

Secondary School Exam. 2010
Social Science
(Outside Delhi)
Marking Scheme Set(32/1)

Q.No.	Expected Answer/value points	Distribution of Marks
1.	<p>GIUSEPPE MAZZINI</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page12</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>OR</u></p> <p>1. High population levels 2. Low agricultural productivity 3. Extensive indebtedness among peasants Any other relevant point (Any two points)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page 33</p>	<p>1</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$</p>
2.	<p>Religious /protestant reformer</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page 160</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>OR</u></p> <p>Banabhatta</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page 187</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>
3.	<p>Madhya Pradesh</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page20</p>	1
4.	<p>Old Alluvial Soil</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page8</p>	1
5.	<p>River Narmada</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page27</p>	1
6.	<p>Certain minerals may occur as alluvial deposits in sands of valley floors and the base of hills, known as placer deposits</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page52</p>	1
7.	<p>San Jose State University</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page30</p>	1
8.	<p>Catholics and Protestants</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page 33</p>	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
9.	<p>Primary Sector</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page20</p>	1
10.	<p>It is an asset that the borrowers own and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page44</p>	1

11.*

1. Art and poetry ,stories and music helped to express to shape nationalist feelings.
2. Romanticism is a cultural movement sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiments.
3. Romantic artists and poets focussed on emotions, intentions and intuitions and mystical feelings rather than reason and science.
4. Vernacular eg. Karol Korpinski celebrated National Struggle through operas and Music.
5. Their effort created shared collective heritage, a common past as the basis of Nation.
6. German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among common people.
7. It was through folk songs, poetry and folk dances that true spirit of the nationalism was popularized.
8. Language also played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments.

eg. After Russian occupation, Russian Language was imposed throughout Poland, and the use of Polish Language came to be seen as a symbol of struggle against Russian dominance.

Any other relevant point.

(Any three points)

Pages13,14,15 1+1+1=3

OR

1. The teachers and students did not blindly follow the curriculum.
2. A major protest took place in Saigon Native Girls School for showing discrimination between Vietnamese and French children.
3. Students fought against the colonial government to prevent Vietnamese from qualifying for white collar jobs.
4. While teaching Vietnamese quietly modified the text and criticized what stated in it.
5. They were inspired by patriotic feelings and thoughts . It was the duty of educated to fight for the benefit of society.
6. By 1920 students formed into various political parties for eg. Young Annan and started publishing national journals.

Any other relevant point.

(Any three points)

Page36 1+1+1=3

12.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative council and despite the united opposition of the Indian members. 2. It gave enormous powers to government to repress political activities. 3. It allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years. 4. Mahatma Gandhi wanted non-violence, civil disobedience against such unjust laws which could start with a hartal on 6th April. <p style="text-align: center;">Any other relevant point (Any three points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page 55</p>	1+1+1=3
13.*	<p>13.1. They behaved as brave men, calm and unruffled in the face of danger.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1 mark</p> <p>13.2 (1) Nehru meant that he forgot non-violence for a moment under anger.</p> <p>(2) He needed to learn the lesson of non-violence from the peasants who were calm and unruffled.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page 59</p>	1+2=3
14*	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They were copied on palm leaves or on handmade papers. 2. Pages were beautifully illustrated . 3. They were pressed between wooden covers or sewn together to ensure preservation . 4. Manuscripts were available in vernacular languages. 5. Highly expensive & fragile. 6. They could not be read easily as script was written in different styles. 7. They were not widely used in every day life. <p style="text-align: center;">Any other relevant point (Any three points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pages 167, 168</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>OR</u></p> <p><u>To colonial administration</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A source to understand native life and customs. 2. It helped to govern Indian society with various communities and castes. 3. Novels helped to know the domestic life, dresses, religious worships etc. 4. Some of the books were translated into English by British administrators or Christian missionaries. <p><u>To Indians</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indians used the novels as a powerful medium to criticize defects what they considered in the society and to suggest remedies. 2. To establish relationship to its past. 	1 + 1 + 1 = 3

