkan people based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality and used history for their claim. Balkan also became the scene of rivalry among big powers. To be assessed as a whole. **OR** **Role of religious groups in the development of anti-colonial feelings in Vietnam** Religion played an important role in strengthening colonial control; it also provided ways of resistance in Vietnam. • Vietnam's religious beliefs were a mixture of Buddhism, Confucianism and local practices. • Christianity introduced by French missionaries. • Many religious movements were hostile to the Western presence. • The revolt was led by officials at the Imperial Court angered by the spread of Catholic Church and French power. • French crushed the movement but uprising served to inspire others. • Scholars Revolt • Hao Hoa Movement(1939) • To be assessed as a whole.	26(H) 39, 40(H)	5 5
23	**The economic development of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries by the following ways-** i. Manufacturing industries help in modernizing agriculture which forms the backbone of our economy. ii. They reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors. iii. Industrial development is pre-condition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country. iv. Manufacturing goods expand trade and commerce v. Export brings in much needed foreign exchange. vi. Manufacturing is the process of value addition. vii. It also brings down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas.		

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	viii. It increases the GDP/ National Income of the country. ix. Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained	65,66(G)	5x1=5
24	**Participation of middle class people and its impact-** i. The movement started with middle class participation in the cities. ii. Thousands of students left government controlled schools and colleges. iii. Head Masters and teachers resigned. iv. Lawyers gave up their legal practice. v. The Council election was boycotted in most of the provinces. vi. Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained.(2) **Economic Impact** i. Liquor shops picketed. ii. Foreign goods were boycotted. iii. Production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up. iv. Import of goods declined. v. Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.(3) **OR** **Congress reluctant in participation of women-** i. Congress was keen only on the symbolic presence of women within the organization. ii. Gandhiji was convinced that it was the duty of women to look after home and hearth, be good mothers and good wives. iii. Any other relevant point. (2) **Participation of women in Civil Disobedience Movement-** i. During Gandhiji's Salt March, thousands of women came out of their homes to participate in protest marches. ii. Manufactured salt and picketed liquor shops. iii. Boycotted foreign goods. iv. Many went to jail. v. Women were from high caste families and from rich peasant households participated. vi. Moved by Gandhiji's call, they began to see service to nation as a sacred duty of women. vii. Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained (3)	58(H) 66, 67(H)	2+3=5 2+3=5
25	**Institutional and technological reforms to improve agriculture in the 1980's and 1990's by the Government of India-** **Institutional Reforms-** i. A Comprehensive Land Development Programme was initiated.		

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	ii. Provision of crop insurance against drought, floods, cyclone, fire and disease. iii. Establishment of Gramin Banks , Cooperative Societies and Banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest. iv. Kissan Credit Card (KCC) introduced. v. Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) introduced. vi. The government announced Minimum Support Price, remunerative and procurement prices to reduce exploitation. **Technological Reforms-** i. HYV seeds / Chemical Fertilizer/ Pesticides were provided. ii. Methods of Irrigation modernized. iii. Latest agricultural equipments introduced. iv. Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers were introduced on Radio and Television. v. Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained in which at least any two from Institutional and two from technological reforms to be explained. **OR** **Comparison between 'Intensive Subsistence farming' and 'Commercial farming'-** i. In Intensive subsistence farming pressure of population on land is high whereas in commercial farming population pressure is low. ii. In intensive subsistence farming labour intensive farming is used whereas in commercial farming mechanized form of farming is used. iii. In intensive subsistence farming there is low capital investment whereas in commercial farming high capital investment is seen. iv. In intensive subsistence farming farmers produce for their own consumption whereas in commercial farming production is mainly for the market. v. In intensive subsistence farming processing industries are not associated with farms whereas in commercial farming processing industries are associated with plantations. vi. In intensive subsistence farming multiple cropping is practiced whereas in commercial farming single cropping is practiced.	**42,43(G)**	**5X1=5**

