

Secondary School Exam. (March, 2017)
Social Science (Summative Assessment 2)
Marking Scheme (NSQF) 532/1, 532/2, 532/3

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.
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MARKING SCHEME

SOCIAL SCIENCE (NSQF)

SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION

SA-II

MARCH 2017

CODE NO. 532/1

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

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

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

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

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

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

	(Any five points to be explained)		
24	<p>Railways are the principal mode of transportation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Indian railways is the largest public sector undertaking in the country. They cover long distances. They transport large massive of passengers as well as goods items at a time . Superfast passenger trains and goods trains provide comfortable journey. Goods trains transport heavy and bulky raw material to the manufacturing centers and finished goods to the market. They also help in strengthening the national integration as people of different regions, languages and religion. They travel together and learn the ideas and ways of living from one another. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	GEO – 84	5x1=5
25	<p>Sectional interest groups and public interest groups:</p> <p>Sectional interest groups are those groups that seek to promote the interest of a particular section of society whereas public interest groups seek the interest of public not a particular section of society. More or less their activities are common but areas are different</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> They organize meetings They try to gain public support They influence media Sometimes they organize strikes and dharna Sometimes they organize rallies and processions <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	DP – 64	$2\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{2}$ $= 5$
26	<p>Democratic governments are accountable to the citizens:</p> <p>In democracy, people have the right to choose their rulers people have control over their rulers. Therefore, democracy produces a government that is accountable to the citizens and responsive to the needs and expectations of the</p>		

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

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

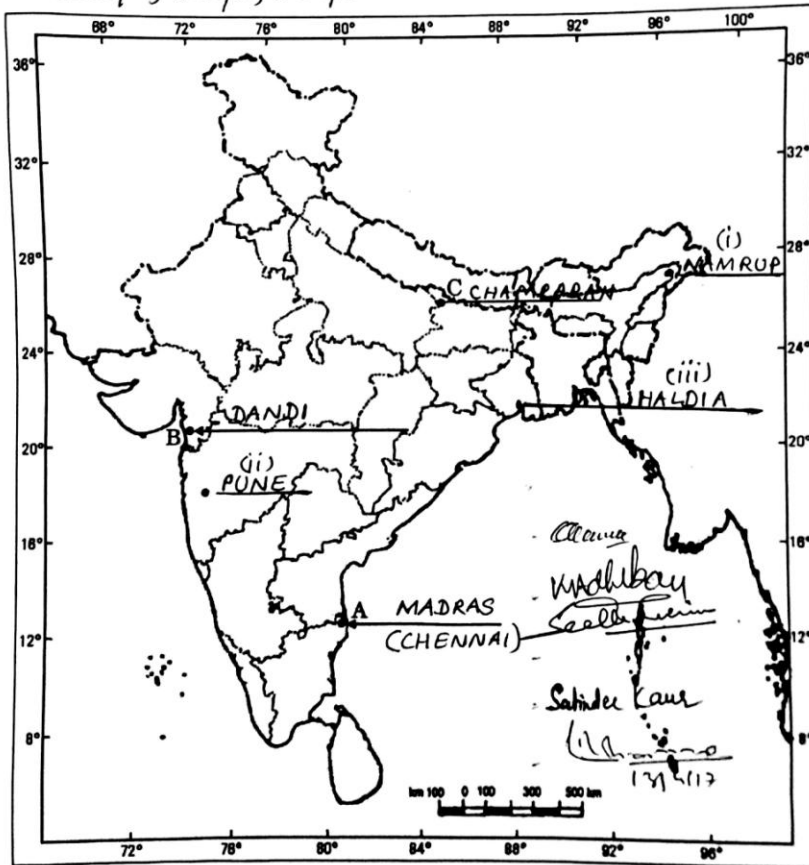
प्रश्न सं. 29 के लिए

For question no. 29

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)

Outline Map of India (Political)

532/1, 532/2, 532/3



532/3

11

6,800

MARKING SCHEME

SOCIAL SCIENCE (NSQF)

SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION

SA-II

MARCH 2017

CODE NO. 532/2

Q.NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/ VALUE POINTS		MARKS
1	Right to Information useful to consumers: By the enactment of RTI , one can get all the information of the functioning of government departments.	ECO – 80	1
2	Difference between Ore and Mineral: 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	GEO – 50, 51	1
3	Any one regional party of Maharashtra : Shiv Sena	DP – 82	1
4	Legal measure taken by Indian Government: Enacted the Consumer Protection Act in 1986	ECO – 86	1
5	Allegory of the German Nation: Germania Or Unification of Vietnam in April 1975 : Ho – Chi-Minh	HIS – 43 HIS – 23	1
6	Movement started in Nepal in 2006: Restoring democracy	DP – 58	1

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

	(Any three points to be explained)		
11	<p>Major challenge is being faced by the Indian Democracy:</p> <p>Indian Democracy is facing the challenge of expansion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Applying the basic principle of democratic government across all the regions, different social groups and various institutions ii. Ensuring greater power to local government iii. Extension of federal principle to all the units of the federation including minority groups and women <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>(Any two points to be explained)</p>	DP – 102	1+2=3
12	<p>Process of unification of Italy:</p> <p>Italy was divided in seven states in 19th century. During the 1830's Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic. He had formed a secret society 'Young Italy' to get its goals. After earlier failures in 1831 and 1848, King Victor Emmanuel II took to unified Italian States through war. He assured the public that unification of Italy will lead to economic development and political dominance. Chief Minister Cavour made a tactful alliance with France. Sardinia – Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859 with the help of two kingdoms of Sicilies and the Peasants drove away the Spanish rulers. In 1861, Victor Emmaneul II was proclaimed the king of United Italy.</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Steps taken by the French in the Mekong Delta region to increase cultivation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The French began by building canals and draining lands in the Mekong Delta ii. Increase in the vast system of irrigation works was developed iii. Increased rice production iv. Export of rice was allowed v. By 1931, Vietnam become the third largest producer of rice in the world 	<p>HIS - 20</p> <p>HIS – 32</p>	3

	(Any three points to be explained)		
13	<p>Salt March became the base to begin the “Civil Disobedience Movement”:</p> <p>Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol to unite the nation. He wrote a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands of different classes, industrialists and peasants. Among the demands, the most stirring was to abolish the salt tax. Salt was one of the most essential items of food. The government had monopoly over its production. Mahatma Gandhi gave an ultimatum if the demands were not fulfilled by 11 March, the Congress would launch a Civil Disobedience campaign. Irwin was unwilling to negotiate, so Mahatma Gandhi started Salt March. On 6th April he reached Dandi and ceremonially violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling sea water.</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p>	HIS – 63	3
14	<p>Industries cause water pollution :</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>Policies of Indian National Congress Party:</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>Reasons for participation of Business Class in the ‘Civil Disobedience Movement’:</p> <p>During the First World War, business class had made huge profits and became powerful. They were keen on expanding their business. They now reacted against colonial policies. They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods. They formed the Indian industrial and commercial congress in 1920 and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries in 1927 Led by 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>Trade and its components:</p> <p>The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is referred to as trade.</p> <p>Export and Import are the two components of trade</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	GEO-90	1+2=3
18	<p>Role of Credit for development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Credit play a vital and positive role in the development ii. Credit helps to meet the ongoing expenses of production iii. For completion of production on time iv. It also helps to increase earnings <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	ECO-43	3
19	<p>Differences between Agro Based and Mineral Based Industries:</p> <p>Industries that use agricultural production as raw material are called Agro Based Industries such as cotton, jute, silk, woolen textile, sugar and edible oil etc. are the examples of Agro Based Industries.</p> <p>Industries that use minerals and metals as raw materials are called Mineral Based Industries. Iron and Steel, Cement , Aluminum, Petro Chemicals, Machines, Tools etc are the examples of Mineral Based Industries.</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	GEO – 67, 71	1½ + 1½ =3

