

Secondary School Exam.(Comptt) July, 2017

Social Science (Summative Assessment 2)

Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/1, 32/1/2, 32/1/3

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 full 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 totalled 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).
10. A full scale of marks 0 to 90 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves.

Specific Instructions:

11. The Marking Scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are only guidelines and do not constitute the complete answer. The students have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the marks should be awarded accordingly.
12. As per orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the candidates are being permitted to obtain photocopy of the evaluated Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed fee. All Examiners/ Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points per each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.
13. All the Head Examiners are instructed that while evaluating the answer scripts, if the answer is found to be totally incorrect the (x) should be marked on the incorrect answer and awarded '0' marks.
14. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for Spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
15. Every Examiner should stay upto sufficiently reasonable time normally 5-6 hours every day and evaluate 20-25 answer books and devote minimum 15-20 minutes to evaluate each answer book.
16. Every Examiner should acquaint himself/herself with the marking schemes of all the sets.

MARKING SCHEME

SOCIAL SCIENCE (DELHI)

SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION

JULY 2017

CODE NO. 32/1/1

Q.NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/ VALUE POINTS	Page No.	MARKS
1	Artist Frederic Sorrieu belonged to France: OR Ngo Dinh Diem belonged to Vietnam	H-3 H-44	 1
2	Energy is required for all the activities. It is needed : to cook /to provide light and heat / to drive vehicles / to run the machinery in industries . Any one point .	G-58	1
3	Political Parties in India are recognized by : Election Commission	D.P.-75	1
4	The challenge faced is : Foundational Challenge	D.P.-	1
5	Pressure Groups employ Lobbyists : To advertise their plan	D.P.-67	1
6	Logo of Quality is : ISI	E-85	1
7	Basic Function of Foreign Trade is to connect the market of different countries .	E-61	1
8	Absence of Collateral is one of the major reasons which prevent the poor from getting bank loans.	E-50	1

9	<p>Ideas of National unity in early 19th century Europe allied to the ideology of Liberalism :</p> <p>Liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. Politically it emphasized the concept of government by consent .Since the French Revolution , Liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges , a constitution and representative government through parliament .Nineteenth century liberals also stressed the inviolability of private property .</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>U.S entry into the Vietnam war proved costly to the Vietnamese as well as the Americans :</p> <p>Both the sides faced high casualties, many died and wounded .Compulsory recruitment of the people in the armed services .Minorities and working class families suffered. Thousands of US troops arrived equipped with heavy weapons and tanks and backed by the most powerful bombers of the time .Many became disillusioned with what the US was doing and writers such as Mary McCarthy and actors like Jane Fonda even visited North Vietnam and praised their heroic defense of the country. The widespread questioning of government policy strengthened moves to negotiate an end to the war.</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p>	H-9	
10	<p>Reasons to launching Civil Disobedience Movement:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economic depression of 1930 . 2. Arrival of Simon Commission without any Indian representative 3. Vague offer of Dominion status by the British , failed to satisfy Indians . 4. Decisions taken in Lahore session of the Congress in 1929. 5. Tax on salt by Britishers. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p> <p>Any other relevant point.</p>	H-45,46	3
11	<p>Contribution of Gandhiji towards Satyagraha :</p> <p>The idea of satyagraha emphasized the power of truth and the need to search for truth . It suggested that if the cause was true , if the struggle was against injustice , then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor.</p>	H-62	3x1 = 3

	<p>Without seeking vengeance or being aggressive , a satyagrahi could win the battle through non violence. This could be done by appealing to the consciousness of the oppressor .People including the oppressors had to be persuaded to see the truth , instead of being forced to accept truth through the use of violence . By this struggle truth was bound to ultimately triumph . Mahatma Gandhi believed that this dharma of non violence could unite all Indians. Based on the above principle Gandhiji started non cooperation movement and later civil disobedience movement .</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p>	H-55	3
12	<p>Three measures to minimize the environmental degradation by the industries in India :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Air Pollution <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Particulate matter in the air can be reduced by fitting smoke stacks to factories . ii. Smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal in factories . 2. Water Pollution <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Minimizing the use of water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages. ii. Harvesting of rain water to meet water requirement . iii. Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds . 3. Noise Pollution <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Machinery and equipment can be used and generators should be fitted with silencers . ii. Almost all machinery can be redesigned to increase energy efficiency and reduce noise . iii. Noise absorbing material may be used apart from personal use of ear plugs and earphones. <p>(Any other relevant point.)</p> 	G-78	3x1=3
13	<p>Physical and economic factors have influenced the distribution pattern of the Indian Railways Network:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Northern Plains : Level land , high population density and rich agricultural resources provided the development of Railways in these plains. However a large number of rivers requiring construction of bridges across their wide banks posed some obstacles . 		

	<p>2. Penninsular region and the Himalayan region : The railway tracts are laid through low hills , gaps or tunnels .The Himalayan mountainous regions are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief , sparse population and lack of economic opportunities .</p> <p>3. Desert of Rajasthan: It was difficult to lay railway lines on the sandy plain of western Rajasthan which has hindered the development of railways .</p> <p>4. Swamps of Gujarat , forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh , Chattisgarh , Odisha and Jharkhand are also not suitable for the development of railways.</p> <p>5. The contiguous stretch of sahyadri could be crossed only through gaps or passes. Although the development of Konkan railway along the west coast has facilitated the movement of passengers and goods in the most important economic region of India. It has also faced a number of problems such as sinking of track in some stretches and landslides.</p> <p>6. Penninsular plateau rich in minerals promotes industrial development, encourage the railway tracks.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained.)</p> <p>(Atleast one physical and one economical)</p>	G-85	3
14	<p>Odisha is the largest producer of manganese:</p> <p>Uses of manganese in India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is used in manufacturing of steel and ferro- manganese alloy. 2. These alloys are strong and are used in making giant machines . 3. It is also used in manufacturing bleaching powder . 4. It is also used in insecticides . 5. It is also used in manufacturing of paints. 6. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any two uses to be mentioned .)</p>	G-53	1+2=3

15	<p>Bolivia's struggle against privatization of water :</p> <p>The world bank pressurized the government to give up its control of municipal water supply .The government sold these rights to a Multinational company for the city of cocha bamba .The company immediately increased the price of water by four times. This led to a spontaneous popular protest.The contract with the MNC was cancelled and water supply was restored to the municipality at old rates . This came to be known as Bolivia's water war. In January 2000 a new alliance of labour , human rights and community leaders joined a four day political strike in the city .The government agreed to negotiate and the strike was called off . Nothing happened and so they protested again though they were brutally suppressed . Another strike took place in april and the government imposed the martial law .The power of the people forced the officials of the MNC to flee the city and made the government to concede to all the demands of the protestors .</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p>	D.P-60	3
16	<p>Democracy is accountable and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The most basic outcome of democracy is that it produces a government that is accountable to the citizens , and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens. Economic growth and development –level of economic development is slow because of delay in decision making. Accomodation of social diversity – majority should work with minority. Dignity and freedom of citizens-every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings. Equality of women . <p>To be assessed as whole.</p>	D.P.-91,92	3
17	<p>Recent efforts made to reform political parties in India :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLA's and MP's from changing parties . 2. The supreme court passed an order to reduce the influence of money and criminals . 3. It is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an affidavit giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him. 4. The election commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organizational elections and file their income tax return . 5. Any other relevant point. 		

