

# MARKING SCHEME

## SOCIAL SCIENCE (NSQF)

### SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION

SA-II

MARCH 2017

**CODE NO. 532/2**

Q.NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/ VALUE POINTS	MARKS
1	<p><b>Right to Information useful to consumers:</b></p> <p>By the enactment of RTI , one can get all the information of the functioning of government departments.</p>	ECO – 80  1
2	<p><b>Difference between Ore and Mineral:</b></p> <p>Homogenous naturally occurring substance with a definable internal structure is called mineral whereas the term Ore is used to describe an accumulation of any mineral mixed with other elements</p>	GEO – 50, 51  1
3	<p><b>Any one regional party of Maharashtra :</b></p> <p>Shiv Sena</p>	DP – 82  1
4	<p><b>Legal measure taken by Indian Government:</b></p> <p>Enacted the Consumer Protection Act in 1986</p>	ECO – 86  1
5	<p><b>Allegory of the German Nation:</b></p> <p>Germania</p> <p>Or</p> <p><b>Unification of Vietnam in April 1975 :</b></p> <p>Ho – Chi-Minh</p>	HIS – 43  HIS – 23  1
6	<p><b>Movement started in Nepal in 2006:</b></p> <p>Restoring democracy</p>	DP – 58  1

7	<p><b>Main reason for starting of water war in Bolivia:</b></p> <p>The MNC immediately increased the price of water by four times</p>	DP – 60	1
8	<p><b>Logo used to assure about the quality of electric goods:</b></p> <p>ISI Mark</p>	ECO – 85	1
9	<p><b>Measures can be taken by the government to make globalization more fair:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Fair globalization would create opportunities for all and also ensures that the benefits of globalization are shared better</li> <li>ii. Labour laws are properly implemented</li> <li>iii. Workers should get their rights</li> <li>iv. Government can use trade and investment barriers</li> <li>v. It can negotiate at the WTO for fairer rules</li> <li>vi. Enhancing the quality of production</li> <li>vii. Encouraging business community to do business globally</li> </ul> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	Eco – 70	3
10	<p><b>Growing role of money and muscle power in political parties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. There should be state funding of elections.</li> <li>ii. Rath Yatras, rallies and processions should be banned.</li> <li>iii. All types of elections should be held at the same time.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>v. Political parties to hold their organizational elections and file their income tax returns.</li> <li>vi. One third seats to be reserved for women candidates.</li> </ul> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	DP – 86	3X1=3

	(Any three points to be explained)		
11	<p><b>Major challenge is being faced by the Indian Democracy:</b></p> <p><b>Indian Democracy is facing the challenge of expansion</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Applying the basic principle of democratic government across all the regions, different social groups and various institutions</li> <li>ii. Ensuring greater power to local government</li> <li>iii. Extension of federal principle to all the units of the federation including minority groups and women</li> </ol> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>(Any two points to be explained)</p>	DP – 102	1+2=3
12	<p><b>Process of unification of Italy:</b></p> <p>Italy was divided in seven states in 19<sup>th</sup> 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;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Steps taken by the French in the Mekong Delta region to increase cultivation:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The French began by building canals and draining lands in the Mekong Delta</li> <li>ii. Increase in the vast system of irrigation works was developed</li> <li>iii. Increased rice production</li> <li>iv. Export of rice was allowed</li> <li>v. By 1931, Vietnam become the third largest producer of rice in the world</li> </ol>	HIS - 20	
		HIS – 32	3

	(Any three points to be explained)		
13	<p><b>Salt March became the base to begin the “Civil Disobedience Movement”:</b></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 6<sup>th</sup> 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 – 63	3
14	<p><b>Industries cause water pollution :</b></p> <p>i. Water pollution is caused by organic and inorganic industrial waste and effluents discharged into rivers</p> <p>ii. Paper pulp, chemical, textile and dyeing, refineries, tanneries and electroplating industries</p> <p>iii. Fly ash, phospo-gypsum and iron and steel slags are the major solid waste in India</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	GEO – 78	3
15	<p><b>Policies of Indian National Congress Party:</b></p> <p>i. Indian National Congress is a centrist party</p> <p>ii. The party espouses secularism</p> <p>iii. It supports welfare of the weaker sections and minorities</p> <p>iv. It supports new economic reforms</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	DP – 80	3X1=3