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

	<p>iii. The government had refused to reduce revenue</p> <p>iv. It led to widespread resentment. The rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'</p> <p>v. They organized their communities and at times forcing reluctant members to participate in the boycott programmes</p> <p>vi. For them, the fight for swaraj was a struggle against high revenues</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	HIS – 65	5
23	<p>Five ways by which multinational companies are spreading their products across the world:</p> <p>i. MNCs set up their production units in those areas where skilled and unskilled labour is easily available at low cost</p> <p>ii. They set up these units near to the market</p> <p>iii. They also choose such areas where required facilities are available</p> <p>iv. They also set up production jointly with some of the local companies</p> <p>v. Sometimes, they buy local companies and then expand their production</p> <p>vi. Sometimes, they place orders for production with small producers and provide them money for their requirements</p> <p>vii. MNCs provide to the local companies their latest technology for better and speedy production</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	ECO – 57, 58	5x1=5
24	<p>Problems faced by road transportation in India:</p> <p>i. The length of road per 100 sq km of area is known as Road Density.</p> <p>ii. Road density varies from only 12.14 km to 517.77 km.</p> <p>iii. National average is 142.68 km</p> <p>iv. Road network is inadequate</p>	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>Main features of the movement started in Nepal in April 2006:</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 21st April. They served an ultimatum to the king. On 24th 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>Need to use renewable sources of energy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Growing consumption of energy. 2. Rising prices of fossil fuels. 3. Availability of fossil fuels is uncertain in future. 4. These sources of energy create environmental problems. 5. India is blessed with an abundant non-conventional sources of energy such as solar, wind energy, tidal and bio-mass. 6. They do not pollute the environment. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	GEO-62	5x1=5
27	<p>Democratic governments are accountable to the citizens:</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>Economic hardships faced by the Europeans during the mid 19th century:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> An enormous increase in population all over Europe. Problem of Unemployment . Stiff competition from imports. Peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations. The rise of food prices . Bad harvest and food shortage. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Features of the ‘Go East Movement’ started in Vietnam:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In the first decade of the 20th Century, ‘Go East Movement’ became popular. In 1907 – 1908, three hundred Vietnamese went to Japan to acquire modern education. Their main objective was to drive out the French and overthrow the emperor. They wanted to reestablish the Nguyen Dynasty. These nationalist looked for foreign arms and help Vietnamese students established restoration society in Tokyo. Developments in China also inspired Vietnamese students. 	HIS –15	

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

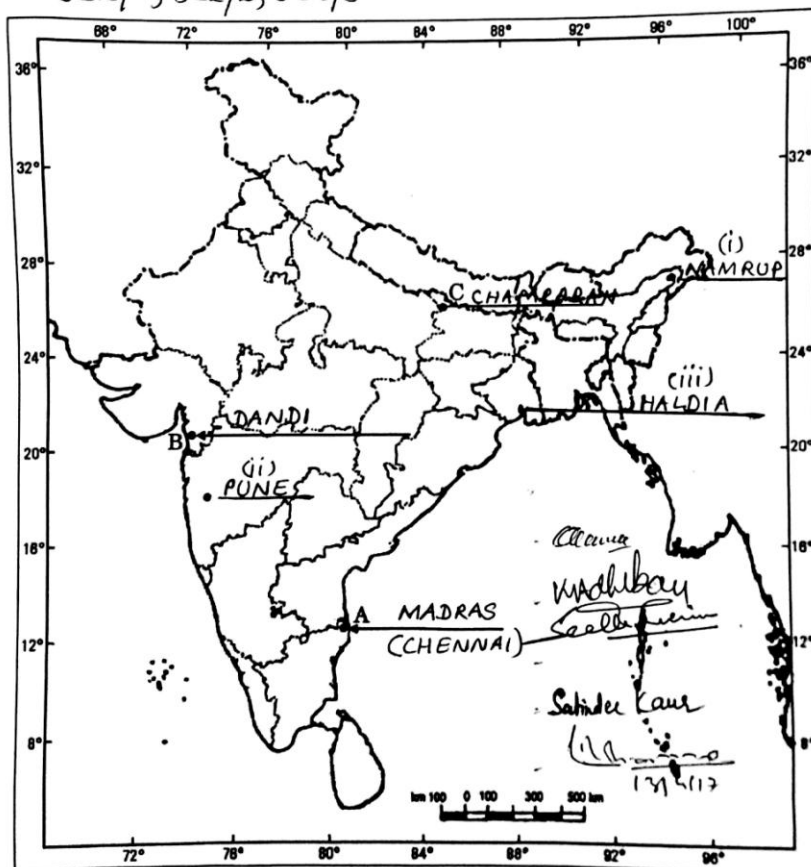
प्रश्न सं. 29 के लिए

For question no. 29

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)

Outline Map of India (Political)

532/1, 532/2, 532/3



532/3

11

6,800

MARKING SCHEME

SOCIAL SCIENCE (NSQF)

SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION

SA-II

MARCH 2017

CODE NO. 532/3

Q.NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/ VALUE POINTS		MARKS
1	Legal measure taken by Indian Government: Enacted the Consumer Protection Act in 1986	ECO – 86	1
2	Difference between ferrous minerals and non-ferrous minerals : Ferrous minerals are those metallic minerals that contains iron on the other hand, non-ferrous minerals are those minerals that they do not contain iron.	GEO – 52, 53	1
3	Any one regional party of Karnataka : Janta Dal Secular	DP – 82	1
4	Right to Information useful to consumers: By the enactment of RTI , one can get all the information of the functioning of government departments.	ECO – 80	1
5	Movement started in Nepal in 2006: Restoring democracy	DP – 58	1
6	Main reason for starting of water war in Bolivia: The MNC immediately increased the price of water by four times	DP – 60	1
7	Allegory of the German Nation: Germania <div style="text-align: center;">Or</div> Unification of Vietnam in April 1975 : Ho – Chi-Minh	HIS – 43 HIS – 23	1

8	<p>Logo used to ensure the quality of edible oil :</p> <p>AGMARK</p>	ECO – 85	1
9	<p>Salt March became the base to begin the “Civil Disobedience Movement”:</p> <p>Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol to unite the nation. He wrote a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands of different classes, industrialists and peasants. Among the demands, the most stirring was to abolish the salt tax. Salt was one of the most essential items of food. The government had monopoly over its production. Mahatma Gandhi gave an ultimatum if the demands were not fulfilled by 11 March, the Congress would launch a Civil Disobedience campaign. Irwin was unwilling to negotiate, so Mahatma Gandhi started Salt March. On 6th April he reached Dandi and ceremonially violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling sea water.</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p>	HIS – 63	3
10	<p>Process of unification of Italy:</p> <p>Italy was divided in seven states in 19th century. During the 1830's Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic. He had formed a secret society 'Young Italy' to get its goals. After earlier failures in 1831 and 1848, King Victor Emmanuel II took to unified Italian States through war. He assured the public that unification of Italy will lead to economic development and political dominance. Chief Minister Cavour made a tactful alliance with France. Sardinia – Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859 with the help of two kingdoms of Sicilies and the Peasants drove away the Spanish rulers. In 1861, Victor Emmaneul II was proclaimed the king of United Italy.</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Steps taken by the French in the Mekong Delta region to increase cultivation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The French began by building canals and draining lands in the Mekong Delta ii. Increase in the vast system of irrigation works was developed 	HIS - 20	3

	iii. Increased rice production iv. Export of rice was allowed v. By 1931, Vietnam become the third largest producer of rice in the world (Any three points to be explained)	HIS – 32	
11	Measures can be taken by the government to make globalization more fair: i. Fair globalization would create opportunities for all and also ensures that the benefits of globalization are shared better ii. Labour laws are properly implemented iii. Workers should get their rights iv. Government can use trade and investment barriers v. It can negotiate at the WTO for fairer rules vi. Enhancing the quality of production vii. Encouraging business community to do business globally (Any other relevant point) (Any three points to be explained)	Eco – 70	3
12	Growing role of money and muscle power in political parties: i. There should be state funding of elections. ii. Rath Yatras, rallies and processions should be banned. iii. All types of elections should be held at the same time. iv. It should be mandatory for every candidate contesting elections to file an affidavit giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against if any. v. Political parties to hold their organizational elections and file their income tax returns. vi. One third seats to be reserved for women candidates. (Any other relevant point) (Any three points to be explained)	DP – 86	3X1=3

