

Marking Scheme

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - I (2016-17)
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.

1a	Diamond Sutra	1
	अथवा/ OR	
1b	Madhavan	1
2	Black Soils	1
3	In Northern Ireland, people are predominantly Christian but divided between Catholic and Protestants. Class and religion overlap with each other. If you are Catholic, you are also more likely to be poor, and you suffer. The result is that Catholics and Protestants have conflicts in Northern Ireland.	1
4	Official language of the concerned state which is mostly the regional language.	1
5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Power can also be shared among different political parties, pressure groups and movements. 2. In India the citizens have freedom to choose among various contenders and power. This takes the form of competition among different parties. Such competition ensures that power does not remain on one hand. 3. Power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups. Sometimes this kind of sharing can be direct, when two or more parties form an alliance to contest elections and form a coalition government. 4. In a democracy, Power can also be shared by different pressure groups and movements such associations of traders, businessman, industrialists, farmers and industrial workers etc. 5. These pressure groups share power either through participation in government committees or bringing influence on the decision-making process of the government. <p>(Any one)</p>	1
6	Those activities which are concerned with earning an income for livelihood	1
7	providing services to the people	1
8	Literacy Rate measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group.	1
9a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traders and travelers introduced new crops to the lands they traveled. • It is believed that noodles traveled west from China to become spaghetti. 	3