16	<p><b>Reasons for participation of Business Class in the ‘Civil Disobedience Movement’:</b></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 Pursottamdas 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
17	<p><b>Trade and its components:</b></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
18	<p><b>Role of Credit for development:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Credit play a vital and positive role in the development</li> <li>ii. Credit helps to meet the ongoing expenses of production</li> <li>iii. For completion of production on time</li> <li>iv. It also helps to increase earnings</li> </ul> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	ECO-43	3
19	<p><b>Differences between Agro Based and Mineral Based Industries:</b></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

20	<p><b>Ways to save consumers from exploitation in the market place:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Consumers should be very careful about the quality of goods</li> <li>ii. They should prefer goods marked by I.S.I., AGMARK etc.</li> <li>iii. Ask for cash memo</li> <li>iv. They should complain if there is something wrong with them while purchasing</li> <li>v. They should know their rights and exercise them properly and promptly</li> <li>vi. The enactment of the Consumer Protection Act of 1986 known as COPRA by Indian government to bring the awareness to the consumers</li> </ul> <p>(Any other relevant point) (Any three points to be explained)</p>	Eco - 80	3x1=3
21	<p><b>Role of banks in the development of the Indian economy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Banks keep the money of the people in safe custody.</li> <li>ii. Banks provide interest on deposits.</li> <li>iii. Banks provide loans at low interest rate and are used for various economic activities.</li> <li>iv. Banks promote agricultural sector by providing loans to the farmers for their requirements.</li> <li>v. Banks also boost the industrial sector.</li> <li>vi. They are the backbone of the country's trade.</li> <li>vii. Banks employ a large number of people. In this way, they minimize employment problems.</li> </ul> <p>(Any other relevant point) (Any five points to be explained)</p>	ECO-42	5x1=5
22	<p><b>Participation of Rich peasant community in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement' :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Rich peasant communities like the patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of UP were active in the movement</li> <li>ii. They were very hard hit by trade depression and falling prices</li> </ul>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iii. The government had refused to reduce revenue</li> <li>iv. It led to widespread resentment. The rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the ‘Civil Disobedience Movement’</li> <li>v. They organized their communities and at times forcing reluctant members to participate in the boycott programmes</li> <li>vi. For them, the fight for swaraj was a struggle against high revenues</li> </ul> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	HIS – 65	5
23	<p><b>Five ways by which multinational companies are spreading their products across the world:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. MNCs set up their production units in those areas where skilled and unskilled labour is easily available at low cost</li> <li>ii. They set up these units near to the market</li> <li>iii. They also choose such areas where required facilities are available</li> <li>iv. They also set up production jointly with some of the local companies</li> <li>v. Sometimes, they buy local companies and then expand their production</li> <li>vi. Sometimes, they place orders for production with small producers and provide them money for their requirements</li> <li>vii. MNCs provide to the local companies their latest technology for better and speedy production</li> </ul> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	ECO – 57, 58	5x1=5
24	<p><b>Problems faced by road transportation in India:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The length of road per 100 sq km of area is known as Road Density.</li> <li>ii. Road density varies from only 12.14 km to 517.77 km.</li> <li>iii. National average is 142.68 km</li> <li>iv. Road network is inadequate</li> </ul>	GEO – 84	5

	<p>v. About half of the roads are unmetalled</p> <p>vi. National highways are also inadequate</p> <p>vii. Roads are highly congested in cities</p> <p>viii. Most of the bridges and culverts are old and narrow</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>		
25	<p><b>Main features of the movement started in Nepal in April 2006:</b></p> <p>In February 2005, king dismissed the then Prime Minister dissolved the elected parliament. The movement was aimed at regaining popular control over the government from the king. All the major political parties formed Seven Party Alliance (SPA). They called a four day strike in Kathmandu. This turned into an indefinite strike. Maoists also join the strike. People defied curfew on 21<sup>st</sup> April. They served an ultimatum to the king. On 24<sup>th</sup> April the last day of ultimatum, the King was forced to concede all three demands.</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>(To be assessed as whole)</p>	DP – 58,59	5
26	<p><b>Need to use renewable sources of energy:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Growing consumption of energy.</li> <li>2. Rising prices of fossil fuels.</li> <li>3. Availability of fossil fuels is uncertain in future.</li> <li>4. These sources of energy create environmental problems.</li> <li>5. India is blessed with an abundant non-conventional sources of energy such as solar, wind energy, tidal and bio-mass.</li> <li>6. They do not pollute the environment.</li> </ol> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	GEO-62	5x1=5
27	<p><b>Democratic governments are accountable to the citizens:</b></p> <p>In democracy, people have the right to choose their rulers people have control</p>		