13	<p>Major challenge is being faced by the Indian Democracy:</p> <p>Indian Democracy is facing the challenge of expansion</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Applying the basic principle of democratic government across all the regions, different social groups and various institutions Ensuring greater power to local government Extension of federal principle to all the units of the federation including minority groups and women <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>(Any two points to be explained)</p>	DP – 102	1+2=3
14	<p>Noise Pollution affects our health :</p> <p>Noise pollution not only results in irritation and anger. It also causes hearing impairment, increased heart rate and blood pressure among other physiological effects. Unwanted sounds are irritant and a source of stress.</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>(Assess as a whole)</p>	GEO – 78	3
15	<p>Policies of ‘Communist Party of India – Marxist (CPI-M)’:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> CPI-M believes in Marxism and Leninism It supports socialism, secularism and democracy It opposes imperialism and communalism It accepts democratic elections as a useful and helpful means for securing the objective of socio-economic justice in India <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	DP – 80	3X1=3
16	<p>Differences between Agro Based and Mineral Based Industries:</p> <p>Industries that use agricultural production as raw material are called Agro Based Industries such as cotton, jute, silk, woolen textile, sugar and edible oil etc. are the examples of Agro Based Industries.</p> <p>Industries that use minerals and metals as raw materials are called Mineral Based Industries. Iron and Steel, Cement , Aluminum, Petro Chemicals,</p>	GEO – 67, 71	1½ + 1½ =3

	Machines, Tools etc are the examples of Mineral Based Industries. (Any other relevant point)		
17	<p>Reasons for participation of Business Class in the ‘Civil Disobedience Movement’:</p> <p>During the First World War, business class had made huge profits and became powerful. They were keen on expanding their business. They now reacted against colonial policies. They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods. They formed the Indian industrial and commercial congress in 1920 and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries in 1927 Led by Pursottamdass Thakurdass and G. D. Birla industrialists attacked colonial control over the Indian economy and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement. They gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported goods.</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole.)</p>	HIS-66	3
18	<p>Three advantages of ‘Self Help Groups’ :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Self Help Groups provide loans to their members to meet their needs ii. They provide loan at the cheaper rate iii. They save poor from high rate of interest and they also save them from the harassment of the money lenders and landlords iv. The SHGs help borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collaterals v. They provide platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	ECO – 51	3X1=3
19	<p>Trade and its components:</p> <p>The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is referred to as trade.</p> <p>Export and Import are the two components of trade</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	GEO-90	1+2=3
20	<p>Ways to save consumers from exploitation in the market place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Consumers should be very careful about the quality of goods ii. They should prefer goods marked by I.S.I., AGMARK etc. 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. Ask for cash memo iv. They should complain if there is something wrong with them while purchasing v. They should know their rights and exercise them properly and promptly vi. The enactment of the Consumer Protection Act of 1986 known as COPRA by Indian government to bring the awareness to the consumers <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	Eco - 80	3x1=3
21	<p>Ways by which multinational companies are spreading their products across the world:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. MNCs set up their production units in those areas where skilled and unskilled labour is easily available at low cost ii. They set up these units near to the market iii. They also choose such areas where required facilities are available iv. They also set up production jointly with some of the local companies v. Sometimes, they buy local companies and then expand their production vi. Sometimes, they place orders for production with small producers and provide them money for their requirements vii. MNCs provide to the local companies their latest technology for better and speedy production <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	ECO – 57, 58	5x1=5
22	<p>Participation of women at a large scale in the ‘Civil Disobedience Movement’:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Women in large number participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement ii. During Salt March, they came out of their homes to listen to Gandhi Ji iii. They participated in Protest marches, manufactured salt and picketed foreign clothes and liquor shops 	HIS – 66, 67	5

	iv. Many went to jail v. Not only urban areas even from rural areas women participated (Any other relevant point) (Explain and to be assessed as a whole)		
23	Role of banks in the development of the Indian economy: i. Banks keep the money of the people in safe custody. ii. Banks provide interest on deposits. iii. Banks provide loans at low interest rate and are used for various economic activities. iv. Banks promote agricultural sector by providing loans to the farmers for their requirements. v. Banks also boost the industrial sector. vi. They are the backbone of the country's trade. vii. Banks employ a large number of people. In this way, they minimize employment problems. (Any other relevant point) (Any five points to be explained)	ECO-42	5x1=5
24	Advancement of International Trade of a Country : Advancement of International Trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity. No country can survive without international trade. India doesnot produce all goods that it needs. Hence it exchanges its surplus goods with those of other countries required by it through foreign trade which helps to improve its productivity in the production of manufactured goods which can earn more money. Thus, prosperity of a country depends on the advancement of its international trade. (To be assessed as a whole)	GEO – 90, 91	5
25	Main features of Bolivia's water war: The Bolivian Government sold right for the city of Cochabamba to a Multinational company. The company increased the price of water by four times. In January 2000, community leaders organized a four day strike in the	DP - 60	5X1=5

