

MARKING SCHEME

SOCIAL SCIENCE (OUTSIDE DELHI)

SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION

SA-II EXAMINATION

MARCH 2015

CODE NO. 32/1,32/2,32/3

SET-2

Q.NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/ VALUE POINTS		MARKS
1	The logo for purchase of Gold jewellery is ' Hallmark '.	Eco Pg:85	1
2	National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council(NMCC) has been set up: To improve the productivity, economists predict that manufacturing can achieve its target over the next decades.	Geog Pg:66	1
3	The guiding philosophy of Bharatiya Janta Party is: Cultural Nationalism / India's ancient culture and values	DP.Pg:80	1
4	Money acts as a medium of exchange as it acts as an intermediate in the exchange process and transactions. We can buy things if we have money in our pockets.	Eco Pg.40	1
5	Democracies are based on political equality because : All individuals have equal weight in electing representatives. (Right to vote)	History Pg:95	1
6	Tax on imports is known as Trade Barrier.	Eco.Pg:64	1
7	Political parties involve partisanship because : The parties are a part of the society and thus they involve partisanship.	DP Page:73	1

8	<p>The main aim of French revolutionaries was: 1) To create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. Or A prison where people are detained without due process of law.</p>	<p>History Pg.5 HistoryPg.40</p>	<p>1</p>
9	<p>Right to seek Redressal</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Consumers have the right to seek redressal against unfair trade practices and exploitation. 2) If any damage is done to a consumer, he has the right to get compensation depending on the degree of damage. 3) There is a need to provide to an easy and effective public system by which this can be done. 4) Example of Prakash or any other relevant example to be explained. 5) Any other relevant point <p>(Any two points & one example to be explained)</p>	<p>Eco. Pg:82</p>	<p>2+1=3</p>
10	<p>Non-Cooperation Movement Spread in the countryside:-</p> <p>In Awadh, peasants were led by Baba Ramchandra.</p> <p>Here the movement was against talukadars and landlords who demanded from peasant's exorbitantly high rents and a variety of other cesses.</p> <p>Peasants had to do begar and work at land lords farms without any payments.</p> <p>As tenants they had no security of tenure were regularly evicted so that they have no right over the leased land.</p> <p>The peasant movement demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of begar and social boycott of oppressive landlords.</p> <p>In the meantime Jawaharlal Nehru began going around the villages in Awadh.</p> <p>The Awadh Kisan Sabha was set up in the villages.</p> <p>The peasant movement, however, developed in forms that the Congress leadership was unhappy with.</p> <p>As the movement spread, the houses of talukdars and merchants were attacked: bazars were looted and grain hoards were taken over.</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p>	<p>History Pg.59</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>

11	<p>“Foreign trade integrates the market in different countries” because</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets. 2) Producers can sell their produce not only in markets located within the country but also can compete in markets located in other countries of the world. 3) Similarly for the buyers import of goods produced in another country is one way of expanding the choice of goods beyond what is domestically produced. 4) Choice of goods in the markets rises. 5) Prices of similar goods in the two markets tend to become equal. 6) Producers in the two countries now closely compete against each other. 7) Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	Eco Pg:59,61	3x1=3
12	<p>Features of waterways in India are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) India has been one of the seafaring countries. 2) Sea men sailed far and near; carrying and spreading Indian commerce and culture. 3) Waterways are the cheapest means of transport. 4) They are most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods over long distance. 5) It is fuel efficient, environment friendly mode of transport. 6) 95% of the country’s trade volume is moved by sea. 7) Any other relevant point. <p>(Any 3 points to be explained)</p>	Geog Pg 87	3x1=3

