

# MARKING SCHEME

## SOCIAL SCIENCE (OUTSIDE DELHI)

### SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION

#### SA-II EXAMINATION

MARCH 2015

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

**SET-1**

Q.No	EXPECTED ANSWERS/ VALUE POINTS		MARKS
1	<b>The main aim of French revolutionaries was:</b> 1) To create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. Or A prison where people are detained without due process of law.	History Pg.5  HistoryPg.40	1
2	In sedimentary rocks minerals occur in beds or layers. They have been formed as a result of deposition, accumulation and concentration in horizontal strata.	Geog Pg:51	1
3	<b>The main aim of the popular movement of April 2006, in Nepal was:</b> To restore democracy in Nepal.	DP.Pg:58	1
4	<b>Democracies are based on political equality because :</b>  All individuals have equal weight in electing representatives. (Right to vote)	History Pg:95	1
5	<b>Political parties involve partisanship because :</b>  The parties are a part of the society and thus they involve partisanship.	DP Page:73	1
6	<b>Double coincidence of wants means:</b>  Both parties, the seller and buyers have to agree to sell and buy each others commodities. Goods are directly exchanged without the use of money.	Eco.Pg:39	1
7	The logo for purchase of Gold jewellery is ' <b>Hallmark</b> '.	Eco Pg:85	1



10	<p><b>The main features of ‘Poona Pact’ were:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The Poona Pact (of September 1932) gave Depressed Classes (later to be known as Scheduled caste) reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils.</li> <li>2) They were to be voted in by the general electorate.</li> <li>3) The act came into force due to Gandhiji’s fast unto death.</li> <li>4) Ambedkar ultimately accepted Gandhiji’s stand.</li> <li>5) Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p>(Any three points to be described)</p>	History Pg.68	3x1=3
11	<p><b>‘Salt March’ became an effective tool of resistance against colonialism because:</b></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 6<sup>th</sup> 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
12	<p><b>The importance of railways as the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India is:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Railways make it possible to conduct multifarious activities like business, sight seeing, pilgrimage along with transportation of goods.</li> <li>2) It is suitable for long distance travel.</li> <li>3) Plays an important role in national integration.</li> </ol>		

	<p>4) Railways bind the economic life of the country</p> <p>5) It accelerates the development of the industry and agriculture.</p> <p>6) Today the railways have become more important than all other means of transport put together.</p> <p>7) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	Geog Pg 84	3x1=3
13	<p><b>‘Chotanagpur Plateau Region’ has maximum concentration of Iron and Steel industries because:</b></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
14 *	<p><b>Solar energy solves the energy problem in India to some extent because:</b></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><b>*Since it is value based question, children’s view reflecting local conditions and additional points may be given due consideration.</b></p>	Geog Pg:62	3x1=3

15	<p><b>Dynastic succession is one of the most serious challenges before the political parties because:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Most political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures for their functioning.</li> <li>2) There are few ways for an ordinary worker to rise to the top in a party.</li> <li>3) In many parties the top positions are always controlled by members of one family.</li> <li>4) This practice is unfair to other members of that party and is also bad for a democracy.</li> <li>5) People who do not have adequate experience or popular support come to occupy position of power.</li> <li>6) Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p>( Any three points to be analysed)</p>	DP Pg:84	3x1=3
16	<p><b>Democracy is accountable and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens because:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) In a democracy people have the right to choose their representatives and the people will have control over them.</li> <li>2) Citizens have the right to participate in decision making that affects them all. This ensures that the working of the government is transparent.</li> <li>3) Everybody expect the government to be attentive to the needs and expectations of the people.</li> <li>4) It is expected that the democratic government develops mechanisms for citizens to hold the government accountable.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>6) Any other relevant point</li> </ol> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	DP. Pg:91	3x1=3

17	<p><b>“A challenge is an opportunity for progress” because:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) A challenge is not just a problem</li> <li>2) A challenge is a difficulty that carries within it an opportunity for progress</li> <li>3) Once we overcome a challenge we go up to a higher level than before</li> <li>4) Legal challenges alone cannot overcome challenges to democracy like inequality, poverty, unemployment illiteracy, regionalism, casteism, communalism etc.</li> <li>5) Legal constitutional changes and the cooperation of the citizen is the need of the hour.</li> <li>6) Any other relevant point</li> </ol> <p>(Any three points to be analyzed)</p>	DP Pg:102,108	3x1=3
18	<p><b>Modern currency is accepted as a medium of exchange without any use of its own because:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Modern currency is authorized by the government of a country.</li> <li>2) In India, the Reserve Bank of India issues all currency notes on behalf of central Government.</li> <li>3) No other individual or organization is allowed to issue currency.</li> <li>4) The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment that cannot be refused in settling transactions in India.</li> <li>5) No individual in India can legally refuse a payment made in Rupees.</li> <li>6) Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	Eco.Pg:40	3x1=3
19	<p><b>Foreign trade integrates the market in different countries because</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>		

	<p>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.</p> <p>4) Choice of goods in the markets rises.</p> <p>5) Prices of similar goods in the two markets tend to become equal.</p> <p>6) Producers in the two countries now closely compete against each other.</p> <p>7) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	Eco Pg:59,61	3x1=3
20	<p><b>Right to seek Redressal</b></p> <p>1) Consumers have the right to seek redressal against unfair trade practices and exploitation.</p> <p>2) If any damage is done to a consumer, he has the right to get compensation depending on the degree of damage.</p> <p>3) There is a need to provide to an easy and effective public system by which this can be done.</p> <p>4) Example of Prakash or any other relevant example to be explained.</p> <p>5) Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any two points &amp; one example to be explained)</p>	Eco. Pg:82	2+1=3
21	<p><b>Steps taken by French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people were:</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>2) New French flag the tricolour was chosen to replace the former royal standard.</p> <p>3) The Estate General was elected by the body of active citizen and renamed the National Assembly.</p> <p>4) New Hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated all in the name of the nation.</p>		

