

**CLASS X**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)**  
**MARKING SCHEME 2018-19**

**SECTION A** **(1 X 7=7)**

**Ans 1** To define their identity and independence. **1**

Ch- 1, Nationalism in Europe, Page no. 26

**OR**

To bring the benefits of civilization to the backward people of Vietnam. **1**

Ch-2, Nationalism in Indo-China Page no. 32

**Ans. 2** **Charles Dickens** wanted to make the society aware of the terrible effects of industrialisation on people's lives and characters. **1**

History, Novels, Society and History, page no.180

**OR**

**Fears in the minds of religious authorities and monarchs -** **1**

- i. They were apprehensive of the effects that the easier access to printed word would have on people's minds.
  - ii. It was feared that there was no control over what was printed.
  - iii. Rebellious and irreligious thoughts and ideas could spread.
- (Any one to be mentioned)

History, Print culture and the modern world page no.160

**Ans. 3** Conservation of resources- afforestation, water treatment. **1**

Geography, Page No.4

**OR**

Degradation of land is a cause of worry because it can cause ecological imbalance. **1**

Geography, Page No. 6

**Ans. 4** Power sharing among different social groups like the religious and linguistic groups. **1**

Political Science, Ch-1 Power Sharing, Page No. 9

**Ans. 5** Money acts as an intermediate in the exchange process. **1**

Economics, Page No.40

**OR**

Banks use collateral as a guarantee until the loan is repaid. **1**

Economics, Page No.44

**Ans. 6** **Benefits of Joint Production:** **1**

1. MNC can provide money for additional investment.

2. MNC might bring latest technology for production. (any 1 to be mentioned)

Economics , Page No.57

Ans. 7 ISI

Economics , Page No.85

1

## SECTION B

(3 X 11=33)

- Ans. 8
- Liberalism** in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century stood for freedom for the individual and equality to all before law for the new middle classes.
  - Politically, it emphasised the concept of government by consent.
  - It stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges.  
(Any other relevant point)

History, Ch-1 The rise of Nationalism in Europe Page no. 9

OR

### Role of Ho Chi Minh

3

- Ho Chi Minh was the nationalist leader of Vietnamese communist party and formed Vietminh army and fought against Japan.
- The Democratic Republic of Vietnam was formed and he became the chairman.
- He initiated Ho Chi Minh Trail against America  
(Any other relevant point)

History Ch 2 Nationalism in Indo China page no. 47

- Ans. 9 **Print culture created the conditions within which French Revolution occurred.** 3
- Print popularized the ideas of the Enlightenment thinkers.
  - They attacked the sacred authority of the Church and the despotic powers of the state; thus, eroding the legitimacy of a social order based on tradition. Voltaire and Rousseau were widely read.
  - All values, norms and institutions were re-evaluated and discussed by a public that was inquisitive, critical and rational. Hence, new ideas of social revolution came into being.
  - By the 1780s Literature mocked the royalty and criticized their morality. This led to the growth of hostile sentiments against the monarch.

History, Ch-7 Print culture and the modern world, Page no. 162

OR

**Pariksha Guru**-The novel tells a story of the extravagance of Hindu bankers and traders. Its theme is not to adopt Western culture. It propagated the following issues which no other novel did before: 3

- It cautioned young men of well to do families about the ill effects of bad company.
- It then shows how to live a practical life that preserves traditional values in honour and dignity.
- Children are advised to read the newspaper.
- The author emphasised that modernity should be embraced without giving up middle class values.
- The novel tries to teach the reader the 'right way' to live and expects all 'sensible men' to be worldly-wise and practical, to remain rooted in the values of their own tradition and culture, and to live with dignity and honour
- In the novel we see the characters attempting to bridge two different worlds through their actions: they take to new agricultural technology, modernise trading practices, change the use of Indian languages, making them capable of transmitting both Western sciences and Indian wisdom.

(Any three to be analysed.)