	<p>3. To propagate their ideas about society.</p> <p>4. It glorified the accounts of the past and helped in creating sense of national pride among the readers.</p> <p>5. Novels helped in creating a sense of collective belongingness on the basis of one's language.</p> <p>eg. Writers like Viresalingam used the novel to propagate their ideas about society. (any other example)</p> <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page191</p>	1 ½+ 1 ½=3
15.	<p>1. The Belgium leaders recognized the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities through accommodation method.</p> <p>2. Dutch and French speaking ministers are equal number in the Central Government.</p> <p>3. Many powers of the Central Government had been given to the state government of the two regions.</p> <p>4. State Governments are not subordinates to the Central Government.</p> <p>5. Brussels have a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation.</p> <p>6. There is a separate 'community government' elected by the people belonging to one language community-no matter where they are.</p> <p>Any other relevant point (Any three points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pages 4,5</p>	1+1+1=3
16	<p><u>Union List :</u></p> <p>1. Subjects which are of national importance like defence, foreign affairs, banking and communication.</p> <p>2. Union Government can alone make laws related to these subjects.</p> <p><u>State List</u></p> <p>1. Subjects of State and local importance are given in the list like police, Trade & commerce, agricultural and irrigation.</p> <p>2. State Governments alone can make laws related to those subjects.</p> <p><u>Concurrent list</u></p> <p>1. It includes subjects of common interest like education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession. Both Union and State Governments can make laws. If there is a conflict with each other, the laws made by the Union government will prevail.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pages16,17</p>	1+1+1=3
17	<p>(17.1) Tertiary Sector</p> <p>(17.2) Primary Sector</p> <p>(17.3) It provides employment to a large number of people.</p> <p>2. It is the base for the other products.</p> <p>3. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page24</p>	1+1+1=3

OR

(For blind candidates)

Importance of Tertiary Sectors:

1. It provides basic services.
2. Helps in the development of other sectors.
3. Increasing demand due to increase in income level.
4. Increase in I T and Communication Technology.

Any other relevant point
(Any three points)

Page25

1+1+1=3

18.

Formal Sector Loans

1. Controlled by the Government
2. Banks and Cooperatives
3. Charges low interest rates.
4. Needs collateral
5. Supervised by RBI
6. They maintain accounts and follow fair methods of collection of loans.

Informal Sector Loans

1. No organization to supervise
2. Money lenders relatives and friends constitute this sector
3. High rate of interest.
4. They use unfair methods of loan collection and involve in malpractices
5. Accounts are not transparent.

Any other relevant point.
(Any three points of distinction)

Pages 48-49

1 ½+ 1½=3

19.

1. It was the first modern industrial war which involved industrial nations
2. Machine guns, tanks, aircraft, chemical weapons, etc., are used on a massive scale.
3. Unthinkable death and destruction
4. Most of the people killed and injured were men of working age.
5. Declined the household income.
6. Men were forced to join in the war.
7. Women stepped in to undertake jobs which they were not used to.

Any other relevant points.
(Any four points to be explained)

Page92

1+1+1+1+1=4

OR

Main features of Proto-Industrialization

1. Production was not based on factories.
2. Large scale home based production for international market.
3. Merchants moved to countryside and supplied money for artisans to produce for international market.
4. It provided alternative source of income.
5. Income from proto-industrial production supplemented their shrinking income from cultivation.
6. Helped in fuller use of their family labour resources.
7. Close relationship developed between the towns and countryside.

Any other relevant points.
(Any four points to be explained)

Page 105

1+1+1+1=4

OR

Four steps to clean up London:

1. Attempts were made to decongest localities
2. To green the open spaces
3. To reduce pollution
4. To landscape the city
5. Large blocks of apartments were built.
6. Introduction of rent control.
7. Demands were made for new 'lungs for the city'
8. Architects and planners developed the principles of the 'Garden city'.

Any other relevant points.
(Any four points to be explained)

pages 132, 133

1+1+1+1=4

20..

Reasons for land degradation

1. Deforestation
2. Overgrazing
3. Over irrigation
4. Mining and quarrying
5. Industrial effluents.

Any other relevant point.
(Any two points.)

1+1=2

Conservation Methods

1. Afforestation
2. Shelter belts of plants
3. Control on overgrazing
4. Stabilization of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes
5. Proper discharge of industrial wastes.
6. Control on overmining.

Any other relevant point.
(Any four points to be described)

$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

Pages 6,7

2 + 2 = 4

21.*	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agro-based industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity. 2. Agriculture supplies raw material to industries. 3. Industries supply irrigation pumps, fertilizers, machines and tools to farmers. 4. Industries made the agricultural production very efficient. <p>Any other relevant point. (Any four points.)</p> <p>1 mark each Pages 65,66</p>	1 x 4 = 4
22	<p>Merits of pipe line transport.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas. 2. Solids can also be transported through pipeline in the form of slurry. 3. Refineries can be set up in interior places. 4. Fertilizer Industries and Thermal Power Plants can be set up anywhere. 5. Maintenance cost is cheap 6. It rules out transshipment losses and delay. <p>Any other relevant point. (Any four points to be explained.)</p> <p>Page 85 1 mark each</p>	1 x 4 = 4
23	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. While choosing the candidates parties keep in mind the caste composition of the electorate and nominate candidates from different castes. 2. In Government formation political parties take care that representatives of different castes and tribes find a place in it 3. Political parties and candidates appeal to caste sentiment to get support. 4. Some political parties are known to favour some castes and are seen as their representatives. 5. Universal adult franchise and the principle of one-person-one-vote compelled political leaders to mobilize and secure political support. 6. It also brought new consciousness among the people of castes that were earlier treated as inferior and low. <p>Any other relevant point. (Any four points to be described.)</p> <p>Pages 51,53 1 mark each</p>	1 x 4 = 4
24	<p><u>Sectional Interest group</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Seeks to promote interests of particular section or group of society. 2. They represent a section of society, caste and religion. 3. Principle concern is the betterment of their members but not society in general. 4. Sometimes they represent some common general interest. <p>Any other relevant point.</p>	