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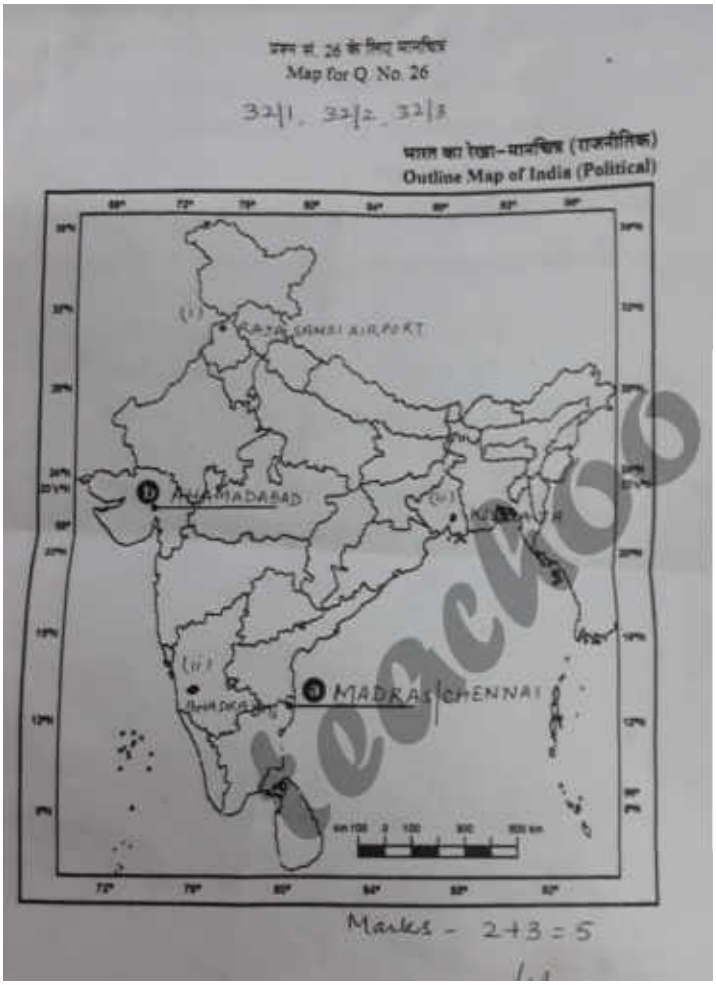
	vii. In intensive subsistence farming land holdings are small whereas in commercial farming land holdings are large. viii. Any other relevant point. Any five points of comparison to be mentioned	**35(G)**	**5x1=5**
26	**See filled map for the answers:**  **For the visually impaired candidates:** (26.1)- Bihar (26.2)- Gujarat (26.3.)-Punjab (26.4)-Tamil Nadu (26.5)- Uttar Pradesh(U.P)		**2+3=5** **5X1=5**

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Secondary School Examination (March- 2018)

Social Science (087)

Marking Scheme 32/3

QNO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	PAGE NO.	MARKS
1	**Goals of development other than income-** (i) Equal treatment (ii) Freedom (iii) Security (iv) Respect for others (v) Any other relevant point Any two points to be mentioned.	**5 (E)**	**½+½=1**
2	**A challenge is an opportunity:** Overcoming a challenge gives an opportunity to go up to a higher level than before.	**102(DP)**	**1**
3	**Informal Sectors of Credit-** (i) Moneylenders (ii) Traders (iii) Employers (iv) Relatives (v) Friends (vi) Any other relevant point Any two points to be mentioned.	**48 (E)**	**½+½=1**
4	**Category of Economic Sector-** Primary Sector	**20(E)**	**1**
5	**Roman Catholic Church imposed control over publishers and booksellers-** It was feared that if there was no control over what was printed and read then rebellious and irreligious thought might spread. **OR** **Novels use vernacular-** Because it is spoken by the common people.	**160(H)** **182(H)**	**1** **1**
6	**Classification of resources on the basis of origin-** Biotic and Abiotic	**1(G)**	**1/2+1/2 =1**
7	European powers met in Berlin in 1885 to complete the carving up of Africa among them. **OR** **Merchants began to move countryside in 17th & 18th century-** (i) Merchants could not expand production within towns.	**85 (H)**	**1**

