

SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
CLASS X – SESSION 2019-20
MARKING SCHEME OF PRACTICE PAPER

S.No.	VALUE POINTS	M
SECTION – A		
1. A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1		1
	History, Chapter- 2; The nationalism in India	
2. (d)		1
	History, Chapter- 2; The nationalism in India	
3. (a)		1
	History – Nationalism in Europe	
4. He was monarch of France (Any other relevant point)		1
	History the Rise of Nationalism in Europe	
5. (a)		1
	Chapter- 1; Resources and Development	
6. 50-75		1
	Chapter-3; Agriculture	
7. It improves the quality of manure (Any other relevant point)		1
	Chapter- 5; Minerals and Energy Resources,	
	Or	
	Environmental conservation (OR other relevant point)	
	Chapter- 5; Minerals and Energy Resources	
8. In Sri Lanka, an Act was passed in 1956 to recognize sinhala as the only official language.		1
	Chapter- 1; Power Sharing	
	Or	
	Belgium is a small country in Europe, smaller in area than the state of Haryana.	
	Chapter- 1; Power Sharing	
9. (3)		1
	Chapter- 7; Outcomes of Democracy	
10. Patriarchal society(OR other relevant point) Or because it is a secular.		1
	Chapter- 4; Gender, Caste and Religion	
11. Panchayats		1
	Democratic Politics-II, Chapter- 2 Federalism	
	OR	
	Concurrent list consists of subjects on which both union and state government can make law. For example education.	
	Democratic Politics-II, Chapter- 2 Federalism	

12. Indicates number of children die before the age of one year as a proportion of 100 live children born in that particular year.	1
Economics, Ch-1 Development	
13. (a)	1
Economics, Ch- Development	
14 . To use public transport. (Any other relevant point)	1
Economics Ch- Development	
15 . (4)	1
Economics, Ch- Sectors of Economy	
16. Life expectancy or Per capita income	1
Economics Ch- Development	
17. (3)	1
Economics, Ch- money and credit	
18. (B). iii –iv—i—ii	1
Economics, Ch- Sectors of Economy	
19. (A). Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
Economics, Ch- Sectors of Economy	
20. (B)	1
Economics – Money and Credit,	

21. 1. The First World War had ended with the defeat of Ottoman Turkey.2. And there were rumours that a harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on the Ottoman emperor – the spiritual head of the Islamic world (the Khalifa). 3.To defend the Khalifa’s temporal powers, a Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919.4. A young generation of Muslim leaders like the brothers Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, began discussing with Mahatma Gandhi about the possibility of a united mass action on the issue.
(Any other relevant point.) History, Nationalism in India 3

OR

1.Tribal peasants interpreted the message of Mahatma Gandhi and the idea of swaraj in yet another way.2. In the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh, for instance, a militant guerrilla movement spread in the early 1920s – not a form of struggle that the Congress could approve. 3. The person who came to lead them was an interesting figure. 4.Alluri Sitaram Raju claimed that he had a variety of special powers: he could make correct astrological predictions and heal people, and he could survive even bullet shots. 5.Captivated by Raju, the rebels proclaimed that he was an incarnation of God.6. Raju talked of the greatness of Mahatma Gandhi, said he was inspired by the Non-Cooperation 7.Movement, and persuaded people to wear khadi and give up drinking. 8.But at the same time he asserted that India could be liberated only by the use of force, not non-violence.9. Raju was captured and executed in 1924, and over time became a folk hero.

(Any other relevant point) **Any three points to be explained**

History, Nationalism in India

22.

3

1. The Bretton Woods conference established the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to deal with external surpluses and deficits of its member nations. 2. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (popularly known as the World Bank) was set up to finance postwar reconstruction. 3. The IMF and the World Bank are referred to as the Bretton Woods institutions or sometimes the Bretton Woods twins. 4. The post-war international economic system is also often described as the Bretton Woods system. (Any other relevant point)

Any three points to be explained

History Lesson-4 The Making Of The Global World

OR

1. There is a problem with such ideas. 2. Even before factories began to dot the landscape in England and Europe, there was large-scale industrial production for an international market. 3. This was not based on factories. Many historians now refer to this phase of industrialisation as proto-industrialisation. (Any other relevant point)

Any three points to be explained

History Chapter-5; The Age of Industrialization

23.

3

i. 1928.

ii "Go back Simon"

iii. (1) Congress (2) Muslim League

History, Nationalism in India

24.

3

1. The dust and noxious fumes inhaled by miners make them vulnerable to pulmonary diseases. 2. The risk of collapsing mine roofs 3. inundation 4. fires in coalmines are a constant threat to miners. (Any other relevant point)

Any three points to be explained.

Chapter- 5; Mineral and Energy Resources

OR

1. Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives. 2. Almost everything we use, from a tiny pin to a towering building or a big ship, all are made from minerals. 3. The railway lines and the tarmac (paving) of the roads, our implements and machinery too are made from minerals. 4. Cars, buses, trains, aeroplanes are manufactured from minerals and run on

power resources derived from the earth.