	<p>(Any two points to be explained)</p> <p>2 marks</p> <p><u>Public Interest Groups</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Promote collective rather than selective goods They aim to help groups other than their own groups Their concern is social justice with social equality for the entire society <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any two points to be explained)</p> <p>2 marks Pages 64,65</p>	2+2=4
25	<p><u>Features of democratic setup</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It has formal constitution. It holds elections. It has political parties. It guarantees rights of citizens. <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any four points to be explained)</p> <p>Page 90 1 mark each</p>	1 x 4 = 4
26*	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Money cannot buy pollution free environment. It cannot ensure that you get unadulterated medicines. It cannot protect you from infectious diseases. Girls are not able to achieve secondary level schooling because government or society has not provided adequate facilities. Money cannot provide safety, security and freedom to one's life. <p>Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any four points to be explained)</p> <p>Pages 10,11 1 mark each</p>	1 x 4 = 4
27	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> MNC s setup production jointly with some of the local companies. They provide money for additional investments and expand production. They control production by placing order with small producers. By closely competing with local companies . They exercise tremendous power and determine the price. They also have the power to decide quality , delivery and labour conditions for distance producers. They have the power to sell their brand name to the customer <p>Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any four points to be explained.)</p> <p>Page 58 1 mark each</p>	1 x 4 = 4
28.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Expensive Time consuming Required to engage lawyers In most purchases cash memos are not issued. 	

	<p>5. Most purchases in the markets are small retail sales.</p> <p>6. The existing laws are not very clear on the issue of compensation.</p> <p>7. The rules and regulations for working of markets are often not followed.</p> <p>Any other relevant point. (Any four points to be explained)</p> <p>Pages 86.87 1 mark each</p>	1 x 4 = 4			
29.	<p>Identification</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ahmedabad 2. Kolkata 3. Karnataka 4. Bailadila 5. Neyveli 6. Amritsar </td> <td style="font-size: 4em; vertical-align: middle; padding: 0 10px;">}</td> <td>See the attached map</td> </tr> </table> <p><u>For Blind candidates</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dandi 2. Calcutta or Nagpur 3. Karnatka 4. River Mahanadi. 5. Vishakhapatnam 6. Amritsar & Delhi. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ahmedabad 2. Kolkata 3. Karnataka 4. Bailadila 5. Neyveli 6. Amritsar 	}	See the attached map	<p>6</p> <p>6</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ahmedabad 2. Kolkata 3. Karnataka 4. Bailadila 5. Neyveli 6. Amritsar 	}	See the attached map			

Secondary School Exam.2010
Social Science
(Outside Delhi)
Marking Scheme Set (32/2)

Q.no	Expected Answer/value points	Distribution of Marks
1.	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Marianne</div> <div>Page 23</div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;"><u>OR</u></div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Mekong Delta</div> <div>Page 40</div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>1</div> <div>1</div> </div>
2.	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Jyoti Ba Phule</div> <div>Page 74</div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;"><u>OR</u></div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Yamuna Paryatan</div> <div>Page 187</div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>1</div> <div>1</div> </div>
3.	Old Alluvial Soil	1
4.	Madhya Pradesh	1
5.	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>River Krishna</div> <div>Page 28</div> </div>	1
6.	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Orissa</div> <div>Page 55</div> </div>	1
7.	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Based on accident of birth</div> <div>Page 32</div> </div>	1
8.	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>A society that has similar kinds of people especially where there are no significant ethnic differences.</div> <div>Page 33</div> </div>	1
9.	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Secondary Sector / Industrial Sector</div> <div>Page 20</div> </div>	1
10	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>It is an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money bonds or services in return for the promise of future payments</div> <div>Page 43</div> </div>	1