	(Any three points to be explained.)	D.P.-86	3
18	<p>Indian markets have been transformed with wide ranging choice of goods:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The latest models of digital camera , mobile phones and television made by the leading manufacturers of the worlds have flooded the Indian market. 2. Every season new models of automobiles can be seen on the Indian roads. 3. Indians are buying cars produced by nearly all the top companies . 4. A similar explosion of brands can be seen for many other goods , from shirts to television to processed juices . 5. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained.)</p>	E-55	3x1=3
19	<p>Rights of consumer :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Right to Information (ii) Right to choose (iii) Right to seek Redressal (iv) Right to safety (v) Right to represent (vi) Right to consumer education <p>(Any three rights to be described.)</p>	E81,82	3x1=3
20	<p>Borrower should observe the following for the proper use of loan taken :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proper planning of both for borrowing and spending of loan amount . 2. Use the loan for the purpose for which it has been borrowed . 3. Follow the terms and conditions of the credit . 4. To develop consciousness to repay the loan on time . 		

	<p>Any three values to be explained.</p> <p>Note : Any other view written by the student relevant to the question need to be considered.</p>	E-43,44	3x1=3
21	<p>Unification of Germany (1886 -1871):</p> <p>In 1848 , middle class Germans tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation state under an elected parliament .In Prussia , the nation building acts were repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military and were supported by the land owners (junkers).Prussia took over the leadership of the movement for national unification.Otto Von Bismark , chief minister of Prussia was the architect of the leading role of Prussia in the process of nation building.</p> <p>Prussia emerged victorious after fighting three wars over seven years against the combined forces of Austria , Denmark and France and the process of unification of Germany was completed.18th January 1871 :The new German empire headed by the German emperor Kaiser William I was declared in the hall of mirrors in the palace of Versailles.The unification of Germany established Prussian dominance in Europe.The new German empire focused on modernizing the currency , banking , legal and judicial systems .</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Role of women in the antiimperialist struggle in Vietnam :</p> <p>Heroes of past times : rebel women of the past were similarly celebrated. In 1913, the nationalist Phan Boi Chow wrote a play based on the lives of the Trung sisters who have fought against Chinese domination . In this play he depicted these sisters as patriots fighting to save the Vietnamese nation from the Chinese.</p> <p>One of the most venerated was Trieu Au. She left home ,went into the jungles, organized a large army and resisted Chinese rule .Women as warriors : In the 1960's , photographs in magazines and journals showed women as brave fighters .Women as workers : They helped in nursing the wounded , constructing underground rooms and tunnels and fighting the enemy.</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p>	H-19	3

		H-49,50	5
22	<p>Not all social groups were moved by the abstract concept of swaraj.</p> <p>Untouchables , who from around the 1930s had begun to call themselves dalit or oppressed. Many dalit leaders began organising themselves, demanding reserved seats in educational institutions, and a separate electorate that would choose dalit members for legislative councils. Political empowerment, they believed, would resolve the problems of their social disabilities. Dalit participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement was therefore limited, particularly in the Maharashtra and Nagpur region where their organisation was quite strong. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for dalits. The Poona Pact of 1932 gave the Depressed Classes (later to be known as the Schedule Castes) reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils, but they were to be voted in by the general electorate.</p> <p>The dalit movement, however, continued to be apprehensive of the Congress led national movement. Some of the Muslim political organisations in India were also lukewarm in their response to the Civil Disobedience Movement. After the decline of the Non-Cooperation-Khilafat movement, a large section of Muslims felt alienated from the Congress. When the Civil Disobedience Movement started large sections of Muslims could not respond to the call for a united struggle. Many Muslim leaders and intellectuals expressed their concern about the status of Muslims as a minority within India. They feared that the culture and identity of minorities would be submerged under the domination of a Hindu majority.</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p>		
23	<p>The use of renewable sources of energy is necessary:</p> <p>The growing consumption of energy in the country has made us dependent on fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas. Rising prices of oil and gas has eroded our foreign currency reserves. Shortages in the supply of oil , Gas and coal have increased uncertainties about the security of energy supply in the future, The growth of the national economy is getting hampered by it. Moreover, increasing use of fossil fuels also causes serious environmental problems. Non – conventional sources of energy are available in abundant .They are also</p>	G-63	

	<p>renewable</p> <p>To be assessed a whole .</p>		5
24	<p>Roadways have an edge over railways</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The construction cost of roadway is much lower than that of the railways. Its maintenance is also cheap and easy. 2. Roads can be built in mountainous areas. The roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography. Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas. 3. Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances. 4. It provides door to door services, which results in lower cost of loading and unloading. 5. It is used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway stations, air and sea ports. 6. Road transport connects fields with markets and factories. 7. Road transport is useful for transport of perishable commodities. 8. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained .</p>	G-82	5x1=5
25	<p>Role of Political Parties :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Political party or parties with majority seats form and run the government. ii. They contest elections and put forward different policies and programmes among which the voters opt. iii. They play a decisive role in law making for the country. iv. They also play an important role as opposition parties. v. They play an important role in shaping public opinion. vi. They provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes. vii. Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be described.) 	D.P.-73	5x1=5
26	<p>Kind of government dominant in the contemporary world :</p> <p>Democracy is the kind of government which is dominant in the contemporary world.</p>		

	<p>Challenges of deepening of democracy/issues involved in :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deepening of democracy involves strengthening of the institutions and practice of democracy. 2. The ordinary people have different expectations from democracy in different societies. Therefore ,this challenge has different meanings in different parts of the world. 3. It wants more of people's participation. 4. It controls and wants to bring down the control of rich people in making of the governmental decision. 5. Any other relevant point. <p>Any four issues to be mentioned.</p>	D.P.-102	1+4=5
27	<p>Banks and cooperatives should increase their lending in rural areas :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formal sector charges low rate of interest. 2. Lack of formal sources of credit in villages. 3. Villagers mainly depend on informal sector. 4. They charge high rate of interest. 5. Borrowers come under debt trap. 6. Therefore there is a need to expand formal sectors so that everyone receives these loans. 7. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	E-50	5x1=5
28	<p>Importance of Multinational Companies in the Globalisation process :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MNCs have helped in connecting different countries of the world. 2. They produce more goods and services which help in connecting the countries. 3. Being economically affluent they are able to make investments in various countries. 4. They are also technically advanced promoting globalization . 5. They offer higher income, better jobs and better education . 6. More goods are available globally at a cheaper rate and a good quality. 7. They provide greater opportunity of choices . 8. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained</p>	E-56,57	5
29	See the map attached :		1x3=3

See filled map for the answer for the

Visually impaired candidates :

