

# MARKING SCHEME

## SOCIAL SCIENCE (NSQF)

### SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION

SA-II

MARCH 2015

**CODE NO. 532/2**

Q.NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/ VALUE POINTS	MARKS
1	Government sold the rights of water supply to a MNC. MNC increased the price of water 4 times.	DP – 60  1
2	Weightless/Traders charge more than printed price/Adulteration etc. (Mention any one.)	E – 76  1
3	i.) Banks ii.) Cooperatives	E - 48  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
4	Maximum retail price means which is printed on the products indicated by MRP.	E - 80  1
5	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	H – 68  1
6	Chhatrapati Shivaji	G – 89  1
7	Pressure Groups are organizations that attempt to influence government policies.	DP – 63  1
8	Uttar Pradesh (U.P.)	DP – 82  1
9	<b>Ideology of Mahatma Gandhi of Satyagraha:</b> i) The power of truth and the need to search for truth. ii) It is a passive resistance. iii) It suggested that if the cause was true , if the struggle was against injustice then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppression. iv) Without seeking vengeance or being aggressive, a satyagraha could win the battle.	

	<p>v) Satyagraha is a pure soul force. Truth is very substance of soul. That is why the truth is called satyagraha.</p> <p>vi) Any other relevant point</p> <p>( Any 3 points to be explained)</p>	H – 54,55	3X1=3
10	<p><b>The revolutionary principles incorporated in the administrative field by Napoleon:-</b></p> <p>i) Napolean code did away with all privileges based on birth.</p> <p>ii) Established equality before the law.</p> <p>iii) Secured the right to property.</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>(Any 3 points to be mentioned)</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Factors on which colonial economy of Vietnam was based :-</b></p> <p>i) Colonies were considered essential to supply natural resources and other essential goods.</p> <p>ii) Vast system of irrigation work was developed to increase rice production.</p> <p>iii) Rice became an important export item in international market. It brought huge profit to colonial rulers.</p> <p>iv) Infrastructure projects were taken up to help to transportation of goods for trade.</p> <p>v) Their economy was also based in rubber plantation.</p> <p>vi) Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any three points to be mentioned.)</p>	H – 6	
		H-32,33	3x1=3
11	<p><b>Main expectation of the poor peasantry:</b></p> <p>The poorer peasantry were not just interested in the lowering of the revenue demand. They wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted. 1</p>		

	<p><b>The congress was unwilling to support their demand because:</b></p> <p>i) Congress wanted the support of rich peasants and landlords</p> <p>ii) Congress support to poor peasant might upset the rich peasants and landlords. So congress was unwilling to support their demands.</p> <p>iii) The relation between congress and poor peasants remain uncertain.</p> <p>iv.)Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any two points to be explained.) <span style="float: right;">2x1=2</span></p>	H - 65	1+2=3
12	<p><b>Prefer to use of type of energy being as a responsible citizen :</b></p> <p>Prefer to use renewable sources of energy such as solar, wind.</p> <p><b>Arguments in favour :</b></p> <p>i) It is infinite and can be renewed again and again.</p> <p>ii) These are pollution free.</p> <p>iii) These are eco-friendly.</p> <p>iv) There implementation will reduce the burden on non-renewable sources of energy which is going to help in economic development.</p> <p>v) Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any 2 points to be explained) <span style="float: right;">2x1=2</span></p> <p><b>[NOTE: Since it is a value-based question, children's view reflecting local conditions and additional points may be given due consideration]</b></p>	G-63	1+2=3
13	<p><b>Different forms of occurrence of minerals –</b></p> <p>i. Igneous and metamorphic rocks occur in the cracks, crevices, faults and joints.</p> <p>ii. In sedimentary rock, a member of minerals occur in beds or layers.</p> <p>iii. Another mode of formation involves the decompositions of surface rocks and the removal of soluble constituents.</p> <p>iv. Certain minerals occur as alluvial deposits in sands of valley floors and base of hills.</p> <p>v. The ocean water contain vast quantities of minerals.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any 3 points to be explained)</p>	G - 51, 52	3x1=3