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	(ii) The trade guilds restricted the entry of new people into the trade in towns. (iii) Any other relevant point Any one point to be examined. **OR** **Charles Booth conducted the First Social Survey-** He wanted to study the condition of low skilled workers.	**105 (H)** **131(H)**	**1** **1**
8	**Amendment in Indian Constitution in 1992-** (i) It is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies. (ii) Seats reserved for the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. (iii) At least one third of all positions are reserved for women. (iv) Creation of State Election Commission. (i) The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. (ii) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be described.	**24 (DP)**	**3X1=3**
9	**Importance of Sustainable Development -** (i) Sustainable development aims at fulfilling the needs of today without compromising the needs of the future generation. (ii) Sustainability is the capability to use the resources judiciously and maintain the ecological balance. (iii) It lays emphasis on environmental protection and check environmental degradation. (iv) To stop over exploitation and over use of resources. Any three points to be explained with relevant examples like petroleum ,coal, ground water etc.	**14 (E)**	**3X1=3**
10	**Impact of Rinderpest-** (i) Rinderpest killed 90% of cattle in Africa. (ii) The loss of cattle destroyed African livelihood. (iii) Planters, mine owners and colonial government successfully monopolized what scarce cattle resources remained. (iv) Forced Africans into labour market. (v) Control over the cattle resources enabled European colonizers to conquer and subdue Africa. Any three points to be described. **OR** **Major problems faced by the Indian cotton weavers-** (i) Their export market collapsed. (ii) The local market shrunk. (iii) Increase in price of raw cotton. (iv) Shortage of cotton. (v) Difficulty of weavers to compete with the imported machine made cheaper cotton products. (vi) Factories in India also began cheaper machine made goods to which our weavers could not compete.	**86 (H)**	**3X1=3**

	(vii) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be described. **OR** **Steps taken to clean London-** (i) Attempts were made up to decongest localities (ii) Green the open space (iii) Reduce pollution (iv) Landscape the city (v) Large blocks of apartments were built (vi) Any other relevant point Any three points to be described.	**116,117(H)** **132(H)**	**3X1=3** **3X1=3**
11	**Service conditions of Organized and Unorganized Sectors-** (i) Organized sector is registered by the government whereas, the unorganized sector is largely outside the control of the government. (ii) In organized sector the workers enjoy security of employment whereas, in unorganized sector jobs are insecure, low paid and irregular. (iii) In organized sector the numbers of working hours are fixed whereas in unorganized sector the numbers of working hours are not fixed. (iv) In organized sector workers get several benefits such as paid leaves, payment during holidays, provident fund etc, whereas in unorganized sector such facilities are not available. (v) Any other relevant point. Any three points of distinction to be explained.	**30,31(E)**	**3X1=3**
12	**Transformation due to Print Revolution-** (i) It influenced people's perception and opened up new ways of looking at things. (ii) A new reading public emerged (iii) Increase in the reading public (iv) Intermingling of hearing and reading public (v) Created the possibility of wide circulation of ideas. (vi) Introduced a new world of debate and discussion. (vii) Stimulated many distinctive individual interpretation of faith. (viii) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be analysed. **OR** **Points of distinction between 'Pride and Prejudice' and 'Jane Eyre'-** *Pride and Prejudice* (i) The novel of Jane Austen gives us a glimpse of women in genteel rural society. (ii) They make us think about a society which encouraged women to look for good marriages and find wealthy or propertied husbands. (iii) The main characters were preoccupied with marriage and money as typified in Austen society.	**159 (H)**	**3X1=3**

