

MARKING SCHEME

SOCIAL SCIENCE (OUTSIDE DELHI)

SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION

SA-II EXAMINATION

MARCH 2015

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

SET-3

Q.NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/ VALUE POINTS		MARKS
1	Democracies are based on political equality because : All individuals have equal weight in electing representatives. (Right to vote)	History Pg:95	1
2	Haldia seaport was set up as a subsidiary port to relieve growing pressure on Kolkata port.	Geog Pg:88	1
3	To examine the process of decision making in a democracy is known as transparency.	DP Pg:91	1
4	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.	History Pg.5 HistoryPg.40	1
5	The logo for purchase of Gold jewellery is ' Hallmark '.	Eco Pg:85	1
6	Consumer Protection Act was enacted by the Indian Parliament in 1986: To protect the consumers from unfair trade practices and retains the interest of consumers at large.	Eco Pg:78	1
7	Money acts as a medium of exchange as it acts as an intermediate in the exchange process and transactions. We can buy things if we have money in our pockets.	Eco Pg.40	1
8	Political parties involve partisanship because : The parties are a part of the society and thus they involve partisanship.	DP Page:73	1

9	<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
10	<p>Problems faced by the peasants of Awadh in the days of Non-Cooperation Movement were :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Talukdars and landlords posed high rent on land and variety of cesses. 2) Various taxes were also implemented on them. 3) Peasants had to do Begar and work at landlord's farm without any payment. 4) They had no security of tenure and were evicted regularly. 5) They had no right over leased land. 6) Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	History Pg:59	3x1=3
11*	<p>Solar energy solves the energy problem in India to some extent because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) India is a tropical country; it has enormous possibilities of tapping solar energy. 		

	<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
12	<p>Significance of Tourism as a trade in India :</p> <p>1) Tourism in India has grown substantially over the last three decades.</p> <p>2) Foreign tourist's arrival has witnessed an increase, thus contributing to foreign exchange.</p> <p>3) More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry.</p> <p>4) It provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits.</p> <p>5) Tourism also promotes national integration.</p> <p>6) It helps in development of international understanding about our culture and heritage.</p> <p>7) Foreign tourists visit India for heritage tourism, eco tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical and business tourism.</p> <p>8) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any 3 points to be explained).</p>	Geog Pg:91,92	3x1=3

13	<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
14	<p>‘Chotanagpur Plateau Region’ has maximum concentration of Iron and Steel industries because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Low cost of iron ore is available 2) High grade raw material is in proximity 3) Cheap labour 4) Vast growth potential in the home market 5) Any other relevant point <p>(Any three reasons to be explained)</p>	Geog Pg:73	3x1=3
15	<p>There is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A Democratic government is people’s own government. 2) The evidence from South Asia shows that the support exists in countries with democratic regimes. 3) People wished to be ruled by representatives elected by them. 		

	<p>4) People believe that democracy is suitable for their country.</p> <p>5) Democracy has the ability to generate its own support is itself an outcome that cannot be ignored.</p> <p>6) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained.)</p>	DP Pg:92	3x1=3
16	<p>A challenge is an opportunity for progress because:</p> <p>1) A challenge is not just a problem</p> <p>2) A challenge is a difficulty that carries within it an opportunity for progress</p> <p>3) Once we overcome a challenge we go up to a higher level than before</p> <p>4) Legal challenges alone cannot overcome challenges to democracy like inequality, poverty, unemployment illiteracy, regionalism, casteism, communalism etc.</p> <p>5) Legal constitutional changes and the cooperation of the citizen is the need of the hour.</p> <p>6) Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any three points to be analyzed)</p>	DP Pg:102,108	3x1=3
17	<p>Modern currency is accepted as a medium of exchange without any use of its own because:</p> <p>1) Modern currency is authorized by the government of a country.</p> <p>2) In India, the Reserve Bank of India issues all currency notes on behalf of central Government.</p> <p>3) No other individual or organization is allowed to issue currency.</p> <p>4) The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment that cannot be refused in settling transactions in India.</p> <p>5) No individual in India can legally refuse a payment made in Rupees.</p> <p>6) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	Eco.Pg:40	3x1=3

18	<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. 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. 4) Choice of goods in the markets rises. 5) Prices of similar goods in the two markets tend to become equal. 6) Producers in the two countries now closely compete against each other. 7) Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	Eco Pg:59,61	3x1=3
19	<p>Right to seek Redressal</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Consumers have the right to seek redressal against unfair trade practices and exploitation. 2) If any damage is done to a consumer, he has the right to get compensation depending on the degree of damage. 3) There is a need to provide to an easy and effective public system by which this can be done. 4) Example of Prakash or any other relevant example to be explained. 5) Any other relevant point <p>(Any two points & one example to be explained)</p>	Eco. Pg:82	2+1=3
20	<p>Nationalism developed through culture in Europe:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation, art and poetry, stories and music helped to express and shape nationalist feelings. 		

