

Secondary School Exam. (Comptt.) - July, 2017

Social Science (Summative Assessment 2)

Outside Delhi 32/1, 32/2, 32/3

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 due 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 (OUTSIDE DELHI)

SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION

JULY 2016-2017 (COMPARTMENT)

CODE NO. 32/1

Q.NO	EXPECTED ANSWERS/ VALUE POINTS	PAGE No.	MARKS
1	Napoleon implemented the Civil Code of 1804 in France. OR Phan Boi Chau formed the 'Revolutionary Society' in Vietnam.	H-16 H-41	1 1
2	Tin, copper, zinc, lead etc. are mainly obtained from veins and lodes.	G-51	1
3	All citizens of India have equal weight in electing representatives.	DP-95	1
4	A political party is a group of people who come together to contest election and hold lower in the government.	DP-72	1
5	Nepalese Communist party (Maoist) did not believe in parliamentary democracy while others believe in democracy.	DP-61	1
6	AGMARK	E-85	1
7	Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is known as liberalisation.	E-64	1
8	The alternative mode of payment in place of cash money: Cheque / Demand draft.	E-40	1
9	Unification of Italy: A long history of political fragmentation was experienced in Italy. Italy during the middle of the nineteenth century was divided into seven states. Only Sardinia- Piedmont was ruled by an Italian princely house. The North was under Austrian Habsburgs. The Centre was under Pope. The South was under the Bourbon Kings of Spain. Giuseppe Mazzini formed a coherent for uniting the Italian		

	<p>Republic. He also formed a secret called Young Italy. Failure of the 1831 and 1848 revolutionary uprisings prompted King Victor Emmanuel II from Sardinia-Piedmont to unify the Italian states. Chief Minister of Sardinia-Piedmont, Count Cavour, led the movement for the unification of Italy. In 1859 Sardinia-Piedmont with an alliance with France defeated the Austrian forces.</p> <p>Large number of people under the leadership of Giuseppe Garibaldi joined the movement. In 1860 Sardinia-Piedmont's forces marched into south Italy and the Kingdom of the Two Scillies and drove out the Spanish rulers. 1861: Victor Emanuel was declared as the king of united Italy and Rome was declared the capital of Italy.</p> <p>To be assessed as a whole.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Ho Chi Minh brought together competing nationalist groups to establish the Vietnamese Communist (Vietnam Cong San Dang) Party, later renamed the Indo-Chinese Communist Party. He was inspired by the militant demonstration of the European communist parties.</p> <p>In 1940 Japan occupied Vietnam, as part of its imperial drive to control Southeast Asia. Nationalist now had a fight against the Japanese as well as the French. The league for the independence of Vietnam, which came to be known as the Vietnam fought the Japanese occupation and captured Hanoi in September 1945. The Democratic Republican of Vietnam was formed and Ho Chi Minh became Chairman.</p> <p>To be assessed as a whole.</p>	H-20,21	3
	<p>In 1940 Japan occupied Vietnam, as part of its imperial drive to control Southeast Asia. Nationalist now had a fight against the Japanese as well as the French. The league for the independence of Vietnam, which came to be known as the Vietnam fought the Japanese occupation and captured Hanoi in September 1945. The Democratic Republican of Vietnam was formed and Ho Chi Minh became Chairman.</p> <p>To be assessed as a whole.</p>	H-43	3
10	<p>The movement in the cities gradually slowed down for a variety of reasons:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Khadi cloth was often more expensive. (ii) The mass produced mill cloth were cheap. (iii) The poor people could not afford to buy Khadi cloth. (iv) Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	H-58	3X1=3

11	<p>Salt as a powerful symbol:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The idea was to make the demands wide-ranging, so that all classes within Indian society could identify with them and everyone could be brought together in a united campaign. The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax. (ii) Salt was something consumed by the rich and the poor. (iii) It was one of the most essential items of food. (iv) The tax on salt. (v) British Government monopoly over the production of salt. (vi) Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	H-63	3X1=3
12	<p>Major problem faced by cotton textile industry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Erratic power supply. (ii) Machinery needs to be up gradated in the weaving and processing sections in particular. (iii) Low output of labour. (iv) Stiff competition with the synthetic fiber industry. (v) Any other relevant points. <p>Any three points to be described.</p>	G-70	3X1=3
13	<p>Natural gas is an important source of energy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) It is considered an environment friendly fuel, (ii) It is the major fuel for the present century. (iii) Natural gas is a source of clean energy. (iv) Use of (CNG) Compresses Natural gas for vehicles to replace liquid fuel is going inside popularity in country. (v) It can be used in building the fertilizer plants and thereby 		

	<p>encouraging the use of fertilizer.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant points.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	G-60	3X1=3
14	<p>Importance of Border Roads for India:</p> <p>(i) These roads are of strategic importance in the northern and north eastern border areas.</p> <p>(ii) These roads have improved accessibility in areas of difficult terrain.</p> <p>(iii) These roads help in economic development of these areas.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three point to be explained.</p>	G-84	3X1=3
15	<p>Value that can help to strengthens democracy:</p> <p>(i) Creating a sense of sincerity/ accountability commitment.</p> <p>(ii) Socio economic equality.</p> <p>(iii) Active participation of people in political affairs.</p> <p>(iv) Developing the value of tolerance.</p> <p>(v) Respect to each other.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Note: The candidate's view may also be considered.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>		3X1=3
16	<p>Pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics:</p> <p>(i) They try to gain public support and sympathy for their goals and their activities by carrying out information campaigns, organizing meetings, filling petitions etc.</p> <p>(ii) Most of these groups try to influence the media into giving more attention to these issues.</p> <p>(iii) They organize protest activities like strikes or disrupting</p>		

