

Marking Scheme
Class X -Social Science (087)
SET-32/1/3

SET -3

MM-80

| S.No. | Values Points | Page No. | Marks- |
|-------|--|--------------|------------------|
| | Section A Multiple Choice Question | | (20X1=20) |
| 1 | (d) I-B, II-A, III-C, IV-D | 16-P | 1 |
| 2 | (b) Secular | 37-P | 1 |
| 3 | (d) Feminists | 31- P | 1 |
| 4 | (c) Laterite soil | 9 - G | 1 |
| 5 | (c) I, II and IV | 32- G | 1 |
| 6 | (c) Non – Metallic Minerals - Limestone | 43 - G | 1 |
| 7 | (d) Jawahar Lal Nehru – Oudh Kisan Sabha | 35 - H | 1 |
| 8 | Marks to be given if the question has been attempted by the candidate. | H | 1 |
| 9 | (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation of (A). | 26 – H | 1 |
| 10 | (b) Italy | 21-H | 1 |
| 11 | (b) The difference of amount of interest between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to depositors. For visually impaired Students only (a) Reserve Bank of India | 40-E 48-E | 1 |
| 12 | (d) To mitigate the risk of loan default. | 44-E | 1 |
| 13 | (c) II and III are correct. | 4-E | 1 |
| 14 | (d) A teacher taking classes in a government school. | 30-E | 1 |
| 15 | (c) Liberalization | 64-E | 1 |
| 16 | (d) Per capita Income | 8-E | 1 |
| 17 | (c) 32,500/- | 9-E | 1 |
| 18 | (b) To create a separation of powers to prevent from authoritarianism. | 8-P | 1 |
| 19 | (b) United Kingdom | 22-H | 1 |
| 20 | (d) Ensuring Linguistic accommodation. | 20-P | 1 |

Section B

Very Short Answer Type Questions

(4X2=8)

21

(A) Suggest any two measures for the conservation of the forest.

- i. Excessive cutting down of forest trees should not be allowed by the Government to conserve forests.
- ii. More trees should be planted in the forest in place of cut down trees to conserve forests.
- iii. Paper products such as old newspapers, magazines, books and notebooks etc. should be recycled.
- iv. Laws should be implemented to save the forest.
- v. Communities should be made aware about conservations of forests.
- vi. Any other relevant point.

Any two points to be explained.

OR

(B) Suggest any two measures for the conservation of wildlife.

- i. To survey and collect all the information about wildlife, especially, their number of growth.
- ii. To protect habitat by protecting forests.
- iii. To delimit the areas of their natural habitat.
- iv. To protect wildlife from pollution and from natural hazard.
- v. In order to protect animals, many national parks, sanctuaries and biosphere reserves should be set up.
- vi. Laws should be implemented to save the wildlife.
- vii. Programmes such as Joint Forest Management should be encouraged.
- viii. Any other relevant point.

Any two points to be explained.

13-14

2X1=2

G

13-14G

2X1=2

22

“The Silk Route was a good example of vibrant pre - modern trade and the cultural link between distant parts of the world”. Explain the statement with any two examples.

- i. The Silk routes are the good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world.
- ii. The name 'silk routes points to be the importance of West –bound Chinese silk cargoes along this route.
- iii. Historians have identified several silk routes, over land and by sea, knitting together vast regions of Asia, and linking Asia with Europe and northern Africa.
- iv. They are known to have existed since before the Christian Era and thrived almost till the fifteenth century.
- v. Chinese pottery also travelled the same route, as did textiles and spices from India and Southeast Asia. In return precious metals- gold and silver- flowed from Europe.
- vi. Any other relevant point.