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	Jane Eyre i) The main character broke established norms of society before adjusting to them. ii) Character is shown as independent and assertive. iii) Encouraged women readers to sympathize with rebellious actions. iv) Any other relevant point. Any three points of distinction to be mentioned.	**184(H)**	**3X1=3**
13	**Increasing number of industries exerting pressure on fresh water resources-** (i) Industries are heavy users of water. (ii) More demand of hydro electric power. (iii) Industrial wastes and effluent are discharged into rivers causing water pollution. (iv) Multiplying urban centres, due to industries, has caused pressure on water resources. (v) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.	**25(G)**	**3X1=3**
14	**Efficient network of transport is pre-requisite for local and national development-** (iii) The movement of the goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transportation. (iv) Development of country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as movement to their destinations. (v) Transport helps in both production and distribution of goods. (vi) Supports all sectors of the economy. (vii) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be analyzed.	**81 (G)**	**3 X 1 = 3**
15	**Factors in deciding outcome of politics on social divisions-** (i) How people perceive their identities. (ii) How political leaders raise the demand of any communities. (iii) How government reacts to these demands. (iv) Any other relevant point. Three points to be explained**.**	**36,37 (DP)**	**3X1=3**
16	**Importance of cheap and affordable credit for the country's development-** (i) Cheap and affordable credits would lead to higher income. (ii) Many people could borrow for a variety of needs (iii) It encourages people to invest in agriculture, do business and set up small scale industries etc. (iv) It enables more investment which will lead to acceleration of economic activities. (v) Affordable credit would also end the cycle of debt trap. (vi) Any other relevant point.	**49,50 (E)**	**3X1=3**

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	Any three points to be explained.		
17	**Consumer awareness among consumers to avoid exploitation-** (i) The formation of various organizations such as Consumers Forum or Consumers Protection Council. (ii) To guide consumers on how to file cases in the Consumers Courts. (iii) Consumer's education to be promoted through advertisement/mass campaign/publicity/against malpractices of traders. (iv) By writing articles/ holding exhibition/rallies. (v) Strict laws to be enforced in market places. (vi) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.	**77-84 (E)**	**3X1=3**
18	**Secularism is the foundation of our country-** (i) There is no official religion of India. (ii) Our constitution does not give a special status to any religion. (iii) The constitution prohibits discrimination on ground of religion. (iv) The constitution provides all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion or not to follow any religion. (v) The constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality. (vi) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be examined.	**48,49 (DP)**	**3X1=3**
19	**Foreign Trade is Integrating markets of different countries-** (i) Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets. (ii) Producers can sell their products in the markets located in other countries. (iii) It helps for expanding the choice of goods beyond domestic market. (iv) It is a main channel connecting countries. (v) Highly helpful for extensive trade. (vi) The trading interest attracts various trading companies. (vii) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained. **OR** **Impact of Globalization-** (i) Globalization and greater competition among producers has been of advantage to consumers. (ii) Greater choice before consumers. (iii) Availability of standard quality products at lower price. (iv) Improvement in living standard. (v) Foreign investments have increased in many areas like cell phones, auto mobiles, electronics, soft drinks etc.	**59-61(E)**	**5X1=5**

