

# Marking Scheme

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - I (2015-16)  
SOCIAL SCIENCE (Class - X)

## General Instructions:

1. The Marking Scheme provides general guidelines to reduce subjectivity and maintain uniformity. The answers given in the marking scheme are the best suggested answers.
2. Marking be done as per the instructions provided in the marking scheme. (It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration).
3. Alternative methods be accepted. Proportional marks be awarded.
4. If a question is attempted twice and the candidate has not crossed any answer, only first attempt be evaluated and 'EXTRA' be written with the second attempt.
5. In case where no answers are given or answers are found wrong in this Marking Scheme, correct answers may be found and used for valuation purpose.

1	Off-set press could print up to six colours at a time.	1
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अथवा/ OR

	‘Pariksha Guru’ was the Hindi novel which reflects the inner and outer world of the newly emerging middle class.	1
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2	Subsistence farming	1
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3	<p><b>Civil Rights Movement</b> refers to a set of events and reform movements aimed at abolishing legal racial discrimination against African-Americans led by Martin Luther King Jr.</p> <p>(i) This movement practiced nonviolent methods of civil disobedience against racially discriminatory laws and practices.</p> <p>(ii) Civil Rights Movement took place between 1954-1968</p>	1
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	<p><b>The Black Power Movement</b> was a more militant anti-racist movement, advocating even violence if necessary to end racism in the US.</p> <p>(i) The black power movement emerged in 1966 and lasted till 1975.</p> <p>(ii) The black power movement was a violent one.</p> <p>(Any one difference)</p>	
4	It is an act which will bring out better outcomes reduces conflicts.	1
5	Secular	1
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The consequence have their impact on all of us than knowing boundaries. That is why the scientists, economist and others, are working together to solve issues regarding environmental degradation.</li> </ul>	1
7	<p>(i) Identify and locate industries and services where a large number of people may be employed.</p> <p>(ii) Setting up a Dal mill where pulses are grown</p> <p>(iii) Opening a cold storage for the farmers</p> <p>(iv) Vegetable or fruit processing industries may be opened</p> <p>(any one)</p>	1
8	Average Income	1