29.1 Chauri Chaura

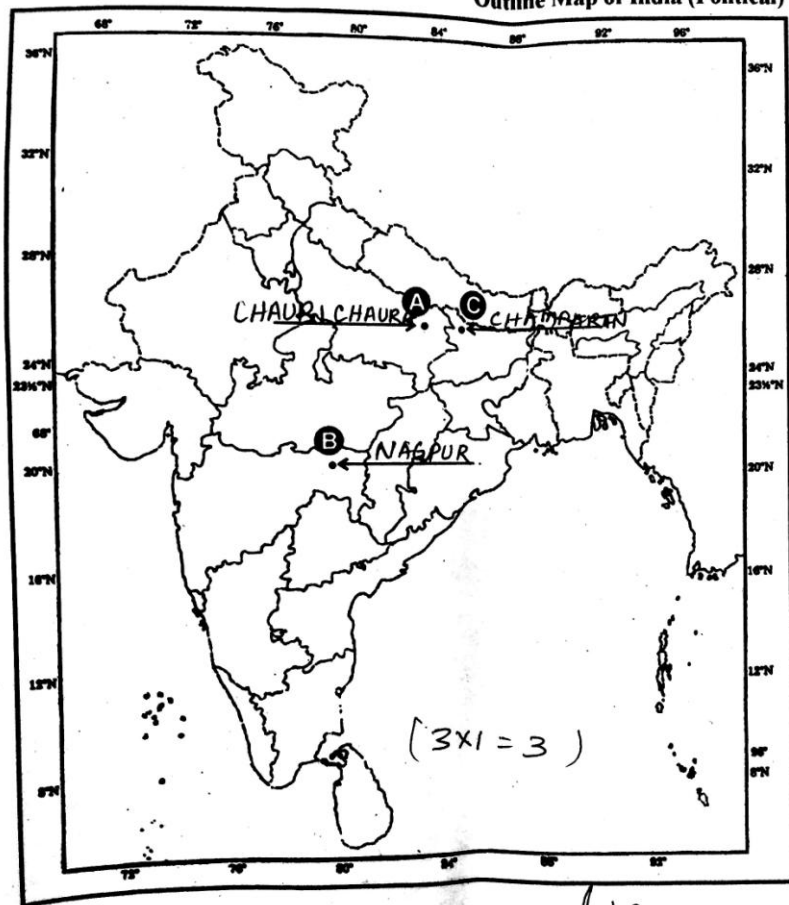
29.2 Nagpur

29.3 Champaran

प्रश्न सं. 29 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 29

SET No 321/11, 321/12, 321/13.

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)



Signature
20/7/17

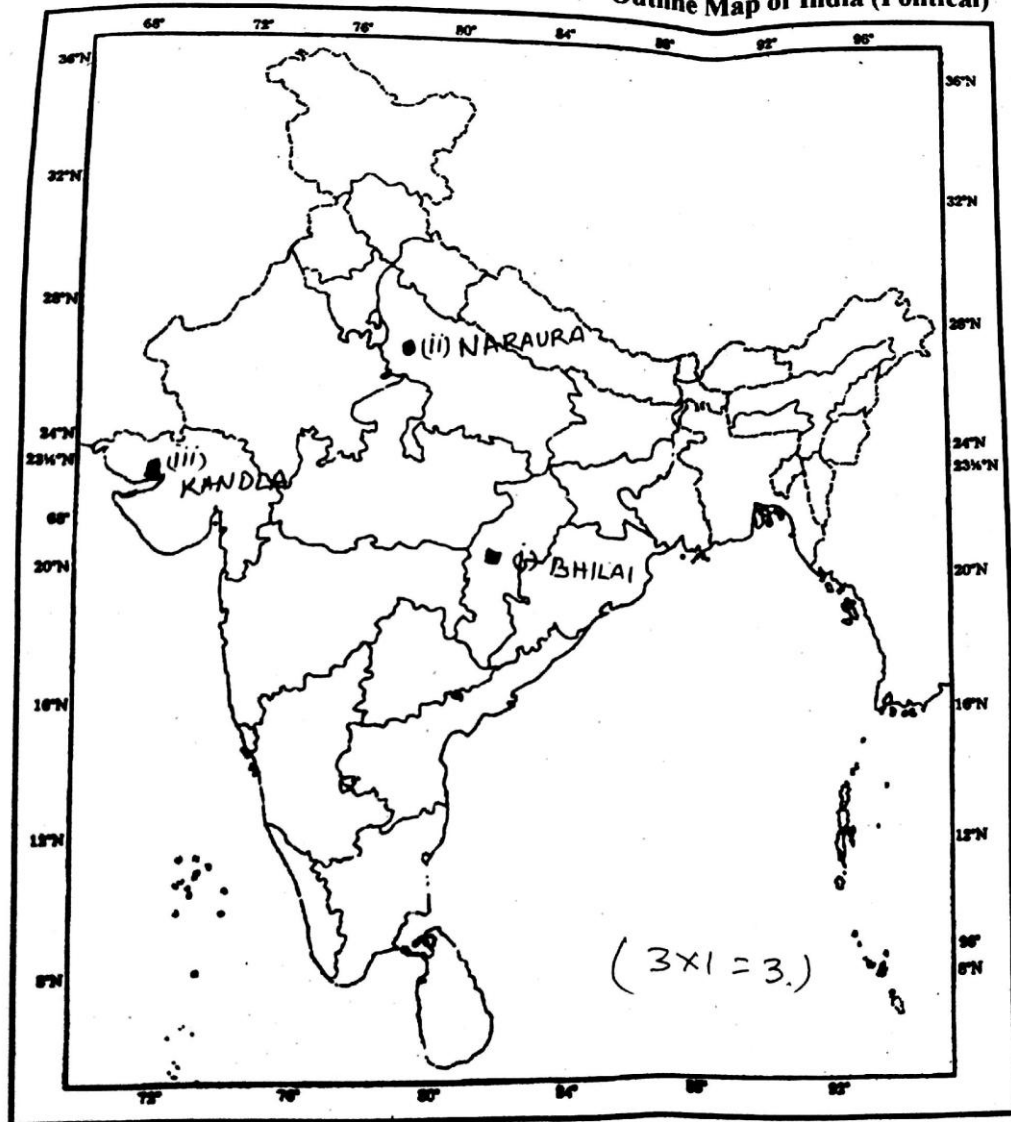
Signature
20/7/17
Anapuri
20/7/17

30	<p>See the map attached :</p> <p>See filled map for the answer for the</p> <p>Visually impaired candidates :</p> <p>30.1 Chattisgarh</p> <p>30.2 Uttar Pradesh/U.P</p> <p>30.3 Gujarat</p>		1x3=3
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प्रश्न सं. 30 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 30

SET No. 32/1/1, 32/1/2, 32/1/3

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)



Adhisho
20/7/17

Adhisho
20/7/17
Amakori
20/7/17

MARKING SCHEME

SOCIAL SCIENCE (DELHI)

SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION

July 2017

CODE NO. 32/1/2

Q.NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/ VALUE POINTS	Page No.	MARKS
1	Political Parties in India are recognized by : Election Commission	D.P.-75	1
2	Artist Frederic Sorrieu belonged to France: OR Ngo Dinh Diem belonged to Vietnam	H-3 H-44	1
3	To purchase an electric air conditioner from market , ISI logo of quality will be checked	G-85	1
4	The main aim of formation of WTO is to liberalise international trade .	E-65	1
5	Energy is required for all the activities. It is needed : to cook /to provide light and heat / to drive vehicles / to run the machinery in industries . Any one point .	G-58	1
6	Absence of Collateral is one of the major reasons which prevent the poor from getting bank loans.	E-50	1
7	The challenge faced is : Foundational Challenge	D.P.-102	1