	<p>government programmes.</p> <p>(iv) Workers organization, employs organizations and most of the movements often resort to these tactics in order to force the govt. to take note of their demands.</p> <p>(v) Business groups often employ professional lobbyists or sponsor expensive advertisement.</p> <p>(vi) Some persons from pressure groups or movement groups may participate in official bodies and committees that offer advice to the govt.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant points.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	DP-66,67	3X1=3
17	<p>Reforms to make political parties more democratic:</p> <p>(i) The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties.</p> <p>(ii) The Supreme Court passed an order to reduce the influence of money and criminals.</p> <p>(iii) It is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an AFFIDAVIT giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him.</p> <p>(iv) The Election Commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organizational elections and file their income tax returns.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	DP-85,86	3X1=3
18	<p>Impact of COPRA:</p> <p>(i) The Act has enabled us as consumers to have the right to represent in the Consumer Courts.</p> <p>(ii) The enactment of COPRA has led to the setting up of separate departments of Consumer Affairs in central and state governments.</p> <p>(iii) Under COPRA , a three –tier quasi judicial machinery at the district, state and national levels was set up for redressal of</p>		

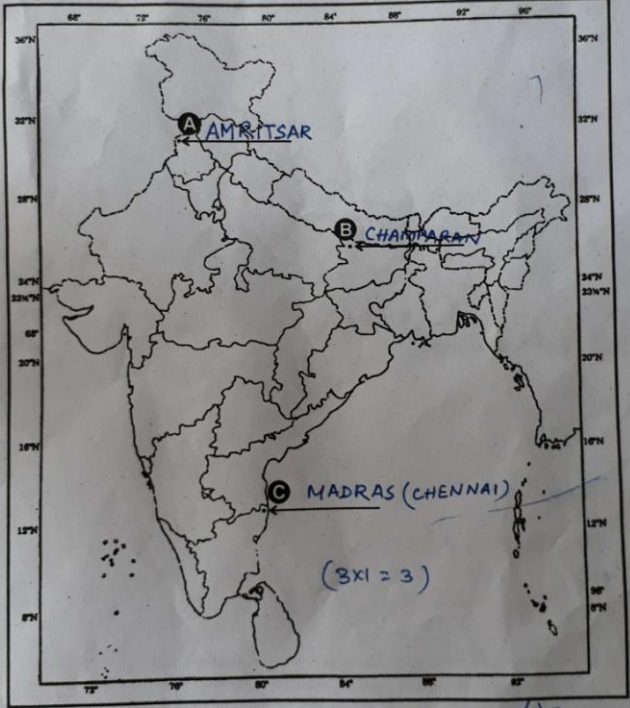
	<p>consumer disputes.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	Eco-84	3X1=3
19	<p>Functions of RBI:</p> <p>(i) The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.</p> <p>(ii) The RBI monitors the banks in actually maintaining cash balance.</p> <p>(iii) The RBI sees that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators, small scale industries to small borrowers etc.</p> <p>(iv) Periodically, banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are landed to whom, what interest rate etc.</p> <p>(v) The Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the central government.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	Eco-40,48	3X1=3
20	<p>Globalisation has been advantageous:</p> <p>(i) Wide varieties of goods are now available to the consumers.</p> <p>(ii) New jobs are created in industries.</p> <p>(iii) Local companies have prospered through supplying raw materials to the industries.</p> <p>(iv) Top Indian companies have benefitted for successful collaborations with foreign companies.</p> <p>(v) Now consumers enjoy improved quality and lower prices for various products.</p> <p>(vi) Also, they enjoy much higher standards for living than was possible earlier.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	E-66,67	3X1=3

21	<p>Reforms introduced by Napoleon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Established equality before law. (ii) Abolished all privileges based on birth. (iii) Granted the right to property to French control. (iv) Simplified administrative divisions. (v) Abolished feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom. (vi) Removed restrictions on guilds in towns. (vii) Improved transport and communication. (viii) Any other relevant point <p>Any five points to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Emergence of Nationalism in Vietnam:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Student's contribution through journals (ii) Go East Movement (iii) Hoa Hao Movement (iv) Phan Boi Chau and Phan Chu Trinh (v) Ho Chi Minh Trail (vi) Women's contribution (vii) Any other relevant point <p>Any five points to be explained</p>	H-6	5X1=5
22	<p>History and fiction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Folklore and Indian nationalism came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. (ii) "Vande Mataram" was written as a hymn to the motherland, which was later included in the novel 'Anandmath' and widely sung during the Swadeshi movement in Bengal. (iii) Moved by the Swadeshi movement, Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata and is portrayed as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual. (iv) Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore. Nationalism began recording folk tales sung by bards. (v) People toured villages to gather folk songs and legends. (vi) It was essential to preserve this folk tradition in order to 	H-46-50	5X1=5