14	<p><b>Benefits of Road transport:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Construction of road is comparatively much lower than railway lines.</li> <li>ii) Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating.</li> <li>iii) It gives door to door service.</li> <li>iv) It is economical and relatively good for short distances travellings.</li> <li>v) Road transport also used as a feeder to other mode of transport.</li> <li>vi) Any other relevant points.</li> </ul> <p>(Any three points to be described)</p>	G – 82	3X1=3				
15	<p><b>Challenges faced by every democracy in one form or another –</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) This involves strengthening of institutions and practices of democracy.</li> <li>ii) It should happen in such a way that people can realize their expectancy in democracy.</li> <li>iii) Ordinary people have different expectations from democracy in different societies.</li> <li>iv) It attempts to bring down the control and influence of rich and powerful people in making government decisions.</li> <li>v) Any other relevant point.</li> </ul> <p>(Any 3 points to be explained.)</p>	DP – 102	3X1=3				
16	<p><b>The difference between national political and state political party:</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="245 1224 1149 1864"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="245 1224 703 1293">National Political Party</th> <th data-bbox="703 1224 1149 1293">State Political Party</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="245 1293 703 1864"> <p>(i) A party that secures at least six percent of the total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four states and wins at least four seats in Lok Sabha is recognized as a national party.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Indian national congress, Bharatiya Janta Party, Bahujan Samaj Party, communist party of India.(CPI) and(CPIM),National Congress Party</p> </td> <td data-bbox="703 1293 1149 1864"> <p>(i) All regional political parties are referred as state political party, though they don't have regional ideology or outlook. They should secure at least 6% of total votes in state assembly and least win 2 seats in state assembly.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Samajvadi Party, Samata party, Rastriya Janata Dal, Sikkim Democratic Front (SDF), Trinamool Congress</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	National Political Party	State Political Party	<p>(i) A party that secures at least six percent of the total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four states and wins at least four seats in Lok Sabha is recognized as a national party.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Indian national congress, Bharatiya Janta Party, Bahujan Samaj Party, communist party of India.(CPI) and(CPIM),National Congress Party</p>	<p>(i) All regional political parties are referred as state political party, though they don't have regional ideology or outlook. They should secure at least 6% of total votes in state assembly and least win 2 seats in state assembly.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Samajvadi Party, Samata party, Rastriya Janata Dal, Sikkim Democratic Front (SDF), Trinamool Congress</p>	DP – 79,80,81	1+2=3
National Political Party	State Political Party						
<p>(i) A party that secures at least six percent of the total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four states and wins at least four seats in Lok Sabha is recognized as a national party.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Indian national congress, Bharatiya Janta Party, Bahujan Samaj Party, communist party of India.(CPI) and(CPIM),National Congress Party</p>	<p>(i) All regional political parties are referred as state political party, though they don't have regional ideology or outlook. They should secure at least 6% of total votes in state assembly and least win 2 seats in state assembly.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Samajvadi Party, Samata party, Rastriya Janata Dal, Sikkim Democratic Front (SDF), Trinamool Congress</p>						

17	<p><b>Functions of political party –</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Control elections</li> <li>ii) Put forward different policies and programmes</li> <li>iii) Play a decisive role in making laws.</li> <li>iv) Play the role of an opposition to the parties in power.</li> <li>v) Form and run government.</li> <li>vi) Shape public opinion.</li> <li>vii) Provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes.</li> <li>viii) Any other relevant point.</li> </ul> <p>( Any 3 points to be described.)</p>	DP – 73, 74	3x1=3
18	<p><b>Rights against unfair trade practices –</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Rights to be informed.</li> <li>ii) Right to choose.</li> <li>iii) Right to seek redressal.</li> <li>iv) Right to represent in the consumers court.</li> <li>v) Any other relevant points.</li> </ul> <p>(Any 2 points to be explained)</p>	Eco - 80,81,82,83, 84	1 ½ + 1 ½ =3
19	<p><b>Steps taken by the Government of India to attract foreign investment:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i.) The barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed in large extent.</li> <li>ii.) Goods can be imported and exported easily.</li> <li>iii.) Foreign companies can setup factories and offices here easily with less restriction.</li> <li>iv.) Government decided that Indian producers could compete with the Global producers and improve their quality of products.</li> <li>v.) Any other relevant point.</li> </ul> <p>( Any three points to be analysed)</p>	Eco – 66, 67	3

