

Marking Scheme — Social Science

General Instructions:

1. The Marking Scheme provides general guidelines to reduce subjectivity in the marking. The answers given in the Marking Scheme are suggested answers. The content is thus indicative. If a student has given any other answer which is different from the one given in the Marking Scheme but conveys the meaning, such answers should be given full weightage.
2. Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed.
3. If a question has parts, please award marks in the right hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totalled up and written in the left hand margin and circled.
4. If a question does not have any parts, marks be awarded in the left-hand margin.
5. If a child has attempted an extra choice question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.
6. First 16 Questions are of MCQ type. The examinee should answer the correct option as A, B, C, or D. Even if he/she writes the answer in words that should also be given full weightage.
7. Except for questions which require recall of information, the responses of students should be evaluated in terms of the understanding that they reflect. Listing down of points without any explanation may not be proper indication of the examinee's understanding.
8. A mere listing of a large number of points should not be seen as a better answer than fewer points well explained. The answers of the latter type should be given credit.
9. Reference to the page number of the prescribed text books has been given for various questions. This is for the information of the examiners and a reading of these pages of the text books may be useful in assessing the answer scripts. Page number in the Marking Scheme refers to the N.C.E.R.T. books (latest edition).
10. A full scale of marks 0 to 80 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
11. Separate Marking Scheme for each has been given.

Specific Instructions

12. The Marking Scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are only guidelines and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the marks should be awarded accordingly.
13. Some of the questions may relate to higher order thinking ability/skills (HOTS). These questions have been indicated separately by putting * on the question number. These questions are to be evaluated carefully and the students' understanding/analytical ability may be judged.

QUESTION PAPER CODE 32/1/1

1.	(B)	Page 22	1
	Or		
	(A)	Page 43	1
2.	(D)	Page 10	1
	Or		
	(C)	Page 43	1
3.	(B)	Page 62	1
4.	(C)	Page 60	1
5.	(C)	Page 52	1
6.	(C)	Page 56	1
7.	(B)	Page 70	1
8.	(C)	Page 90	1
9.	(A)	Page 64	1
10.	(B)	Page 58	1
11.	(A)	Page 80	1
12.	(B)	Page 102	1
13.	(D)	Page 42	1

14.	(B)	Page 40	1
15.	(C)	Page 62	1
16.	(B)	Page 84	1

17. Beliefs of Conservatives

1. Conservatives believed that established traditional institutions of state and society like the monarchy, the church, social hierarchies, property and the family should be preserved.
2. Most conservatives did not propose return to society of pre-revolutionary days.
3. They believed that modernisation could strengthen traditional institutions.
4. A modern army, efficient bureaucracy, dynamic economy, abolition of feudalism and seldom could strengthen autocratic monarchies of Europe.
5. An other relevant point.
(Any three points to be explained).

Page 10 $3 \times 1 = 3$

OR

Features of 'go east movement' in Vietnam.

1. In 1907-08, 300 Vietnamese students went to Japan to acquire modern education.
2. The primary objective for many was to drive out the French from Vietnam, overthrow the puppet emperor and re-establish the Nguyen dynasty.
3. These nationalists looked for foreign arms and help.
4. Vietnamese students established Restoration Society in Tokyo.
5. Any other relevant point.
(Any three points to be explained.)

Page 42 $3 \times 1 = 3$

18. The new economic situation created in India by the First World War:

1. Huge increase in defence expenditure financed by War loans.
2. Increase in taxes.
3. Raise of custom loans.
4. Introduction of income tax.

5. Increase in prices leading to extreme hardship for the common people.
6. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained)

Page 54

3 × 1 = 3

19*. Energy is an indispensable requirement of our modern life.

