

MARKING SCHEME SOCIAL SCIENCE (NSQF)

SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION

SA-II

MARCH 2017

CODE NO. 532/1

Q.NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/ VALUE POINTS	MARKS	
1	<p>Allegory of the German Nation: Germania Or Unification of Vietnam in April 1975 : Ho – Chi-Minh</p>	<p>HIS – 43 HIS – 23</p>	1
2	<p>Difference between veins and lodes: The smaller occurrences of minerals in the cracks are called veins. The larger occurrences of minerals in the cracks are called lodes.</p>	GEO – 51	1
3	<p>One regional party of Uttar Pradesh – Samajwadi Party/ Rashtriya Lok Dal</p>	DP – 82	1
4	<p>Movement started in Nepal in 2006: Restoring democracy</p>	DP – 58	1
5	<p>Main reason for starting of water war in Bolivia: The MNC immediately increased the price of water by four times</p>	DP – 60	1
6	<p>Legal measure taken by Indian Government: Enacted the consumer Protection Act in 1986</p>	ECO – 86	1
7	<p>Right to Information useful to consumers: By the enactment of RTI , one can get all the information of the functioning of government departments.</p>	ECO – 80	1
8	<p>Logo used to assure consumers about the quality of jewellery: To see ‘Hallmark</p>	ECO – 85	1

9	<p>Process of unification of Italy:</p> <p>Italy was divided in seven states in 19th century. During the 1830's Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic. He had formed a secret society 'Young Italy' to get its goals. After earlier failures in 1831 and 1848, King Victor Emmanuel II took to unified Italian States through war. He assured the public that unification of Italy will lead to economic development and political dominance. Chief Minister Cavour made a tactful alliance with France. Sardinia – Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859 with the help of two kingdoms of Sicilies and the Peasants drove away the Spanish rulers. In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed the king of United Italy.</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Steps taken by the French in the Mekong Delta region to increase cultivation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The French began by building canals and draining lands in the Mekong Delta ii. Increase in the vast system of irrigation works was developed iii. Increased rice production iv. Export of rice was allowed v. By 1931, Vietnam become the third largest producer of rice in the world <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	HIS - 20	
10	<p>Salt March became the base to begin the “Civil Disobedience Movement”:</p> <p>Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol to unite the nation. He wrote a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands of different classes, industrialists and peasants. Among the demands, the most stirring was to abolish the salt tax. Salt was one of the most essential items of food. The government had monopoly over its production. Mahatma Gandhi gave an ultimatum if the demands were not fulfilled by 11 March, the Congress would launch a Civil Disobedience campaign. Irwin was unwilling to negotiate, so Mahatma Gandhi started Salt March. On 6th April he reached Dandi and ceremonially violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling sea water.</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p>	HIS – 32	3
		HIS – 63	3

11	<p>Reasons for participation of Business Class in the ‘Civil Disobedience Movement’:</p> <p>During the First World War, business class had made huge profits and became powerful. They were keen on expanding their business. They now reacted against colonial policies. They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods. They formed the Indian industrial and commercial congress in 1920 and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries in 1927 Led by Pursottamdass Thakurdass and G. D. Birla industrialists attacked colonial control over the Indian economy and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement. They gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported goods.</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole.)</p>	HIS-66	3
12	<p>Trade and its components:</p> <p>The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is referred to as trade.</p> <p>Export and Import are the two components of trade</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	GEO-90	1+2=3
13	<p>Differences between Agro Based and Mineral Based Industries:</p> <p>Industries that use agricultural production as raw material are called Agro Based Industries such as cotton, jute, silk, woolen textile, sugar and edible oil etc. are the examples of Agro Based Industries.</p> <p>Industries that use minerals and metals as raw materials are called Mineral Based Industries. Iron and Steel, Cement , Aluminum, Petro Chemicals, Machines, Tools etc are the examples of Mineral Based Industries.</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	GEO – 67, 71	1½ + 1½ =3
14	<p>Industrial units cause Air Pollution:</p> <p>I. Industries that ignore pollution norms create air pollution.</p> <p>II. It is created by the presence of high proportion of gases</p> <p>III. Air borne particulate materials contain both solid and liquid particles</p> <p>IV. Smoke is emitted by chemical and paper factories, brick kilns, refineries and smelting plants and burning of fossil fuels are the major polluting industries</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>(Explain any three)</p>	GEO – 78	3