(Any other relevant point) Any three points to be explained

Contemporary India-II

Chapter- 5; Mineral and Energy Resources

25.

3

1.. Indian federalism is a threefold distribution based on three lists:

1 Union List on which centre make laws such as defence, currency, etc.

2 State List on which state make laws such as police, trade, agriculture, etc.

3. Concurrent List on which both Centre and State Legislates such as education, marriage, etc.

4.. Centre legislate on 'residuary' subjects

5. High Courts and the Supreme Court sorts out the dispute between centre and state.

(Any other relevant point) **Any three points to be explained**

Democratic Politics-II

Chapter-2 federalism

26.

3

1. The first challenge is lack of

internal democracy within parties.2. The second challenge of dynastic

succession . 3.The third challenge is about the

growing role of money and muscle

power .

(Any other relevant point)

Any three points to be explained

Democratic Politics-II

Chapter-6 political parties,

27.

3

Expand formal sources

i. To save people from the exploitation of Informal sector

ii. Formal charge a low interest on loans.

iii. To save from debt trap.

iv. It provides cheap and affordable credit.

v. RBI also supervises the formal sector credit through various rules and regulations which ensures that banks give loans to small cultivators, small borrowers, etc. and not just to profit making business and traders. (Any other relevant point)

Any three points to be explained

Economics – Money and Credit,

OR

1.In recent years, people have tried

out some newer ways of providing

loans to the poor.2. The idea is to

organise rural poor, in particular

women, into small Self Help Groups

(SHGs) and pool (collect) their

savings.3. A typical SHG has 15-20

members, usually belonging to one

neighbourhood, who meet and save

regularly.4. Saving per member varies

from Rs 25 to Rs 100 or more,

depending on the ability of the people to save.5. Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs. (Any other relevant point)

Any three points to be explained

Economics – Money and Credit

28.

3

1.Organised sector covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work.2. They are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations which are given in various laws. 3.such as the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, Shops and Establishments Act etc. (Any other relevant point)

1.The unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. 2.There are rules and regulations but these are not followed.3. Jobs here are low-paid and often not regular. 4.There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness etc.5. Employment is not secure

(Any other relevant point) **Any three points to be explained**

Economics – Sectors of Indian Economy

SECTION – C LONG ANS. QUESTIONS

29.

5

The Balkans

- i. The Balkan was a region of geographical and ethnic variations comprising of modernday Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro. The inhabitants were called Slavs
- ii. The spread of romantic nationalism lead to its disintegration.
- iii. Different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity
- iv. Balkan region became a region of intense conflict over expansion of territory.
- v. At the same time, the great European Powers --Russia, Germany, England and Austro-Hungary were keen on taking the control of the Balkan region, since it was important from trade point of view.
- vi. This led to the series of wars in the region and finally became the cause of the First World War. (Any other relevant point) **Any five points to be explained.**

India and Contemporary World-II
Chapter-1; The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

OR

1.Nationalist feelings were widespread among middle-class Germans, who in 1848 tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation-state governed by an elected parliament.2. This liberal initiative to nation-building was, however, repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military, supported by the large landowners (called Junkers) of Prussia. 3.From then on, Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for national unification. 4.Its chief minister, Otto von Bismarck, was the architect of this process carried out with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy. 5.Three wars over seven years – with Austria, Denmark and France – ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification. 6.In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles. (Any other relevant point) Any five points to be explained.

India and Contemporary World-II
Chapter-1; The Rise of Nationalism in Europe,

30.

2+2+1

- i. Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai and Mumbai
- ii. Srinagar(J & K) and Kanniyakumari (T.N.),Silchar (Assam) to Porbandar (Gujarat)
- iii. The major objective of these Super Highways is to reduce the time and distance between the mega cities of India

Geography Chapter- 7; Life Lines of National Economy

31.

5

1. Minimising use water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages
2. Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements
- 3.Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds. Treatment of industrial effluents can be done in three phases
 - (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.
- 4.Overdrawing of ground water reserves by industry where there is a threat to ground water resources also needs to be

regulated legally.5. Particulate matter in the air can be reduced by fitting smoke stacks to factories with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers and inertial separators.6. Smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal in factories. 7.Machinery and equipment can be used and generators should be fitted with silencers. 8.Almost all machinery can be redesigned to increase energy efficiency and reduce noise. (Any other relevant points)

Any five points to be explained.

Chapter- 6; Manufacturing Industries

32.

5

1.The democratically elected government adopted a series of MAJORITARIAN measures to establish Sinhala supremacy. 2.In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil. 3.The governments followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.4. A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism. 5.All these government measures, coming one after the other, gradually increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils. 6.They felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders was sensitive to their language and culture. 7.They felt that the constitution and government policies denied them equal political rights, discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities and ignored their interests. (Any other relevant point)

Any five points to be explained

Democratic Politics-II

Chapter- 1 Power Sharing

33.