9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tarrifs were imposed on cloth import onto Britain. Consequently, the inflow of fine Indian cotton began to decline.</li> <li>The British were excluded from the tarrif, Indian textile now faced stiff competition in other international markets.</li> </ul>	3	
	<b>अथवा/ OR</b>		
	<p>(a) The first cotton mill in Bombay came up in 1854 and it went into production two years later. By 1862, four mills were at work with 94,000 spindles and 2150 looms.</p> <p>(b) Around the same time, jute mills came up in Bengal, the first being set up in 1855 and another one 7 years later in 1862.</p> <p>(c) In North India, the Elgin Mill was started in Kanpur in the 1860s and a year later the first cotton mill of Ahmadabad was set up. IV) By 1874, the first spinning and weaving mill of Madras began production.</p>	3	
	<b>अथवा/ OR</b>		
	<p>'Bombay did not experience a planned growth'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Bombay fort area was divided into two parts (i) The native town (ii) The European section.</li> <li>In the native towns, most of the Indians lived, the European section was inhabited by the 'Europeans or the whites.</li> <li>This racial pattern of inhabitation was common to all the three presidency cities of India.</li> </ul>	3	
10	<p>The role of New International Economic Order (NIEO) was to give the G-77 countries -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Real control over their natural resources.</li> <li>More developmental assistance</li> </ul>	3	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fairer prices for raw materials and better access for manufactured goods in developed countries markets.</li> </ul>	
	<b>अथवा/ OR</b>	
	<p>'Industrialization gave birth to Imperialism'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Imperialism as the ill-begotten child of industrialization.</li> <li>Other things beside, industrialization chiefly needed two things. One of them being the constant supply of raw-materials and the other is that the finished goods be sold at the same speed.</li> <li>The industrialized countries had introduced heavy import duties as protective tariffs to check the import from other countries.</li> <li>Faced with the problem of finding new markets for their products, the producer nations chose such countries where industrialization had not yet reached.</li> <li>Hence a race for bringing those areas under their effective occupation or effective influence started among the various industrialized nations.</li> <li>As a consequence, Britain, France, Germany and Japan, etc. Set up their colonies in Asia, Africa and South America etc.</li> <li>These colonies served their two purposes of being the suppliers of cheap raw materials and an easy market for their finished goods.</li> </ul> <p>(Any three)</p>	3
	<b>अथवा/ OR</b>	
	<p>'As London grew, crime became an object of widespread concern.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The police were worried about law and order, so the population of criminals was counted, their activities were watched, and their ways of life were investigated.</li> <li>Mainly poor people were criminals, they lived by stealing lead from roofs, food from shops, lump of coal, and clothes drying on hedges.</li> <li>There were some skilled criminals like cheats and tricksters, pickpockets, thieves etc.</li> </ul>	3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In an attempt to discipline the population, the authorities imposed high penalties for crime and offered work to those who considered the 'deserving poor'.</li> </ul>	
11	<p>(a) After the revolt of 1857, the attitude to freedom of the press changed. Enraged Englishmen demanded a clamp down on the native press. As vernacular newspapers became assertively nationalist, the colonial government began debating measures of stringent control. In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was passed, modelled on the Irish Press Laws.</p> <p>(b) It provided the government with extensively rights to censor reports and the editorials in the vernacular press. From now on, the government kept regular track of the vernacular newspapers published in different provinces.</p> <p>(c) When a report was judged as seditious, the newspaper was warned, and if the warning, was ignored, the press was liable to be seized and the printing machinery confiscated. Despite repressive measures, nationalist newspapers grew in numbers in all parts of India and created awareness on colonial misrule and encouraged nationalist activities</p>	3
	<b>अथवा/ OR</b>	
	<p>Terrible effects of industrialisation written in :</p> <p>(i) 'Hard Times' by Charles Dickens</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grim places full of machines</li> <li>Smoking chimneys</li> <li>Polluted river</li> <li>Human beings reduced to simple instruments of production.</li> <li>Workers were known as hands.</li> </ul> <p>(ii) 'Oliver Twist' by Charles Dickens</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Terrible urban life under industrial capitalism</li> <li>World of petty criminals</li> <li>Begging was rampant</li> <li>Life in cruel work houses</li> <li>Tale of a poor orphans</li> </ul> <p>(The one of a novel to be explained)</p>	3
12	<p>(i) Copying manuscript was an expensive business.</p> <p>(ii) It was laborious and time consuming</p> <p>(iii) Manuscripts themselves were fragile awkward to handle and could not be easily</p>	3

	carried around or read easily.	
	<b>अथवा/ OR</b>	
	<p>Many historical novels were about Marathas and the Rajputs which produced a sense of a pan-Indian belonging in Bengal. They imagined the nation to be full of adventure, heroism, romance and sacrifice. The novel allowed the colonized to give a shape to their desires.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bankim's Anandmath is a novel about a secret Hindu militia that fight Muslims to establish a Hindu kingdom. It was a novel that inspired many kinds of freedom fighters.</li> <li>• Shivaji, the hero of the novel Anguriya Binimoy (1857) written by Budhadeb Mukhopadhyaya's (1827-94) engages in many battles against clever and treacherous Aurangzeb, what gives him courage and grit is his belief that he is a nationalist fighting for the freedom of Hindus.</li> <li>• Imagining a heroic past was one way in which the novel helped in popularising the sense of belonging to a common nation. It was another way to include various classes in the novel so that they could be seen as belonging to a shared world.</li> </ul>	3
13	<p>(i) He proclaimed so because the dams would integrate development of agriculture and the village economy</p> <p>(ii) They lead to rapid industrialization</p> <p>(iii) Growth of the urban economy would accelerate</p>	3
14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To preserve the ecological diversity.</li> <li>• To preserve the support system air, water.</li> <li>• To preserve genetic diversity of plants and animals for better growth of species.</li> </ul>	3
15	<p>Rio de Janerio Summit.</p> <p>Sustainable development means development should take place without damaging the</p>	3

