

MARKING SCHEME

SOCIAL SCIENCE VOCATIONAL(JSR/NSFQ)

SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION MARCH 2016

SERIES JSR/NSFQ (532/1)

Q.NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/ VALUE POINTS	PAGE	MARKS
1.	The slogan with which Simon Commission was greeted in 1928 in India was : “Go Back Simon”	H - 62	1
2.	Minerals are important for us as they are indispensable part of our lives.	G - 50	1
3.	Name of two National political parties are - i. Indian National Congress ii. Bharatiya Janta Party iii. Communist party of India iv. Communist party of India (M) v. Bahujan Samaj Party vi. Nationalist Congress Party (Any Two)	DP - 80	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
4.	Two common features of democratic politics are - i. They have formal constitution ii. They hold elections iii. They guarantee rights of the citizens Any two	DP - 90	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
5.	The difference between a pressure group and a political party are - i. Pressure groups do not seek power but political parties do ii. Pressure groups do not contest election but parties do		

	<p>iii. Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any one</p>	DP - 63	1
6.	When we purchase an electric appliance from the market, the logo which we like to see to be sure of quality is - ISI	E - 85	1
7.	The right which enables the consumers to get compensation for the damage is Right to seek Redressal	E - 82	1
8.	The Indian Parliament enacted the Consumer Protection Act in 1986 for the protection of the consumers in market place	E - 78	1
9.	<p>Two Provisions of the Rowlatt Act</p> <p>i. It gave the government enormous power to repress political activities</p> <p>ii. It allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for 2 years.</p> <p>Impact of Rowlatt Act-</p> <p>i. Political leadership opposed this act by organizing rallies, strike eg. Jalliwala Bagh</p> <p>ii. Rail and lines of communication were disrupted</p> <p>Explain any one</p>	H - 55	2+1=3
10.	<p>Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation -</p> <p>i. Every class within Indian Society could identify with the salt.</p> <p>ii. Salt was something consumed by rich and the poor alike.</p> <p>iii. It was the powerful symbol to unite the people.</p> <p>iv. It was the most essential item of the food.</p> <p>v. Tax on salt and government monopoly over its production revealed the most oppressive face of the British Rule.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any 3 points to be explained)</p>	H - 63	3*1=3
11.	<p>Three features of Napoleonic Code (Civil Code of 1804)</p> <p>i. It 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>OR</p> <p>Three features of Ho-Chi-Minh Trail</p>	H - 06	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The trail was an immense network of footpaths and roads ii. The trail was used to transport men and material from the north to the south. iii. The trail had the support bases and deposits along the way iv. Most of the trail was outside Vietnam. <p>(Any three features to be explained)</p>	H - 47	3*1=3
12.	<p>Three measures through which every citizen can help to conserve energy resources are –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Use of renewable energy should be increased ii. Public Transport can be used instead of individual vehicles iii. Power saving devices like LCD and LED bulbs can be used iv. Switch off the fans and electrical equipments when not in use because “Energy Saved is Energy Produced” <p>(Any three features to be explained)</p>	G - 63	3*1=3
13.	<p>Classification of industries on the basis of sources of raw material –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Agro Based industries. ii. Mineral based industries. <p>Features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Agro Based industries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Draws the raw material from agricultural products 2. It is the only industry in the country which is self reliant and complete in the value chain i.e., from raw material to the highest value added product 3. They strengthen the economy of rural sector 4. Eg. Textile – Cotton, woollen , jute, sugar, rubber, tea, coffee and edible oil etc. b. Mineral Based industries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Draws their raw materials from minerals 		

	<p>2. Skilled labour is required</p> <p>3. These industries require bulky and heavy raw material</p> <p>4. Eg. Iron and steel, cement, aluminum etc.</p> <p>(any two features of each to be explained)</p>	G – 67, 71	1+1+1=3
14.	<p>Merits of Roadways</p> <p>i. Easy to build and maintain</p> <p>ii. Construction cost is lower than any other mode</p> <p>iii. Roads can cross comparatively more dissected and undulating topography</p> <p>iv. Useful for transportation of few persons or relatively smaller amount of goods.</p> <p>v. Roads can negotiate higher gradients of rough areas</p> <p>vi. Any other merit of roadways</p> <p>(any three features to be explained)</p>	G - 82	3*1=3
15.	<p>Three challenges to political parties in India –</p> <p>i. Lack of Internal Democracy</p> <p>ii. Dynastic succession</p> <p>iii. Growing role of money and muscle power</p> <p>iv. No meaningful choice is available</p> <p>(any three points to be analysed)</p>	DP – 83, 84	3*1=3
16.	<p>“In actual life, democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities” -</p> <p>Following arguments to be forwarded to support the statement –</p> <p>i. Economic inequality can be seen in our own country even after seventy years of independence, same in the case of Bangladesh and Pakistan. Democratically elected government are not very clear to address the question of poverty</p> <p>ii. A small number of ultra rich enjoy highly disproportionate share in the</p>		