11	<p>Reasons for the launching of Non Cooperation Movement :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To support khilafat agitation . 2. To protest against Rowlatt Act . 3. To redress the wrong done in Punjab . 4. The dissatisfaction from the government of India act of 1919. 5. Demand for swaraj 6. Any other relevant point <p>Any three points to be explained .</p>	H-56,57	3x1=3
12	<p>Agriculture and industry both depend on each other</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Agriculture supplies raw material for the manufacturing industries. Shortage of these raw materials can spell doom for the industry. ii. Agriculture gets its basic inputs from the manufacturing industries. iii. In this way agriculture offers a big market for industrial products, fertilizers, water pumps, tractors, farm equipment etc. iv. In short agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other they move hand in hand. v. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	G-65	3x1=3
13	<p>Recent efforts made to reform political parties in India :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLA's and MP's from changing parties . 2. The supreme court passed an order to reduce the influence of money and criminals . 3. It is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an affidavit giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him. 4. The election commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organizational elections and file their income tax return . 5. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained.)</p>	D.P.-86	3

14	<p>Democracy is accountable and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The most basic outcome of democracy is that it produces a government that is accountable to the citizens , and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens. Economic growth and development –level of economic development is slow because of delay in decision making. Accomodation of social diversity – majority should work with minority. Dignity and freedom of citizens-every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings. Equality of women . <p>To be assessed as whole.</p>	D.P.-91,92	3
15	<p>Physical and economic factors have influenced the distribution pattern of the Indian Railways Network:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Northern Plains : Level land , high population density and rich agricultural resources provided the development of Railways in these plains. However a large number of rivers requiring construction of bridges across their wide banks posed some obstacles . 2. Penninsular region and the Himalayan region : The railway tracts are laid through low hills , gaps or tunnels .The Himalayan mountainous regions are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief , sparse population and lack of economic opportunities . 3. Desert of Rajasthan: It was difficult to lay railway lines on the sandy plain of western Rajasthan which has hindered the development of railways . 4. Swamps of Gujarat , forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh , Chattisgarh , Odisha and Jharkhand are also not suitable for the development of railways. 5. The contiguous stretch of sahyadri could be crossed only through gaps or passes. Although the development of Konkan railway along the west coast has facilitated the movement of passengers and goods in the most important economic region of India. It has also faced a number of problems such as sinking of track in some stretches and landslides. 6. Penninsular plateau rich in minerals promotes industrial development, encourage the railway tracks. <p>(Any three points to be explained.)</p> <p>(Atleast one physical and one economical)</p>	G-85	3

16	<p>Bolivia's struggle against privatization of water :</p> <p>The world bank pressurized the government to give up its control of municipal water supply .The government sold these rights to a Multinational company for the city of cocha bamba .The company immediately increased the price of water by four times. This led to a spontaneous popular protest.The contract with the MNC was cancelled and water supply was restored to the municipality at old rates . This came to be known as Bolivia's water war. In January 2000 a new alliance of labour , human rights and community leaders joined a four day political strike in the city .The government agreed to negotiate and the strike was called off . Nothing happened and so they protested again though they were brutally suppressed . Another strike took place in april and the government imposed the martial law .The power of the people forced the officials of the MNC to flee the city and made the government to concede to all the demands of the protestors .</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p>	D.P-60	3
17	<p>Importance of minerals as an indispensable part of our life :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Almost everything we use , from a tiny pin to a towering building or a big ship , all are made from minerals . 2. The railway lines and the tarmac (paving) of the roads , our implements and the machinery too are made from minerals. 3. Cars , buses , trains , aeroplanes are manufactured from minerals and run on power resources derived from the earth. 4. Even the food we eat contains minerals . In all stages of development , human beings have used minerals for their livelihood , decoration , festivities , religious and ceremonial rites. 5. Any other relevant point . <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	G-50	3
18	<p>Indian markets have been transformed with wide ranging choice of goods:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The latest models of digital camera , mobile phones and television made by the leading manufacturers of the worlds have flooded the Indian market. 2. Every season new models of automobiles can be seen on the Indian roads. 3. Indians are buying cars produced by nearly all the top companies . 		

	<p>4. A similar explosion of brands can be seen for many other goods , from shirts to television to processed juices .</p> <p>5. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained.)</p>	E-55	3x1=3
19	<p>Duties of consumer in the market :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To be careful while buying a commodity or service . 2. Always look for the direction for proper use and information relating to the risk associated with commodity . 3. Needs to be well informed . 4. Should be aware of his rights (Right to Information) 5. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained.)</p>	E-77,80	3x1=3
20	<p>Borrower should observe the following for the proper use of loan taken :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proper planning of both for borrowing and spending of loan amount . 2. Use the loan for the purpose for which it has been borrowed . 3. Follow the terms and conditions of the credit . 4. To develop consciousness to repay the loan on time . <p>Any three values to be explained.</p> <p>Note : Any other view written by the student relevant to the question need to be considered.</p>	E-43,44	3x1=3
21	<p>Unification of Germany (1886 -1871):</p> <p>In 1848 , middle class Germans tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation state under an elected parliament .In Prussia , the nation building acts were repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military and were supported by the land owners (junkers).Prussia took over the leadership of the movement for national unification.Otto Von Bismark , chief minister of Prussia was the architect of the leading role of Prussia in the process of nation building.</p>		

	<p>Prussia emerged victorious after fighting three wars over seven years against the combined forces of Austria , Denmark and France and the process of unification of Germany was completed. 18th January 1871 :The new German empire headed by the German emperor Kaiser William I was declared in the hall of mirrors in the palace of Versailles. The unification of Germany established Prussian dominance in Europe. The new German empire focused on modernizing the currency , banking , legal and judicial systems .</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Role of women in the antiimperialist struggle in Vietnam :</p> <p>Heroes of past times : rebel women of the past were similarly celebrated. In 1913, the nationalist Phan Boi Chow wrote a play based on the lives of the Trưng sisters who have fought against Chinese domination . In this play he depicted these sisters as patriots fighting to save the Vietnamese nation from the Chinese.</p> <p>One of the most venerated was Trieu Au. She left home ,went into the jungles, organized a large army and resisted Chinese rule . Women as warriors : In the 1960's , photographs in magazines and journals showed women as brave fighters . Women as workers : They helped in nursing the wounded , constructing underground rooms and tunnels and fighting the enemy.</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p>	H-19	3
		H-49,50	5
22	<p>Kind of government dominant in the contemporary world :</p> <p>Democracy is the kind of government which is dominant in the contemporary world.</p> <p>Challenges of deepening of democracy/issues involved in :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deepening of democracy involves strengthening of the institutions and practice of democracy. 2. The ordinary people have different expectations from democracy in different societies. Therefore ,this challenge has different meanings in different parts of the world. 3. It wants more of people's participation. 4. It controls and wants to bring down the control of rich people in making of the governmental decision. 5. Any other relevant point. 	D.P.-102	1+4=5