Any two examples to be explained

54 H

2X1=2

| 23 | <p>Explain the prudential reasons of Power Sharing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Social conflict often leads to violence and political instability. Ensures the stability of political order. Any other relevant points. <p>Any two points to be explained.</p> | 6P | 2X1=2 | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|------------------|---|--|--|-------|
| 24 | <p>Differentiate between primary and secondary sectors of economy.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="200 388 1150 884"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="200 388 617 430">Primary Sector</th> <th data-bbox="617 388 1150 430">Secondary Sector</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="200 430 617 884"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Primary sector includes production of goods by exploiting natural resources. It is also known as Agriculture and related sector. It provides the raw material to the secondary sector. For example, agriculture, dairy, fishing, forestry etc. </td> <td data-bbox="617 430 1150 884"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Secondary sector includes the activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through different ways of manufacturing. It is also known as industrial sector. It deals with production, manufacturing and processing of raw materials. For example, making sugar from sugarcane, using cotton to weave cloth. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any two points of differences to be explained.</p> | Primary Sector | Secondary Sector | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Primary sector includes production of goods by exploiting natural resources. It is also known as Agriculture and related sector. It provides the raw material to the secondary sector. For example, agriculture, dairy, fishing, forestry etc. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Secondary sector includes the activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through different ways of manufacturing. It is also known as industrial sector. It deals with production, manufacturing and processing of raw materials. For example, making sugar from sugarcane, using cotton to weave cloth. | | 2X1=2 |
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| <p>Section C</p> <p>Short Answer Type Questions</p> | | | (5X3=15) | | | | |
| 25 | <p>(A) Describe any three causes that led to the Non-Cooperation movement.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Rowlatt Act Government of India Act 1919. Jallianwala Bagh incident. Khilafat Movement. Demand of Swaraj Congress Session of 1920s Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be described.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(B) Describe any three causes of 'Civil Disobedience Movement.'</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The constituent of the Simon Commission with no Indian members. | 31-32 H | 3X1=3 | | | | |
| | | 39 H | 3X1=3 | | | | |

| | | | |
|----|---|------|-------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. The death of Lala Lajpat Rai while protesting against the Commission enraged the entire nation. iii. Oppression by the British government in response to anti Simon protest. iv. Imposition of Salt law. v. Vague offers of Lord Irwin for dominion status vi. Lahore Session of Congress (1929). vii. Demand of "Poorna Swaraj." viii. Neglecting seven demands of Gandhi. ix. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be described.</p> | | |
| 26 | <p>Suggest any three ways to protect fresh water from industrial pollution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Minimizing the use of water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages ii. Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements iii. Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds. iv. Treatment of industrial effluents can be done in three phases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Primary treatment by mechanical means. This involves screening, grinding, flocculation and sedimentation. (b) Secondary treatment by biological process (c) Tertiary treatment by biological, chemical and physical processes. This involves recycling of wastewater. v. Overdrawing of ground water reserves by industry where there is a threat to ground water resources also needs to be regulated legally. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained</p> | 78 G | 3X1=3 |
| 27 | <p>Explain any three challenges that political parties often face in their functioning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Lack of internal democracy within parties ii. Political parties do not conduct regular internal elections and do not hold meetings. iii. Dynastic Succession iv. Growing role of money and muscle power in parties v. Lack of meaningful choice to the voters vi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three challenges to be mentioned.</p> | 57P | 3X1=3 |

| | | | |
|----|---|------------|-------|
| 28 | <p>'Self-help-groups (SHGs) in rural society serve as empowering platforms towards socio –economic development. Give arguments in support of your answer.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Self –Help Groups in rural society is a way of providing loans to the poor. ii. The idea is to organize rural poor, in particular women, into small Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and pool (collect) their savings. iii. Saving per member varies from Rs 25 to Rs 100 or more, depending on the ability of the people to save. iv. Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs. v. Loan is sanctioned by the bank in the name of the group and is meant to create self-employment opportunities for the members. vi. Most of the important decisions regarding the savings and loan activities are taken by the group members. vii. The group decides the loans to be granted — the purpose, amount, interest to be charged, repayment schedule etc. viii. Any case of nonrepayment of loan by any one member is followed up seriously by other members in the group. ix. Because of this feature, banks are willing to lend to the poor women when organized in SHGs, even though they have no collateral as such. x. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p> | 50-51 E | 3X1=3 |
| 29 | <p>How is the issue of sustainability important for the development? Explain.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Sustainability is important for development because it results in protecting the people against pollution ensuring their quality of life and health. ii. Conserving the environment which is necessary for development. iii. Development can be sustained in any economy by using renewable resources such as groundwater, wind energy and solar energy. iv. Groundwater is an example of renewable resource. These resources are replenished by nature as in the case of crops and plants. However, even these resources may be overused. For example, in the case of | 14-15 E | 3X1=3 |

- groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing this resource.
- v. Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after a few years of use. We have a fixed stock on earth which cannot be replenished. Over usage of resources need to be checked
 - vi. Conservation of resources for the future generations.
 - vii. We do discover new resources that we did not know earlier. New sources in this way add to the stock. However, over time, even this will get depleted/used.
 - viii. Any other relevant point.