	<p>5) A centralized administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizen within its territory.</p> <p>6) Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weight and measures were adopted.</p> <p>7) Regional dialects were discouraged and French became the common language of the nation.</p> <p>8) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be described)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p><b>Steps taken by the French for the development of the ‘Mekong Delta region’ were:</b></p> <p>1) The French built canals to drain lands in the Mekong delta to increase cultivation</p> <p>2) The vast system of irrigation works-canals and earthworks-built mainly with forced labour increased the rice production.</p> <p>3) It allowed export of Rice to the international market.</p> <p>4) The area under Rice cultivation went up (from 2,74,000 hectares in 1873 to 2.2 million hectares in 1930).</p> <p>5) Vietnam exported 2/3<sup>rd</sup> of its Rice production and became the third largest exporter of Rice in the world.</p> <p>(Any 5 points to be described)</p>	History Pg:5	5x1=5
22	<p><b>The attitude of the Indian merchants and the industrialists towards the Civil Disobedience Movement was:</b></p> <p>1) During the 1<sup>st</sup> World War Indian merchants and industrialists had made huge profits and became powerful.</p> <p>2) They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods and a Rupee Sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage import.</p> <p>3) To organize business interest they formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress (in 1920) and the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries - FICCI ( in 1927).</p>		



	<p>4) They gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported goods.</p> <p>5) Most businessmen came to see 'Swaraj' as a time when colonial restrictions on business would no longer exist and trade and industry would flourish without constraints.</p> <p>6) After the failure of the Round table conference business groups were no longer uniformly enthusiastic.</p> <p>7) They were apprehensive of the spread of militant activities and worried about prolonged disruption of business.</p> <p>8) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any 5 points to be described)</p>	History Pg:66	5x1=5
23	<p><b>Definition of Manufacturing Sector:</b></p> <p>Production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products is called manufacturing.</p> <p><b>It is considered as backbone of development because:</b></p> <p>1) It not only helps in modernising agriculture but also forms the backbone of our economy.</p> <p>2) Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country.</p> <p>3) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce.</p> <p>4) Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value are prosperous.</p> <p>5) Any other relevant point.</p>	Geog Pg:65	1+4=5
24	<p><b>Abundantly available fossil fuel in India is Coal</b></p> <p>1) Peat-has low carbon and high moisture content and low heating capacity.</p> <p>2) Lignite- is a low grade brown coal which is soft with high moisture content. It is used for generating electricity.</p> <p>3) Bituminous- is the most popular coal of commercial use. It has a special value for smelting iron in blast furnaces.</p> <p>4) Anthracite- is the highest quality hard coal.</p>	Geog Pg-58	1+4=5

25	<p><b>Political Party is:</b></p> <p>Political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. (2)</p> <p><b>Three components of a political parties are:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The leaders</li> <li>2) The active members</li> <li>3) The followers</li> </ol> <p>(These components to be described) (3)</p>	History Pg:72,73	2+3=5
26	<p><b>Effective measures to reform political parties are:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties.</li> <li>2) It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a register of its members.</li> <li>3) It should be made mandatory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets; about 1/3<sup>rd</sup> to its women candidates.</li> <li>4) There should be a quota for women in the decision making bodies of the party.</li> <li>5) There should be state funding of elections.</li> <li>6) The government should give parties money to support their election expenses in kind for example petrol, paper, telephone etc. or in cash.</li> <li>7) Vote casting should be made compulsory in each election.</li> <li>8) Data regarding caste religion OBC,SC, ST should not be utilized during election period in any form.</li> <li>9) Any other relevant suggestions.</li> </ol> <p>(Any five suggestions to be explained)</p>	DP Pg :86	5x1=5
27	<p><b>Banks play an important role in developing the economy of India</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Banks keep money of the people in its safe custody.</li> <li>2) Banks give interest on the deposited money to the people.</li> <li>3) Banks mediate between those who have surplus money and those who are in need of money.</li> </ol>		

	<p>4) Banks provide loan to large number of people at low interest rate.</p> <p>5) Banks promote agricultural and industrial sector by providing loans.</p> <p>6) They also provide funds to different organizations.</p> <p>7) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	<b>Eco Pg:42</b>	5x1=5
28	<p><b>Globalisation and greater competition among producers has been advantages to consumers :</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>2) There is greater choice before these consumers who now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products.</p> <p>3) People enjoy higher standards of living.</p> <p>4) But the impact of globalization has not been uniform among producers and workers.</p> <p>5) Services of the top Indian companies have been able to benefit from the increased competition.</p> <p>6) They have invested in newer technology and production methods and raised their production standards.</p> <p>7) Wide ranging choice of goods in our markets is a recent phenomenon and have brought changes in lives of people.</p> <p>8) Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	<b>Eco Pg:66,67</b>	5x1=5
29	<p>See answer on attached map:</p> <p>For Blind Candidates</p> <p>29.1) Nagpur</p> <p>29.2) Champaran</p> <p>29.3) Kheda</p>		3x1=3

30	<p>See answer on attached map:</p> <p>For blind candidates</p> <p>30.1) Chhatisgarh</p> <p>30.2) Porbander</p> <p>30.3) Bangalore/Mysore</p>		3x1=3
----	--	--	-------