	Any four issues to be mentioned.		
23	<p>Political parties are necessary condition for a democracy :</p> <p>If political parties don't exist then –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Every candidate in the elections will be independent . 2. No one will be able to make any promise to the people about any major policy changes . 3. The government may be formed , but its utility will remain ever uncertain . 4. Elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in the locality. 5. No one will be responsible for how the country will be run . 6. Political parties are important for representative democracies as they bring representatives together to form the government . 7. It consists of people seeking to achieve their objectives through constitutional means and aims at promoting national interest. 8. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any five points to be explained.)</p>	D.P-74	5
24	<p>Not all social groups were moved by the abstract concept of swaraj.</p> <p>Untouchables , who from around the 1930s had begun to call themselves dalit or oppressed. Many dalit leaders began organising themselves, demanding reserved seats in educational institutions, and a separate electorate that would choose dalit members for legislative councils. Political empowerment, they believed, would resolve the problems of their social disabilities. Dalit participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement was therefore limited, particularly in the Maharashtra and Nagpur region where their organisation was quite strong. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for dalits. The Poona Pact of 1932 gave the Depressed Classes (later to be known as the Schedule Castes) reserved seats in provincial and central legislative</p>		

	<p>councils, but they were to be voted in by the general electorate.</p> <p>The dalit movement, however, continued to be apprehensive of the Congress led national movement. Some of the Muslim political organisations in India were also lukewarm in their response to the Civil Disobedience Movement. After the decline of the Non-Cooperation-Khilafat movement, a large section of Muslims felt alienated from the Congress. When the Civil Disobedience Movement started large sections of Muslims could not respond to the call for a united struggle. Many Muslim leaders and intellectuals expressed their concern about the status of Muslims as a minority within India. They feared that the culture and identity of minorities would be submerged under the domination of a Hindu majority.</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p>	H-67,68	5
25	<p>Roadways have an edge over railways</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The construction cost of roadway is much lower than that of the railways. Its maintenance is also cheap and easy. 2. Roads can be built in mountainous areas. The roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography. Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas. 3. Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances. 4. It provides door to door services, which results in lower cost of loading and unloading. 5. It is used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway stations, air and sea ports. 6. Road transport connects fields with markets and factories. 7. Road transport is useful for transport of perishable commodities. 8. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained .</p>	G-82	5x1=5
26	<p>Banks and cooperatives should increase their lending in rural areas :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formal sector charges low rate of interest. 2. Lack of formal sources of credit in villages. 3. Villagers mainly depend on informal sector. 4. They charge high rate of interest. 5. Borrowers come under debt trap. 	E-50	

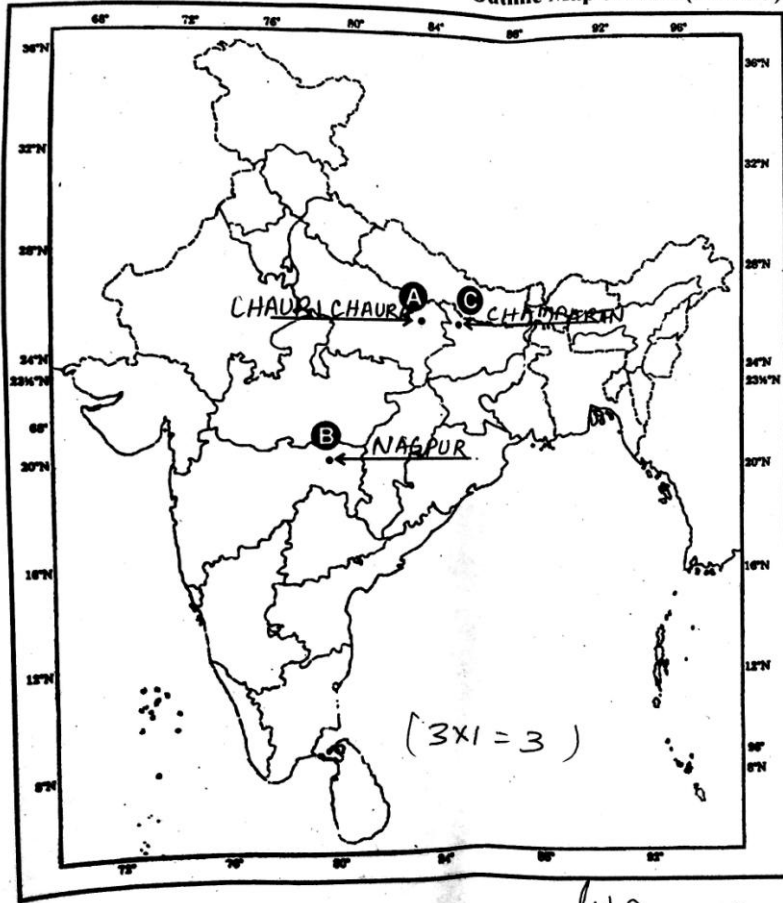
	<p>6. Therefore there is a need to expand formal sectors so that everyone receives these loans.</p> <p>7. Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained.</p>		5x1=5
27	<p>The use of renewable sources of energy is necessary:</p> <p>The growing consumption of energy in the country has made us dependent on fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas. Rising prices of oil and gas has eroded our foreign currency reserves. Shortages in the supply of oil , Gas and coal have increased uncertainties about the security of energy supply in the future, The growth of the national economy is getting hampered by it. Moreover, increasing use of fossil fuels also causes serious environmental problems. Non – conventional sources of energy are available in abundant .They are also renewable</p> <p>To be assessed a whole .</p>	G-63	5
28	<p>Impact of Globalization on Indian Economy :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wide variety of good are now available to the consumers. 2. New jobs are created in industries. 3. Local companies have prospered through supplying raw materials to the industries . 4. Top Indian companies have benefitted for successful collaborations with foreign companies. 5. Improved quality of products. 6. Lower prices of commodities . 7. Higher standard of living for people . 8. Globalization may not help in achieving sustainable development . 9. It may lead to widening of income inequalities among various countries. 10. It may lead to greater dependence of under developed countries on advanced countries . 11. Earlier factories employed workers on permanent basis but now they employ them on temporary basis so that they don't have to pay for the 	E-66,67	5x1=5

	<p>whole year.</p> <p>12. Long hours of work and night shifts of workers .</p> <p>13. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>		
29	<p>See the map attached :</p> <p>See filled map for the answer for the</p> <p>Visually impaired candidates :</p> <p>29.1 Chauri Chaura</p> <p>29.2 Nagpur</p> <p>29.3 Champaran</p>		1x3=3

प्रश्न सं. 29 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 29

SET No 321/11, 321/12, 321/13.