	<p>discover one's national identity.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any five points to be explained</p>	H-71,72	5X1=5
23	<p>Merits of road transport:</p> <p>(i) Construction cost of road is low.</p> <p>(ii) Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography.</p> <p>(iii) Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas.</p> <p>(iv) Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively small amount of goods over short distances.</p> <p>(v) It provides door to door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower.</p> <p>(vi) It is also used as a feeder to the modes of transport such as they provide link.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five points to be explained</p>	G-82	5X1=5
24	<p>Development of Industries is the economic strength of a country:</p> <p>(i) Manufacturing industries help in modernization of agriculture. Tractor, harvester, thresher irrigation pipes, sprinklers, fertilizers are manufactured in these industries.</p> <p>(ii) They reduce the heavy dependence of people on agriculture income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.</p> <p>(iii) Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country.</p> <p>(iv) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange.</p> <p>(v) They bring prosperity and socio-economic development.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five points to be explained</p>	G-65	5X1=5
25	<p>Popular struggles of Nepal and Bolivia:</p>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The movement in Nepal was to establish democracy, while the struggle in Bolivia involved claims on an elected democratic government. (ii) The popular struggle in Bolivia was about one specific policy, while the struggle in Nepal was about the foundations of the country's politics. (iii) Both these struggles were successful but their impact was at different levels. (iv) The protest against water privatisation in Bolivia was not led by any political party while in Nepal it was led by political parties. (v) Any other relevant point. <p>Any two points to be explained</p>	DP-60,62	$2\frac{1}{2}+2\frac{1}{2}=5$
26	<p>Features of Democracy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) It promotes equality among citizens. (ii) It enhances the dignity of the individual. (iii) It improves the quality of decision making. (iv) It provides a method to resolve the conflicts. (v) It allows room to correct mistakes. (vi) Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	DP-90	5X1=1
27	<p>Role of banks in the economy of India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Banks accept money from the public and use it to provide loans and advances to public and also to the government. (ii) Banks pay interest on the deposits. (iii) After keeping a portion of deposits as reserves, banks lend money to people and charges interest from them. (iv) Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits. (v) The difference between the two is the main source of income. (vi) Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	E-42	5X1=5
28	<p>Consumer rights have awakened and empowered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Consumers have the right to seek redressal against unfair trade practices and exploitation. (ii) If any damage is done to a consumer, he/she has the right to get the compensation depending upon the degree of damage. This is covered under COPRA. 		

	<p>(iii) The government has also introduced RTI (Right to Information Act) – to empower the consumer.</p> <p>(iv) Right to be informed about the particulars of goods and services that consumers purchase.</p> <p>(v) Right to choice- Any consumer who receives a service in whatever capacity, regardless of age, gender and nature of service, has the right to choose whether to continue to receive that service. Under this right, a consumer may also choose any of the various brands of a product available in the market.</p> <p>(vi) Right to redressal: Consumers have the right to seek redressal against unfair trade practices and exploitation.</p> <p>(vii) Right to represent: The act has enabled us as consumers to have the right to represent the consumer courts.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained.</p>	E-80 to 82	5X1=5
29	<p>See the attached map:</p> <p>See filled map for the answer for the</p> <p>Visually impaired candidates:</p> <p>29.1 Amritsar</p> <p>29.2 Champaran</p> <p>29.3 Madras/Chennai</p>		3X1=3

	<p>प्रश्न सं. 29 के लिए मानचित्र Map for Q. No. 29</p> <p>SET NO. 32/1, 32/2, 32/3</p> <p>भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक) Outline Map of India (Political)</p>  <p>(3X1=3)</p> <p>G. G. G. 20/7/17</p> <p>H. H. H. 20/7/17</p> <p>J. J. J. 20.7.17</p>		
30	<p>See the attached map:</p> <p>See filled map for the answer for the</p> <p>Visually impaired candidates:</p> <p>30.1 Haldia</p> <p>30.2 Karnataka</p> <p>30.3 Mohali</p>		3X1=3

प्रश्न सं. 30 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 30
SET No - 32/1, 32/2, 32/3

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

(3x1=3)

11

Handwritten signatures and dates:
20.7.17
20.7.17
20.7.17

MARKING SCHEME

SOCIAL SCIENCE (OUTSIDE DELHI)

SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION

MARCH 2016-2017

CODE NO. 32/2

Q.NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/ VALUE POINTS	PAGE No.	MARKS
1	Nepalese Communist party (Maoist) did not believe in parliamentary democracy while others believe in democracy.	DP-61	1
2	Napoleon implemented the Civil Code of 1804 in France. OR Phan Boi Chau formed the 'Revolutionary Society' in Vietnam.	H-16 H-41	1 1
3	HALLMARK	E-85	1
4	Tin, copper, zinc, lead etc. are mainly obtained from veins and lodes.	G-51	1
5	A political party is a group of people who come together to contest election and hold lower in the government.	DP-72	1
6	ALLAINANCE- When several parties in a multi-party system join hands for contesting elections and winning power; it is called alliance or front. The government is then formed by various parties coming together in a coalition.	DP-77	1
7	The alternative mode of payment in place of cash money: Cheque / Demand draft.	E-40	1
8	Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is known as liberalisation.	E-64	1
9	The movement in the cities gradually slowed down for a variety of reasons:-		

	<p>(i) Khadi cloth was often more expensive.</p> <p>(ii) The mass produced mill cloth were cheap.</p> <p>(iii)The poor people could not afford to buy Khadi cloth.</p> <p>(iv)Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	H-58	3X1=3
10	<p>Unification of Italy:</p> <p>A long history of political fragmentation was experienced in Italy. Italy during the middle of the nineteenth century was divided into seven states. Only Sardinia- Piedmont was ruled by an Italian princely house. The North was under Austrian Habsburgs. The Centre was under Pope. The South was under the Bourbon Kings of Spain.</p> <p>Giuseppe Mazzini formed a coherent for uniting the Italian Republic. He also formed a secret called Young Italy. Failure of the 1831 and 1848 revolutionary uprisings prompted King Victor Emmanuel II from Sardinia-Piedmont to unify the Italian states. Chief Minister of Sardinia-Piedmont, Count Cavour, led the movement for the unification of Italy. In 1859 Sardinia-Piedmont with an alliance with France defeated the Austrian forces.</p> <p>Large number of people under the leadership of Giuseppe Garibaldi joined the movement. In 1860 Sardinia-Piedmont's forces marched into south Italy and the Kingdom of the Two Scillies and drove out the Spanish rulers. 1861: Victor Emanuel was declared as the king of united Italy and Rome was declared the capital of Italy.</p> <p>To be assessed as a whole.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Ho Chi Minh brought together competing nationalist groups to establish the Vietnamese Communist (Vietnam Cong San Dang) Party, later renamed the Indo-Chinese Communist Party. He was inspired by the militant demonstration of the European communist parties.</p> <p>In 1940 Japan occupied Vietnam, as part of its imperial drive to control Southeast Asia. Nationalist now had a fight against the</p>	H-20,21	3