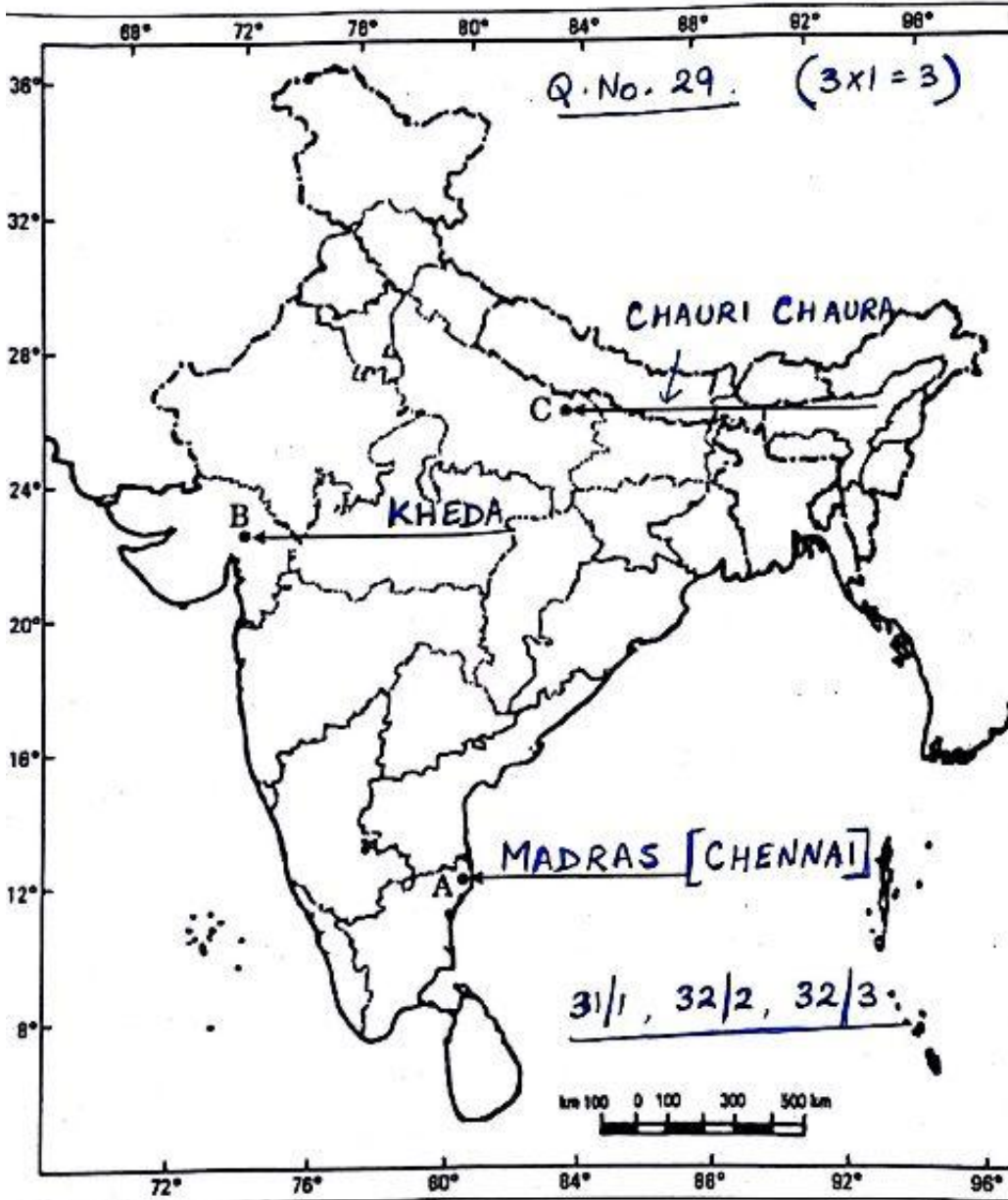
	<p>2) Romanticism a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment.</p> <p>Romantic artists and poets generally criticized the glorification of reason and science and focussed instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings.</p> <p>3) German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people- das volk. It was through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of a nation was popularized.</p> <p>4) The emphasis on vernacular language and the collection of local folklore was used to carry the modern nationalist message to large audiences who were mostly illiterates.</p> <p>5) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Paul Bernard's arguments in favour of economic development of Vietnam:</p> <p>1) He argued that the purpose of acquiring colonies was to make profits.</p> <p>2) Economy was developed and the standard of living of the people improved, they would buy more goods.</p> <p>3) The market would consequently expand, leading to better profits for French business.</p> <p>4) To reduce rural poverty and increase agricultural productivity it was necessary to carry out land reforms.</p> <p>5) To ensure sufficient employment, industrialisation would create more jobs.</p> <p>6) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	History Pg.13,14,15	3x1=3
21	<p>Banks play an important role in developing the economy of India</p> <p>1) Banks keep money of the people in its safe custody.</p> <p>2) Banks give interest on the deposited money to the people.</p> <p>3) Banks mediate between those who have surplus money and those who are in need of money.</p>		