1. It is needed to cook.
2. To provide light and heat.
3. To propel vehicles.
4. To run machinery in industries.
5. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained)

Page 58

3 × 1 = 3

20*. Unique position of textile industry in Indian economy

1. It contributes significantly to industrial production (14%)
2. Second largest after agriculture in employment generation (35 million persons)
3. Contributes to foreign exchange earnings (about 24.6%)
4. Contributes 4% towards GDP
5. Only industry which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain.
6. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained)

Page 67

3 × 1 = 3

21. Reasons for sugar mills shifting towards Southern & Western states.

1. Sucrose content in sugarcane is higher than the northern states.
2. The cooler climate ensures a longer crushing season.
3. The cooperative sector is more successful in these states.
6. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained)

Page 71

3 × 1 = 3

22. Influence of pressure groups on politics.

1. Gain public support and sympathy for their goal.
2. Organise protest activities like strikes.

3. Employ professional lobbyists and expensive advertisement.
4. Organise meetings, file petitions and influence media.
5. Participate in official bodies and committees that offer advice to the govt.
6. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained)

Page 66-67

3 × 1 = 3

23*. Transparency of democratic government.

1. It is accountable to the citizens and responsive to the needs and expectations to the citizens.
2. It brings legitimacy as it ensures that decision making is based on norms and procedures.
3. It develops mechanisms for citizens to hold the government accountable and mechanism for citizens to take part in decision making.
4. Right to Information Act.
5. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained)

Page 91-92

3 × 1 = 3

24. Characteristics of democracy

1. Promotes equality among citizens.
2. It enhances the dignity of the individual.
3. Improves the quality of decision making.
4. Provides a method to resolve conflicts.
5. Allows rooms to correct mistakes.
6. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained)

Page 90

3 × 1 = 3

25*. Laws that seek to be something are not successful

Many states in India banned people who have more than two children from contesting in panchayat election. This lead to denial of democratic opportunity to the poor and women. Laws that seek to ban something are generally not very successful.

(Any three points to be explained)

Page 108

3 × 1 = 3

26. Condition that determines MNC's setting up production in other countries.

1. Proximity to the market.
 2. Availability of labour at low cost.
 3. Government policies.
 4. Availability of infrastructure.
 5. Any other relevant point.
- (Any three points to be explained)

Page 57 $3 \times 1 = 3$

27. Role of government in making Globalisation fair.

1. Government must protect the interests not only of the rich and powerful but of all the people in the country.
 2. They must ensure that labour laws are properly implemented and workers get their rights.
 3. Support small producers till they become strong enough to compete e.g. by using trade barriers.
 4. It can align with other developing countries to fight domination of developed countries in WTO.
 5. Any other relevant point.
- (Any three points to be explained)

Page 70 $3 \times 1 = 3$

28. Standardization of products

Measures taken by the government to protect the consumers from lack of quality and varying standard of goods (1 mark)

1. ISI/BIS
2. Agmark
3. Hallmark

(Any two points to be explained)

2 marks
Page 85 $1 + 2 = 3$

29. Advantages of RTI

1. Compensation and replacement.
2. Action against malpractices by the shopkeepers.

3. Facility to protest and campaign on manipulation of prices.
4. Right to information about government processes.
5. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained)

Page 80

3 × 1 = 3

30. Economic hardship faced by Europe.

1. There was an enormous increase in population all over Europe. In most countries there were more job seekers than employment.
2. Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums.
3. Small producers faced competition from import to cheap machine made goods from England, where industrialization was more advanced.
4. In those regions where aristocracy was in power, peasants struggled under burden of feudal dues and obligations.
5. The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country.
6. Any other relevant point.

(Any four points to be explained)

Page 15

4 × 1 = 4

OR

Views of Paul Bernard.

1. Paul Bernard believed that economy of colonies needed to be developed.
2. Bernard suggested that there were several barriers to economic growth in Vietnam – high population, low agriculture productivity and indebtedness.
3. To reduce rural poverty and increase agriculture productivity, it was necessary to carry out land reforms as Japan had done.
4. If the economy and the standard of living improved they would buy more goods and there would be expansion of market.
5. As in Japan industrialization was necessary to create jobs.
6. Any other relevant point.

(Any four points to be explained)

Page 33

4 × 1 = 4

31*. Cultural processes.

