

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

Social Science (Summative Assessment 2)

Vocational - CODE NO. 532

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 (VOCATIONAL)

CODE NO. 532

Q.NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/ VALUE POINTS	PAGE No.	MARKS
1	<p>Liberalism: It stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. It emphasized the concept of government by consent</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Syncretic: It aims to bring together different beliefs and practices seeing their essential unity rather than their difference.</p>	<p>Pg-9 (Hist)</p> <p>Pg-39 (Hist)</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>
2	Border Roads Organization	Pg-84 (Geo)	1
3	FEDECOR	Pg-62 (PS)	1
4	<p>Aim of Nepal Movement :</p> <p>To regain popular control over the government from the king</p>	Pg-58 (PS)	1
5	<p>Democratic Reforms:</p> <p>All the suggestions or proposals about overcoming various challenges to democracy are called Democratic Reforms</p>	Pg-108 (PS)	1
6	<p>Problem of Barter System:</p> <p>Both parties `to agree to sell and buy each other's commodities. It is difficult and long process.</p>	Pg-39 (ECO)	1
7	<p>Globalization:</p> <p>Globalization is the process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries.</p>	Pg-62 (ECO)	1
8	Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes in India.	Pg-40 (ECO)	1

9	<p>French Revolution:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> France was a full fledged territorial state in 1789 under the rule of an absolute Monarch. The constitutional changes led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizen. It proclaimed that the people constitute the nation and shape its destiny. The French Revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices. <p>Any three to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The colonization of Vietnam</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The most visible form of French control was military and economic domination the French also built a system that tried to reshape the culture of the Vietnamese like they brought their own education system French fostered Christianity against Vietnamese syncretic tradition French introduced modernisation in city planning – but native quarter was not provided with any modern facilities. Any other relevant point <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	Pg-5 (HIS)	3
10	<p>Effects of First World War on India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The war created a new economic and political situation. It led to a huge increase in defence expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes Customs duties were raised Income tax introduced. Prices increased –leading to extreme hardship for the common people. Villages were called upon to supply soldiers, and the forced recruitment in rural areas Acute shortages of food Any other relevant point <p>Any three to be explained</p>	Pg 54	3
11	<p>Tribal Peasants and Swaraj:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The tribal interpreted the message of Gandhi and the idea of swaraj in their own ways In the Gudern Hills of Andhra Pradesh, a militant guerrilla movement 	Pg61 (HIS)	3

	<p>spread in a form of struggle that the Congress could approve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. They believed that it was a time when all their sufferings and troubles would be over. iv. But when the tribals chanted Gandhiji's name raised slogans demanding 'Swatantra Bharat', they were also emotionally relating to an all India agitation v. When they asked in the name of Mahatma Gandhi, they were identifying with the movement which went beyond the limits of immediate locality. vi. The tribals chanted Gandhiji's name and raised slogans demanding 'Swatantra Bharat' vii. They were also emotionally relating to an all-India agitation. viii. They identified movement which went beyond the limits of their immediate locality. ix. Any other relevant point <p>Any three points to be explained. At least one point related each from Swaraj and Mahatma Gandhi should be mentioned</p>		
12	<p>Minerals are indispensable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Almost everything we use, from a tiny pin to a towering building or a big ship, all are made from minerals ii. The railways lines and the tarmac (paving) of the roads, our implements and machinery too are made from minerals. Cars, buses, trains, aeroplanes are manufactured from minerals and run by power resources derived from the earth. iii. Even the food we eat contain minerals. iv. Human beings have used minerals for their livelihood, decoration, festivities, religious and ceremonial sites. In short, all living things need minerals. v. Life processes cannot occur without minerals vi. Any other relevant point <p>Any three to be explained</p>	Pg-65 (GEO)	3
13	<p>Importance of cotton textile</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. India has a large share in the world trade of the cotton yarn ii. Our spinning mills are competitive at the global level iii. This industry has close links with agriculture and provides a living to farmers, cotton boll pluckers and workers engaged in ginning, spinning, weaving, dyeing, designing, packaging, tailoring and sewing. iv. The industry supports many other industries, such as, chemicals 	Pg-68,70 (GEO)	3

	<p>and dyes, mill stores, packaging materials and engineering works</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three to be explained</p>		
14.	<p>Problems of road transport</p> <p>i. Keeping in view the volume of traffic and passengers, the road network is inadequate.</p> <p>ii. Half of the roads are unmettled</p> <p>iii. This limits their usage during the rainy season.</p> <p>iv. The National Highways are inadequate too.</p> <p>v. The roadways are highly congested in cities</p> <p>vi. Most of the bridges and culverts are old and narrow.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three to be explained</p>	Pg-84 (GEO)	3
15	<p>A political party has three components:</p> <p>i. The leaders</p> <p>ii. The active members and</p> <p>iii. The followers</p> <p>All the three components to be described</p>	Pg-73 (PS)	3
16.	<p>Democratic values</p> <p>i. Promotes equality among citizens</p> <p>ii. Enhances the dignity</p> <p>iii. To develop a sense of duty</p> <p>iv. To abide rules and regulation</p> <p>v. Transparency in the functioning of the govt.</p> <p>Note- Views given by the students relevant to the question may also be considered</p> <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	Pg- 91 (PS)	3
17	<p>Pressure Groups and Movements:</p> <p>i. They try to gain public support and sympathy for their goals</p> <p>ii. They carry out information campaigns; organizing meetings, file petitions, etc.</p> <p>iii. They try to influence the media into giving more attention to these issues.</p> <p>iv. They often organize protest activity like strikes or disrupting government programmes.</p>	Pg-66 (PS)	3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> v. Workers' organizations, employees' associations and most of the movement groups often resort to different methods vi. Business groups often employ professional lobbyists or sponsor expensive advertisements. vii. Some persons from pressure groups or movement groups may participate in official bodies and committees that offer advice to the government. viii. Any other relevant point <p>Any three points to be explained</p>		
18	<p>Contribution of MNC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Spreading business and trade across countries ii. Bringing latest technologies for production iii. Provide money for additional investment like buying machines and latest technologies iv. Giving employment to many people v. Any other relevant point <p>Any three to be explained</p>	Pg-56 – 58 (ECO)	3
19	<p>MNC helpful to connect distance countries :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The MNCs are spreading their production and interacting with local producers in various countries across the globe. ii. By setting up partnerships with local companies iii. By using the local companies for supplies iv. By closely competing with the local companies or buying them up v. MNCs are exerting a strong influence on production at these distant locations. vi. Any other relevant point <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	Pg-58 (ECO)	3
20	<p>Reasons for consumer movement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Unfair practices by the sellers ii. No legal system available to protect consumers iii. For ensuring quality of goods iv. To protect unethical and unfair trade practices like black marketing and hoarding v. Any other relevant point 	Pg-77 (ECO)	3