20	<p><b>Terms of credit –</b></p> <p>Interest rate, collateral and documentation requirement and the mode of repayment together comprise what is called the terms of credit. The terms of credit vary substantially from one credit arrangement to another. They may vary depending on the nature of the lender and the borrower.</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p>	Eco - 45	3
21	<p><b>The importance of Salt March as a powerful symbol that could unite the nation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i.) Gandhi found that salt was the powerful symbol to unite the people.</li> <li>ii.) He demanded for abolition of salt tax as salt was consumed by rich and poor.</li> <li>iii.) It was the most essential item of food. Tax on salt revealed the most oppressive face of British rule.</li> <li>iv.) Salt March was started by Gandiji with 78 volunteers .</li> <li>v.) Thousands came to hear Mahatma Gandhi wherever he stopped and learnt about swaraj and defy the British rule</li> <li>vi.) Volunteers walked for 24 days and covered 240 miles from Sabarmati to Dandi and urged the people to defy the British , without any violence.</li> <li>vii.) Any other relevant point.</li> </ul> <p>( Any five points to be explained.)</p>	H-63	5x1=5
22	<p><b>Factors to consider regarding the location of Industry –</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Nearness to raw materials</li> <li>ii) Factors of production – land, labour, capital, entrepreneurship, infrastructure.</li> <li>iii) Transport facilities should be easily available.</li> <li>iv) Better market facilities to sell easily the finished products.</li> <li>v) Most important is the least cost of production.</li> <li>vi) Any other relevant point.</li> </ul> <p>(Any five points to be explained.)</p>	GEO - 66	5x1=5

23	<p><b>The importance of Tourism as a trade in India.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i.) Tourism in India has grown substantially over the last three decades.</li> <li>ii.) Over millions foreign tourist visit India every year.</li> <li>iii.) It promotes local handicrafts.</li> <li>iv.) It promotes national integration.</li> <li>v.) Foreign tourist visit India for heritage tourism, eco-tourism, adventure tourism, medical tourism and business tourism. All these types of tourism bring revenue and develop different types of trade and business in the country.</li> <li>vi.) It leads to international exchange of culture.</li> <li>vii.) It also helps in development of international understanding.</li> <li>viii.) Any other relevant point.</li> </ul> <p>(Any five points to be explained.)</p>	Eco – 90	5x1=5
24	<p><b>Pressure groups can exert pressure on politics:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) They try to gain public support amid sympathy for their goals and activities, by carrying out information campaigns, organizing meeting, filing petition etc. most of these group influence the media.</li> <li>ii) They often organize protest activity likes strikes, or disrupting government programme.</li> <li>iii) Business groups often employ professional lobbyists or sponsor expensive advertisements.</li> <li>iv) Pressure groups are either formed or led by the leaders of political parties or act as external arms of political parties.</li> <li>v) Sometimes political parties grow out off movements.</li> <li>vi) Most of the leaders of such political groups are usually activists or leaders of party. Thus they influence the politics.</li> <li>vii) Any other relevant point.</li> </ul> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	D.P-66	5x1=5