1. Images of Bharat Mata and devotion to her seen as evidence of nationalism.
2. Images of Bharat Mata painted by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.
3. Images of Bharat Mata painted by Rabanindranath Tagore.
4. Hymns like 'Vande mataram' in Anandmath created nationalist feeling during Swadeshi movement.
5. Nationalism created through folklore-Rabindranath Tagore.
6. In south Natesa Shastri published compilation of Tamil folk tales 'The folklore of Southern India'.
7. Nationalism inspired by flags.
8. History reinterpreted to instill a sense of pride in the nation.
9. Any other relevant point.

(Any four points to be explained)

Page 71

4 × 1 = 4

32. Advantages of air transport

1. Air transport provides the fastest, most comfortable mode of transport.
2. Best for remote, inaccessible and hostile areas.
3. Facilitates fast transportation of perishable goods and stimulates their trade.
4. It helps in developing country's economy through tourism.
5. Plays a vital role during natural and manmade calamities.
6. Any other relevant point.

(Any four points to be explained)

Page 88

4 × 1 = 4

33. Suggestions to reform political parties

1. A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties.
2. It should be compulsory for parties to give at least 1/3 tickets to women candidates.
3. There should be state funding of elections. Government should give money to parties for elections.

4. Public participation in the political process.
 5. Any other relevant point.
- (Any four points to be explained)

Page 86 4 × 1 = 4

34. Advantages of Self Help Group

1. Members meet and save money regularly according to their ability.
 2. Saves the group from the debt trap.
 3. Members can take loans at low rate of interest.
 4. After a year or two with regular savings they can avail loan for self-employment from the bank.
 5. It overcomes the problems of lack of collateral to take formal loans.
 6. Help the women to become financially self-reliant, discuss and act on variety of social issues.
 6. Any other relevant point.
- (Any four points to be explained)