	<p>unions, marriage, adoption and succession. Both Union and State Governments can make laws. If there is a conflict with each other, the laws made by the Union government will prevail.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pages 16, 17</p>	1+1+1=3
14	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Belgium leaders recognized the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities through accommodation method. 2. Dutch and French speaking ministers are equal number in the Central Government. 3. Many powers of the Central Government had been given to the state government of the two regions. 4. State Governments are not subordinates to the Central Government. 5. Brussels have a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation. 6. There is a separate 'community government' elected by the people belonging to one language community-no matter where they are. <p style="text-align: center;">Any other relevant point (Any three points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pages 4, 5</p>	1+1+1=3
15*	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They were copied on palm leaves or on handmade papers. 2. Pages were beautifully illustrated . 3. They were pressed between wooden covers or sewn together to ensure preservation . 4. Manuscripts were available in vernacular languages. 5. Highly expensive & fragile. 6. They could not be read easily as script was written in different styles. 7. They were not widely used in every day life. <p style="text-align: center;">Any other relevant point (Any three points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pages 167, 168</p>	1 + 1 + 1 = 3
<p><u>OR</u></p> <p><u>To colonial administration</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A source to understand native life and customs. 2. It helped to govern Indian society with various communities and castes. 3. Novels helped to know the domestic life, dresses, religious worships etc. 4. Some of the books were translated into English by British administrators or Christian missionaries. <p><u>To Indians</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indians used the novels as a powerful medium to criticize defects what they considered in the society and to suggest remedies. 		

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. To establish relationship to its past. 3. To propagate their ideas about society. 4. It glorified the accounts of the past and helped in creating sense of national pride among the readers. 5. Novels helped in creating a sense of collective belongingness on the basis of one's language. <p>Eg. Writers like Viresalingam used the novel to propagate their ideas about society. (any other example) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page191</p>	1 ½+ 1 ½=3
16*	<p>16.1. They behaved as brave men, calm and unruffled in the face of danger. 16.2 Nehru meant that he forgot non-violence for a moment under anger.</p> <p>2. He needed to learn the lesson of non-violence from the peasants who were calm and unruffled.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page 59</p>	1+2=3
17	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative council and despite the united opposition of the Indian members. 2. It gave enormous powers to government to repress political activities. 3. It allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years. 4. Mahatma Gandhi wanted non-violence, civil disobedience against such unjust laws which could start with a hartal on 6th April. <p style="text-align: center;">Any other relevant point (Any three points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page55</p>	1+1+1=3
18*	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Art and poetry, stories and music helped to express to shape nationalist feelings. 2. Romanticism is a cultural movement sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment. 3. Romantic artists and poets focussed on emotions, intentions and intuitions and mystical feelings rather than reason and science. 4. Vernacular eg. Karol Korpinski celebrated National Struggle through operas and music. 5. Their effort created shared collective heritage, a common past as the basis of Nation. 6. German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among common people. 7. It was through folk songs, poetry and folk dances, that true spirit of the nationalism was popularized. 	

	<p>8. Language also played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments. eg. After Russian occupation, Russian Language was imposed throughout Poland, and the use of Polish Language came to be seen as a symbol of struggle against Russian dominance. Any other relevant point. (Any three points)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pages 13, 14, 15</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>OR</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The teachers and students did not blindly follow the curriculum. 2. A major protest took place in Saigon Native Girls School for showing discrimination between Vietnamese and French children. 3. Students fought against the colonial government to prevent Vietnamese from qualifying for white collar jobs. 4. While teaching Vietnamese quietly modified the text and criticized what stated in it. 5. They were inspired by patriotic feelings and thoughts . It was the duty of educated to fight for the benefit of society. 6. By 1920 students formed into various political parties for eg. Young Annan and started publishing national journals. Any other relevant point. (Any three points) <p style="text-align: right;">Page 36</p>	<p>1+1+1=3</p> <p>1+1+1=3</p>
19	<p>Britain which was the World's leading economy in the pre-war period faced a prolonged crisis.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Lost markets in India and Japan. b. To meet the war expenditure borrowed liberally from US and burdened with huge external debts. c. Production contracted and unemployment increased. 2. Many agricultural economies were also in crisis particularly the wheat producers of Eastern Europe. 3. Grain prices fell, rural incomes declined and farmers fell deeper in debt. 4. After the war the US economy resumed its strong growth. <p style="text-align: right;">Page 93</p>	<p>1+1+1+1=4</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>OR</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Many traveled from countryside to cities for possible jobs. 2. Getting a job depended on social relations. 3. Seasonality of work in many industries meant prolonged periods without work. 4. Many job seekers had to wait for service spending nights under bridges or in night shelters. 5. Wages increased with little welfare of the workers. 6. Fear of unemployment made workers hostile to the new technology 7. After 1840' building activities opened greater opportunities of employment. 8. Numbers of workers in transport Industry doubled. <p style="text-align: right;">Pages 110, 111, 112</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>OR</u></p> <p>10th January 1863, Between Paddington and Farrington street in London.</p> <p>II</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. People were afraid to travel under ground. 2. The compartments were overcrowded and polluted by smoke. 3. The atmosphere was a mixture of sulphur, coal and dust with foul fumes from the gas lamps. 4. Many felt that the iron monsters added to the mess and unhealthiness of the city. 5. Suffocation due to lack of oxygen supply and heat. <p style="text-align: center;">Any other relevant point (Any three points to be described)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pages 133, 134</p>	<p>1+1+1+1=4</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$</p> <p>1+1+1=3</p>
20	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consolidation of land holdings 2. Collectivisation 3. Abolishment of Zamindari 4. Comprehensive land development programme such as crop insurance, establishment of Grameen banks, cooperative societies. 5. Kissan Credit cards. 6. Personal Insurance Scheme 7. Weather bulletins and programmes for farmers 8. Minimum support price 9. Remunerative and procurement prices. <p style="text-align: center;">Any other relevant point (Any four points to be described)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pages 42, 43</p>	<p>1+1+1+1=4</p>