	<p>over their rulers. Therefore, democracy produces a government that is accountable to the citizens and responsive to the needs and expectations of the 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
28	<p><b>Economic hardships faced by the Europeans during the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. An enormous increase in population all over Europe.</li> <li>ii. Problem of Unemployment .</li> <li>iii. Stiff competition from imports.</li> <li>iv. Peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations.</li> <li>v. The rise of food prices .</li> <li>vi. Bad harvest and food shortage.</li> </ul> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Features of the ‘Go East Movement’ started in Vietnam:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. In the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, ‘Go East Movement’ became popular.</li> <li>ii. In 1907 – 1908, three hundred Vietnamese went to Japan to acquire modern education.</li> <li>iii. Their main objective was to drive out the French and overthrow the emperor.</li> <li>iv. They wanted to reestablish the Nguyen Dynasty.</li> <li>v. These nationalist looked for foreign arms and help Vietnamese students established restoration society in Tokyo.</li> <li>vi. Developments in China also inspired Vietnamese students.</li> </ul>	HIS –15	

	(Any other relevant point) (Any five points to be explained)	HIS - 42	5X1=5
29	<p><b>See attached map for answer.</b></p> <p><b>(29.1) For visually impaired candidates:</b></p> <p>A. Madras/ Chennai</p> <p>B. Dandi</p> <p>C. Champaran</p> <p><b>(29.2)</b></p> <p>(i) Assam</p> <p>(ii) Pune</p> <p>(iii) West Bengal</p>		6x1=6

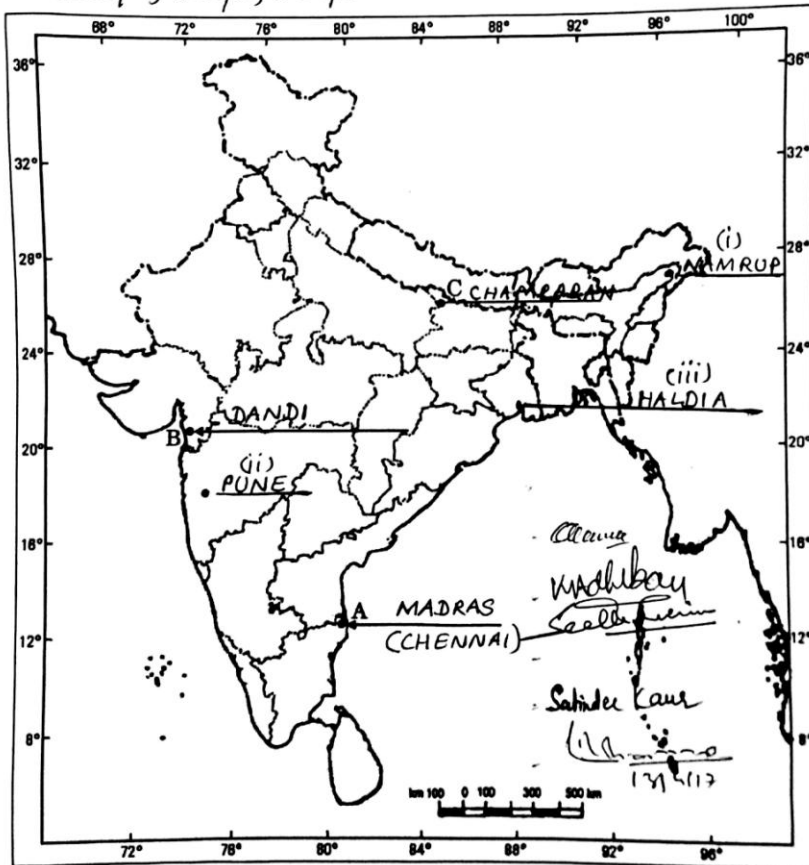
प्रश्न सं. 29 के लिए

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