Page 50 4 × 1 = 4

35. Map attached

For the BLIND CANDIDATES

(35.1) Nagpur

(35.2) Ahmedabad

2 × 1 = 2

36. Map attached

For the BLIND CANDIDATES

(36.1) Kanniyakumari

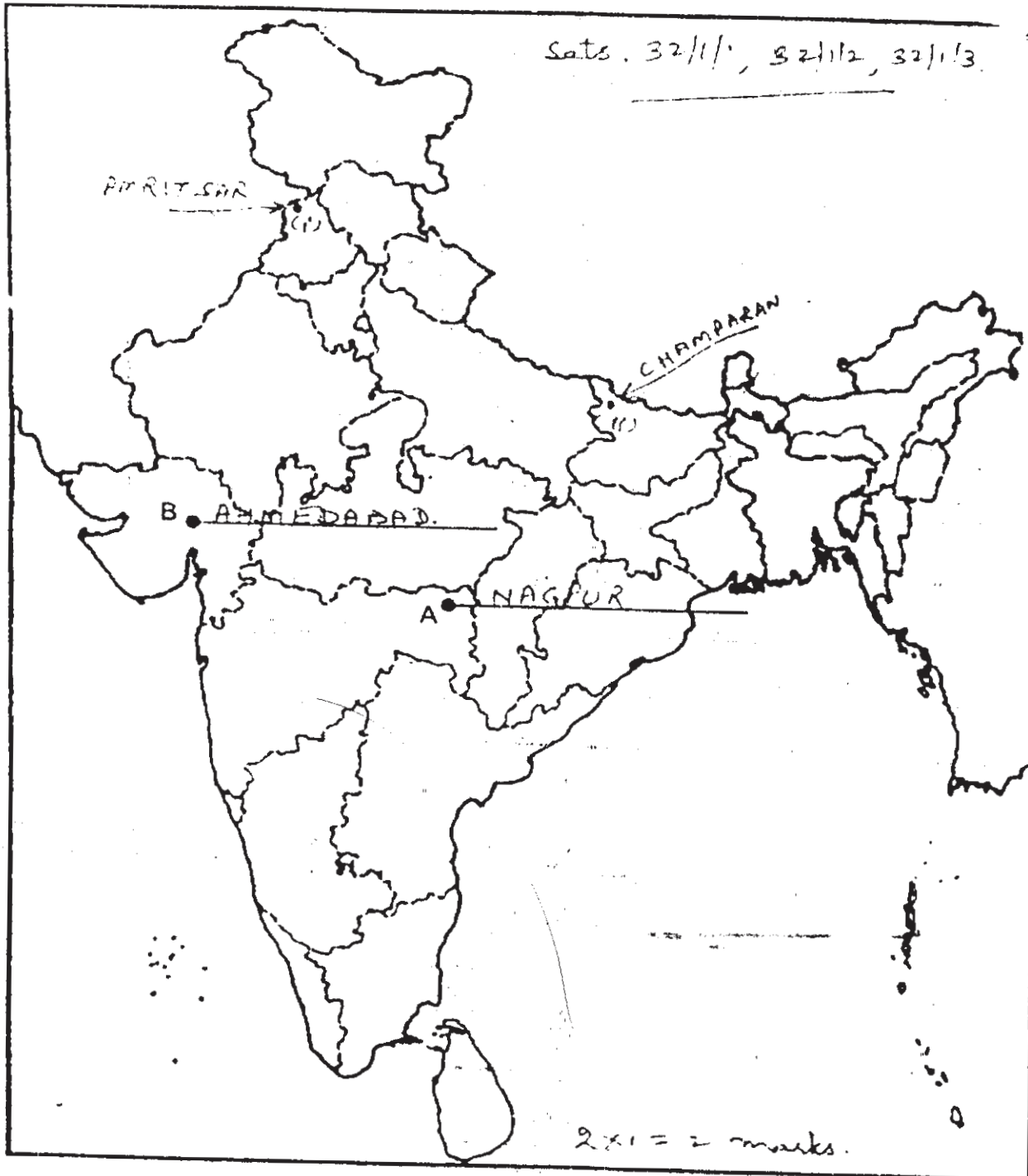
(36.2) Rajasthan

(36.3) Gujarat

3 × 1 = 3

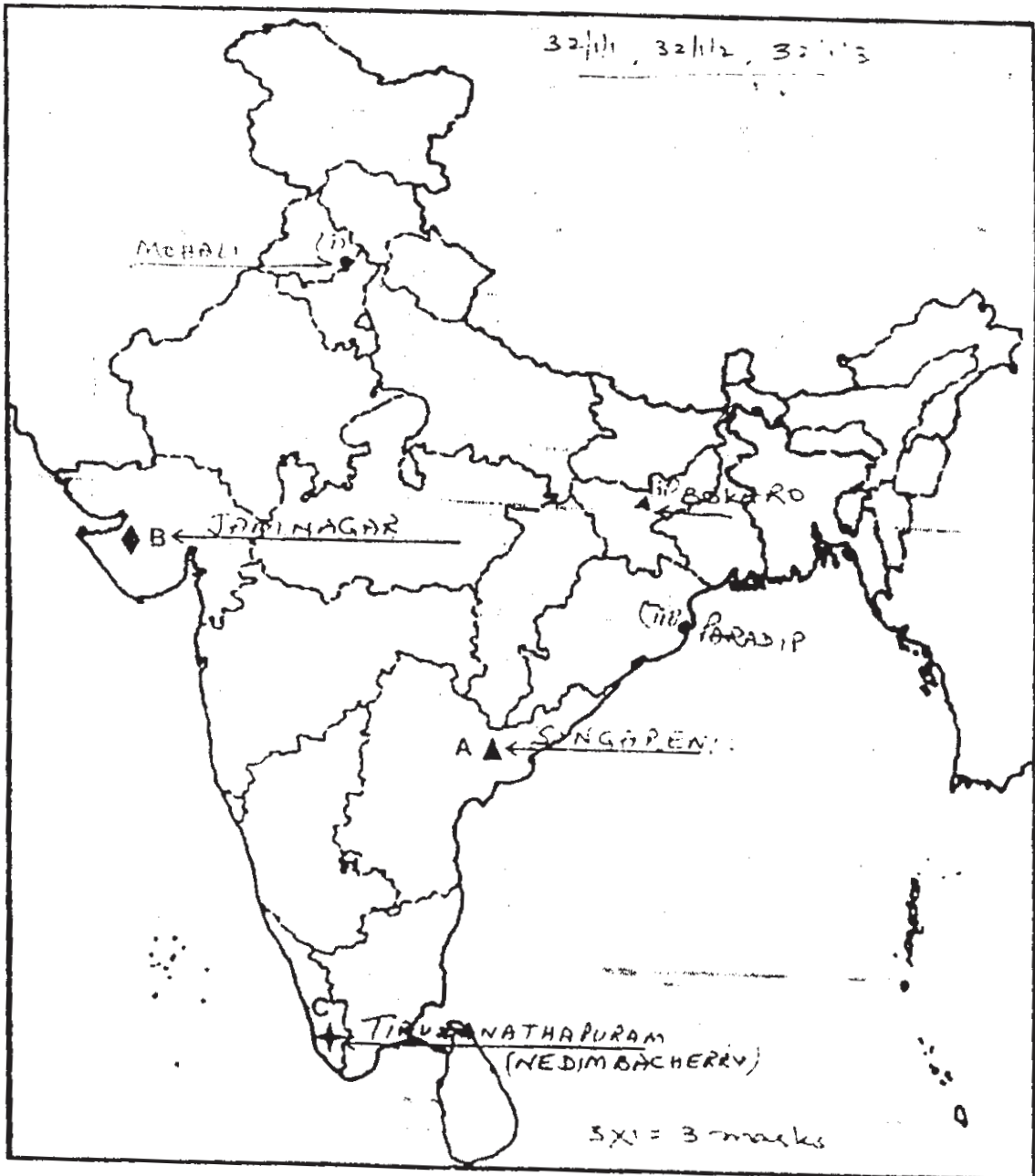
Delhi Sets.