	<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
22	<p>Non – Cooperation Movement spread in cities across the country:</p> <p>1) The movement started with middle class participation in the cities.</p> <p>2) Thousand of students left government controlled schools and colleges.</p> <p>3) Head masters and teachers resigned and lawyers gave up their legal practices.</p> <p>4) The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras where Justice Party took part in elections. (2)</p> <p>Effects of Non Cooperation Movement on the economic front were:</p> <p>1) Foreign goods were boycotted.</p> <p>2) Liquor shops were picketed.</p> <p>3) Foreign clothes were burnt in huge bonfires.</p> <p>4) The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921-1922. In value the drop was from Rs.102 crore to Rs.57 crore.</p> <p>5) In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.</p> <p>6) The people began discarding imported clothes and wore only Indian ones.</p> <p>7) Production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up tremendously.</p> <p>8) Any other relevant point. (3)</p> <p>(Any two points for the spread and three points for effects to be explained)</p>	History Pg.58	2+3=5
23	<p>The pro-active approach adopted by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) for preserving the natural environment:</p> <p>1) Optimum utilization of equipment adopting latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment.</p> <p>2) Minimising waste generation by maximizing ash utilization.</p>		

	<p>3) Providing green belts for nurturing ecological balance and addressing the question of special purpose vehicles for afforestation.</p> <p>4) Reducing environment pollution through ash pond management, ash water recycling system and liquid waste management.</p> <p>5) Ecological monitoring, reviews and online database management for all its power stations.</p> <p>6) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	Geog Pg:79	5x1=5
24	<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
25	<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</p>		

	<p>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>	History Pg:5	5x1=5
26	<p>Democracy is a better form of government than any other form because:</p> <p>1) It promotes equality among citizens.</p> <p>2) Democracy enhances the dignity of the individual.</p>	History Pg:32	5x1=5

	<p>3) It improves the quality of decision making.</p> <p>4) Provides a method to resolve conflicts.</p> <p>5) Allows room to correct mistakes.</p> <p>6) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	DP Pg:90	5x1=5
27	<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
28	<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> <p>1) The leaders</p> <p>2) The active members</p> <p>3) The followers</p> <p>(These components to be described) (3)</p>	History Pg:72,73	2+3=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
 <p>The image shows a hand-drawn map of India with various geographical features and handwritten annotations. The map is oriented with latitude and longitude lines. Key handwritten labels include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Q. No. 29. (3x1=3): Located at the top center of the map.CHAURI CHAURA: Located in the northern part of India, with an arrow pointing to a specific location.KHEDA: Located in the western part of India, with an arrow pointing to a specific location.MADRAS [CHENNAI]: Located in the southern part of India, with an arrow pointing to a specific location.31/1, 32/2, 32/3: Located at the bottom center of the map.Scale bar: Located at the bottom right, showing distances of 100, 0, 100, 300, and 500 km.			