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)



(3x1=3)

[Signature]
20/7/17

[Signature]
20/7/17
Anupam

30

See the map attached :
See filled map for the answer for the
Visually impaired candidates :
30.1 Chattisgarh
30.2 Uttar Pradesh/U.P
30.3 Gujarat

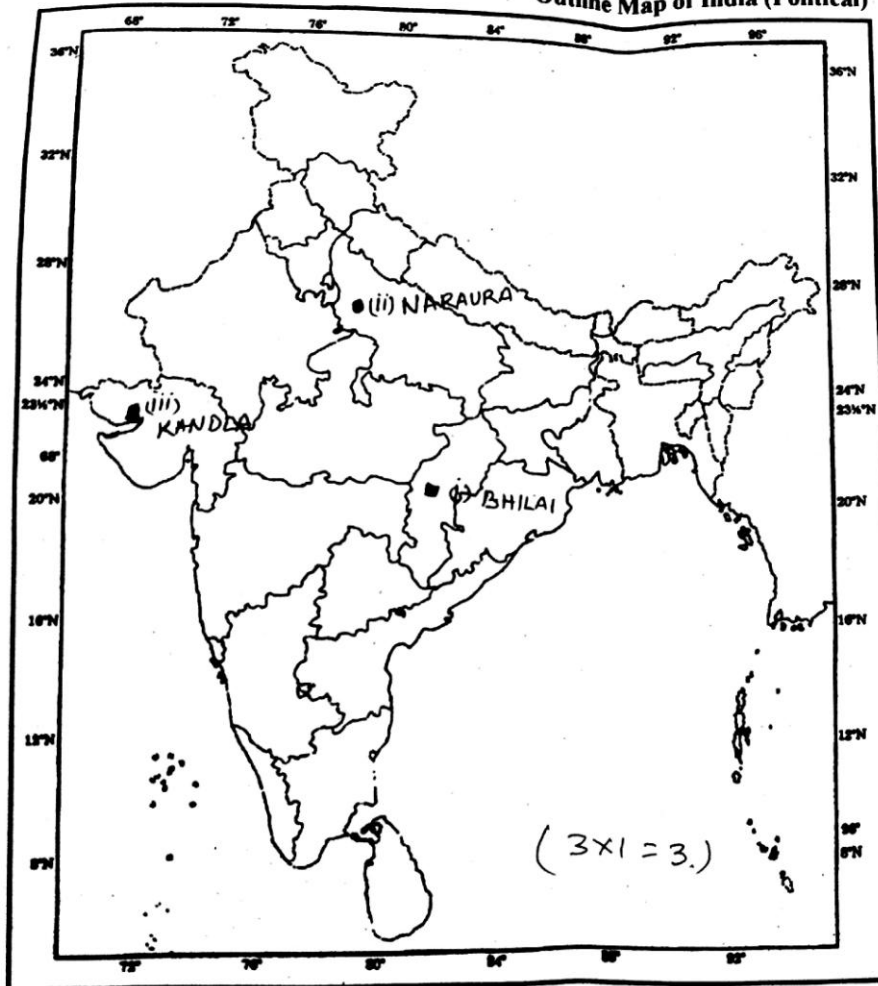
1x3=3

परीक्षा सफल

प्रश्न सं. 30 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 30

SET No. 32/1/1, 32/1/2, 32/1/3

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)



Adhishna
20/7/17

Adhishna
20/7/17
Annapurna
20/7/17

MARKING SCHEME

SOCIAL SCIENCE (DELHI)

SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION

JULY 2017

CODE NO. 32/1/3

Q.NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/ VALUE POINTS	Page No.	MARKS
1	Political Parties in India are recognized by : Election Commission	D.P.-75	1
2	Artist Frederic Sorrieu belonged to France: OR Ngo Dinh Diem belonged to Vietnam	H-3 H-44	1
3	Pressure Groups employ Lobbyists : To advertise their plan	D.P.-67	1
4	The challenge faced is : Foundational Challenge	D.P.-	1
5	Energy is required for all the activities. It is needed : to cook /to provide light and heat / to drive vehicles / to run the machinery in industries . Any one point .	G-58	1
6	While purchasing a refrigerator from market : ISI logo of quality is checked	Pg-86(E)	1
7	Special economic zones are being set up by central and state government to	E-67	1

	attract foreign companies to invest in India.		
8	Absence of Collateral is one of the major reasons which prevent the poor from getting bank loans.	E-50	1
9	<p>Ideas of National unity in early 19th century Europe allied to the ideology of Liberalism :</p> <p>Liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. Politically it emphasized the concept of government by consent .Since the French Revolution , Liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges , a constitution and representative government through parliament .Nineteenth century liberals also stressed the inviolability of private property .</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>U.S entry into the Vietnam war proved costly to the Vietnamese as well as the Americans :</p> <p>Both the sides faced high casualties, many died and wounded .Compulsory recruitment of the people in the armed services .Minorities and working class families suffered. Thousands of US troops arrived equipped with heavy weapons and tanks and backed by the most powerful bombers of the time .Many became disillusioned with what the US was doing and writers such as Mary McCarthy and actors like Jane Fonda even visited North Vietnam and praised their heroic defense of the country. The widespread questioning of government policy strengthened moves to negotiate an end to the war.</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p>	<p>H-9</p> <p>H-45,46</p>	3
10	<p>The First World War created a new political and economic situation.</p> <p>i)It led to huge increase in defence expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes.</p> <p>ii)Through the war years prices increased-doubling between 1913 and 1918-leading to extreme hardship for common people.</p> <p>iii)Villages were called upon to supply soldiers and the forced recruitment in rural</p>		

	<p>areas caused widespread anger.</p> <p>iv) In 1918-1920 and 1920-21, crops failed in many parts of India resulting in acute shortages of food. This was accompanied by influenza epidemic</p> <p>v) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	H-54	3x1 = 3
11	<p>Physical and economic factors have influenced the distribution pattern of the Indian Railways Network:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Northern Plains : Level land , high population density and rich agricultural resources provided the development of Railways in these plains. However a large number of rivers requiring construction of bridges across their wide banks posed some obstacles . 2. Penninsular region and the Himalayan region : The railway tracts are laid through low hills , gaps or tunnels .The Himalayan mountainous regions are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief , sparse population and lack of economic opportunities . 3. Desert of Rajasthan: It was difficult to lay railway lines on the sandy plain of western Rajasthan which has hindered the development of railways . 4. Swamps of Gujarat , forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh , Chattisgarh , Odisha and Jharkhand are also not suitable for the development of railways. 5. The contiguous stretch of Sahyadri could be crossed only through gaps or passes. Although the development of Konkan railway along the west coast has facilitated the movement of passengers and goods in the most important economic region of India. It has also faced a number of problems such as sinking of track in some stretches and landslides. 6. Penninsular plateau rich in minerals promotes industrial development, encourage the railway tracks. <p>(Any three points to be explained.)</p> <p>(Atleast one physical and one economical)</p>	G-85	3

12	<p>Contribution of Gandhiji towards Satyagraha :</p> <p>The idea of satyagraha emphasized the power of truth and the need to search for truth . It suggested that if the cause was true , if the struggle was against injustice , then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor. Without seeking vengeance or being aggressive , a satyagrahi could win the battle through non violence. This could be done by appealing to the consciousness of the oppressor .People including the oppressors had to be persuaded to see the truth , instead of being forced to accept truth through the use of violence . By this struggle truth was bound to ultimately triumph . Mahatma Gandhi believed that this dharma of non violence could unite all Indians. Based on the above principle Gandhiji started non cooperation movement and later civil disobedience movement .</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p>	H-55	3
13	<p>Conservation of mineral resources is essential because :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minerals are indispensable part of our life. 2. It is available in limited quantity. 3. Takes millions of years to get formed . 4. They are finite and non renewable resources . 5. Continued extraction leads in increasing costs . 6. Any other relevant point <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	G-57	3x1=3
14	<p>Democracy stands better to any other form of government in promoting the dignity and freedom of citizens :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy which is recognized throughout the world in principle . 2. Dignity of women : Democracy provides dignity to women by giving them the freedom to fight for their rights. 3. Right to equality: equal status and equal opportunity has a legal sanction in democracy. 		