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	(vi) New job have been created. (vii) Several of the units have shut down rendering many workers jobless. (viii) Globalization has also created insecurity of job. (ix) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be mentioned.	**66-68(E)**	**5X1=5**
20	**Institutional and technological reforms to improve agriculture in the 1980's and 1990's by the Government of India-** **Institutional Reforms-** i. A Comprehensive Land Development Programme was initiated. ii. Provision of crop insurance against drought, floods, cyclone, fire and disease. iii. Establishment of Gramin Banks , Cooperative Societies and Banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest. iv. Kissan Credit Card (KCC) introduced. v. Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) introduced. vi. The government announced Minimum Support Price, remunerative and procurement prices to reduce exploitation. **Technological Reforms-** i. HYV seeds / Chemical Fertilizer/ Pesticides were provided. ii. Methods of Irrigation modernized. iii. Latest agricultural equipments introduced. iv. Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers were introduced on Radio and Television. v. Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained in which at least any two from Institutional and two from technological reforms to be explained. **OR** **Comparison between 'Intensive Subsistence farming' and 'Commercial farming'-** i. In Intensive subsistence farming pressure of population on land is high whereas in commercial farming population pressure is low. ii. In intensive subsistence farming labour intensive farming is used whereas in commercial farming mechanized form of farming is used.	**42,43(G)**	**5X1=5**

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	iii. In intensive subsistence farming there is low capital investment whereas in commercial farming high capital investment is seen. iv. In intensive subsistence farming farmers produce for their own consumption whereas in commercial farming production is mainly for the market. v. In intensive subsistence farming processing industries are not associated with farms whereas in commercial farming processing industries are associated with plantations. vi. In intensive subsistence farming multiple cropping is practiced whereas in commercial farming single cropping is practiced. vii. In intensive subsistence farming land holdings are small whereas in commercial farming land holdings are large. viii. Any other relevant point. Any five points of comparison to be mentioned	**35(G)**	**5x1=5**
21	**Major functions of the Political Parties are as follows-** i. Parties contest elections. ii. Parties put forward different policies and programmes. iii. Parties play a decisive role in making laws of a country. iv. Parties form and run the government. v. Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition. vi. Parties shape public opinion. vii. Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by the government. viii. Any other relevant point. Any five points to be described	**73,74(D.P)**	**5x1=5**
22	**Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual-** i. Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings. ii. The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy. iii. Democracy stands for respect and equal treatment of women. iv. Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated groups for equal status and equal opportunities. v. It provides methods to resolve conflicts. vi. Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained **OR** **Democracy lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens –** i. Democracy accommodates various social divisions. ii. Democracy reduces the possibility of tensions becoming	**97,98(D.P)**	**5x1=5**

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	explosive and violent. iii. Ability to handle social differences and conflicts among different groups is a plus point of democracy. iv. Democracy develops procedure to conduct healthy competitions among different groups in a society. v. Democracy respects differences and provides mechanism to resolve them. vi. Democracy always accommodates minority view. vii. Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained.	96,97(DP)	5X1=5
23	**Participation of middle class people and its impact-** i. The movement started with middle class participation in the cities. ii. Thousands of students left government controlled schools and colleges. iii. Head Masters and teachers resigned. iv. Lawyers gave up their legal practice. v. The Council election was boycotted in most of the provinces. vi. Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained.(2) **Economic Impact** i. Liquor shops picketed. ii. Foreign goods were boycotted. iii. Production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up. iv. Import of goods declined. v. Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.(3) **OR** **Congress reluctant in participation of women-** i. Congress was keen only on the symbolic presence of women within the organization. ii. Gandhiji was convinced that it was the duty of women to look after home and hearth, be good mothers and good wives. iii. Any other relevant point. (2) **Participation of women in Civil Disobedience Movement-** i. During Gandhiji's Salt March, thousands of women came out of their homes to participate in protest marches. ii. Manufactured salt and picketed liquor shops. iii. Boycotted foreign goods. iv. Many went to jail. v. Women were from high caste families and from rich peasant households participated. vi. Moved by Gandhiji's call, they began to see service to nation as a sacred duty of women.	58(H)	2+3=5