History Ch 8 Novels Society and History page no.188

- Ans. 10 Problems caused by setting up of Multi-purpose projects and large dams:** **3**
- i. Regulating and damming of rivers affect their natural flow causing poor sediment flow
  - ii. Dams fragment rivers
  - iii. Difficulty for aquatic fauna to migrate
  - iv. Submergence of existing vegetation
  - v. Decomposition of soil
  - vi. Large scale displacement of local communities
- (Any three to be explained)

Geography Page No. 27

**OR**

- Possible Solutions to tackle water scarcity** **3**
- i. Rain water harvesting
  - ii. Bamboo drip irrigation system
  - iii. Avoiding wastage of water in day to day life activities
- Any other relevant point

Geography Page No. 31

- Ans. 11 A. Commercial Farming** **3**
- i. Use of higher doses of modern inputs like HYV seeds, fertilizers, etc.
  - ii. Commercialization of agriculture varies from region to another
  - iii. Plantation is also a type of commercial farming
  - iv. Use of well-developed network of transport and communication
  - v. High productivity for commercial purpose

**B. Subsistence Farming**

- i. Is practiced on small patches of land
- ii. Labour intensive farming
- iii. Use of primitive tools
- iv. Dependent on Monsoons
- v. Called as 'Slash and burn' agriculture.
- vi. Low productivity

(Any two to be mentioned in each unit)

- C. Example:** Rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab but in Odisha it is a subsistence crop.

**Geography Page No. 35**

*Note: Explanation of 2 differences – 2 marks and Example - 1 mark*

- Ans. 12 Key features of federalism :** **3**
- i. There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government.
  - ii. Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration.
  - iii. The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the constitution.

- iv. The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government. Such changes require the consent of both the levels of government.
- v. Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government. The highest court acts as an umpire if disputes arise between different levels of government in the exercise of their respective powers.

Any three to be explained.

Political Science, Ch-2 Federalism, Page No. 15

**OR**

**Major steps taken by Indian Government towards decentralization in 1992.** **3**

- i. Constitution mandate to hold regular elections to local government bodies.
- ii. Reservation of seats in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.
- iii. Reservation of at least one third of all positions for women.
- iv. Creation of an independent institution called the State Election Commission in each state to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.
- v. The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. The nature of sharing varies from state to state.

Any three to be explained.

Political Science, Ch-2 Federalism, Page No. 24

**Ans. 13 Political Expression of Social Division-** **3**

- i. This allows various disadvantaged and marginal social groups to express their grievances and get the government to attend to these.
- ii. They can voice their demand in a peaceful and constitutional manner through elections
- iii They can fight for their recognition and also to accommodate diversity.

All the points to be explained.

Political Science, Ch-3 Democracy and Diversity, Page No. 37

**Ans. 14 Democracy is a better form of government when compared with dictatorship or any other alternative form of government** because it: **3**

- i Promotes equality among citizens
- ii Enhances the dignity of the individual
- iii Improves the quality of decision making
- iv. Provides a method to resolve conflicts
- v. Allows room to correct mistakes.

Any three points to be explained

Political Science, Ch-7 Outcomes of Democracy, Page No. 90

**Ans. 15 Sustainable development** is crucial for development of a country as it: **3**

- i. Promotes use of renewable resources like solar energy, tidal energy, etc
- ii. Puts a check on over usage of resources
- iii. Promotes protection and conservation of resources for future generation

All three points to be explained.

Economics, Page No. 14-15

- Ans. 16 Formal sources of credit preferred over Informal sources of credit** because: **3**
- i. Formal sources have low cost of borrowing
  - ii. Higher Income through cheap borrowing
  - iii. No exploitation and debt trap.
  - iv. Any other relevant point
- (All three points to be explained)

Economics , Page No.49

**OR**

- Credit is a crucial element in economic development of a country** because: **3**
- i. It helps to meet the ongoing expenses of production
  - ii. It helps in increasing earnings
  - iii. It helps in completing production in time.
  - iv. Any other relevant point
- (All three points to be explained)

Economics, Page no. 43

- Ans. 17 Impact of Globalization in India:** **3**
- i. Stiff competition for local producers and manufacturers.
  - ii. No job security
  - iii. Workers are denied their fair share of benefit
  - iv. Long working hours and low wages to the worker.
  - v. Expansion of unorganized sector.
  - vi. New opportunities for IT sector
  - vii. Increase in investment and foreign trade
  - viii. Any other relevant point
- (Any three to be explained)

Economics, Page No.68-69

**OR**

- Role of MNCs in the economic development:** **3**
- i. MNCs place order for production with small producers
  - ii. MNCs are setting up partnerships with local companies.
  - iii. They are interlinking markets all over the world.
  - iv. Any other relevant point.
- (Any three to be explained)