	<p>Japanese as well as the French. The league for the independence of Vietnam, which came to be known as the Vietnam fought the Japanese occupation and captured Hanoi in September 1945. The Democratic Republic of Vietnam was formed and Ho Chi Minh became Chairman.</p> <p>To be assessed as a whole.</p>	H-43	3
11	<p>Civil Disobedience Movement:</p> <p>Alienated from the Congress, large section of Muslims could not respond to the call for a united struggle. Many 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>Dr.B.R. Ambedkar, who organized the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930, clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the second Round Table Conference by demanding separate electorate for dalits.</p> <p>To be assessed as a whole.</p>	H-68,69	3
12	<p>Importance of Border Roads for India:</p> <p>(i) These roads are of strategic importance in the northern and north eastern border areas.</p> <p>(ii) These roads have improved accessibility in areas of difficult terrain.</p> <p>(iii) These roads help in economic development of these areas.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three point to be explained.</p>	G-84	3X1=3
13	<p>Globalisation has been advantageous:</p> <p>(i) Wide varieties of goods are now available to the consumers.</p> <p>(ii) New jobs are created in industries.</p> <p>(iii) Local companies have prospered through supplying raw</p>		

	<p>materials to the industries.</p> <p>(iv) Top Indian companies have benefitted for successful collaborations with foreign companies.</p> <p>(v) Now consumers enjoy improved quality and lower prices for various products.</p> <p>(vi) Also, they enjoy much higher standards for living than was possible earlier.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	E-66,67	3X1=3
14	<p>Value that can help to strengthens democracy:</p> <p>(i) Creating a sense of sincerity/ accountability commitment.</p> <p>(ii) Socio economic equality.</p> <p>(iii) Active participation of people in political affairs.</p> <p>(iv) Developing the value of tolerance.</p> <p>(v) Respect to each other.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Note: The candidate's view may also be considered.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>		3X1=3
15	<p>Major problem faced by cotton textile industry:</p> <p>(i) Erratic power supply.</p> <p>(ii) Machinery needs to be up gradated in the weaving and processing sections in particular.</p> <p>(iii) Low output of labour.</p> <p>(iv) Stiff competition with the synthetic fiber industry.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant points.</p> <p>Any three points to be described.</p>	G-70	3X1=3

16	<p>The role of ‘Self Help Groups’:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) To organize rural poor especially women into small Self Help Groups. (ii) They collect savings of their members. (iii) They provide loans without collateral to their members. (iv) They provide timely loans for a variety of purposes. (v) They provide loans at responsible rate of interest and easy terms. (vi) They provide platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such education, health, nutrition, domestic violence etc. (vii) Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	E-51	3X1=3
17	<p>Impact of Globalization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Globalisation has resulted in the domination of the developed nations over the developing nations. (ii) The MNCs dominate over the local manufactures as well as the international markets. (iii) Though WTO is supposed to allow free trade for all, in practice, it is seen that the developed countries have unfairly retained trade barriers. (iv) WTO rules have forced the developing countries to remove trade barriers. (v) Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	E-65	3X1=3
18	<p>Measures to reduce industrial pollution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Minimising use water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages. (ii) Particulate matter in the air can be reduced by fitting smoke 		

	<p>stacks to factories with electrostatic precipitators.</p> <p>(iii) Smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal in factories.</p> <p>(iv) Machinery and equipment can be used and generators should be fitted with silencers.</p> <p>(v) Noise absorbing material may be used apart from personal use of earplugs and earphones.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	G-78	3X1=3
19	<p>Mineral occurrence:</p> <p>i. In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals may occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints. The smaller occurrences are called veins and the larger are called lodes. In most cases, they are formed when minerals in liquid/ molten and gaseous forms are forced upward through cavities towards the earth's surface. They cool and solidify as they rise. Major metallic minerals like tin, copper, zinc and lead etc. are obtained from veins and lodes.</p> <p>ii. In sedimentary rocks a number of minerals occur in beds or layers. They have been formed as a result of deposition, accumulation and concentration in horizontal strata. Coal and some forms of iron ore have been concentrated as a result of long periods under great heat and pressure. Another group of sedimentary minerals include gypsum, potash salt and sodium salt. These are formed as a result of evaporation especially in arid regions.</p> <p>iii. Another mode of formation involves the decomposition of surface rocks, and the removal of soluble constituents, leaving a residual mass of weathered material containing ores. Bauxite is formed this way.</p> <p>iv. Certain minerals may occur as alluvial deposits in sands of</p>		

	<p>valley floors and the base of hills. These deposits are called 'placer deposits' and generally contain minerals, which are not corroded by water. Gold, silver, tin and platinum are most important among such minerals.</p> <p>v. The ocean waters contain vast quantities of minerals, but most of these are too widely diffused to be of economic significance. However, common salt, magnesium and bromine are largely derived from ocean waters. The ocean beds, too, are rich in manganese nodules.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point Any three points to be explained.</p>	G-51	3X1=3
20	<p>Natural gas is an important source of energy:</p> <p>(i) It is considered an environment friendly fuel,</p> <p>(ii) It is the major fuel for the present century.</p> <p>(iii) Natural gas is a source of clean energy.</p> <p>(iv) Use of (CNG) Compresses Natural gas for vehicles to replace liquid fuel is going inside popularity in country.</p> <p>(v) It can be used in building the fertilizer plants and thereby encouraging the use of fertilizer.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant points.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	G-60	3X1=3
21	<p>History and fiction:</p> <p>(i) Folklore and Indian nationalism came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata.</p> <p>(ii) "Vande Mataram" was written as a hymn to the motherland, which was later included in the novel 'Anandmath' and widely sung during the Swadeshi movement in Bengal.</p> <p>(iii) Moved by the Swadeshi movement, Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata and is portrayed as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual.</p>		