Sets. 32/1/1, 32/1/2, 32/1/3.



Delhi Sets

32/11, 32/12, 32/13



5X1 = 3 marks

QUESTION PAPER CODE 32/1

1.	(B)	Page 23	1
	Or		
	(D)	Page 43	
2.	(D)	Page 20	1
	Or		
	(A)	Page 49	
3.	(A)	Page 64	1
4.	(C)	Page 71	1
5.	(B)	Page 58	1
6.	(C)	Page 53	1
7.	(C)	Page 76	1
8.	(B)	Page 88	1
9.	(A)	Page 66	1
10.	(B)	Page 60	1
11.	(B)	Page 81	1
12.	(A)	Page 102	1
13.	(B)	Page 39 & 40	1
14.	(C)	Page 52	1
15.	(D)	Page 56, 57	1
16.	(C)	Page 78	1
17.	Ways in which nationalist feelings were kept alive in 18th and 19th century:		
	(i) Celebrated the national struggle through operas, music and language.		
	(ii) Turning folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka into nationalist symbols.		
	(iii) Language too played an important role.		

- (iv) When Russia was imposed, the clergy used Polish language as a symbol of the struggle against Russia dominance.

(Any three points to be explained).

Page 15

3x1 = 3

OR

'Tonkin Free School in Vietnam

- (i) Started in 1907 to provide western style education.
- (ii) Education included – classes in science, hygiene and French.
- (iii) It was not enough to learn western ideas.
- (iv) It encouraged the Vietnamese to adopt western styles like a short hair cut.

(Any three points to be explained)

Page 35

3 × 1 = 3

18. Effects of Non co-operation Movement are:

- 1. Import of foreign cloth declined.
- 2. Merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.
- 3. Indian textile industry flourished.
- 4. As the boycott movement spread, people started discarding imported clothes.
- 5. The production of Indian textile mills and hand looms went up.