21	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expensive 2. Time consuming 3. Required to engage lawyers 4. In most purchases cash memos are not issued 5. Most purchases in the markets are small retail sales. 6. The existing laws are not very clear on the issue of compensation. 7. The rules and regulations for working of markets are often not followed. <p>Any other relevant point. (Any four points)</p> <p>Pages 86,87 1 mark each</p>	1 x 4 = 4
22*	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Money cannot buy pollution free environment. 2. It cannot ensure that you get unadulterated medicines. 3. It cannot protect you from infectious diseases. 4. Girls are not able to achieve secondary level schooling because government or society has not provided adequate facilities. 5. Money cannot provide safety, security and freedom to one's life. <p>Any other relevant point (Any four points.)</p> <p>Pages 10,11 1 mark each</p>	1 x 4 = 4
23	<p><u>Sectional Interest group</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Seeks to promote interests of particular section or group of society. 2. They represent a section of society, caste and religion. 3. Principle concern is the betterment of their members but not society in general. 4. Sometimes they represent some common general interest. <p>Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be explained)</p> <p>2 marks</p> <p><u>Public Interest Groups</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote collective rather than selective good. 2. They aim to help groups other than their own groups 3. Their concern is social justice with social equality for the entire society <p>Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be explained)</p> <p>2 marks</p> <p>Pages 64,65</p>	2+2=4
24	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. While choosing the candidates parties keep in mind the caste composition of the electorate and nominate candidates from different castes. 	

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In Government formation political parties take care that representatives of different castes and tribes find a place in it. Political parties and candidates appeal to caste sentiment to get support. Some political parties are known to favour some castes and are seen as their representatives. Universal adult franchise and the principle of one-person-one-vote compelled political leaders to mobilize and secure political support. It also brought new consciousness among the people of castes that were earlier treated as inferior and low. <p>Any other relevant point. (Any four points to be described.)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pages 51,53 1 mark each</p>	
25	<p>Those difficulties are called 'challenge' which are significant and can be overcome</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>OR</u></p> <p>Challenge is a difficulty that carries within in it an opportunity for progress and go up to a higher level than before.</p> <p><u>Foundational Challenge</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Making the transition to democracy Bringing down existing non-democratic regions keeping military away. <p><u>Challenge of expansion</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Applying the basic principle of democratic groups and various institutions Greater power to local governments. Extension of federal principle to all the units. Less and less decisions should remain outside the area of democratic control. Eg. India, US. <p><u>Deepening of democracy</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> This involved strengthening of the institutions and practices of democracy. People have different expectations from democracy in different societies. It usually means strengthening those institutions that help people's participation and control. This requires an attempt to bring down the control and influence of the rich and powerful people in making governmental decision. <p style="text-align: right;">Page 102</p>	1 x 4 = 4

Secondary School Exam.2010
Social Science
(Outside Delhi)
Marking Scheme Set(32/3)

S.No.	Expected Answers/value points	Distribution of Marks
1	<p>Germania Page 20</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>OR</u></p> <p>Henoi Page 37</p>	1 1
2.	<p>Educationist /reformer/literary figure/ novelist. Pages172/194</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>OR</u></p> <p>Indulekha Page 187</p>	1 1
3.	<p>Old Alluvial Soil/ Alluvial soil with higher concentration of konkar nodules (any one) Page 8</p>	1
4.	<p>Madhya Pradesh Page 20</p>	1
5.	<p>Kaveri</p>	1
6.	<p>Coal Page 58</p>	1
7.	<p>Carlos and Smith D both were African-American thus different from Norman who was a white, whereas all of them were athletes. Page 32</p>	1
8.	<p>1/3 rd of seats in Lok Sabha and State legislatures to be reserved for women. Page 45</p>	1
9.	<p>Tertiary sector. Page 20</p>	1
10.	<p>Commercial Banks & Co-operative societies. Page 48</p>	1
11	<p>(11.1) Tertiary Sector (11.2) Primary Sector (11.3) 1. It provides employment to a large number of people. 2. It is the base for the other sectors. 3. Agriculture is the main stay of the people. Page24.</p>	1+1+1=3

OR

(For blind candidates)

Importance of Tertiary Sectors:

1. It provides basic services.
2. Helps in the development of other sectors.
3. Increasing demand due to increase in income level.
4. Increase in I T and Communication Technology.