15	<p>Main policies of Bharatiya Janta Party:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. BJP draws inspiration from India’s ancient culture and values ii. Cultural nationalism is an important element in its conception iii. Wants full territorial and political integration of Jammu and Kashmir with India iv. Wants uniform Civil code for all people living in the country. v. It bans on religious conversions <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>(Any three features to be mentioned)</p>	DP – 80	3x1=3
16	<p>Major challenge is being faced by the Indian Democracy:</p> <p>Indian Democracy is facing the challenge of expansion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Applying the basic principle of democratic government across all the regions, different social groups and various institutions ii. Ensuring greater power to local government iii. Extension of federal principle to all the units of the federation including minority groups and women <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>(Any two points to be explained)</p>	DP – 102	1+2=3
17	<p>Growing role of money and muscle power in political parties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. There should be state funding of elections. ii. Rath Yatras, rallies and processions should be banned. iii. All types of elections should be held at the same time. iv. It should be mandatory for every candidate contesting elections to file an affidavit giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against if any. v. Political parties to hold their organizational elections and file their income tax returns. vi. One third seats to be reserved for women candidates. 		

	(Any other relevant point) (Any three points to be explained)	DP – 86	3X1=3
18	<p>Utility of cheque:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Cheques have the features of money. ii. They settle payments without the use of cash. iii. They are widely accepted as a means of payment. iv. There is a least risk in transactions. v. In a fair dealing, it is the most appropriate means of money transactions . vi. It is fair and transparent transaction. <p>(Any other relevant point) (Any three points to be explained)</p>	Eco – 41	3
19	<p>Measures can be taken by the government to make globalization more fair.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Fair globalization would create opportunities for all and also ensures that the benefits of globalization are shared better ii. Labour laws are properly implemented iii. Workers should get their rights iv. Government can use trade and investment barriers v. It can negotiate at the WTO for fairer rules vi. Enhancing the quality of production vii. Encouraging business community to do business globally <p>(Any other relevant point) (Any three points to be explained)</p>	Eco – 70	3

20	<p>Ways to save consumers from exploitation in the market place:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Consumers should be very careful about the quality of goods ii. They should prefer goods marked by I.S.I., AGMARK etc. iii. Ask for cash memo iv. They should complain if there is something wrong with them while purchasing v. They should know their rights and exercise them properly and promptly vi. The enactment of the Consumer Protection Act of 1986 known as COPRA by Indian government to bring the awareness to the consumers <p>(Any other relevant point) (Any three points to be explained)</p>	Eco - 80	3x1=3
21	<p>Economic hardships faced by Europeans during the mid 19th century:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. An enormous increase in population all over Europe. ii. Problem of Unemployment . iii. Stiff competition from imports. iv. Peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations. v. The rise of food prices . vi. Bad harvest and food shortage. <p>(Any other relevant point) (Any five points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Features of the ‘Go East Movement’ started in Vietnam:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. In the first decade of the 20th Century, ‘Go East Movement’ became popular. ii. In 1907 – 1908, three hundred Vietnamese went to Japan to acquire modern education. iii. Their main objective was to drive out the French and overthrow the emperor. iv. They wanted to reestablish the Nguyen Dynasty. 	HIS –15	

	<p>v. These nationalist looked for foreign arms and help Vietnamese students established restoration society in Tokyo.</p> <p>vi. Developments in China also inspired Vietnamese students.</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	HIS - 42	5X1=5
22	<p>A sense of collective belonging in India:</p> <p>i. The sense of collectiveness came partly through the experience of united struggles.</p> <p>ii. History and Fiction, folk lore and songs, literature helped in the promotion of nationalism.</p> <p>iii. The nationalist visited villages to collect folk songs and legends.</p> <p>iv. The idea of nationalism developed through a movement to revive Indian folk lore.</p> <p>v. Folk tales were sung, they give the true picture of tradition and culture.</p> <p>vi. In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore began collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and myths and led the movement for folk revival. In Madras Natesa Sastri published a massive four volume collection of Tamil folk tales.</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	HIS – 70, 71, 72	5x1=5
23	<p>Need to use renewable sources of energy:</p> <p>1. Growing consumption of energy.</p> <p>2. Rising prices of fossil fuels.</p> <p>3. Availability of fossil fuels is uncertain in future.</p> <p>4. These sources of energy create environmental problems.</p> <p>5. India is blessed with an abundant non-conventional sources of energy such as solar, wind energy, tidal and bio-mass.</p> <p>6. They do not pollute the environment.</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	GEO-62	5x1=5