(Any three points to be explained)

Page 58

3 × 1 = 3

19.* Distinction between hydroelectricity and thermal electricity:

Hydroelectricity

Thermal electricity

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Generated by fast flowing water. | 1. Generated by using coal, petroleum and natural gas |
| 2. Renewable and inexhaustible source of energy | 2. Non renewable source |
| 3. Free from pollution | 3. Causes pollution |
| 4. Water is used to rotate turbines | 4. Gas is used to rotate turbine |
| 5. (Any other relevant point Any three points of distinction to be explained) | |

Page 60

3 × 1 = 3

20. Problems faced by Iron and Steel Industry in India are:

1. High cost and limited availability of cooking coal
2. Lower productivity of labour
3. Irregular supply of energy/power
4. Poor infrastructure
5. Lack of resources for research and development

(Any three points to be described)

Page 73, 74

3 × 1 = 3

21. Factors controlling industrial location:

1. Capital
2. Availability of raw material
3. Abundant labour
4. Proximity of market
5. Power
6. Transport facility
7. Government policy and specialized labour
8. Banking and insurance
9. Consultants and financial advice.

(Any three points to be explained)

Page 66

3 × 1 = 3

22*. Relationship between political parties and pressure groups can take different forms:

- (i) Pressure groups are led or formed by leaders of political parties.
- (ii) They act as extended arms of political parties.
- (iii) Sometimes political parties grow out of movement. Eg.: DMK, AGP etc.
- (iv) In many cases, the relationship between political parties and interest groups is not so direct.
- (v) Sometimes they are opposed to each other, yet they are in negotiation, dialogue and discussion.

(Any three points to be explained)

Page 67

1+1+1 = 3

23*. Role of democratic government:

- (i) Democracies are based on political equality but accompanied by growing economic inequalities.
- (ii) Democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities.
- (iii) A small number of ultra rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and income.
- (iv) Their share in total income of the country has been increasing.
- (v) The poor people find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life. Their income has been declining.
- (vi) In a democratic country like Bangladesh, more than half of the country's population lives below poverty line.

(Any three points to be explained)

Page 95

1+1+1 = 3

24*. Democracies accommodate social diversity in the following ways:

- 1. Democracy is best suited to respect social differences and evolve mechanisms to deal with them.
- 2. No society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups.
- 3. It is necessary to understand that democracy is not simply a rule by majority opinion.
- 4. The majority needs to work with the minority so that the government functions to represent the general view.
- 5. Majority and minority opinions are not permanent.
- 6. Rule by majority does not mean rule by majority community.
- 7. Democracy remains a democracy as long as everyone has a chance of being in the majority group at some point of time.

(Any three points to be explained)

Page 96-97

1+1+1 = 3

25. The 'challenge of expansion of democracy' include:

- (i) This involves applying the basic principle of democracy across all the regions, different social groups, etc.

- (ii) Ensuring greater power to local governments.
- (iii) Inclusion of women, minority groups etc.
- (iv) Less and less decisions remain outside the arena of democratic control

(Any three points to be explained)

Page 102

3x1 = 3

26. Advantages of Globalisation

- (i) Globalisation has been an advantage to consumers. There is greater choice for consumers.
- (ii) People enjoy much higher standards of living.
- (iii) Employment has been created.
- (iv) Many top Indian companies have emerged as MNCs themselves.
- (v) Latest technology brought by MNCs increased the standard of production.
- (vi) Provides new opportunities for companies providing services like IT.
- (vii) Globalisation is the process of rapid integration among countries.
- (viii) More and more goods and services, investments and technology are moving among countries.

(Any three points to be explained)

Page 66, 67

3x1 = 3

27. Trade barriers:

Any restriction put by the government to increase or decrease foreign trade.
(1 mark)

1. Indian government had put barriers on foreign trade to protect Indian traders from foreign competition.
2. Industries were coming up at the stage, so Indian industries were allowed to import essential items like machinery, fertilizers, petroleum, etc. (2 marks)

Page 64

1+2 = 3

28. Factors which gave birth to the consumer movement in Indian are

- (i) Unethical and unfair trade practices
- (ii) Rampant food storages
- (iii) Hoarding and black-marketing
- (iv) Adulteration

- (v) False or incomplete information
- (vi) No legal system available to consumers to protect them.

(Any three points to be explained)

Page 77

3x1 = 3

- 29*.** Abhirami joined a two years coaching class but decided to opt out after one year. She was denied a refund, so she filed a case and was given a compensation of Rs. 7000.