Any other relevant point

(Any three points)

Page 25

1+1+1=3

12

Formal Sector Loans

1. Controlled by the Government
2. Banks and Cooperatives
3. Charges low interest rates.
4. Needs collateral
5. Supervised by RBI
6. They maintain accounts and follow fair methods of collection of loans.

Informal Sector Loans

1. No organization to supervise
2. Money lenders, relatives and friends constitute this sector
3. High rate of interest.
4. They use unfair methods of loan collection and involve in malpractices
5. Accounts are not transparent.

Any other relevant point.

(Any three points of distinction)

Pages 48-49

1 ½+ 1½=3

13

1. The Belgium leaders recognized the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities through accommodation method.
2. Dutch and French speaking ministers are equal number in the Central Government.
3. Many powers of the Central Government had been given to the state government of the two regions.
4. State Governments are not subordinates to the Central Government.
5. Brussels have a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation.
6. There is a separate 'community government' elected by the people belonging to one language community no matter where they are.

Any other relevant point

(Any three points to be explained)

Pages 4,5

1+1+1=3

14

Union List ;

1. Subjects which are of national importance like defence, foreign affairs, banking and communication.
2. Union Government can alone make laws related to these subjects.

State List

1. Subjects of State and local importance are given in the list like police, trade & commerce, agricultural and irrigation.
2. State Governments alone can make laws related to those subjects.

Concurrent list:

1. It includes subjects of common interest like education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession.
Both Union and State Governments can make laws. If there is a conflict with each other, the laws made by the Union government will prevail.

Pages 16, 17

1+1+1=3

15*

- 15.1. They behaved as brave men, calm and unruffled in the face of danger.
15.2 1. Nehru meant that he forgot non-violence for a moment under anger.
2. He needed to learn the lesson of non-violence from the peasants who were calm and unruffled.

Any other relevant point

Page 59

1+2=3

16.

1. They were copied on palm leaves or on handmade papers.
2. Pages were beautifully illustrated .
3. They were pressed between wooden covers or sewn together to ensure preservation .
4. Manuscripts were available in vernacular languages.
5. Highly expensive and fragile.
6. They could not be read easily as script was written in different styles.
7. They were not widely used in every day life.

Any other relevant point

(Any three points to be explained)

Pages 167, 168

1 + 1+1 = 3

OR**To colonial administration**

1. A source to understand native life and customs.
2. It helped to govern Indian society with various communities and castes.
3. Novels helped to know the domestic life, dresses, religious worships etc.
4. Some of the books were translated into English by British administrators or Christian missionaries.

To Indians

1. Indians used the novels as a powerful medium to criticize defects what they considered in the society and to suggest remedies.
 2. To establish relationship to its past.
 3. To propagate their ideas about society.
 4. It glorified the accounts of the past and helped in creating sense of national pride among the readers.
 5. Novels helped in creating a sense of collective belongingness on the basis of one's language.
- eg. Writers like Viresalingam used the novel to propagate their ideas about society. (any other example)

Any other relevant point.

Page 191

1 ½ + 1 ½ = 3

Destruction caused during 2nd World War

1. It was fought between Axis powers and Allies.
2. Millions of people died, most of the deaths took place outside the battle field.
3. Many civilians died from war related causes.
4. Several cities were destroyed by aerial bombardment or relentless artillery attacks.
5. It caused an immense amount of economic devastation and social destruction.

Any other relevant point
(Any four points to be described)

Page 98 1+1+1+1=4

OR

The peculiarities of Indian industrial growth during the 1st world war are:

1. Till the First World War, industrial growth was slow.
2. The War created a dramatically new situation.
3. British mills were busy with war production
4. Manchester imports into India declined
5. Indian mills had a vast home market to supply
6. Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs like jute bags, cloth etc.,
7. New factories were setup and old ones ran in multiple shifts
8. Many new workers were employed and were made to work longer hours.
9. Industrial production multiplied

Any other relevant point
(Any four points to be described)

Page 121

OR

The development of Mumbai as the prime city of India:

1. Mumbai expanded rapidly in the late 19th Century.
2. Bombay became the capital of the Bombay Presidency in 1819 with the growth of trade in cotton and opium, large communities of traders and bankers as well as artisans and shopkeepers came to settle in Bombay and the city quickly expanded.
3. The establishment of textile mills led to a fresh surge in migration the first cotton textile mill in Bombay was established in 1854.
4. Bombay dominated the maritime trade of India till well into the twentieth century .
5. It was located at the junction head of two major railways.
6. Despite its massive overcrowding and difficult living conditions, Bombay appears to many as a Mayapuri, a city of dreams. Films have established in a large way to produce an image of the city as a blend of dream and reality, of slums, chawls and star bungalows.
7. By 1925, Bombay has become India's first film capital producing films for a national audience.