	<p>city. The government agreed to negotiate and the strike was called off. Yet nothing happened. The police resorted to brutal repression when the agitation again was started. Another strike followed in April and the government imposed Martial Law. But the power of the people forced the officials of the MNC to flee the city and made the government concede to all the demands of the protestors.</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p>		
26	<p>Economic hardships faced by Europeans in the mid 19th century:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. An enormous increase in population all over Europe. ii. Problem of Unemployment . iii. Stiff competition from imports. iv. Peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations. v. The rise of food prices . vi. Bad harvest and food shortage. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Features of the ‘Go East Movement’ started in Vietnam:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. In the first decade of the 20th Century, ‘Go East Movement’ became popular. ii. In 1907 – 1908, three hundred Vietnamese went to Japan to acquire modern education. iii. Their main objective was to drive out the French and overthrow the emperor. iv. They wanted to reestablish the Nguyen Dynasty. v. These nationalist looked for foreign arms and help Vietnamese students established restoration society in Tokyo. vi. Developments in China also inspired Vietnamese students. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	HIS –15	
		HIS - 42	5X1=5

27	<p>Need to use renewable sources of energy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Growing consumption of energy. 2. Rising prices of fossil fuels. 3. Availability of fossil fuels is uncertain in future. 4. These sources of energy create environmental problems. 5. India is blessed with an abundant non-conventional sources of energy such as solar, wind energy, tidal and bio-mass. 6. They do not pollute the environment. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	GEO-62	5x1=5
28	<p>Democratic governments are accountable to the citizens:</p> <p>In democracy, people have the right to choose their rulers people have control over their rulers. Therefore, democracy produces a government that is accountable to the citizens and responsive to the needs and expectations of the 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
29	<p>See attached map for answer.</p> <p>(29.1) For visually impaired candidates:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Madras/ Chennai B. Dandi C. Champaran <p>(29.2)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Assam (ii) Pune (iii) West Bengal 		6x1=6

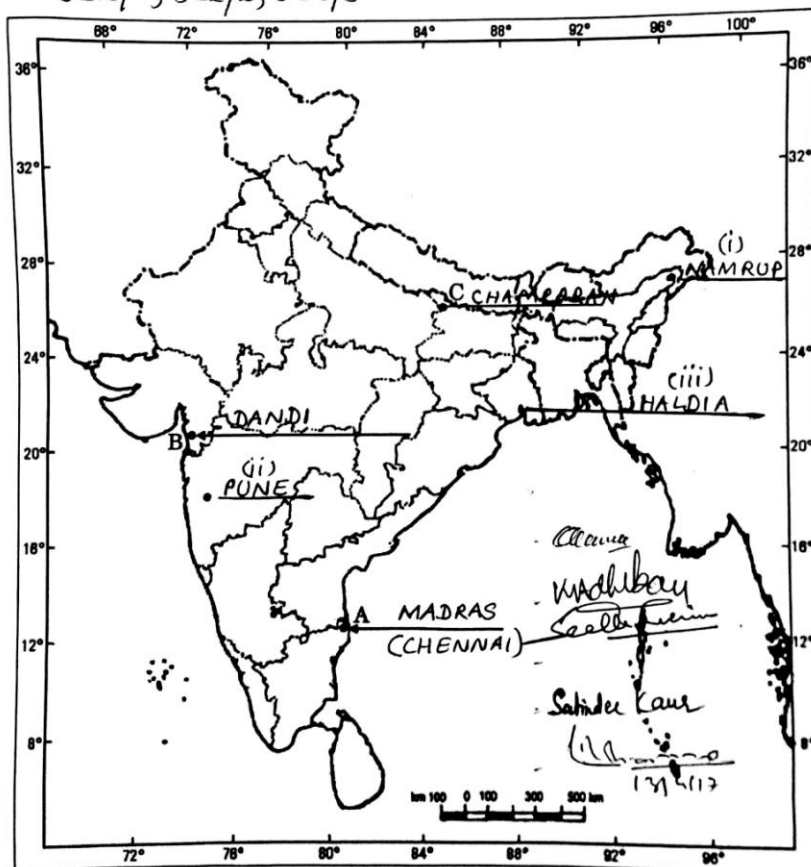
प्रश्न सं. 29 के लिए

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