Reji was to have a tonsillectomy but due to improper anaesthesia was crippled for life. His father filed a case and was given a compensation of Rs. 5 lakh.

(Any other suitable example)

Page 79 & 81

3

30. Ideas of Liberal Nationalists in the economic sphere:

- (i) Liberalism stood for the freedom of the markets.
- (ii) Abolition of state imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.
- (iii) Introduction of own currency.
- (iv) Introduction of a system of weights and measures.
- (v) Abolition of tariff barriers.
- (vi) Creation of a unified economic territory for the free movement of goods, people and capital

(Any four points to be explained)

Page 9 and 10

4x1 = 4

OR

Ways in which teachers and students organized resistance against the French in Vietnam:

- (i) As the number of Vietnamese teachers increased in lower classes, it became difficult for French to control what was actually taught.
- (ii) They did not blindly follow the curriculum.
- (iii) There was an open opposition of silent resistance.
- (iv) Vietnamese teachers quietly modified the text and criticized what was stated.
- (v) Vietnamese students protested when a Vietnamese girl was expelled from a Saigon Native Girls school.

- (vi) Students fought against the colonial government's efforts to prevent the Vietnamese from qualifying for white collar jobs.
- (vii) Students formed political parties such as the Party of Young Anna.
- (viii) Students published nationalist journals such as "Annamese Student".

(Any four points to be explained)

Page 36

4x1 = 4

31. **Gandhiji idea of 'Satyagraha'**

- (i) The idea of satyagraha emphasised the power of truth and the need to search the truth.
- (ii) It suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor.
- (iii) Without seeking vengeance or being aggressive, a satyagrahi could win the battle through non-violence.
- (iv) This could be done by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor.
- (v) People including the oppressors had to be persuaded to see the truth, instead of being forced to accept truth through the use of violence.
- (vi) Gandhiji believed that truth was bound to ultimately triumph.
- (vii) He believed that the dharma of non-violence could unite all Indians.

(Any four points to be explained)

Page 55

4x1 = 4

32. **A. The inland waterways are:**

- (i) The Ganga river between Allahabad and Haldia.
- (ii) The Brahmaputra river between Sadiya and Dhubri.
- (iii) The West Coast Canal in Kerala.
- (iv) The Godavari waterway
- (v) The Krishna waterway
- (vi) Sundarbans waterway
- (vii) Barak waterway
- (viii) Buckingham canal
- (ix) Brahmani waterway

- (x) East-west Canal
- (xi) Damodar Valley Corporation Canal

B, Characteristics are :

1. Cheapest means of transport
2. More suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods
3. Fuel efficient
4. Environment friendly.

(Any two from A, and two from B)

Page 87

2+2 = 4

33. Dynastic succession is a major challenge for political parties in India because:

- (i) It leads to lack of internal democracy.
- (ii) It does not promote open and transparent procedure for their functioning.
- (iii) It is very difficult for an ordinary worker to rise to the top position in the political party.
- (iv) Leaders give unfair advantage to their own family members or people who are close to them.
- (v) It promotes inexperienced people or people without popular support to occupy positions of power.
- (vi) This is unfair to the other members of that political party.
- (vii) Any other relevant point.

1+1+1+1 = 4

(Any four points to be explained)

Page 84

34. Terms of credit are:

- (i) Interest rate
- (ii) Collateral
- (iii) Documentation
- (iv) Mode of repayment

(four points to be explained with examples)

Page 45

4x1 = 4

35. Filled in Map attached $2 \times 1 = 2$
36. Filled in Map attached $3 \times 1 = 3$
35. **For Blind Candidates only** $2 \times 1 = 2$
- 35.1 Calcutta
- 35.2 Champaran
36. **For Blind Candidates only** $3 \times 1 = 3$
- 36.1 Karnataka
- 36.2 Gujarat
- 36.3 Meenambakam (Chennai)