13	<p>Modern currency is accepted as a medium of exchange without any use of its own because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Modern currency is authorized by the government of a country. 2) In India, the Reserve Bank of India issues all currency notes on behalf of central Government. 3) No other individual or organization is allowed to issue currency. 4) The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment that cannot be refused in settling transactions in India. 5) No individual in India can legally refuse a payment made in Rupees. 6) Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	Eco.Pg:40	3x1=3
14	<p>A challenge is an opportunity for progress because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A challenge is not just a problem 2) A challenge is a difficulty that carries within it an opportunity for progress 3) Once we overcome a challenge we go up to a higher level than before 4) Legal challenges alone cannot overcome challenges to democracy like inequality, poverty, unemployment illiteracy, regionalism, casteism, communalism etc. 5) Legal constitutional changes and the cooperation of the citizen is the need of the hour. 6) Any other relevant point <p>(Any three points to be analyzed)</p>	DP Pg:102,108	3x1=3
15	<p>Money and Muscle power play an important role in elections because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Role of money and muscle power in parties especially during elections is growing. 2) Parties tend to nominate those candidates who have or can raise lots of money. 3) Rich people and companies who give funds to the parties tend to have 		

	<p>influence on the policies and decisions of the party.</p> <p>4) In some cases parties support criminals who can win election.</p> <p>5) Democrats all over the world are worried over the increasing role of rich people and big companies in democratic politics.</p> <p>6) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	DP Pg:84	3x1=3
16	<p>Nationalism developed through culture in Europe:</p> <p>1) Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation, art and poetry, stories and music helped to express and shape nationalist feelings.</p> <p>2) Romanticism a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment.</p> <p>Romantic artists and poets generally criticized the glorification of reason and science and focussed instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings.</p> <p>3) German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people- das volk. It was through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of a nation was popularized.</p> <p>4) The emphasis on vernacular language and the collection of local folklore was used to carry the modern nationalist message to large audiences who were mostly illiterates.</p> <p>5) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Paul Bernard’s arguments in favour of economic development of Vietnam:</p> <p>1) He argued that the purpose of acquiring colonies was to make profits.</p> <p>2) Economy was developed and the standard of living of the people improved, they would buy more goods.</p> <p>3) The market would consequently expand, leading to better profits for French business.</p> <p>4) To reduce rural poverty and increase agricultural productivity it was necessary to carry out land reforms.</p>	History Pg.13,14,15	3x1=3

	<p>5) To ensure sufficient employment, industrialisation would create more jobs.</p> <p>6) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	History Pg.33	3x1=3
17	<p>‘Salt March’ became an effective tool of resistance against colonialism because:</p> <p>Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation.</p> <p>Gandhiji sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands. The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax.</p> <p>Salt was the most essential item of food and was consumed by rich and poor alike.</p> <p>Irwin was unwilling to negotiate, so Gandhiji started Salt march with 78 volunteers. (On 6th April) he reached Dandi, violated law and made salt.</p> <p>This march developed the feeling of nationalism, people in different parts of the country broke the salt law and manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories.</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p>	History Pg63,64	3x1=3
18	<p>‘Chotanagpur Plateau Region’ has maximum concentration of Iron and Steel industries because:</p> <p>1) Low cost of iron ore is available</p> <p>2) High grade raw material is in proximity</p> <p>3) Cheap labour</p> <p>4) Vast growth potential in the home market</p> <p>5) Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any three reasons to be explained)</p>	Geog Pg:73	3x1=3
19 *	<p>Solar energy solves the energy problem in India to some extent because:</p> <p>1) India is a tropical country; it has enormous possibilities of tapping solar energy.</p>		

	<p>2) Solar energy is an important alternate source.</p> <p>3) Government should educate the people for maximum use of solar Energy.</p> <p>4) Government should give incentives and promote solar energy production in India.</p> <p>5) The use of solar energy will be able to minimize the dependence of rural households on firewood and dung cakes.</p> <p>6) It will contribute to environmental conservation.</p> <p>7) Use of Solar Energy will reduce the pressure on conventional sources of energy.</p> <p>8) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p> <p>*Since it is value based question, children’s view reflecting local conditions and additional points may be given due consideration.</p>	Geog Pg:62	3x1=3
20	<p>Democracy is accountable and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens because:</p> <p>1) In a democracy people have the right to choose their representatives and the people will have control over them.</p> <p>2) Citizens have the right to participate in decision making that affects them all. This ensures that the working of the government is transparent.</p> <p>3) Everybody expect the government to be attentive to the needs and expectations of the people.</p> <p>4) It is expected that the democratic government develops mechanisms for citizens to hold the government accountable.</p> <p>5) The opposition parties can also question and criticize the government policies. They keep a check on the ruling party and make sure that it does not misuse the power.</p> <p>6) Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	DP. Pg:91	3x1=3

