

**PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME (2018-19)**  
**CLASS X**  
**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 due 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 totaled up and written in the left margin and encircled.
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. While evaluating the answer book it should be remembered that Social Science course at this stage is a part of general education and therefore does not require a specialized study of the four subjects – History, Geography, Civics and Economics which comprise it.
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 large number of points should not be seen as a better answer than fewer points well explained. The answer of 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).

Q.No.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/ VALUE POINTS	Page No.	Marks
1.	Rinderpest was a fast spreading disease of cattle plague which had terrifying impact on the livelihood of people and the local economy of Africa in 1890's.	86(H)	1
	<b>OR</b>		
	Even before factories began to dot landscape in England and Europe, there was large scale industrial production, for an international market which was not based on factories. This phase of industrialisation is called proto	105(H)	1







	<b>Or</b>		
	<p>Reasons for Tertiary sector gaining importance in India are</p> <p>(i) Basic services like education, healthcare, banking etc are required in a developing country like India, which are mostly taken care of by the government and also private individuals.</p> <p>(ii) Developments in agriculture and industry have led to requirement of services like transport, storage, trade etc.</p> <p>(iii) When income levels rise, people start demanding more services like shopping malls, tourism, professional training etc. This increases the demand for such services, especially in urban areas.</p> <p>(iv) Advancement in the field of Information and Communication technology has resulted in better opportunities in the tertiary sector due to innovations.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three points)</p>		
11	<p>1. Anthracite, Bituminous, lignite, peat</p> <p>2. Gondwana ages and tertiary ages</p>	58(G)	2+1
12	<p><u>Democracy promotes dignity and freedom of the Individual -</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The passion for dignity and freedom are the basis of democracy.</li> <li>• For example :- in democracies , equal treatment and respect to women has been accepted.</li> <li>• Similarly, in India, disadvantaged and discriminated castes have been granted equal status and equal opportunities.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">(any other relevant point )</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b><u>Coming together Federation:</u></b></p> <p>(i) It involves independent states coming together on their own to form a bigger unit, so that by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity they can increase their security.</p> <p>(ii) All constituent states have equal power vis-à-vis the federal government</p> <p>(iii) eg. The USA, Switzerland, Australia.</p> <p><b><u>Holding together federation:</u></b></p> <p>(i) In this, a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent states and the national government</p> <p>(ii) The states may have unequal powers.</p> <p>(iii) Eg. India, Spain, &amp; Belgium</p>	97-98(P)	3
		15 (P)	

13	<p><u>Prudential reasons for power sharing -</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Power sharing helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.</li> <li>• Power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.</li> <li>• Imposing the will of the majority community over others undermines the unity of the nation . for eg:-Sri Lanka.</li> <li>• Tyranny of the majority is not just oppressive for the minority, it often leads to the ruin of the majority.</li> </ul>	6 (P)	3
14	<p><u>Three factors that determine the outcomes of politics of social divisions are :-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whether people perceive their identities as singular or exclusive.</li> <li>• How the leaders are raising the demands of the communities.</li> <li>• Government' s reaction and response to the demands of various communities.</li> </ul> <p>(Points to be explained)</p>	36-37 (P)	3
15	<p>The factors responsible for the concentration of iron and steel industries in and around the 'Chotanagpur Plateau Region' are as follows: any three points</p> <p>(i) Low cost of iron ore Iron mines are located in the nearby areas. It helps to reduce the transportation cost of iron ore to the industries.</p> <p>(ii) High grade raw materials in proximity and other bulky raw materials like, coking coal, limestone are also available in proximity.</p> <p>(iii) Availability of cheap labour-From the adjoining areas of Bihar, Jharkhand and Odisha cheap labour is available in abundance.</p> <p>(iv) Dense transport network-This region is well connected with roadways and railways that help in the swift movement of raw materials and finished goods to the industry and market areas, respectively.</p> <p>(v) Port facilities Kolkata is a well developed port that is near to this area.</p> <p>(vi) Availability of abundant water and electricity for manufacturing process.</p> <p>(Any three points)</p>	73 (G)	1x3=3
16	<p><u>Formal sources:</u></p> <p>(i) They follow those sources of credit, which are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations.</p> <p>(ii) RBI supervises the functioning of formal sources of credit.</p> <p>(iii) They generally charge lower rates of interest.</p>	48, 49, 50 (E)	1x3=3