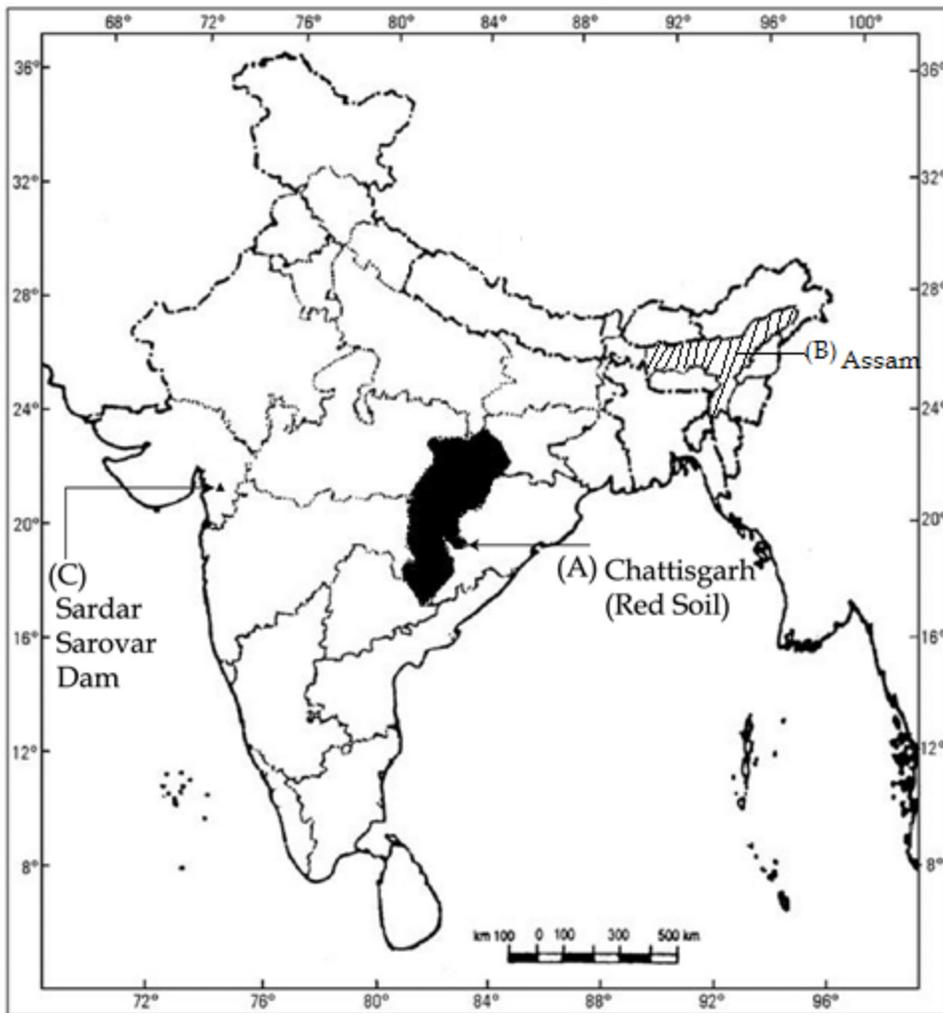
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arabs traders took pasta to 5th century Sicily, as island now in Italy. Many of our common foods such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize tomatoes, chillies, sweet potatoes and so on were not known to our ancestors. 	
	अथवा/ OR	
9b	<p>(a) Before the age of machine industries, silk and cotton goods from India dominated the international market in textiles. Coarser cotton was produced in many countries, but the finer varieties often came from India. Armenian and Persian merchants took the goods from Punjab to Afghanistan, eastern Persia and Central Asia.</p> <p>(b) Bales of fine textiles were carried on camel back via the North West frontier, through mountain passes and across deserts.</p> <p>(c) A vibrant sea trade operated through the main pre-colonial ports. Surat on the Gujarat coast connected India to the Gulf and Red Sea Ports; Masulipatnam on the Coromandel Coast and Hooghly in Bengal had trade links with Southeast Asian ports.</p>	3
	अथवा/ OR	
9c	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green the open spaces, reduced pollution and landscape the city. Large blocks of apartments were built in the city like Berlin and New York which had the similar housing problems. Rent control was introduced in Britain during the 1st World War to ease the impact of a severe housing shortage. 	3
10a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rinderpest was carried by infected cattle imported from British Asia to feed the Italian soldiers invading Eritrea in East Africa in the 1880s. It reached the Cape Town five years later and killed 90 percent of the cattle. Rinderpest had a terrifying impact on people's livelihoods and local economy. 	3
	अथवा/ OR	
10b	<p>Effects of industrialization on 18th century agriculture Effects of industrialization on Agriculture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With Industrialization grew the demand for raw-materials so rapidly that it forced the cultivators to adopt new methods to ensure more production. New machines were invented for digging the soil, sowing seeds, reaping the harvest and thrashing the corn. New crops were sown and chemical fertilizers were developed for a bumper harvest. Means of irrigation were improved and new breeds of farm cattle were developed. These and several other techniques ensured more food for the growing population and more raw material for the growing industries. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three)</p>	3
	अथवा/ OR	
10c	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attempts were made to decongest localities, green the open spaces, reduce pollution and landscape the city. Large blocks of apartments were built in the city like Berlin and New York which had the similar housing problems. Rent control was introduced in Britain during the 1st World War to ease the impact of a severe housing shortage. 	3
11a	<p>(a) Rashundari Debi - In East Bengal, Rashundari Debi, a young married girl in a very orthodox household, learnt to read in the secrecy of her kitchen. Later she wrote her autobiography, Amar Jiban which was published in 1876. It was the first full length</p>	3