	Any three points to be explained		
21	<p>Economic hardships faced by Europe:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Enormous increase in population all over Europe. ii. In most countries there were more seekers of jobs than employment. iii. Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums. iv. Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England v. Textile production was carried out mainly in homes or small workshops and was only partly mechanized. vi. The aristocracy enjoyed power; peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations. vii. The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread discontentment in town and country viii. Any other relevant point <p>Any five points to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The role of women in the nationalist struggle of the Vietnam</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Women as Rebels: Writers and political thinkers began idealising women who rebelled against social norms. ii. Heroes of Past Times: Rebel women of the past were similarly celebrated. In 1913, the nationalist Phan Boi Chau wrote a play based on the lives of the Trung sisters who had fought against Chinese domination. In this play he depicted these sisters as patriots fighting to save the Vietnamese nation from the Chinese. iii. One of the most venerated was Trieu Au. She left home, went into the jungles, organised a large army and resisted Chinese rule. iv. Women as Warriors In the 1960s, photographs in magazines and journals showed women as brave fighters.. v. Women as workers- They helped in nursing the wounded, constructing underground rooms and tunnels and fighting the enemy. <p>To be assessed as a whole</p>	PG-15 (HIS)	5
		Pg-49 (HIS)	

22	<p>The effects of Non-Cooperation on the economic front.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Foreign goods were boycotted ii. Liquor shops picketed iii. Foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. iv. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropped. v. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. vi. People began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up. vii. Any other relevant point <p>Any Five points to be explained</p>	Pg-58 (HIS)	5
23	<p>Benefits of non-conventional sources of energy in India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Non conventional resources are available in abundance (sunlight, water, wind and biomass.) ii. They are the major source of renewable resources. iii. They are pollution free and contribute to environmental conservation iv. It cost less also in comparison to conventional sources v. It reduces dependence on fossil fuel vi. They are the futuristic energy resources vii. Any other relevant point <p>Any five points to be explained</p>	Pg-62 (GEO)	5
24	<p>Factors affecting the location of industries:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Availability of raw material ii. Labour iii. Capital iv. Power and v. Close proximity to Market vi. Low cost. vii. Government policies influence the location of industry. viii. Any other relevant point <p>Any five points to be explained</p>	Pg-66 (GEO)	5
25	<p>Political parties reforms</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Anti- defection law 	Pg-86	5

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Affidavit giving details of property and criminal cases iii. The Election Commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organizational elections and file their income tax returns iv. A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of the political parties v. It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a register of its members, to have its independent constitution and follow it, vi. It should be made mandatory for political parties to give tickets to about 1/3rd of women candidates. vii. There should be state funding of elections i.e. the govt. should give parties money to support their election expenses. viii. People can put pressure on political parties by publicity, petitions and agitations. ix. Any other relevant point <p>Any five points to be explained</p>	(PS)	
26	<p>Democracy and Economic inequality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Rate of economic growth is low in democracy ii. A small number of rich enjoy high share of wealth and income iii. Few people face difficulty in fulfilling their basic needs like food, clothing, house, education and health iv. Poverty is wide spread v. Just distribution of goods and opportunities are unequal vi. People in few poor countries are now dependent on the rich countries for their food supply vii. Any other relevant point <p>Any five points to be explained</p>	Pg-95 (PS)	5
27	<p>Affect of Globalization on India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Greater choice for consumers ii. improved quality and lower prices of the commodities iii. Few People enjoy higher standards of living than before iv. New jobs have been created v. New technology and production methods are in used 	Pg 66-69 (ECO)	5

	<p>vi. Few Indian companies have emerged as a MNC eg. Tata Motors, Infosys etc.</p> <p>vii. Local traders have been hit hard due to competition</p> <p>viii. Workers are exploited with low wages and more working hours</p> <p>ix. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any five points to be explained</p>		
28	<p>Rights of consumers:</p> <p>i. Right To Seek Redressal</p> <p>ii. Right To Information</p> <p>iii. Right To Choose</p> <p>iv. Right To Be Heard</p> <p>v. Right To Represent</p> <p>vi. Right To Consumer Education</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any five points to be explained</p>	Pg-80-84 (ECO)	5
29	<p><u>See The Attached Map:</u></p> <p>Note - For Visually Impaired Candidates</p> <p>29.1 - Nagpur</p> <p>29.2 Champaran</p> <p>29.3 Punjab</p> <p>29.4 Kerala</p> <p>29.5 Up/ Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>29.6 Karnataka</p>		6x1=6

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

S 3 2

(29.1) (29.2)

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