	<p>4. Individual freedom : In democracy every individual has the freedom to pursue his goal.</p> <p>5. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	D.P.-97,98	1+2=3
15	<p>Recent efforts made to reform political parties in India :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLA's and MP's from changing parties . 2. The supreme court passed an order to reduce the influence of money and criminals . 3. It is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an affidavit giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him. 4. The election commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organizational elections and file their income tax return . 5. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained.)</p>	D.P.-86	3
16	<p>Bolivia's struggle against privatization of water :</p> <p>The world bank pressurized the government to give up its control of municipal water supply .The government sold these rights to a Multinational company for the city of cocha bamba .The company immediately increased the price of water by four times. This led to a spontaneous popular protest.The contract with the MNC was cancelled and water supply was restored to the municipality at old rates . This came to be known as Bolivia's water war. In January 2000 a new alliance of labour , human rights and community leaders joined a four day political strike in the city .The government agreed to negotiate and the strike was called off . Nothing happened and so they protested again though they were brutally suppressed . Another strike took place in april and the government imposed the martial law .The power of the people forced the officials of the MNC to flee the city and made the government to concede to all the demands of the protestors .</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p>	D.P-60	3

17	<p>Steps to adopt for judicious use of our limited energy resources :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use public transport 2. Switch off electricity when not in use. 3. Use power saving devices 4. Use non conventional sources of energy 5. Any other relevant point <p>Any three points to be explained .</p>	G-58	3x1=3
18	<p>Indian markets have been transformed with wide ranging choice of goods:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The latest models of digital camera , mobile phones and television made by the leading manufacturers of the worlds have flooded the Indian market. 2. Every season new models of automobiles can be seen on the Indian roads. 3. Indians are buying cars produced by nearly all the top companies . 4. A similar explosion of brands can be seen for many other goods , from shirts to television to processed juices . 5. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained.)</p>	E-55	3x1=3
19	<p>Consumer movement in India protects the interest of consumers :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Saves them from exploitation. 2. Makes them aware about their rights. 3. Ensures quality of goods and services. 4. Saves them from unfair trade practices. 5. Promotes the interest of consumers. 6. Looks into the malpractices. 7. Any other relevant point <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	E-77	3
20	Borrower should observe the following for the proper use of loan taken :		

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proper planning of both for borrowing and spending of loan amount . 2. Use the loan for the purpose for which it has been borrowed . 3. Follow the terms and conditions of the credit . 4. To develop consciousness to repay the loan on time . <p>Any three values to be explained.</p> <p>Note : Any other view written by the student relevant to the question need to be considered.</p>	E-43,44	3x1=3
21	<p>Banks and cooperatives should increase their lending in rural areas :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formal sector charges low rate of interest. 2. Lack of formal sources of credit in villages. 3. Villagers mainly depend on informal sector. 4. They charge high rate of interest. 5. Borrowers come under debt trap. 6. Therefore there is a need to expand formal sectors so that everyone receives these loans. 7. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	E-50	5x1=5
22	<p>Roadways have an edge over railways</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The construction cost of roadway is much lower than that of the railways. Its maintenance is also cheap and easy. 2. Roads can be built in mountainous areas. The roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography. Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas. 3. Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances. 4. It provides door to door services, which results in lower cost of loading and unloading. 5. It is used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a 	G-82	5x1=5

	<p>link between railway stations, air and sea ports.</p> <p>6. Road transport connects fields with markets and factories.</p> <p>7. Road transport is useful for transport of perishable commodities.</p> <p>8. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five points to be explained .</p>		
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24	<p>Not all social groups were moved by the abstract concept of swaraj.</p> <p>Untouchables , who from around the 1930s had begun to call themselves dalit or oppressed. Many dalit leaders began organising themselves, demanding reserved seats in educational institutions, and a separate electorate that would choose dalit members for legislative councils. Political empowerment, they believed, would resolve the problems of their social disabilities. Dalit participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement was therefore limited, particularly in the Maharashtra and Nagpur region where their organisation was quite strong. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for dalits. The Poona Pact of 1932 gave the Depressed Classes (later to be known as the Schedule Castes) reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils, but they were to be voted in by the general electorate.</p> <p>The dalit movement, however, continued to be apprehensive of the Congress led national movement. Some of the Muslim political organisations in India were also lukewarm in their response to the Civil Disobedience Movement. After the decline of the Non-Cooperation-Khilafat movement, a large section</p>		

	<p>of Muslims felt alienated from the Congress. When the Civil Disobedience Movement started large sections of Muslims could not respond to the call for a united struggle. Many Muslim leaders and intellectuals expressed their concern about the status of Muslims as a minority within India. They feared that the culture and identity of minorities would be submerged under the domination of a Hindu majority.</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p>	H-67,68	5
25	<p>Definition of Political parties in India :</p> <p>A political party is a group of people to contest election and hold power in the government .</p> <p>Challenges before political parties in India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of internal democracy. 2. Lack of transparency. 3. Dynastic succession 4. Money and muscle power 5. Lack of meaningful choice. 6. Any other relevant point. <p>Any four to be explained.</p>	D.P.-72,83-84	1+4=5
26	<p>Kind of government dominant in the contemporary world :</p> <p>Democracy is the kind of government which is dominant in the contemporary world.</p> <p>Challenges of deepening of democracy/issues involved in :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deepening of democracy involves strengthening of the institutions and practice of democracy. 2. The ordinary people have different expectations from democracy in 		