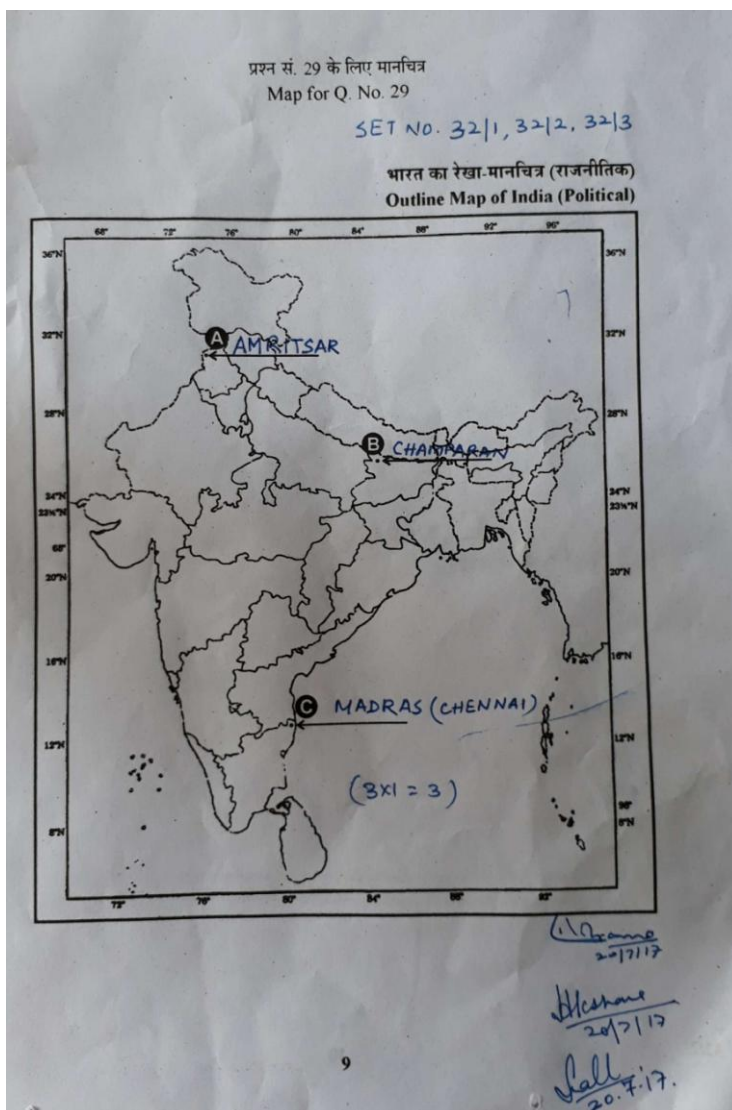
	<p>(iv) Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore. Nationalism began recording folk tales sung by bards.</p> <p>(v) People toured villages to gather folk songs and legends.</p> <p>(vi) It was essential to preserve this folk tradition in order to discover one's national identity.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any five points to be explained</p>	H- 71,72	5X1=5
22	<p>Features of Democracy:</p> <p>(i) It promotes equality among citizens.</p> <p>(ii) It enhances the dignity of the individual.</p> <p>(iii) It improves the quality of decision making.</p> <p>(iv) It provides a method to resolve the conflicts.</p> <p>(v) It allows room to correct mistakes.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	DP-90	5X1=1
23	<p>Development of Industries is the economic strength of a country:</p> <p>(i) Manufacturing industries help in modernization of agriculture. Tractor, harvester, thresher irrigation pipes, sprinklers, fertilizers are manufactured in these industries.</p> <p>(ii) They reduce the heavy dependence of people on agriculture income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.</p> <p>(iii) Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country.</p> <p>(iv) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange.</p>		

	<p>(v) They bring prosperity and socio-economic development.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five points to be explained</p>	G-65	5X1=5
24	<p>Popular struggles of Nepal and Bolivia:</p> <p>(i) The movement in Nepal was to establish democracy, while the struggle in Bolivia involved claims on an elected democratic government.</p> <p>(ii) The popular struggle in Bolivia was about one specific policy, while the struggle in Nepal was about the foundations of the country's politics.</p> <p>(iii) Both these struggles were successful but their impact was at different levels.</p> <p>(iv) The protest against water privatisation in Bolivia was not led by any political party while in Nepal it was led by political parties.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any two points to be explained.</p>	DP-60,62	2½+2½=5
25	<p>Reforms introduced by Napoleon:</p> <p>(i) Established equality before law.</p> <p>(ii) Abolished all privileges based on birth.</p> <p>(iii) Granted the right to property to French control.</p> <p>(iv) Simplified administrative divisions.</p> <p>(v) Abolished feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom.</p> <p>(vi) Removed restrictions on guilds in towns.</p> <p>(vii) Improved transport and communication.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any five points to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	H-6	5X1=5