Any three points to be explained.

Section D

Long Answer Type Questions

(4X5=20)

30

(A) How did the ideology of liberalism affect the Europe in the early nineteenth century? Explain.

9 H

5X1=5

- i. Ideas of national unity in early-nineteenth – century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism.
- ii. Since the French Revolution, liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges.
- iii. Politically, it emphasized the concept of government by consent.
- iv. In the economic sphere, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state – imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.
- v. It also stood for constitution and representative government through Parliament.
- vi. It also stressed the inviolability of private property.
- vii. Yet, equality before the law did not necessarily stand for universal suffrage.
- viii. Any other relevant point.

Any Five points to be Explained.

OR

(B) Explain the process of formation of United Kingdom of Great Britain?

22 H

5X1=5

- i. Britain was not a nation-state prior to the 18th century. England had people of many ethnic groups such as English, Welsh, Scot and Irish with their own cultural and political traditions.
- ii. The English nation steadily grew in wealth, importance, and power and extended its influence over other nations of the islands.
- iii. In 1688, nation – state with England at its center came to be forged English parliament seized power from the monarchy.
- iv. In 1707 the Act of Union between England and Scotland led to the formation of the ‘United Kingdom of Great Britain.’
- v. England dominated Scotland and Ireland in all spheres.
- vi. British Parliament was dominated by English members.

| | | | |
|----|--|------|-------|
| | <p>vii. Thus formation of United Kingdom of Great Britain was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution. It was a long drawn process.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any Five points to be Explained.</p> | | |
| 31 | <p>(A) Analyse the advantages of Natural Gas as a source of energy.</p> <p>i. Natural Gas can be used as a domestic and industrial fuel.</p> <p>ii. It is used as fuel in power sector to generate electricity.</p> <p>iii. It is used for heating purpose in Industries.</p> <p>iv. It is used as raw material in chemical, petrochemical and fertilizer industries, as transport fuel and as cooking fuel.</p> <p>v. Natural gas is also emerging as a preferred transport fuel (CNG)</p> <p>vi. It is used as cooking fuel (PNG) at homes.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five points to be analyzed.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(B) 'Minerals generally occur in different rocks.' Examine the statement.</p> <p>i. In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals may occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints. The smaller occurrences are called veins and the larger are called lodes.</p> <p>ii. In sedimentary rocks a number of minerals occur in beds or layers.</p> <p>iii. They have been formed as a result of deposition, accumulation and concentration in horizontal strata. Example are: Coal and some forms of iron ore.</p> <p>iv. Certain minerals may occur as alluvial deposits in sands of valley floors.</p> <p>v. Base of hills. These deposits are called 'placer deposits.' For example: Gold, silver, tin and platinum are most important among such minerals.</p> <p>vi. Another mode of formation involves the decomposition of surface rocks, and the removal of soluble constituents, leaving a residual mass of weathered material containing ores. Bauxite is formed this way.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five points to be examined.</p> | 60 G | 5X1=5 |
| | | 51G | 5X1=5 |
| 32 | <p>(A) Analyse any five values of democracy.</p> <p>i. Promotes equality among citizens</p> <p>ii. Enhance the dignity of the individual</p> <p>iii. Improve the quality of decision making</p> <p>iv. Provides a method of resolve conflict</p> <p>v. Allows room to correct mistakes</p> <p>vi. Accountable, responsive and legitimate government</p> <p>vii. Reduction of inequality and poverty</p> <p>viii. Accommodation of social diversity</p> <p>ix. Dignity and freedom of the citizens</p> <p>x. Liberty</p> <p>xi. Fraternity</p> | 64 P | 5x1=5 |

- xii. Accountability
- xiii. Gender equality
- Any other relevant point.

Any five points to be analyzed

OR

(B) 'The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy.'
Justify the statement.

- (i) Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings.
 - (ii) The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy.
 - (iii) Democracies throughout the world have recognised dignity and freedom in principle.
 - (iv) Dignity and freedom of the citizens have been achieved in various degrees.
 - (v) Equal treatment of women are necessary ingredients of a democratic society.
 - (vi) Democracy has strengthened the claims of disadvantaged.
 - (vii) People have developed awareness and the ability to look critically
 - (viii) Any other relevant point
- Any five points to be justified.**

71 P

5x1=5

33

(A) Globalisation is the process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries. Explain the statement with examples.