	environment. It also means that development in the present times should not compromise with the needs of the future generations.	
16	<p>Federalism –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- gave chance to the states to have their own government.</li> <li>- decentralisation of power.</li> <li>- interests of the states are respected and not harmed.</li> <li>- other factors.</li> </ul>	3
17	<p>Socio economic changes responsible for breaking down the old nation of caste hierarchy in India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Efforts of social reformers like Phule, Gandhi, against caste system.</li> <li>(ii) Economic development.</li> <li>(iii) Large - scale urbanisation</li> <li>(iv) Growth of literacy</li> <li>(v) Occupational mobility.</li> </ul> <p>(any three points to be explained)</p>	3
18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minority French speaking Community was rich and powerful.</li> <li>• Dutch community got the benefit of economic development and education much later which led to tensions Tension more acute in Brussels the Capitals where Dutch were in minority.</li> </ul>	3
19	Different people have different developmental goals. They may be conflicting. It may cause harm to another. For example, industrialists may want more dams to get more electricity. This may submerge the land and disrupt the lives of people who are displaced.	3

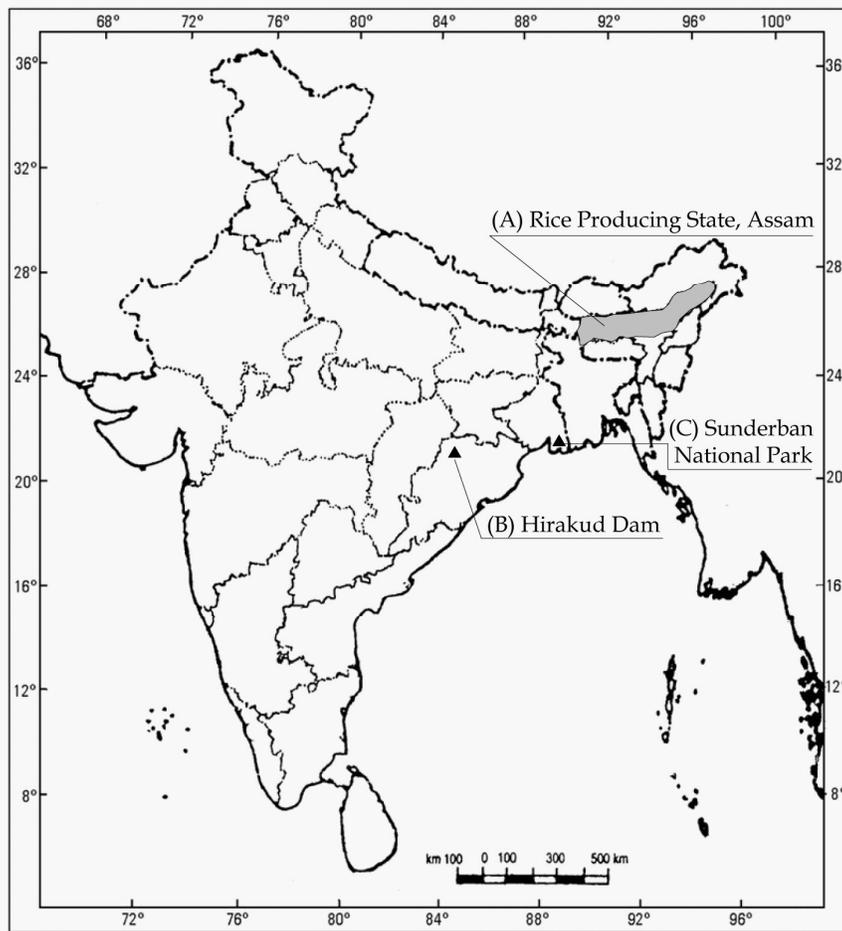
20	<p>The three sectors of economy</p> <p>(a) Primary sector : This sector forms the basis of all other products that we subsequently make. It includes dairy, fishery, forestry and above all the agriculture.</p> <p>(b) Secondary sector or industrial sector produces manufactured goods. Covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through manufacturing or industrial activities.</p> <p>(c) Tertiary or service sector : This sector is different from the first two. This sector deals with activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sector.</p>	3	
21	<p><b>Difference between final goods and intermediate goods :</b></p> <p><b>Final goods :</b> They are goods that reach the consumers for consumption. Example Biscuits</p> <p><b>Intermediate goods :</b> They are goods which are used to produce the final goods</p> <p>For example : Lets take the production of cake. It requires raw materials like that of wheat flour, sugar, egg, butter, all these goods used to produce a cake are intermediate goods and the cake is the final good.</p>	3	
22	<p>Most developing countries did not benefit from the fast growth of the western economies experienced in the 1950s and 1960s.</p> <p>Therefore, they organised themselves as a group popularly known as the Group of 77 or G-77 to demand a New International Economic Order (NIEO) for :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Actual control over their natural resources.</li> <li>• More assistance in development.</li> <li>• Fair prices for raw materials.</li> <li>• Better market for their manufactured. (To be explained)</li> </ul>	5	
	<b>अथवा/ OR</b>		
	(a) As cotton industries developed in England, industrial groups began worrying about	5	