Economics, Page No.58

- Ans. 18 Consumer Solidarity** **3**
- i. Right to the consumers – Right to information, Right to choose, Right to seek redressal, Right to represent and right to be heard.
  - ii. COPRA – a three tier judicial machinery
  - iii. Consumer forums
- (All the three points to be explained)

Economics , Page No.80-84

## SECTION C

(5 X 7 = 35)

**Ans. 19 The impact of Great Depression on Indian Economy:** **5**

- i. India's exports and imports nearly halved between 1928 and 1934.
  - ii. As agricultural prices fell sharply internationally as a result of this prices plunged in India.
  - iii. Despite of this, the colonial government refused to reduce revenue demands.
  - iv. Peasants' indebtedness increased. They used up their savings, mortgaged lands and sold their jewellery and precious metals.
  - v. India became exporter of metal
  - vi. Town dwellers found themselves better off
  - vii. Industrial investment grew
  - viii. Any other relevant point
- (To be evaluated as a whole)

History, Ch-4 The making of the global world, Page no. 96-97

**OR**

**The First world war created a dramatically new situation for the Indian industries.** **5**

- i. With the British mills busy with war production to meet the needs of the army, Manchester imports into India declined.
- ii. Indian mills had a vast home market to supply.
- iii. As the war prolonged Indian industries were called upon to supply war needs like, jute bags, cloth for army uniforms, etc
- iv. New factories were set up and old ones ran multiple shifts.
- v. Many new workers were employed and everyone worked for longer hours.
- vi. Over the war years industrial production boomed.
- vii. Manchester could never recapture its old position in the Indian market.
- viii. Cotton production collapsed and exports of cotton cloth from Britain fell dramatically. Local industries consolidated their position capturing the home market.
- ix. Any other relevant point

(To be evaluated as a whole)

History, The Age of Industrialisation Page 121 and 122.

**OR**

**City development occurred at the expense of ecology and environment** **5**

- i. Natural features were flattened out or transformed in response the growing demand for space for factories and other institutions.
- ii. Large quantities of refuse and waste products polluted water and air, while excessive noise became a feature of urban life.
- iii. Widespread use of coal in homes and industries caused serious problems.
- iv. In industrial cities like Leeds, Manchester and Bradford, hundreds of chimneys spewed black smoke
- v. People complained about the black fog which descended on their homes causing bad tempers, smoke related illnesses and dirty clothes.
- vi. Any other relevant point

(To be evaluated as a whole)

History, Work, Life and Leisure, Page 148

**Ans. 20 The reasons for the participation of various social classes and groups in Civil Disobedience Movement are as follows:** **5**

- i. **Rich peasants**- rich peasant communities like patidars of Gujrat & the jats of Uttar Pradesh joined the movement because, being producers of commercial crops they were hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices. Due to the refusal of the government to reduce the revenue demand made them fight against high revenues.
- ii. **Poor peasants**- joined the movement because they found it difficult to pay rent. They wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted.
- iii. **Business class**- they reacted against colonial policies that restricted activities because they were keen on expanding their business and for this they wanted protection against imports of foreign goods. They thought that Swaraj would cancel colonial restrictions and trade would flourish without restrictions.
- iv. **Industrial working class**- they did not participate in large numbers except in the Nagpur region. Some workers did participate in, selectively adopting some of the Gandhian programme, like boycott of foreign goods, as a part of their own movements against low wages and poor working conditions.
- v. **Women**- there were large scale participation of women in the movement. They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt, and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops. Many went to jail.

1X5=5

History, Ch-3 Nationalism in India Page no. 65-67

**OR**

**Middle classes played an important role in the Non-cooperation movement in the cities** **5**

- i. Thousands of students left the government- controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned, and lawyers gave up their legal practices.
- ii. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras.
- iii. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires.