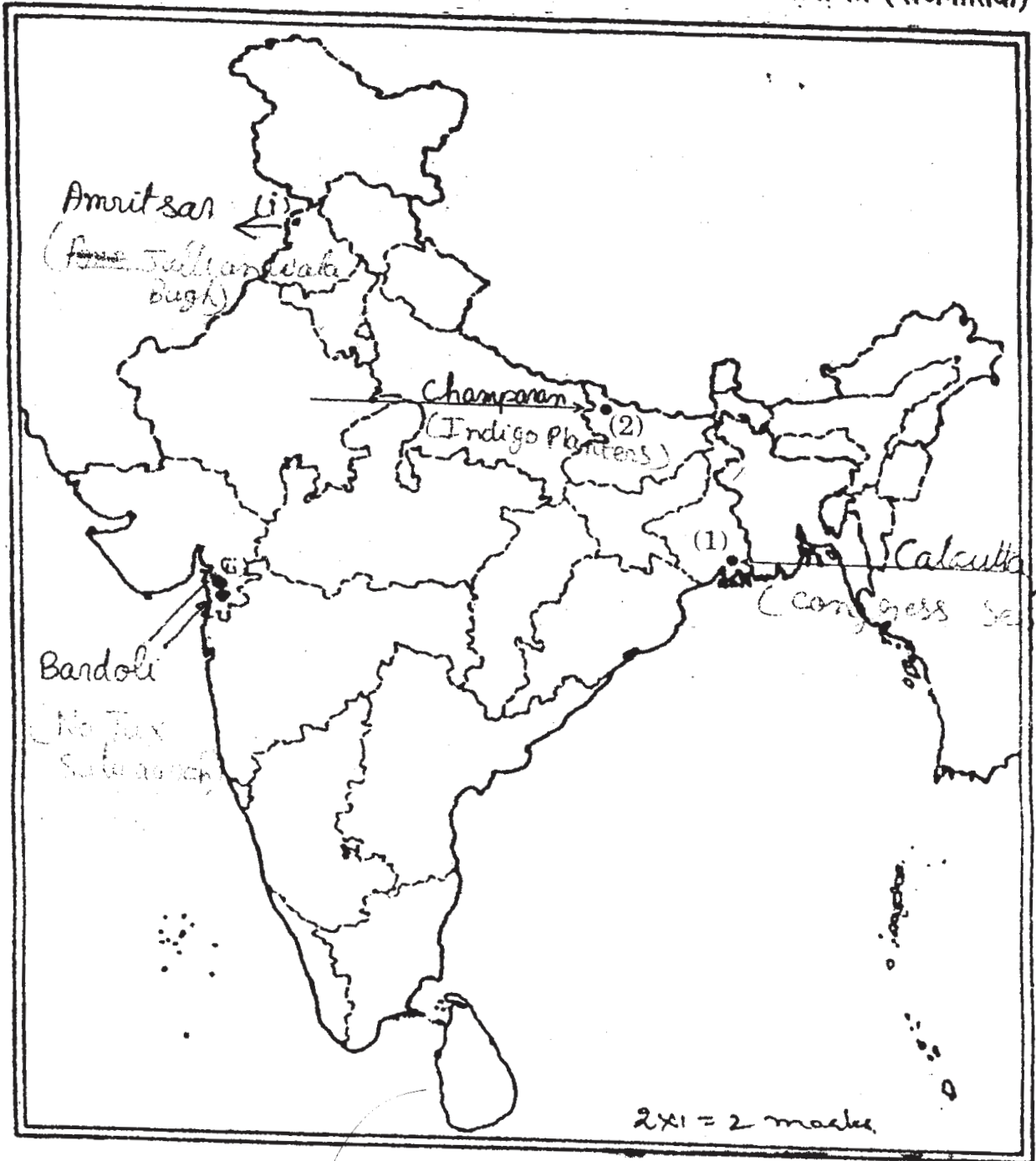
outside Delhi 32/1, 32/2, 32/3

For question no. 35 and 35 (OR)

प्रश्न सं. 35 एवं 35 (अथवा) के लिए

Outline Map of India (Political)

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)



For question no. 36 and 36 (OR)

प्रश्न सं. 36 एवं 36 (अथवा) के लिए

Outline Map of India (Political)

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)