	<p>imports from other countries.</p> <p>(b) They pressurized the government to impose import duties on cotton textiles so that Manchester goods could sell in Britain without facing any competition from outside.</p> <p>(c) In course of time, they also forced the government to put a ban on entry of India's textiles into England. Thus Indian weavers lost export market.</p> <p>(d) At the same time, industrialists persuaded the East India Company to sell British manufacturers in Indian markets as well. Exports of British cotton goods increased dramatically in the early nineteenth century. Produced by machines at lower costs, the imported cotton goods were so cheap that weavers could not easily compete with them. They were better in quality and cheaper in process than Indian textiles. They lost their domestic market.</p> <p>(e) By the 1860s, weavers faced a new problem. they could not get sufficient supply of raw cotton of good quality. When the American Civil War broke out and cotton supplies from the US were cut off, Britain turned to India. As raw cotton exports from India increased, the price of raw cotton shot up. Weavers in India were starved of supplies and forced to buy raw cotton at exorbitant prices. In this situation weavers couldn't pay.</p>	
	<b>अथवा/ OR</b>	
	<p><u>The Gods were wonderstruck by :</u></p> <p>(i) Train travel, large ships on the river Ganges, factories belching smoke, bridges and monuments.</p> <p>(ii) A dazzling array of shops selling a wide range commodities.</p> <p>(iii) Museum and a High Court.</p> <p><u>They were dismayed by :</u></p> <p>(iv) Anti-social elements, poor quality of housing, cheating and poverty.</p> <p>(v) Caste, religious and gender biases.</p> <p>(vi) All social distinctions that appeared to be natural and normal seemed to be breaking down. (Any five points to be elaborated)</p>	5
23	<p>(i) Early Bengali novels lived in two worlds; based on historical events. Some of them depicted the inner world of domestic life in contemporary settings.</p> <p>(ii) Domestic novels frequently dealt with the social problems and romantic relationships.</p> <p>(iii) While the elite of Calcutta patronized public form of entertainment such as Kabirlarai, the new bhadralok preferred reading novels in private or in select groups.</p>	5