Any other relevant point
(Any four points to be described)

Page 141 1+1+1+1=4

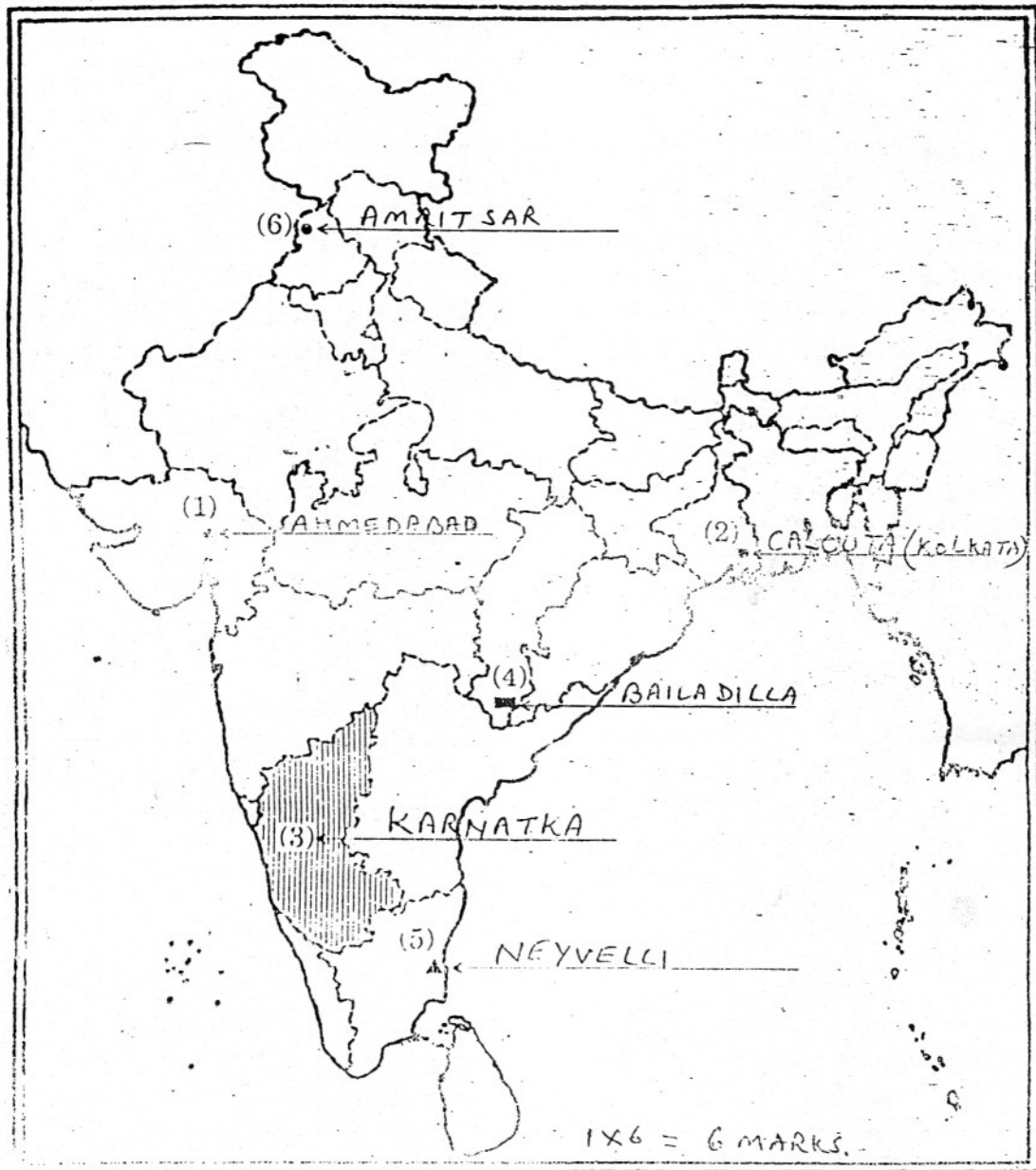
20	<p><u>TEA</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tropical and subtropical climate. 2. Deep and fertile well drained soil. 3. Soil should be rich in humus and organic matter. 4. Warm and moist frost free climate although the year. 5. Frequent showers evenly distributed throughout the year 6. Cheap & skilled labour. <p>Any other relevant point. (Any four points)</p> <p>Pages 40,41 $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$</p> <p><u>SUGARCANE</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hot and humid climate 2. Tropical and sub tropical climate 3. Temperature 21-27° C 4. Rainfall 75-100cm 5. Grown on a variety of soils 6. Irrigation is required in low rainfall region. <p>Any other relevant point. (Any four points)</p> <p>Page 41 $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$</p>	
21*	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Money cannot buy pollution free environment. 2. It cannot ensure that you get unadulterated medicines. 3. It cannot protect you from infectious diseases. 4. Girls are not able to achieve secondary level schooling because government or society has not provided adequate facilities. 5. Money cannot provide safety, security and freedom to one's life. <p>Any other relevant point (Any four points to be explained.)</p> <p>Pages 10,11 $1 \times 4 = 4$</p>	
22	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expensive 2. Time consuming 3. Required to engage lawyers 4. In most purchases cash memos are not issued. 5. Most purchases in the markets are small retail sales. 6. The existing laws are not very clear on the issue of compensation. 7. The rules and regulations for working of markets are often not followed. <p>Any other relevant point. (Any four points)</p> <p>Pages 86,87 $1 \times 4 = 4$</p>	
23	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. While choosing the candidates parties keep in mind the caste composition of the electorate and nominate candidates from different castes. 2. In Government formation political parties take care that representatives of different castes and tribes find a place in it 3. Political parties and candidates appeal to caste sentiment to get support. 	