25	<p><b>Self-help groups means –</b></p> <p>Self-help groups means the group of poor women organized in rural areas to collect their savings to give loans to the poor. A typical self help group have 15 to 20 members usually belonging one neighbourhood to meet and save regularly. <span style="float: right;">2</span></p> <p><b>Benefits or merits :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Saving per member varies from Rs25 to Rs100 or more depending upon the ability to save.</li> <li>ii) Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs.</li> <li>iii) The group charges less interest on the loans as compared to money lenders.</li> <li>iv) Members can get loans from banks also if the group is regular in saving.</li> <li>v) Members get appointments of self-employment.</li> <li>vi) Any other relevant point.</li> </ul> <p>(Any three points to be explained) <span style="float: right;">3x1=3</span></p>	DP - 51	2+3=5
26	<p><b>Democracy is considered better than any other form of Government because it -</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Promotes equality among citizens.</li> <li>ii) Enhances the dignity of the individual.</li> <li>iii) Improves the equality of decision making.</li> <li>iv) Provides a method to resolve conflicts.</li> <li>v) Allows room to correct mistakes.</li> <li>i) Any other relevant point.</li> </ul> <p>(Any five points to be explained.)</p>	D.P - 90	5 x1=5





29

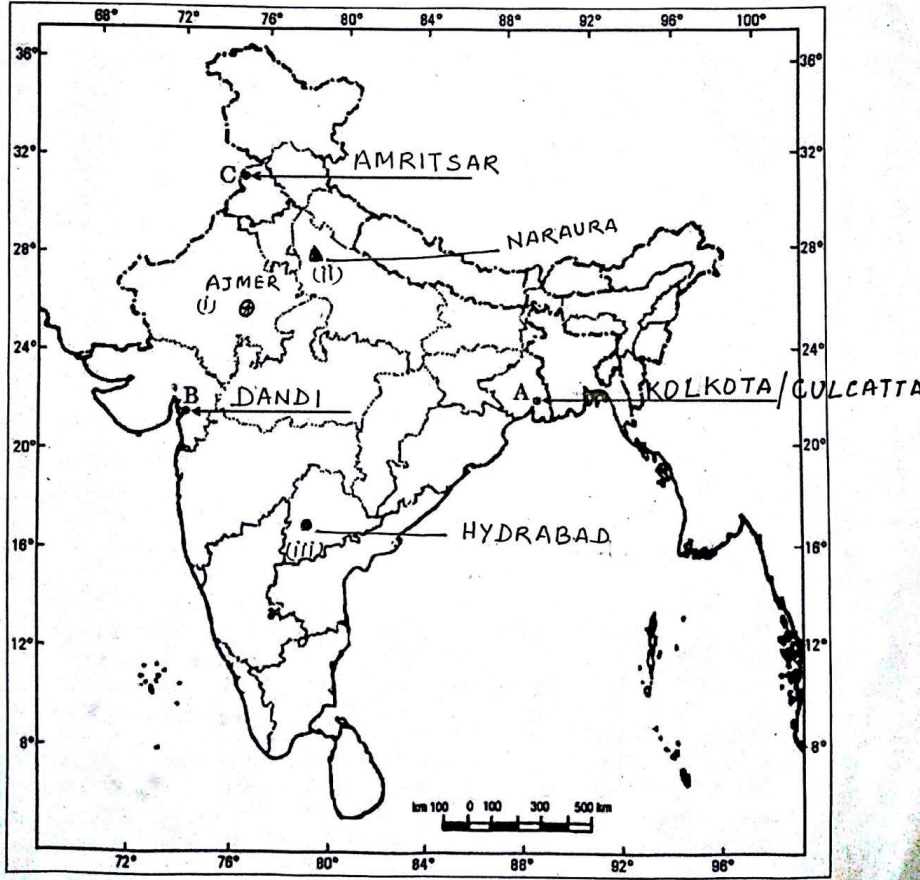
See attached map.

प्रश्न सं. 29 के लिए

For question no. 29

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

For set - 532/1, 532/2 and  
532/3.



**For Visually Impaired candidates:**

29.1 Nagpur

29.2 Punjab

29.3 Ahmedabad

29.4 Maharashtra

29.5 Karnataka

29.6 Assam

6x1=6