	<p>autobiography published in the Bengali language.</p> <p>(b) Kailashbashini Debi-Social reforms and novels had already create a great interest in women's lives and emotions, there was also an interest in what women would have to say about their own lives. From the 1860s, a few Bengali women like Kailashbashini Debi wrote books highlighting the experiences of women-about how women were imprisoned at home, kept in ignorance, forced to do hard domestic labour and treated unjustly by the very people they served.</p> <p>(c) Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabi-in 1880s, in present day Maharashtra, Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabai wrote with passionate anger about the miserable lives of upper-caste Hindu women, especially widows.</p>	
	अथवा/ OR	
11b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Novels produced a number of common interests among their scattered and varied readers. • Novels helped to develop a sense of collective identity and feeling of familiarity. • Novels were generally about the everyday life of common people. (Points to be explained) 	3
12a	<p>Drawbacks of manuscripts :</p> <p>(i) Manuscripts were highly expensive and fragile.</p> <p>(ii) They could not be read easily as the script was written in different styles.</p> <p>(iii) They could not be carried around easily.</p> <p>(iv) Copying manuscripts was laborious and time-consuming business. (Any three points to be elaborated)</p>	3
	अथवा/ OR	
12b	<p>(a) The novels of Jane Austen give us a glimpse of the world of women in genteel rural society in early -nineteenth-century Britain.</p> <p>(b) They make us think about a society which encouraged women to look for 'good' marriages and find wealthy or propertied husbands.</p> <p>(c) The first sentence of Jane Austen's <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> states : 'It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of wife.' This observation allows us to see the behaviour of the main characters, who are preoccupied with marriage and money, as typifying Austen's society.</p>	3
13	<p>Land resources are used for the following proposes :</p> <p>(i) Forests</p> <p>(ii) For non agricultural uses such as buildings, roads and factories.</p> <p>(iii) For permanent pastures and grazing land.</p> <p>(iv) For agricultural purposes.</p>	3
14	<p>(1) The Himalayan Yew is a medicinal plant found in various parts of Himachal Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh.</p> <p>(2) A chemical compound called 'taxol' is extracted from the bark, needles, twigs and roots of this tree, and it has been successfully used to treat some cancers - the drug is now the biggest selling anti-cancer drug in the world.</p> <p>(3) The species is under great threat due to over-exploitation In the last one decade, thousands of new trees have dried up in various parts of Himachal Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh.</p>	3
15	<p>(i) Regulating and damming of rivers affect their natural flow causing poor sediment</p>	3

	<p>flow and excessive sedimentation.</p> <p>(ii) Dams also fragment rivers making it difficult for aquatic fauna to migrate.</p> <p>(iii) Construction of dams faces resistance due to the large scale displacement of local communities.</p>	
16	<p>(i) To give respect to different religions.</p> <p>(ii) To help the different groups to share the feelings and festivals of the others.</p> <p>(iii) Right to freedom of religion is protected. Any other reason may be forwarded by the candidate.</p>	3
17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People belonging to different social groups share differences and similarities cutting across boundaries of their groups. • An atheist and religious person may work together for a social cause, forgetting their religious differences. <p>Similarly, in the instance given in the book, Carols and Smith were African -American. Thus, similar but were different from Norman who was white but they were similar in other ways that is they all were athletes and all stood against racial discrimination.</p>	3
18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power is shared among the three organs : Legislature, Executive and Judiciary. • It allows different organs placed at the same level to exercise different powers. • Each organ has its own powers and can also check the powers of other organs. • So, there is a check and balance of power among the organs. <p>(Any three points of the above.)</p>	3
19	<p>Other goals :</p> <p>(a) Equal treatment</p> <p>(b) Freedom</p> <p>(c) Security</p> <p>(d) Dignity</p> <p>(e) Or any other relevant point (Any three to be explained)</p>	3
20	<p>(i) G.D.P stands for Gross Domestic Product.</p> <p>(ii) The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year.</p> <p>(iii) The value of the final good (for eg a packet of biscuits) is only used to calculate GDP because the value of the intermediate goods i.e (flour/sugar) is included in the final good.</p>	3
21	<p>Landless labour, small and marginal farmers, share cropper and artisans come under this category. Their working conditions are poor. Jobs are not secured, they are also low paid, landless labourer do not have work through the year.</p> <p>They can be protected by</p> <p>(i) Adequate facility for timely delivery of seeds agricultural inputs, credit, storage facilities and marketing outlets.</p> <p>(ii) Protect against social discrimination regular and fair wages etc thus both economic and social development.</p> <p>To be assessed as a whole</p>	3
22a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By globalization we mean increasing integration between different economies of the world. This is achieved with removal of barriers on free flow of goods, services and capital between nations. • Attractive destinations for investment by foreign MNCs competing. • Trying to capture world markets. • Stimulated world trade and capital flows. 	5