	<p>4. Some political parties are known to favor some castes and are seen as their representatives.</p> <p>5. Universal adult franchise and the principle of one-person-one-vote Compelled political leaders to mobilize and secure political support.</p> <p>6. It also brought new consciousness among the people of castes that were earlier treated as inferior and low.</p> <p>Any other relevant point. (Any four points to be explained.)</p> <p>Pages 51,53</p>	1 x 4 = 4
24	<p><u>Sectional Interest group</u></p> <p>1. Seeks to promote interests of particular section or group of society.</p> <p>2. They represent a section of society, caste and religion.</p> <p>3. Principle concern is the betterment of their members but not society in general.</p> <p>4. Sometime they represent some common general interest.</p> <p>Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be explained)</p> <p><u>Public Interest Groups</u></p> <p>1. Promote collective rather than selective good.</p> <p>2. They aim to help groups other than their own groups</p> <p>3. Their concern is social justice with social equality for the entire society</p> <p>Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be explained)</p> <p>Pages 64,65</p>	2+2=4
25	<p>Guidelines should be kept in mind while devising ways and means for political reforms in India</p> <p><u>1. Legal Ways:</u> Carefully devised changes in law can help to discourage wrong political practices and encourage good ones. Democratic reforms are to be carried out mainly by political activities, parties, movements and politically conscious citizens.</p> <p><u>2. Effect on Politics</u> Any legal change must carefully look at what results it will have on politics. The best laws are those, which empower people to carry out democratic reforms. The right to information act is a good example.</p> <p><u>3. Importance of political practice;</u> Democratic reforms are to be brought about principally through political practices. They should increase and improve the quality of political participation by ordinary citizens.</p> <p><u>4. Who will implement</u> Any proposal for political reforms should think not only about what is a good solution but also about who will implement it and how. It finally relies on democratic movements citizens organizations and the media are likely to succeed.</p> <p>Page 108</p>	1+1+1+1=4

26*	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agro-based Industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity. 2. Agriculture supplies raw material to industries. 3. Industries supply irrigation pumps, fertilizers, machines and tools to farmers. 4. Industries made the agricultural production very efficient. <p>Any other relevant point. (Any four points.)</p> <p>1 mark each Pages 65,66</p>	1 x 4 = 4
27	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond domestic markets. 2. Producers can sell their produce not only in markets located within the country but also compete in markets located in other countries of the world. 3. For the buyers, import of goods produced in another country is one way of expanding the choice of goods beyond what is domestically produced. 4. With the opening of trade goods travel from one market to other. 5. Rise in the choice of goods in the market 6. Prices of similar goods in the two markets tend to become equal 7. Producers in the two countries now closely compete against each other even though they are separated by thousand miles.. <p>Example Ford Motors, Chinese Toys etc.</p> <p>Page59,60</p>	1+1+1+1=4
28	<p>Merits of pipe line transport.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas. 2. Solids can also be transported through pipeline in the form of slurry. 3. Refineries can be set up in interior places. 4. Fertilizer Industries and Thermal Power Plants can be set up anywhere. 5. Maintenance cost is cheap 6. It rules out transshipment losses and delay. <p>Any other relevant point. (Any four points to be explained.)</p> <p>Page85 1 mark each</p>	1 x 4 = 4
29.	<p>Identification</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ahmedabad 2. Kolkata 3. Karnataka 4. Bailadila 5. Neyveli 6. Amritsar <p>} See the attached map</p> <p><u>For Blind candidates</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dandi 2. Calcutta or Nagpur 3. Karnatka 4. River Mahanadi. 5. Vishakhapatnam 6. Amritsar & Delhi. 	6 6

Outline Map of India (Political)

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)



Outline Map of India (Political)

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)