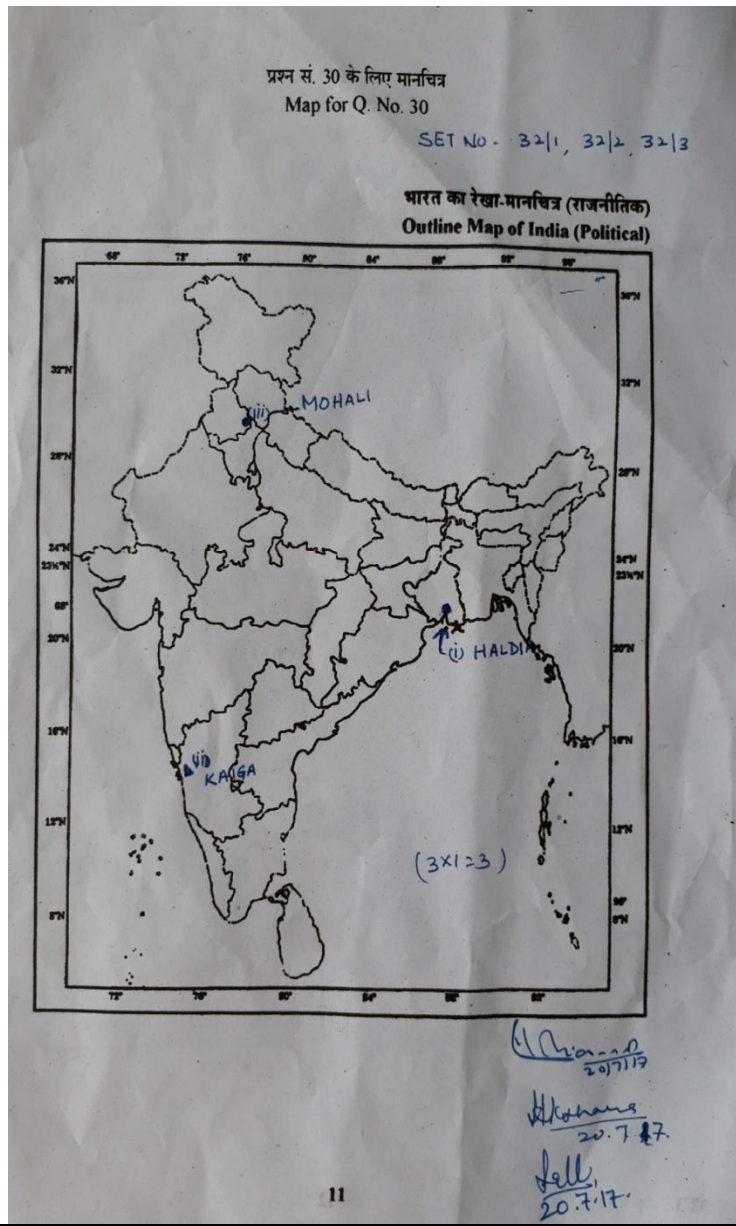
	<p>Emergence of Nationalism in Vietnam:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Student's contribution through journals (ii) Go East Movement (iii) Hoa Hao Movement (iv) Phan Boi Chau and Phan Chu Trinh (v) Ho Chi Minh Trail (vi) Women's contribution (vii) Any other relevant point <p>Any five points to be explained</p>	H-46-50	5X1=5
26	<p>Functions of Political Parties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Parties contest elections. ii. Parties put forward different policies and programmes. iii. Parties play decisive role in making law of the company. iv. Parties form and run governments. v. Those parties that lose in the election play the role of opposition. vi. Parties shape public opinion. vii. Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by the government. viii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five to be explained.</p>	DP-74	5X1=5
27	<p>Role of banks in the economy of India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Banks accept money from the public and use it to provide loans and advances to public and also to the government. 		

	<p>(ii) Banks pay interest on the deposits.</p> <p>(iii) After keeping a portion of deposits as reserves, banks lend money to people and charges interest from them.</p> <p>(iv) Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits.</p> <p>(v) The difference between the two is the main source of income.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	E-42	5X1=5
28	<p>Importance of international trade:</p> <p>i. Trade between two or more countries is called international trade. Higher amount of trade indicate higher economic development of a country.</p> <p>ii. Balance of Payment: The ratio between value of export and import is called balance of payment. If export is higher than import, it is called 'favourable balance of payment'. If import is higher than export, it is called negative balance of payment.</p> <p>iii. Export from India: Petroleum products, engineering goods, gems and jewellery, computer software, chemical products and agricultural products are exported by India to other countries.</p> <p>iv. Import to India: Petroleum, pearls and precious stones, coal, inorganic chemicals, fertilizers, electronic consumer durables are imported by India from other countries.</p> <p>v. Modes and means- by riverine, air and roads.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	G-90,91	5X1=5
29	<p>See the attached map:</p> <p>See filled map for the answer for the</p>		

	<p>Visually impaired candidates:</p> <p>29.1 Amritsar</p> <p>29.2 Champaran</p> <p>29.3 Madras/Chennai</p>		<p>3X1=3</p>
<p>30</p>	<p>See the attached map:</p> <p>See filled map for the answer for the</p> <p>Visually impaired candidates:</p>		



	30.1 Haldia 30.2 Karnataka 30.3 Mohali	3X1=3
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MARKING SCHEME

SOCIAL SCIENCE (OUTSIDE DELHI)

SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION

JULY 2016-2017 (COMPARTMENT)

CODE NO. 32/3

Q.NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/ VALUE POINTS	PAGE No.	MARK S
1	A political party is a group of people who come together to contest election and hold lower in the government.	DP-72	1
2	Napoleon implemented the Civil Code of 1804 in France. OR Phan Boi Chau formed the 'Revolutionary Society' in Vietnam.	H-16 H-41	1 1
3	ISI	E-85	1
4	Nepalese Communist party (Maoist) did not believe in parliamentary democracy while others believe in democracy.	DP-61	1
5	Tin, copper, zinc, lead etc. are mainly obtained from veins and lodes.	G-51	1
6	Pressure groups are organizations that attempts to influence government policies. But unlike the political parties the pressure groups do not aim to directly control or share political power.	DP-63	1
7	The alternative mode of payment in place of cash money: Cheque / Demand draft.	E-40	1
8	Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is known as liberalisation.	E-64	1
9	Unification of Italy: A long history of political fragmentation was experienced in Italy. Italy during the middle of the nineteenth century was divided into seven states. Only Sardinia- Piedmont was ruled by an Italian princely house. The North was under Austrian Habsburgs. The Centre was under Pope. The South was under the Bourbon Kings of Spain.		