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	vii. Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained (3)	**66, 67(H)**	**2+3=5**
24	**The economic development of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries by the following ways-** i. Manufacturing industries help in modernizing agriculture which forms the backbone of our economy. ii. They reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors. iii. Industrial development is pre-condition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country. iv. Manufacturing goods expand trade and commerce v. Export brings in much needed foreign exchange. vi. Manufacturing is the process of value addition. vii. It also brings down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas. viii. It increases the GDP/ National Income of the country. ix. Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained	**65,66(G)**	**5x1=5**
25	**Explosive condition of Balkans in 1871 -** The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern days Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece and Macedonia whose inhabitants were broadly known as Slavs. A large part of Balkans was under the control of Ottoman Empire. The spread of ideas of Romantic Nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region explosive. All throughout the 19th century the Ottoman Empire had sought to strengthen itself. The Balkan people based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality and used history for their claim. Balkan also became the scene of rivalry among big powers. To be assessed as a whole. **OR** **Role of religious groups in the development of anti-colonial feelings in Vietnam** Religion played an important role in strengthening colonial control; it also provided ways of resistance in Vietnam. • Vietnam's religious beliefs were a mixture of Buddhism, Confucianism and local practices. • Christianity introduced by French missionaries. • Many religious movements were hostile to the Western presence. • The revolt was led by officials at the Imperial Court angered by the spread of Catholic Church and French power. • French crushed the movement but uprising served to inspire others. • Scholars Revolt	**26(H)**	**5**

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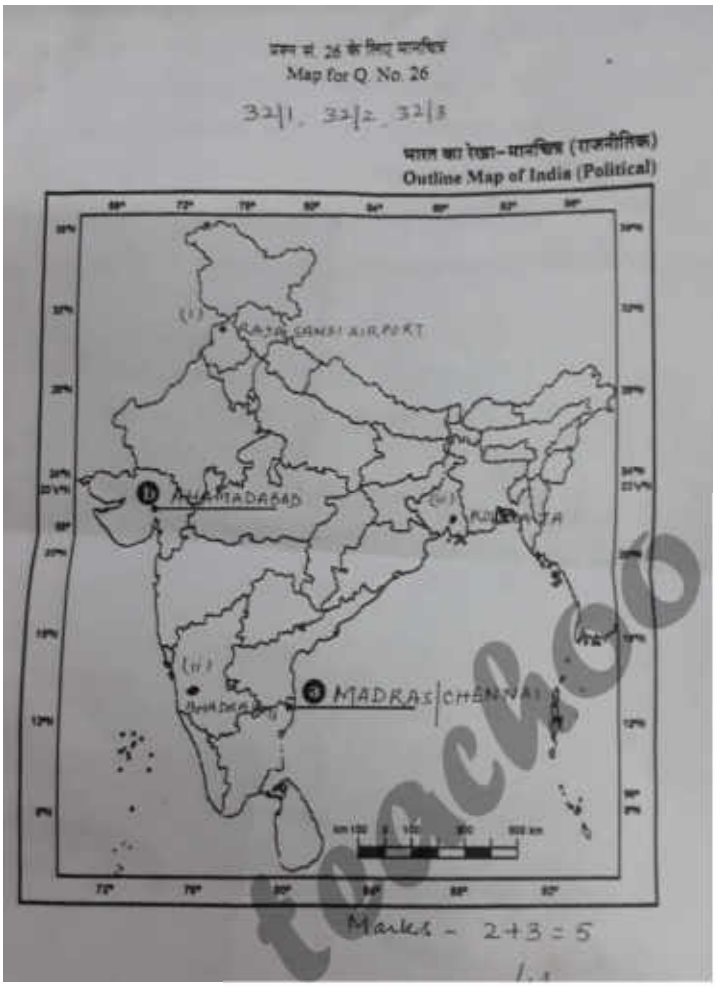
	• Hao Hoa Movement(1939) • To be assessed as a whole.	**39, 40(H)**	**5**
26	**See filled map for the answers:**  **For the visually impaired candidates:** (26.1)- Bihar (26.2)- Gujarat (26.3.)-Punjab (26.4)-Tamil Nadu (26.5)- Uttar Pradesh(U.P)		**2+3=5** **5X1=5**

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