**The movement in the cities gradually slowed down for a variety of reasons-**

- i. Khadi cloth was more expensive than mass-produced mill cloth and poor people could not afford it and therefore could not boycott mill cloth for very long.
- ii. Similarly boycotting British institutions also posed a problem as there were no alternative national institutions to fulfil the educational needs.
- iii. As a result students and teachers began trickling back to government schools and lawyers joined back work in government courts.
- iv. Any other relevant point

3+2=5

History, Ch-3 Nationalism in India, Page no. 58

**Ans. 21 Location of Jute industries in Hugli basin:**

**5**

- i. Proximity of jute producing areas.
  - ii. Inexpensive water transport.
  - iii. Good network of roadways, railways and waterways
  - iv. Abundant water for processing raw jute
  - v. Cheap labour from West Bengal and adjoining states
  - vi. Good banking, insurance and poor facilities in Kolkata.
- (Any five to be explained)

**Ans. 22 Advancement of International Trade:**

**5**

- i. Trade between two countries through sea, air or land route helps in the development of country.
- ii. No country can survive without International trade.
- iii. Export and Import are the component of Trade.
- iv. Commodities in export- agriculture and allied products, areas and minerals, gems and jewellery etc.
- v. The commodities imported to India include Petroleum and its products, precious stores, chemicals etc.

Geography, Page No. 91

**Ans. 23 Communalism can take various forms in politics:**

**5**

- i. The routinely beliefs involve religious prejudices, stereotypes of religious communities and belief in the superiority of one's religion over other religions.
- ii. A communal mind often leads to a quest for political dominance of one's own religious community.
- iii. For those belonging to majority community, this takes the form of majoritarian dominance. For those belonging to the minority community, it can take the form of a desire to form a separate political unit.
- iv. Political mobilisation on religious lines is another frequent form of communalism. This involves the use of sacred symbols, religious leaders, emotional appeal and plain fear in order to bring the followers of one religion together in the political arena.
- v. Sometimes communalism takes its most ugly form of communal violence, riots and massacre.

(Any three to be explained)

**The makers of our Constitution were aware of this challenge. That is why they chose the model of a secular state. This choice was reflected in several constitutional provisions like-**

- i. There is no official religion for the Indian state.
- ii. The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any.
- iii. The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.
- iv. At the same time, the Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities.

(Any two to be explained )

Political Science, Ch-4 Gender, Religion and Caste, Page Nos. 47-48

**Ans. 24 Situations which display lack of internal democracy within a political party –**

**5**

- i. Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings, and do not conduct internal elections regularly.
- ii. Ordinary members of the party do not get sufficient information on what happens inside the party.
- iii. They do not have the means or the connections needed to influence the decisions. As a result the leaders assume greater power to make decisions in the name of the party.
- iv. Since one or few leaders exercise paramount power in the party, those who disagree with the leadership find it difficult to continue in the party.
- v. More than loyalty to party principles and policies, personal loyalty to the leader becomes



more important.

**OR**

**Role of money and muscle power among political parties during elections –**

**5**

- i. Since parties are focussed only on winning elections, they tend to use shortcuts to win elections.
- ii. They tend to nominate those candidates who have or can raise lots of money.
- iii. Rich people and companies who give funds to the parties tend to have influence on the policies and decisions of the party.
- iv. In some cases, parties support criminals who can win elections.
- v. Democrats all over the world are worried about the increasing role of rich people and big companies in democratic politics. (with explanation)

Political Science, Ch-6 Political Parties, Page Nos. 83-84

**Ans. 25**

**Importance of Tertiary Sector :**

**5**

- i. Basic services like hospitals, educational institutions, defence, and transport are the part of tertiary sector.
- ii. Development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services
- iii. As the income level rises, tourism, shopping, private schools and professional training also expands. People start demanding more services this leads to the expansion of the tertiary sector.
- iv. Information and communication technology also play an important role in this expansion.
- v. Large number of workers are engaged in this sector, as the demand for services grow.

Economics Page No. 24-25

**SECTION D**

**(1 X 5 = 5)**

**Ans.  
26A**

- a. Amritsar
- b. Chauri Chaura

1X2 = 2

**26B**

To be located on the map

1X3=3

***The questions for Visually Impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 26. ANY FIVE to be attempted:***

**1X5 =5**

- (i) The state where the Indigo planters organized Satyagraha.-Champan-Bihar
- (ii) The state where Non- Cooperation Movement ended abruptly due to violence.-Chauri-Chaura-UP
- (iii) The state where Chhatrapati Shivaji Airport is located.- Mumbai- Maharashtra
- (iv) The state where Bhadravati Iron and Steel Plant is located.-Karnataka
- (v) The state where Rawat Bhata Nuclear Power Plant is located- Rajasthan
- (vi) Noida Software Technology Park in Uttar Pradesh
- (vii) Vijaynagar Iron and Steel Industry in Karnataka

100 km  
200 mi

QUESTION 208  
April 8