	<p>of India resulting in acute shortages of food. This was accompanied by influenza epidemic.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.</p>		
11	<p>Value that can help to strengthens democracy:</p> <p>(i) Creating a sense of sincerity/ accountability commitment.</p> <p>(ii) Socio economic equality.</p> <p>(iii) Active participation of people in political affairs.</p> <p>(iv) Developing the value of tolerance.</p> <p>(v) Respect to each other.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Note: The candidate's view may also be considered.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>		3X1=3
12	<p>Natural gas is an important source of energy:</p> <p>(i) It is considered an environment friendly fuel,</p> <p>(ii) It is the major fuel for the present century.</p> <p>(iii) Natural gas is a source of clean energy.</p> <p>(iv) Use of (CNG) Compresses Natural gas for vehicles to replace liquid fuel is going inside popularity in country.</p> <p>(v) It can be used in building the fertilizer plants and thereby encouraging the use of fertilizer.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant points.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	G-60	3X1=3
13	<p>Importance of Border Roads for India:</p> <p>(i) These roads are of strategic importance in the northern and north eastern border areas.</p> <p>(ii) These roads have improved accessibility in areas of difficult terrain.</p>		

	<p>(iii) These roads help in economic development of these areas.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three point to be explained.</p>	G-84	3X1=3
14	<p>Salt as a powerful symbol:</p> <p>(i) The idea was to make the demands wide-ranging, so that all classes within Indian society could identify with them and everyone could be brought together in a united campaign. The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax.</p> <p>(ii) Salt was something consumed by the rich and the poor.</p> <p>(iii) It was one of the most essential items of food.</p> <p>(iv) The tax on salt.</p> <p>(v) British Government monopoly over the production of salt.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	H-63	3X1=3
15	<p>Globalisation has been advantageous:</p> <p>(i) Wide varieties of goods are now available to the consumers.</p> <p>(ii) New jobs are created in industries.</p> <p>(iii) Local companies have prospered through supplying raw materials to the industries.</p> <p>(iv) Top Indian companies have benefitted for successful collaborations with foreign companies.</p> <p>(v) Now consumers enjoy improved quality and lower prices for various products.</p> <p>(vi) Also, they enjoy much higher standards for living than was possible earlier.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	E-66,67	3X1=3
16	<p>Collateral:</p> <p>Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns (such as land,</p>		

	<p>building, vehicle, livestock, as guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid.</p> <p>Lenders ask for collateral security:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the asset or collateral to obtain payment. (ii) Property such as land titles, deposits with banks, livestock are some common examples of collateral used for borrowing. (iii) Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	E-43	1+2=3
17	<p>Factors that have enabled Globalisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Technology ii. Liberalization and privatization. iii. Removal of economic barrier. iv. Any other relevant point. <p>Any two points to be mentioned.</p> <p>Globalization be fair</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Government can use trade and investment barriers. ii. It can negotiate at the WTO for fairer rules. 	E-70	2+1=3
18	<p>Factors responsible for the concentration of jute industry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Proximity to the jute producing areas. ii. Inexpensive water transport. iii. Good network of railways, roadways to facilitate raw material to mills. iv. Cheap labour. v. Abundant water. vi. Banking, insurance facilities. vii. Port facilities. viii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	G-70	3X1=3
19	<p>Minerals are unevenly distributed in India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. India is fortunate to have fairly rich and varied minerals resources. However, these are unevenly distributed resources. ii. Peninsular rocks contain most of the reserves of coal, metallic, mica and many other non metallic minerals. 		

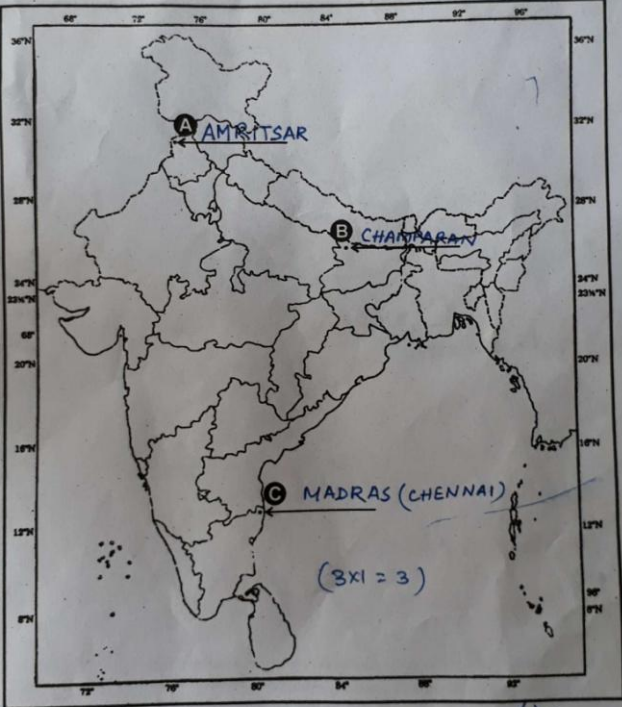
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. Sedimentary rocks on the western and eastern flanks of the peninsular in Gujarat and Assam have most of the petroleum deposits. iv. Rajasthan with the rock system of the peninsula has reserve of many non-ferrous minerals. v. The vast alluvial plains of the north India are almost devoid of economic minerals. vi. These variations exist largely because of the differences in the geological structure, process and time involved in the formation of minerals. vii. Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained. 	G-52	3X1=3
20	<p>Major problem faced by cotton textile industry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Erratic power supply. (ii) Machinery needs to be up gradated in the weaving and processing sections in particular. (iii) Low output of labour. (iv) Stiff competition with the synthetic fiber industry. (v) Any other relevant points. <p>Any three points to be described.</p>	G-70	3X1=3
21	<p>Popular struggles of Nepal and Bolivia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The movement in Nepal was to establish democracy, while the struggle in Bolivia involved claims on an elected democratic government. (ii) The popular struggle in Bolivia was about one specific policy, while the struggle in Nepal was about the foundations of the country's politics. (iii) Both these struggles were successful but their impact was at different levels. (iv) The protest against water privatistion in Bolivia was not led by any political party while in Nepal it was led by political parties. (v) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained 	DP-60,62	2½+2½=5
22	Development of Industries is the economic strength of a		