- i. Globalisation has encouraged foreign investments.
- ii. MNCs set up production close to the markets and availability of skilled and unskilled labour at low costs.
- iii. MNCs will choose countries which have policies which enable easy operations.
- iv. MNCs set up production jointly with local companies.
- v. There is better exchange of technologies.
- vi. Globalisation has increased the interdependence between countries.
- vii. Consumers have more access to global products.
- viii. Globalisation helps the integration of markets of the countries.
- ix. It makes countries culturally rich.
- x. Sharing technology between countries benefitted human being.
- xi. Kargil foods, Reliance Industries and other MNCs are the prime examples of industries which are help to integrate the countries.
- xii. Any other relevant point.

62-63
E

5X1=5

Any five points to be explained

OR

62-63

5X1=5

(B) Improvement in technology has stimulated the globalisation process. Explain the statement with examples.

E

- i. Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalisation process.
- ii. For instance, the past fifty years have seen several improvements in transportation technology.
- iii. This has made much faster delivery of goods across long distances possible at lower costs.
- iv. Even more remarkable have been the developments in information and communication technology. In recent times, technology in the areas of telecommunications, computers, Internet has been changing rapidly.
- v. Telecommunication facilities (telegraph, telephone including mobile phones, fax) are used to contact one another around the world.
- vi. The rush of new ideas and his intelligence's easy adoption of them suggests that reading catalysis cognitive growth and encourages new perspectives and insights.
- vii. It resonates with broader themes about the power of literature and the written word to captivate, stimulate thought, and bring about intellectual transformations.
- viii. Any other relevant point.

Any five points to be explained

Section E

3X4=12

CASE BASED QUESTIONS

34

Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

29 G

1+1+2=4

FLOODS

Basic safety precautions to be taken:

- Listen to radio oblique TV for the latest weather bulletin and warning pass on the information to others.
- Make a family emergency kit which should include a portable radio public transistor, torch batteries first aid box along with essential medicines or is dry food items drinking water, match boxes and other essential item.
- Keep hurricane lamps, ropes umbrella and bamboo stick in your house. These could be useful.
- Keep your cash, jewellery, valuables and important documents etc in a safe place.

- If there is a flood move along with your family members and cattle to save play areas like relief camps centres elevated grounds where you can take shelter.
- Turn off power and gas connections before leaving your house.

During floods:

- Don't enter into flood waters it could be dangerous.
- Don't allow children to play in or near flood waters.
- Stay away from sewerage lines gutters, dreams and culverts etc.
- Be careful of snakes; snake bites are common during floods.
- Stay away from electric poles and fallen power lines to avoid electrocution.
- Don't use with electrical appliance get them check before use.
- Eat freshly cooked and dry food. Always keep your food covered.
- Use boiled and filtered drinking water.
- Keep all dreams gutters near your house clean.
- Stagnation of water can breed vector/water – borne diseases. In case of sickness, seek medical assistance.
- Use bleaching powder and lime to disinfect the surroundings.

34.1 Mention any two essential items that should be included in a 'family emergency kit.' **1/2+1/2=1**

The family emergency kit should include items such as:

- i. Portable radio/ transistors
- ii. Torch
- iii. Spare Batteries
- iv. First Aid Box
- v. Essential Medicines (such as ORS)
- vi. Essential Foods (dry food items, drinking water)
- vii. Matchboxes, Candles and other essential supplies.
- viii. Any other relevant points

Any Two

34.2 Why are the items of family emergency kit important during flood situation? **1**

These items are crucial to ensuring survival and maintaining basic necessities during flood situations.

Any Other relevant point

34.3 In case of a flood, what are the recommended actions to ensure the safety of your family and belongings? Describe any two. **2x1=2**

- i. It is recommended to move to safe areas along with your family members.
- ii. To move to safe areas such as relief camps, evacuation centers, or elevated grounds where shelter can be taken.

- iii. Additionally, individuals should turn off power and gas connections before leaving their houses to prevent potential hazards.
 - iv. Any other relevant points.
- Any two points to be described.**

35 **Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:** **24 P** **1+1+2=4**

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

This new system of local government is the largest experiment in democracy conducted anywhere in the world. There are now about 36 lakh elected representatives in the panchayats and municipalities etc all over the country. This number is bigger than the population of many countries in the world first of constitutional status for local government has helped to democracy in our country. It has also increase presentation and voice in our democracy. At the same time there are many difficulties. While elections are held regularly and enthusiastically gram sabhas are not held regularly. Most state government have not transferred significant powers to the local government resources long way from realising the ideal of self-government.