	<p>(iv) Bankim Chandra wrote his first novel Durgeshnandini (1865)</p> <p>(v) The prose style became a new object of enjoyment. Initially the colloquial style used in Bengali novels was associated with urban life. (Points to be explained)</p>	
	<b>अथवा/ OR</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indulekha was a beautiful women, intelligent, talented educated in English and Sanskrit.</li> <li>• Madhavan was an English educated Nayar boy who dressed in western clothes but still kept a long tuft of hair as tradition.</li> <li>• Indulekha refused to marry foolish landlord from higher caste and chose to marry Madhavan of lower caste.</li> <li>• These characters depicted how the young generation could strike a balance between tradition and western culture.</li> <li>• It also highlighted the significance of education over caste.</li> </ul> <p>(Points to be explained)</p>	5
24	<p>Land degradation refers to depletion of land due to faulty agricultural practices, overgrazing, deforestation, mining etc.</p> <p>Degradation due to : States</p> <p>(i) Mining Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa</p> <p>(ii) Overgrazing Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh</p>	5
25	<p>The availibility of water resources varies over space and time, mainly due to the variations in seasonal and annual precipitation, but water scarcity is mainly caused due to.</p> <p>(1) Over exploitation</p> <p>(2) Excessive use</p> <p>(3) Unequal access of water among different social groups.</p> <p>(4) It can be the outcome of the large growing population and consequent greater</p>	5

	<p>demands for water. (for domestic use and for production of food.)</p> <p>(5) Ever increasing number of industries exert pressure on existing freshwater resources. As these industries require power to run them and much of this energy comes from hydroelectric power (approx.22% of the total energy produced.)</p> <p>(6) Urbansiation and urban lifestyles require added water and energy resources which has further aggravated the problem.</p> <p>(7) This scarcity is also due to the bad quality of water, which is due to domestic and industrial wastes.</p>	
26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Coming Together Federation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Independent states coming together on their own to form a bigger unit.</li> <li>(ii) All the states have equal power and are strong.</li> <li>(iii) By pooling sovereignty and retaining identity, they increase their security.</li> <li>(iv) U.S. A, Switzerland, Australia.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Holding Together Federation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Large country decides to divide its power between states and the centre.</li> <li>(ii) Central government tends to be more powerful.</li> <li>(iii) Federating units have unequal power.</li> <li>(iv) India, Spain, Belgium.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>India comes under 'Holding together federation'.</p>	5
27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The three factors are : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) How people perceive their identities.</li> <li>(ii) How the political leaders raise the demands of any community.</li> <li>(iii) How the Government reacts to the demands of the different groups.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The outcome of politics of social divisions depends on how political leaders raise the demands of any community. It is easier to accommodate demands that are within the constitutional framework and are not at the cost of another community.</li> </ul>	5

	<p><b>Example :</b> The demand for only Sinhala was at the cost of the interest of Tamil community in Sri Lanka.</p> <p>Or any other relevant reason.</p>	
28	<p>Human development index is the cumulative measurement of the overall development of the people of a country. It was prepared by the United Nation Development Organization and it is published by UNDP.</p> <p>The basic components of human development index are as follows :</p> <p>(a) Life expectancy at birth - It denotes average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth. It is measured in terms of life expectancy in years.</p> <p>(b) Literacy-It is measured by gross enrolment ratio for three levels means enrolment ratio for primary school, secondary school and higher education beyond secondary school.</p> <p>Per capita income- It is calculated in dollars for all countries so that it can be compared. It is also done in a way so that every dollar would buy the same amount of goods and services in any country.</p>	5
29	<p>Areas where the government must spend</p> <p>(i) Providing health and education facilities</p> <p>(ii) Providing proper food to tackle the problem of malnourishment</p> <p>(iii) Government also needs to pay attention to the aspects of human development.</p> <p>(iv) Availability of safe drinking water</p> <p>(v) Housing facilities</p> <p>(vi) To take care of ignored regions to bring balanced growth development</p> <p>Or any other relevant area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Since the private sector is not paying full attention in these areas, it becomes the duty of the government to spend in these areas.</li> </ul>	5



**Note:**The following questions are for the visually impaired

candidates only :

- (30.1) Sunderban National Park situated in West Bengal
- (30.2) On river Mahanadi
- (30.3) Forest and Mountainous soil is found in extreme North of India

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