	<p>country:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Manufacturing industries help in modernization of agriculture. Tractor, harvester, thresher irrigation pipes, sprinklers, fertilizers are manufactured in these industries. (ii) They reduce the heavy dependence of people on agriculture income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors. (iii) Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country. (iv) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange. (v) They bring prosperity and socio-economic development. (vi) Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained</p>	G-65	5X1=5
23	<p>Reforms introduced by Napoleon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Established equality before law. (ii) Abolished all privileges based on birth. (iii) Granted the right to property to French control. (iv) Simplified administrative divisions. (v) Abolished feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom. (vi) Removed restrictions on guilds in towns. (vii) Improved transport and communication. (viii) Any other relevant point <p>Any five points to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Emergence of Nationalism in Vietnam:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Student's contribution through journals (ii) Go East Movement (iii) Hoa Hao Movement (iv) Phan Boi Chau and Phan Chu Trinh (v) Ho Chi Minh Trail (vi) Women's contribution (vii) Any other relevant point <p>Any five points to be explained</p>	H-6	5X1=5
		H-46,50	5X1=5

24	<p>History and fiction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Folklore and Indian nationalism came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. (ii) “Vande Mataram” was written as a hymn to the motherland, which was later included in the novel ‘Anandmath’ and widely sung during the Swadeshi movement in Bengal. (iii) Moved by the Swadeshi movement, Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata and is portrayed as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual. (iv) Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore. Nationalism began recording folk tales sung by bards. (v) People toured villages to gather folk songs and legends. (vi) It was essential to preserve this folk tradition in order to discover one’s national identity. (vii) Any other relevant point <p>Any five points to be explained</p>	H-71,72	5X1=5
25	<p>Role of banks in the economy of India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Banks accept money from the public and use it to provide loans and advances to public and also to the government. (ii) Banks pay interest on the deposits. (iii) After keeping a portion of deposits as reserves, banks lend money to people and charges interest from them. (iv) Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits. (v) The difference between the two is the main source of income. (vi) Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	E-42	5X1=5
26	<p>Democracy is accountable and responsive :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Democracy is an accountable and responsive form of government as all the citizens have the right to choose their rulers and control over them. If the government does not function, then the people can vote out the government in next elections. 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Whenever possible the citizens are able to participate in decision making through formation of public opinion. Thus, the government follows procedures and is accountable to its people. iii. In a democracy, we have regular, free and fair elections and conditions for open debates. We have a responsible govt. which cares about the opinions, needs and aspirations of people. iv. Democracy has a legitimate govt. as it is elected by the people through elections. v. The elected government works in accordance with the Constitution of India. vi. Citizens who want to know if the decision taken through the correct procedure can find this out. vii. Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained. 	DP-91	5
27	<p>Merits of road transport:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Construction cost of road is low. (ii) Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography. (iii) Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas. (iv) Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively small amount of goods over short distances. (v) It provides door to door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower. (vi) It is also used as a feeder to the modes of transport such as they provide link. (vii) Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained</p>	G-82	5X1=5
28	<p>Tourism as a trade in India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Foreign tourist's arrivals in the country witnessed an increase of 11.8 per cent. ii. Helped on the earning of foreign exchange. iii. Millions of foreign tourists visit India. iv. More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry. v. Tourism also promotes national integration. vi. Provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits. vii. It also helps in the development of international understanding about our culture and heritage. 		

	<p>viii. Foreign tourists visit India for heritage tourism, eco tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism and business tourism.</p> <p>ix. Rajasthan, Goa, Jammu and Kashmir and temple towns of south India are important destinations of foreign tourists in India.</p> <p>x. Any other relevant point Any five points to be explained.</p>	G-91,92	5X1=5
29	<p>See the attached map:</p> <p>See filled map for the answer for the</p> <p>Visually impaired candidates:</p> <p>29.1 Amritsar</p> <p>29.2 Champaran</p> <p>29.3 Madras/Chennai</p>		3X1=3

	<p>प्रश्न सं. 29 के लिए मानचित्र Map for Q. No. 29</p> <p>SET NO. 32/1, 32/2, 32/3</p> <p>भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक) Outline Map of India (Political)</p>  <p>(3X1=3)</p> <p>A. Sharma 20/7/17</p> <p>H. Sharma 20/7/17</p> <p>Sall 20.7.17</p>		
30	<p>See the attached map:</p> <p>See filled map for the answer for the</p> <p>Visually impaired candidates:</p> <p>30.1 Haldia</p> <p>30.2 Karnataka</p> <p>30.3 Mohali</p>		3X1=3