35.1 Analyse the significance of the elected representatives in the Panchayats. **1**

- i. The Large number of elected representatives in panchayats and municipalities signifies the extensive scale of the democratic experiment in India.
- ii. Large number of problems and issues are settled at the local level.
- iii. Direct participation of people in the decision making and socio-political participation process.
- iv. Any other relevant point

Any one point to be analyzed.

35.2 In what way has the representation of women in democracy influenced by Constitutional status for local government? **1**

- i. It deepens the democracy.
- ii. Constitutional status for local government has led to increased representation and voice of women in democracy.
- iii. It promotes inclusivity
- iv. It promotes gender equality.
- v. Any other relevant point.

Any one point to be analyzed.

35.3 What has been the impact of granting Constitutional status to local government on the democratic landscape of the country? Analyse any two impacts. 2X1=2

- i. Granting constitutional status to local government is described as having deepened democracy in the country.
- ii. It has also enhanced women's representation and women's participation in the democratic process.
- iii. This constitutional recognition has played a role in empowering grassroots governance.
- iv. It promotes inclusive decision – making.
- v. Solution of local societal issues at local levels
- vi. Any other relevant point.

Any two points to be explained.

36

Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

115 H

1+1+2=4

Printed Words

This is how Mercier describe the impact of the printed word and the power of reading in one of his books:
 'Anyone who had seen me reading would have compared me to a man dying of thrust who was gulping down some fresh, pure water... lightning my map with extraordinary caution, I threw myself hungry into the reading. And easy eloquence and animated carried me from one page to the next without my notation it. Of the hours in the silence of the shadows and I heard nothing. Only appeal light but still I read on. I could not even take out time to raise the wick for fear of interrupting my pleasure. How those new ideas rust into my brain! How my intelligence adopted them!'

36.1 How does the passage reflect the immersive nature of reading of Mercier? 1

- i. Reading was like, thrust of fresh pure water.
- ii. External distractions did not bother him.

- iii. Pale light even did not affects his attention.
- iv. Mercier’s description of being carried effortlessly from one page to the next by the eloquence of the text highlights the engrossing nature of his reading experience.
- v. Any other relevant points

Any one point to be explained.

36.2 Why did Mercier describe himself as a virtual writer? 1

- i. Mercier became deeply engaged with the text.
- ii. He was immersed to the creation point.
- iii. He was connected to the process of writing so intimately that he reading it and was absorbing new ideas.
- iv. Any other relevant points

Any one point to be explained.

36.3 How did reading influence Mercier’s intellectual capacity and his engagement with new concepts? Explain in any two points. 2x1=2

- i. Mercier is so deeply immersed in reading that he loses track of time and running out of oil for his lamp.
- ii. He mentions new ideas rushing into his brain and his intelligence adopting them.
- iii. New concepts fuelled his ideas and sparked his intellectual ability.
- iv. Receptiveness towards knowledge was reflected.
- v. He was ready to embrace new ideas.
- vi. He showed willingness to integrate his ideas into the understanding of world.
- vii. Any other relevant points

Any two points to be mentioned.

Section F

Map Based Questions

(2+3=5)

37 Two places ‘A’ and ‘B’ have been marked on the given Political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them:

- i. The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law.
- ii. The place where Session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927.

1
1

Please see the attached Map.

On the same Political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols:

1x3=3

- i. Hirakud – Dam
- ii. Mumbai – Software Technology Park
- iii. Raja Sansi – International Airport
- iv. Naraura – Nuclear Power Plant

Please see the attached Map.

1x5=5

Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q.NO. 37.

- i. **Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi broke Salt Law.**
Dandi
- ii. **Name the place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.**
Madras/Chennai
- iii. **Name the state where Hirkud dam is located.**
Odisha
- iv. **Name the state where Mumbai Software Technology Park is located.**
Maharashtra
- v. **Name the state where Raja Sansi International Airport is located.**
Punjab
- vi. **Name the state where Naraura Nuclear Power Plant is located.**
Uttar Pradesh

प्रश्न संख्या 37 के लिए मानचित्र

Map for Q. No. 37

