

MARKING SCHEME

SOCIAL SCIENCE (OUTSIDE DELHI)

SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION

SA-II EXAMINATION

MARCH 2015

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

SET-1

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

10	<p>The main features of ‘Poona Pact’ were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The Poona Pact (of September 1932) gave Depressed Classes (later to be known as Scheduled caste) reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils. 2) They were to be voted in by the general electorate. 3) The act came into force due to Gandhiji’s fast unto death. 4) Ambedkar ultimately accepted Gandhiji’s stand. 5) Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be described)</p>	History Pg.68	3x1=3
11	<p>‘Salt March’ became an effective tool of resistance against colonialism because:</p> <p>Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation.</p> <p>Gandhiji sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands. The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax.</p> <p>Salt was the most essential item of food and was consumed by rich and poor alike.</p> <p>Irwin was unwilling to negotiate, so Gandhiji started Salt march with 78 volunteers. (On 6th April) he reached Dandi, violated law and made salt.</p> <p>This march developed the feeling of nationalism, people in different parts of the country broke the salt law and manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories.</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p>	History Pg63,64	3x1=3
12	<p>The importance of railways as the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Railways make it possible to conduct multifarious activities like business, sight seeing, pilgrimage along with transportation of goods. 2) It is suitable for long distance travel. 3) Plays an important role in national integration. 		

	<p>4) Railways bind the economic life of the country</p> <p>5) It accelerates the development of the industry and agriculture.</p> <p>6) Today the railways have become more important than all other means of transport put together.</p> <p>7) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	Geog Pg 84	3x1=3
13	<p>‘Chotanagpur Plateau Region’ has maximum concentration of Iron and Steel industries because:</p> <p>1) Low cost of iron ore is available</p> <p>2) High grade raw material is in proximity</p> <p>3) Cheap labour</p> <p>4) Vast growth potential in the home market</p> <p>5) Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any three reasons to be explained)</p>	Geog Pg:73	3x1=3
14 *	<p>Solar energy solves the energy problem in India to some extent because:</p> <p>1) India is a tropical country; it has enormous possibilities of tapping solar energy.</p> <p>2) Solar energy is an important alternate source.</p> <p>3) Government should educate the people for maximum use of solar Energy.</p> <p>4) Government should give incentives and promote solar energy production in India.</p> <p>5) The use of solar energy will be able to minimize the dependence of rural households on firewood and dung cakes.</p> <p>6) It will contribute to environmental conservation.</p> <p>7) Use of Solar Energy will reduce the pressure on conventional sources of energy.</p> <p>8) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p> <p>*Since it is value based question, children’s view reflecting local conditions and additional points may be given due consideration.</p>	Geog Pg:62	3x1=3

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

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

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

	<p>5) A centralized administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizen within its territory.</p> <p>6) Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weight and measures were adopted.</p> <p>7) Regional dialects were discouraged and French became the common language of the nation.</p> <p>8) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be described)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Steps taken by the French for the development of the ‘Mekong Delta region’ were:</p> <p>1) The French built canals to drain lands in the Mekong delta to increase cultivation</p> <p>2) The vast system of irrigation works-canals and earthworks-built mainly with forced labour increased the rice production.</p> <p>3) It allowed export of Rice to the international market.</p> <p>4) The area under Rice cultivation went up (from 2,74,000 hectares in 1873 to 2.2 million hectares in 1930).</p> <p>5) Vietnam exported 2/3rd of its Rice production and became the third largest exporter of Rice in the world.</p> <p>(Any 5 points to be described)</p>	<p>History Pg:5</p> <p>History Pg:32</p>	<p>5x1=5</p> <p>5x1=5</p>
22	<p>The attitude of the Indian merchants and the industrialists towards the Civil Disobedience Movement was:</p> <p>1) During the 1st World War Indian merchants and industrialists had made huge profits and became powerful.</p> <p>2) They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods and a Rupee Sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage import.</p> <p>3) To organize business interest they formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress (in 1920) and the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries - FICCI (in 1927).</p>		

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

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

	<p>4) Banks provide loan to large number of people at low interest rate.</p> <p>5) Banks promote agricultural and industrial sector by providing loans.</p> <p>6) They also provide funds to different organizations.</p> <p>7) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	Eco Pg:42	5x1=5
28	<p>Globalisation and greater competition among producers has been advantages to consumers :</p> <p>1) Globalisation and greater competition among producers both local and foreign has been of advantage to consumers, particularly the well off sections of urban areas.</p> <p>2) There is greater choice before these consumers who now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products.</p> <p>3) People enjoy higher standards of living.</p> <p>4) But the impact of globalization has not been uniform among producers and workers.</p> <p>5) Services of the top Indian companies have been able to benefit from the increased competition.</p> <p>6) They have invested in newer technology and production methods and raised their production standards.</p> <p>7) Wide ranging choice of goods in our markets is a recent phenomenon and have brought changes in lives of people.</p> <p>8) Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	Eco Pg:66,67	5x1=5
29	<p>See answer on attached map:</p> <p>For Blind Candidates</p> <p>29.1) Nagpur</p> <p>29.2) Champaran</p> <p>29.3) Kheda</p>		3x1=3

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