21	<p>Globalisation and greater competition among producers has been advantages to consumers :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Globalisation and greater competition among producers both local and foreign has been of advantage to consumers, particularly the well off sections of urban areas. 2) There is greater choice before these consumers who now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products. 3) People enjoy higher standards of living. 4) But the impact of globalization has not been uniform among producers and workers. 5) Services of the top Indian companies have been able to benefit from the increased competition. 6) They have invested in newer technology and production methods and raised their production standards. 7) Wide ranging choice of goods in our markets is a recent phenomenon and have brought changes in lives of people. 8) Any other relevant point <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	Eco Pg:66,67	5x1=5
22	<p>Problems posed during the First World War in India were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Huge increase in defence expenditure. 2) Taxes and customs duties were increased and income tax was introduced. 3) The prices increased –doubling during the war leading to extreme hardships for the common people. 4) Villages were called upon to supply soldiers and the forced recruitment in rural areas caused widespread anger. 5) Crop failure in many parts of India resulted in acute shortage of food. 6) Famine and Epidemics like influenza perished large number of people. 7) Any other relevant point. <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	History Pg:54	5x1=5

23	<p>Cotton textile industry was concentrated in the cotton growing belt in the early years because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Availability of raw cotton-eg belt of Maharashtra and Gujarat. 2) Nearness to market. 3) Transport 4) Port facilities 5) Cheap labour 6) Moist climate 7) Any other relevant factor <p>(Any 5 factors to be explained)</p>	Geog Pg:68	5x1=5
24	<p>Banks play an important role in developing the economy of India</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Banks keep money of the people in its safe custody. 2) Banks give interest on the deposited money to the people. 3) Banks mediate between those who have surplus money and those who are in need of money. 4) Banks provide loan to large number of people at low interest rate. 5) Banks promote agricultural and industrial sector by providing loans. 6) They also provide funds to different organizations. 7) Any other relevant point. <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	Eco Pg:42	5x1=5
25	<p>Abundantly available fossil fuel in India is Coal</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Peat-has low carbon and high moisture content and low heating capacity. 2) Lignite- is a low grade brown coal which is soft with high moisture content. It is used for generating electricity. 3) Bituminous- is the most popular coal of commercial use. It has a special value for smelting iron in blast furnaces. 4) Anthracite- is the highest quality hard coal. 	Geog Pg-58	1+4=5

26	<p>“The democracy has been evolved through struggles and movements all over the world”</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The movement in Nepal was to establish democracy while in Bolivia involved claims on an elected democratic government. 2) In both the cases the struggles involved mass mobilization. 3) Public demonstration of mass support clinched the dispute. 4) It is possible that some significant decisions may take place through consensus and may not involve any conflict. 5) Democratic conflict is resolved through mass mobilization. 6) Any other relevant point. <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p>	DP Pg:60,61	5
27	<p>Political Party is:</p> <p>Political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. (2)</p> <p>Three components of a political parties are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The leaders 2) The active members 3) The followers <p>(These components to be described) (3)</p>	History Pg:72,73	2+3=5
28	<p>Steps taken by French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The idea of La- Patrie (the Fatherland) and Le-Citoyen (the citizen) emphasized the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution. 2) New French flag the tricolour was chosen to replace the former royal standard. 3) The Estate General was elected by the body of active citizen and renamed the National Assembly. 		

30 See answer on attached map:

For blind candidates

30.1) Chhatisgarh

30.2) Porbander

30.3) Bangalore/Mysore

3x1=3