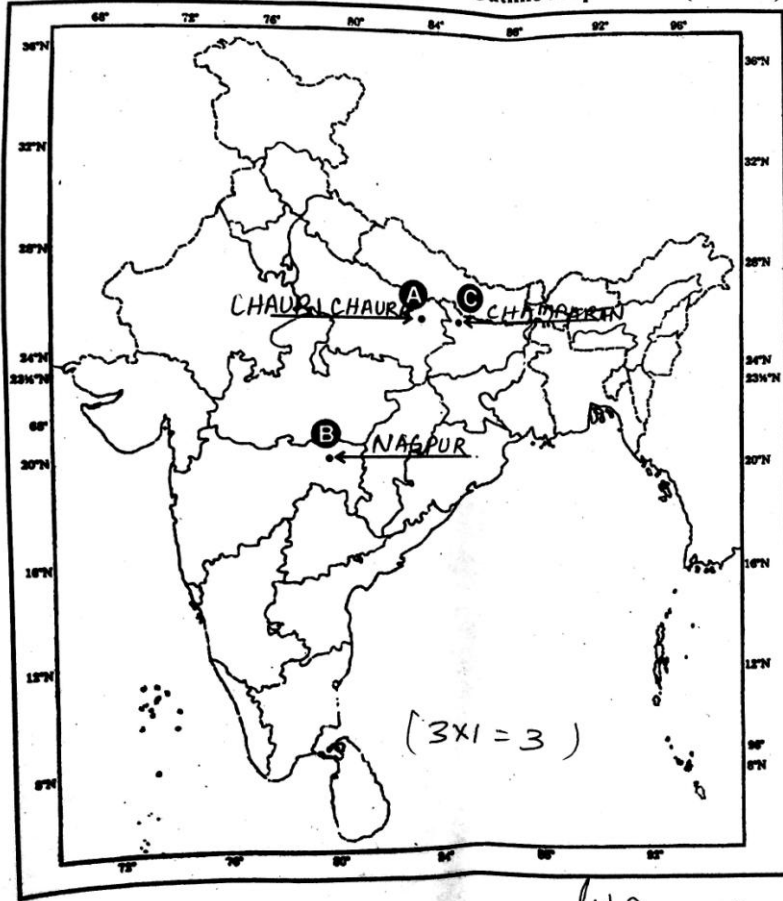
	<p>different societies. Therefore ,this challenge has different meanings in different parts of the world.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. It wants more of people’s participation. 4. It controls and wants to bring down the control of rich people in making of the governmental decision. 5. Any other relevant point. <p>Any four issues to be mentioned.</p>	D.P.-102	1+4=5
27	<p>Unification of Germany (1886 -1871):</p> <p>In 1848 , middle class Germans tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation state under an elected parliament .In Prussia , the nation building acts were repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military and were supported by the land owners (junkers).Prussia took over the leadership of the movement for national unification.Otto Von Bismark , chief minister of Prussia was the architect of the leading role of Prussia in the process of nation building.</p> <p>Prussia emerged victorious after fighting three wars over seven years against the combined forces of Austria , Denmark and France and the process of unification of Germany was completed.18th January 1871 :The new German empire headed by the German emperor Kaiser William I was declared in the hall of mirrors in the palace of Versailles.The unification of Germany established Prussian dominance in Europe.The new German empire focused on modernizing the currency , banking , legal and judicial systems .</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Role of women in the antiimperialist struggle in Vietnam :</p> <p>Heroes of past times : rebel women of the past were similarly celebrated. In 1913, the nationalist Phan Boi Chow wrote a play based on the lives of the Trung sisters who have fought against Chinese domination . In this play he depicted these sisters as patriots fighting to save the Vietnamese nation from the Chinese.</p> <p>One of the most venerated was Trieu Au. She left home ,went into the jungles, organized a large army and resisted Chinese rule .Women as warriors : In the</p>	H-19	3

	<p>1960's , photographs in magazines and journals showed women as brave fighters .Women as workers : They helped in nursing the wounded , constructing underground rooms and tunnels and fighting the enemy.</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p>	H-49,50	5
28	<p>Two factors that enabled globalization:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improved transport, making global travel easier. For example, there has been a rapid growth in air-travel, enabling greater movement of people and goods across the globe. 2. Improved technology which makes it easier to communicate and share information around the world. E.g. internet. <p>(these two points to be mentioned)</p> <p>Struggle of Indians for fair globalization :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indian worker are struggling for their rights . 2. Workers are pressurizing the government to ensure that labour laws are properly implemented . 3. Smaller producers are struggling to compete with the MNCs . 4. Indians are pressurizing the government to negotiate at the WTO for the 'fairer rules'. 5. Workers are struggling against lack of security of jobs . 6. Workers are fighting for more congenial working hours . 7. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	E-68-71	2+3=5
29	<p>See the map attached :</p> <p>See filled map for the answer for the</p> <p>Visually impaired candidates :</p> <p>29.1 Chauri Chaura</p> <p>29.2 Nagpur</p> <p>29.3 Champaran</p>		1x3=3

प्रश्न सं. 29 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 29

SET No 321/11, 321/12, 321/13.

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)



Signature
20/7/17

Signature
20/7/17
Anapuri
20/7/17

30

See the map attached :
See filled map for the answer for the
Visually impaired candidates :
30.1 Chattisgarh
30.2 Uttar Pradesh/U.P
30.3 Gujarat

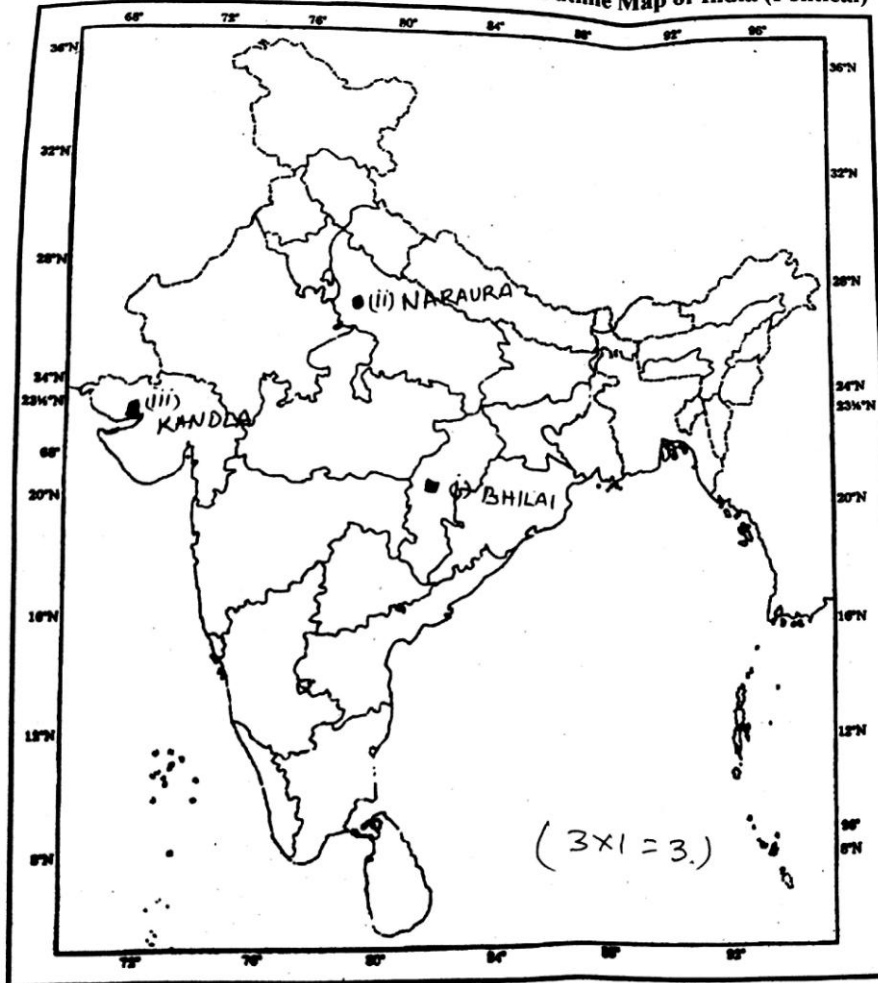
1x3=3

परीक्षा काट

प्रश्न सं. 30 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 30

SET No. 32111, 32112, 32113

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)



Calisto
20/7/17
Alison
20/7/17
Anapori
20/7/17