5

We felt that democracy was better because it:

- 1.Promotes equality among citizens;
2. Enhances the dignity of the Individual
3. Improves the quality of decisionmaking;
4. Provides a method to resolve conflicts; and

5. Allows room to correct mistakes. (Any other relevant point)

Any five points to be explained.

Democratic Politics-II

Chapter- 7; Outcomes of Democracy

OR

i.Accountable government .

ii. Responsive government.

iii. Legitimate government.

iv. Reduces inequality and poverty.

v. Accomodates social diversity. (Any other relevant point)

Any five points to be explained.

Democratic Politics-II

Chapter- 7; Outcomes of Democracy

34.

5

1. Interest rate,2. collateral

3.documentation requirement, 4. the mode of repayment together comprise what is called the terms of credit.

Four points to be explained.

Understanding Economic Development

Chapter-3,Money and Credit

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

35 (a)

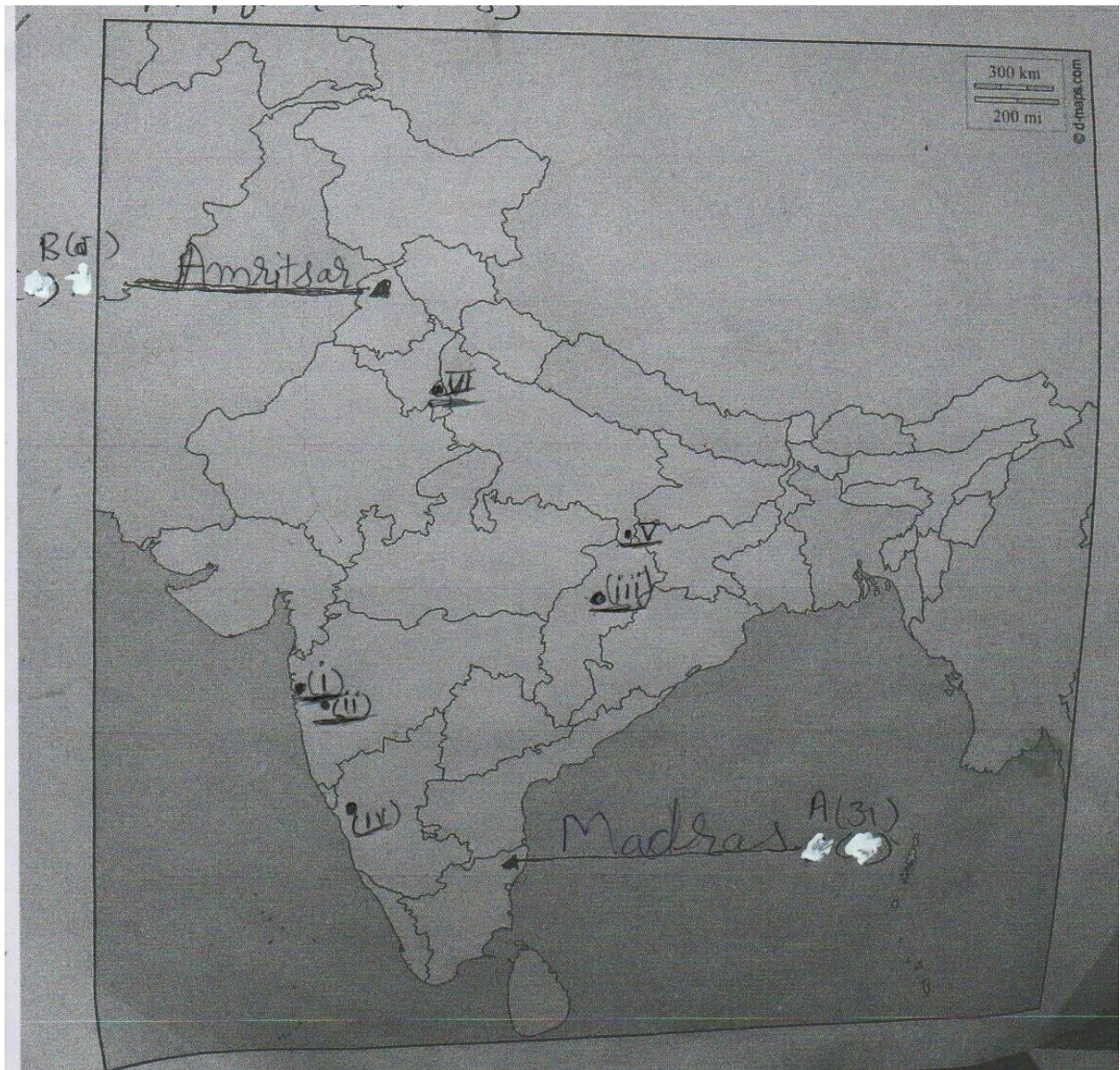
1+1

A) Madras

B) Amritsar

b) As on Map

1+1+1+1



300 km
200 mi
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B(2)

Amritsar

(vi)

(v)

(iii)

(i)

(ii)

(iv)

Madras A(31)