<p>(iv) Their main motive is social welfare.</p> <p>(v) Customer need proper documentation and collaterals to get loans</p> <p>Example: Banks and cooperatives.</p> <p>Informal sources:</p> <p>(i) These include those small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government.</p> <p>(ii) There is no organisation which supervises the credit activities.</p> <p>(iii) They charge much higher rates of interest.</p> <p>(iv) Their main motive is profit-making.</p> <p>(v) One doesn't need proper documentation and collaterals to get loans.one gets loan based on mutual trust.</p> <p>Example: Moneylenders, traders, employees, relatives and friends, etc.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>It is necessary for the banks and cooperative societies to increase their lending facilities in rural areas because of the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. India is an agricultural country so the people in rural areas deserve a special attention. Hence, the banks and cooperative society should help the needy people in rural areas.</li> <li>2. Mostly the people in rural areas are illiterate and hence they can be easily cheated by the moneylenders.</li> <li>3. Most loans from informal lenders carry a very high interest rate and do little to increase the income of the borrowers. Hence, it is necessary that banks and cooperative increase their lending particularly in rural areas, show that the dependence on informal sources of credit reduces.</li> <li>4. The banks and cooperative societies can provide loans to the rural household at cheap rates which can easily save them from the clutches of the money lenders.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three points)</p>	50 (E)
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	<p>(iii) It also requires 210 frost free days and bright sunshine for its growth.</p> <p>(iv) It's a Kharif crop and requires 6 to 8 months to mature.</p> <p>(v) Major cotton producing states are Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.</p> <p>( any two conditions)</p>		
19.	<p>Formation of Britain</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There was no British Nation prior to the 18<sup>th</sup> century the primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were the ethnic ones such as English, Welsh, Scott or Irish. With their own cultural and political traditions.</li> <li>2. The English Nation steadily grew in wealth, importance and power it was able to extend its influence over the other nations of Island.</li> <li>3. The act of union 1707 between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of United Kingdom of Great Britain.</li> <li>4. The British Parliament was dominated by English. Scotland's distinctive culture and political institutions were suppressed.</li> <li>5. Ireland suffers a similar fate. After a failed Revolt led by Wolfe Tone and his united Irishmen (1798) Ireland was forcibly incorporated into UK in 1801. A new British Nation was forged through the propagation of a dominant English culture.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Role of religious groups in the development of anti colonial feelings in Vietnam.</p> <p>Religion played an important role in strengthening colonial control. It also provided ways of resistance in Vietnam.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Vietnam's religious beliefs were a mixture of Buddhism, Confucianism and local practices.</li> <li>2. Christianity introduced by French missionaries.</li> <li>3. Many religious movements were hostile to The Western presence.</li> <li>4. The Revolt was led by officials at the Imperial Court angered by the spread of Catholic Church and French power.</li> <li>5. French crushed the moment but uprising serve to inspire others.</li> <li>6. Scholars revolt</li> <li>7. Hao hoa movement – 1939</li> </ol> <p>( to be assessed as a whole)</p>	<p>21-22(H)</p> <p>39-40(H)</p>	<p>5</p> <p>5</p>



	<p>regions within the country and the world closer to one another. This promotes interdependencies between them.</p> <p>4. With the development in science and technology, the area of influence of trade and transport has expanded far and wide. Different countries, geographically far from each other, are now engaged in trade relations. Moreover, advance means of communication has helped in bridging the gap between countries and made trade more easier through use of information and communication technology.</p> <p>5. Growth in trade helps in bringing foreign exchange which in turn helps in economic growth of the country.</p> <p>A dense and efficient network of transport and communication is a prerequisite of local, national and global trade of today.</p>		
22.	<p>The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of banks and in the following ways</p> <p>(a) The RBI monitors the banks in maintaining a minimum cash balance out of the deposits they receive.</p> <p>(b) The RBI sees that the banks give loans not just to profit-making business and traders but also to small cultivators, small scale industries, small borrowers etc. This is done by periodical statements submitted by banks to RBI which contain information regarding how much the banks are lending to whom, at what rate of interest, etc.</p> <p>(c) This supervision is necessary to ensure that equality is preserved in business and industry so that small industries also grow.</p> <p>(d) RBI makes sure that banks do not loan out more money than they are supposed to, as this can lead to crisis situations.</p> <p>It is necessary so that the economic development of the country takes place overall and not just by giving benefit to the rich sections of the society. It also saves people from exploitation by the informal sources.</p>	48 (E)	1+3+1 marks
23.	<p>(i) <u>provisions made towards decentralisation with constitutional Amendment in 1992 are :-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.</li> <li>• Seats are reserved in the elected bodies for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and the other backward classes.</li> <li>• One – third of all positions are reserved for women.</li> <li>• An independent state election commission has been created to conduct elections at the local level.</li> <li>• The state governments are required to share some powers and sources of revenue with local governments.</li> </ul>	24 (P)	5

	<b>OR</b>		
	<p>(ii) <u>Secular State</u>– A State that has no official religion and grants equal status to all religions .</p> <p><u>The main features of secularism in India are as follows :-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no official religion in India. Our constitution doesnot give a special status as has been done in Sri Lanka (Buddhism), Pakistan (Islam), and England ( Christainity ).</li> <li>• The constitution provides to all individual and communities freedom to profess, preach and practice their own religion. It grants the right to establish and maintain their educational institutions.</li> <li>• The constitution prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion.</li> <li>• The constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities. For example:- it bans untouchability.</li> </ul>	48, 49 (P)	
24.	<p><u>Various functions performed by the political parties in a democracy are as follows :-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political parties conduct elections and fill the political offices.</li> <li>• Political parties put forward different policies and programmes.</li> <li>• Political parties play a major role in making laws for the country.</li> <li>• Political parties helps to form the ruling party or government.</li> <li>• Political parties also plays the role of opposition parties.</li> <li>• Political parties shape the public opinion .</li> <li>• Political parties are accessible to people and government machinery.</li> <li>• Political parties enhance the welfare schemes for the people.</li> </ul> <p>(Points to be explained) (Any 5 points )</p>	73, 74 (P)	5
25.	<p>The various ways in which MNCs set up or control production in other countries are</p> <p>(a) Buy up a local production company.</p> <p>(b) Place orders for production with small local producers and selling the products under their own brand name.</p> <p>(c) By setting up a partnership (joint venture) with a local company.</p> <p>(d) Setting up their wholly owned subsidiary in the other country starting with all factors of production right from the beginning..</p> <p>(e) By licensing or franchising their brand to a local company.</p> <p>It is helpful for the MNC to invest in different countries so as to reduce the cost of production including the labour costs as well.</p>	57, 58 (E)	<b>4+1 =5</b>

26  
A&B



A=2+ B=3=5