	(Any five points to be explained)		
24	<p>Railways are the principal mode of transportation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Indian railways is the largest public sector undertaking in the country. ii. They cover long distances. iii. They transport large massive of passengers as well as goods items at a time . iv. Superfast passenger trains and goods trains provide comfortable journey. v. Goods trains transport heavy and bulky raw material to the manufacturing centers and finished goods to the market. vi. They also help in strengthening the national integration as people of different regions, languages and religion. They travel together and learn the ideas and ways of living from one another. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	GEO – 84	5x1=5
25	<p>Sectional interest groups and public interest groups:</p> <p>Sectional interest groups are those groups that seek to promote the interest of a particular section of society whereas public interest groups seek the interest of public not a particular section of society. More or less their activities are common but areas are different</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. They organize meetings ii. They try to gain public support iii. They influence media iv. Sometimes they organize strikes and dharna v. Sometimes they organize rallies and processions <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	DP – 64	2 ½ + 2 ½ = 5
26	<p>Democratic governments are accountable to the citizens:</p> <p>In democracy, people have the right to choose their rulers people have control over their rulers. Therefore, democracy produces a government that is accountable to the citizens and responsive to the needs and expectations of the</p>		

	<p>citizens. Democracy ensures that decision making will be based on norms and procedures. Citizens have the right and the means to examine the process of decision making. This signifies that democracy produces an accountable government.</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>(Assessed as a whole)</p>	DP-91	5x1=5
27	<p>Ways by which multinational companies are spreading their products across the world:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. MNCs set up their production units in those areas where skilled and unskilled labour is easily available at low cost ii. They set up these units near to the market iii. They also choose such areas where required facilities are available iv. They also set up production jointly with some of the local companies v. Sometimes, they buy local companies and then expand their production vi. Sometimes, they place orders for production with small producers and provide them money for their requirements vii. MNCs provide to the local companies their latest technology for better and speedy production <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	ECO – 57, 58	5x1=5
28	<p>Role of banks in the development of the Indian economy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Banks keep the money of the people in safe custody. ii. Banks provide interest on deposits. iii. Banks provide loans at low interest rate and are used for various economic activities. iv. Banks promote agricultural sector by providing loans to the farmers for their requirements. v. Banks also boost the industrial sector. vi. They are the backbone of the country's trade. vii. Banks employ a large number of people. In this way, they minimize 		

	<p>employment problems.</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	ECO-42	5x1=5
29	<p>See attached map for Answer</p> <p>(29.1) For visually impaired candidates:</p> <p>A. Madras/ Chennai</p> <p>B. Dandi</p> <p>C. Champaran</p> <p>(29.2)</p> <p>(i) Assam</p> <p>(ii) Pune</p> <p>(iii) West Bengal</p>		6x1=6

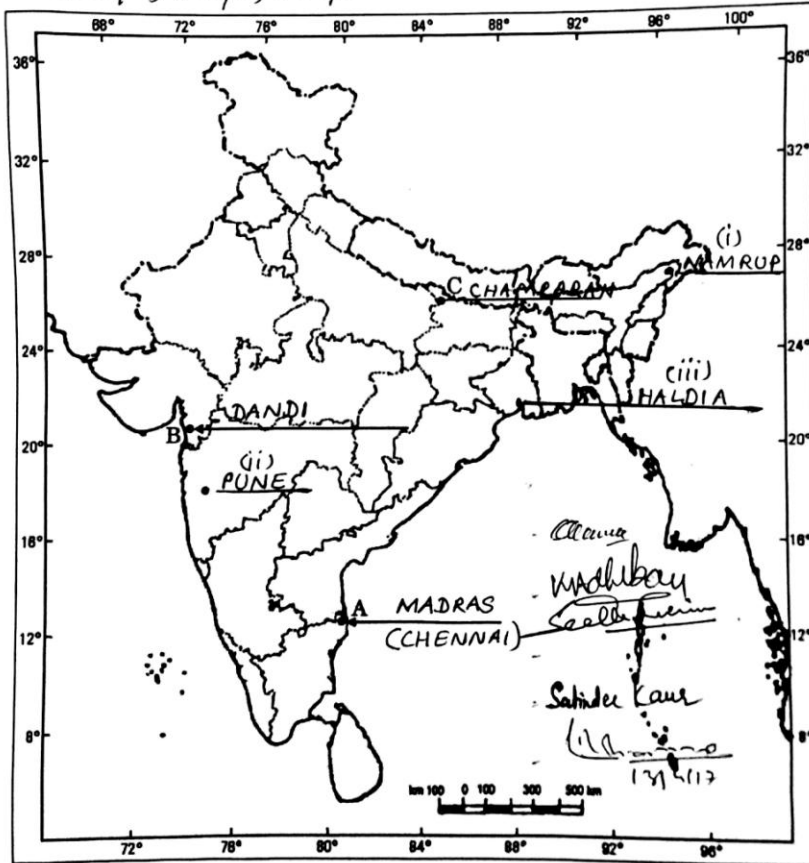
प्रश्न सं. 29 के लिए

For question no. 29

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)

Outline Map of India (Political)

532/1, 532/2, 532/3



532/3

11

6,800