	अथवा/ OR	
22b	<p>Four processes :</p> <p>(i) Cotton and metal as dynamic industries of Britain</p> <p>(ii) Dynamic domestic units</p> <p>(iii) Small innovations as the basis of non-mechanised sector</p> <p>(iv) New technologies well expensive</p>	5
	अथवा/ OR	
22c	<p>(i) Ties between members of household loosened.</p> <p>(ii) The institution of marriage tended to break down in the working class.</p> <p>(iii) The women of upper and middle classes faced even higher level of isolation.</p> <p>(iv) The lives became comparatively easier by employing domestic maids who worked on low wages.</p> <p>(v) Women who worked for wages had some control over their lives, particularly among the lower social classes.</p> <p>(vi) Family as an institution started breaking down which was not a good sign. (Any five points to be elaborated)</p>	5
23a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liberal husbands and fathers began educating their women folk at home and sent them to schools. • Conservative Hindus believed that a literate girl would be widowed. • Muslims feared that educated women would be corrupted by reading romantic books. • Kailashbhashini Debi wrote books highlighting the plight of women. • She described experiences of women being imprisoned at home, kept in ignorance, forced to do hard domestic labour. <p>(Points to be explained)</p>	5
	अथवा/ OR	
23b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Characters of Munshi Premchand's novels were drawn from all levels of the society. • His works are a serious reflection of the lives of ordinary people and social issues. • Novels looked towards the future without forgetting the importance of the past. • Community based on democratic values,-eg. <i>Rangbhoomi</i> • <i>Godan</i>-Best known work and an epic on Indian peasantry. <p>(Points to be explained)</p>	5
24	<p>Two geographical conditions for the growth of maize crop in India :</p> <p>(i) It requires temperature between 21°C to 27°C</p> <p>(ii) It grows well in old alluvial soil</p> <p>Factors responsible for the increased production of maize are :</p> <p>(a) use of HYV seeds</p> <p>(b) fertilizers</p> <p>(c) irrigation</p>	5
25	<p>Methods of Forest Conservation :</p> <p>(i) The cutting of trees in the forests must be stopped at all costs. Govt. has taken various steps in this direction.</p> <p>(ii) People have started movements like the 'Chipko Movement' to check the careless felling of trees in the forest.</p> <p>(iii) Functions like 'Vanamahotsavas' should be celebrated everywhere and everytime new trees should be planted.</p>	5

	(iv) Awareness through mass media should be created. Or any other relevant point.	
26	<p>The following provisions made by the Constitutional Amendments of 1992 make the local governments powerful :</p> <p>(i) It is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections.</p> <p>(ii) Seats are reserved in elected bodies for SC, ST and OBC's.</p> <p>(iii) 1/3 of all positions are reserved for women.</p> <p>(iv) An independent institution called the State Election Commission has been created.</p> <p>(v) State governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies</p>	5
27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Indian society gender division tends to be understood as natural and unchangeable. It is based on social expectation and stereo types. This attitude leads to sexual division of labour that is boys and girls are brought up to believe that, the main responsibility of women is house work and bringing up children where other works are to be done by men. The result of this division of labour is that though the women constitute almost half the population, their role in public life is minimal. <p>Political expression and political mobilization on this question helped to improve women's role in public life. We now find women working as scientists, doctors, engineers, teachers etc. Now with lot of efforts 33% seats are reserved for women in local bodies and very soon this is going to be implemented in National Legislation also.</p>	5
28	<p>Human Development Index (HDI) is designed to measure economic development depending on the education level of the people, their health status and per capita income. UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) prepares the comparative list ranking each country.</p> <p>The four indicators are :</p> <p>(a) Per capita income</p> <p>(b) Life expectancy at birth</p> <p>(c) Literacy rate for 15 + years population</p> <p>(d) Body Mass Index (BMI)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Per Capita Income :</u> It indicates that if the per capita income is higher, the country will be more developed. It has more purchasing power, more money to invest, more money to spend and so, it adds to developments. 	5
29	<p>(i) Under NREGA 2005, all those who are able to, and are in need of work have been guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the govt.</p> <p>(ii) If the govt. fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowances to the people.</p> <p>(iii) The types of work that would in future help to increase the production from land will be given preference under the Act. (Or any other provision.)</p>	5



Note:The following questions are for the visually impaired candidates only :

- (30.1) Assam
- (30.2) Sardar Sarovar Dam is located on river Narmada
- (30.3) Black soil is found in western Madhya Pradesh

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