	<p>total income of the country.</p> <p>iii. Those at the bottom have very little to depend upon. They face hardship to meet both ends.</p> <p>iv. The inability of democracy to achieve higher economic development worries us.</p> <p>v. The difference in the rates of economic development between less developed countries worries us.</p> <p>Candidates are expected to give their own arguments and marks should be given for logical arguments.</p>	DP – 93	5*1=5
17.	<p>Three ways by which pressure groups exert pressure and influence the politics-</p> <p>i. Try to gain public support and sympathy for their goals</p> <p>ii. Often organize protest activity like strike or disrupting government programmes</p> <p>iii. Professional lobbyists are employed</p> <p>iv. Expensive advertisements are put</p> <p>v. Sometimes pressure groups act as extended arms of the political parties</p> <p>(any three features to be explained)</p>	DP – 66, 67	3*1=3
18.	<p>Three terms of credit are –</p> <p>i. Interest rate</p> <p>ii. Demand of security (collateral)</p> <p>iii. Some essential documents</p> <p>iv. Mode of repayment</p> <p>(any three features to be explained)</p>	E – 45	3*1=3
19.	<p>Consumers are exploited in the market place in following ways-</p> <p>i. Weigh less than what they should</p> <p>ii. Traders add charges that were not mentioned before</p> <p>iii. Traders sell adulterated or defective goods</p>		

	<p>iv. False information is passed through the media and other sources to attract consumers</p> <p>v. Any other relevant points</p> <p>(any three points to be explained)</p>	E – 76, 77	3*1=3
20	<p>Importance of Self- Help groups-</p> <p>i. SHGs help borrowers to overcome the problems of lack of collateral</p> <p>ii. Poor people can get timely loan at reasonable rate of interest</p> <p>iii. It helps women to become self reliant</p> <p>iv. Even banks help when organized in SHGs</p> <p>v. Any other importance to be assessed</p> <p>(any three features to be explained)</p>	E – 51	3*1=3
21	<p>Five effects of Non Cooperation movement –</p> <p>i. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops were picketed and foreign clothes were burnt</p> <p>ii. Import of foreign goods halved</p> <p>iii. In many places traders and merchants refused to trade in foreign goods</p> <p>iv. Indian goods were in demand</p> <p>v. Production of Indian Textile mills went up</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(any five points to be explained)</p>	H – 58	5*1=5
22	<p>Unification process in Germany –</p> <p>i. Prussia took the leadership of the movement of National unification</p> <p>ii. Its Chief Minister Otto Van Bismarck, the architect of this process carried out with the help of Prussian army and Bureaucracy</p> <p>iii. Three wars waged over seven years and ended in Prussian victory which completed the unification of Germany</p>		

	<p>iv. National feelings spread in middle class Germans who tried to unite all the regions.</p> <p>v. In January 1871, the Prussian King William I was proclaimed the German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The role of women in the anti-imperialists movement in Vietnam -</p> <p>i. One of the most venerated was Trien – Au. She went into jungle, organized a large army and resisted Chinese rule.</p> <p>ii. Women were not only warriors but also as workers</p> <p>iii. Many women responded and joined the resistance movement</p> <p>iv. Ho-Chi-Minh trail was managed by women</p> <p>v. 1.5 million women were in regular army</p> <p>vi. They built six airports, neutralized tens of thousands of bombs, transported tens of thousands of kilograms of Cargo, weapons and food and shot down 15 planes.</p> <p>(any five points to be explained)</p>	<p>H – 19</p>	<p>5*1=5</p>
23	<p>Importance of Tourism</p> <p>i. Tourism has grown substantially over the last three decades.</p> <p>ii. Foreign tourists have increased and has become a trade</p> <p>iii. Tourism provides supports to handicrafts and cultural pursuits</p> <p>iv. It also helps in the developments of international understanding about our culture and heritage</p> <p>v. Foreign tourists visit India for heritage tourism, eco tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism and business tourism</p> <p>vi. It contributes to the national income</p> <p>(to be assessed as a whole)</p>	<p>G – 91, 92</p>	<p>5*1=5</p>
24	<p>Manufacturing sector is considered as the backbone of development</p> <p>i. Helps in modernizing agriculture</p>	<p>G – 65</p>	<p>5*1=5</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Industrial development is a pre condition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country iii. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce which helps to earn foreign exchange iv. Raw material is converted into a variety of finished goods v. Manufacturing industries help to rise the living standard of people vi. Any other relevant point. <p>(to be assessed as a whole with examples)</p>		
25	<p>Five 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 laws iv. Parties form and run the government v. Parties also play the role of opposition vi. Party shape the public opinion vii. Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare scheme <p>(any five functions to be explained)</p>	DP – 73, 74	5*1=5
26	<p>A challenge is a difficulty that carries within it an opportunity for progress. Two different challenges that different democratic countries are facing -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Challenge of expansion ii. Challenge of Deepening of Democracy iii. Foundational challenge <p>(any two challenges to be explained)</p>	DP – 102	1+2+2
27	<p>Impact of Globalization –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Greater competition among producers has been of advantage to 		

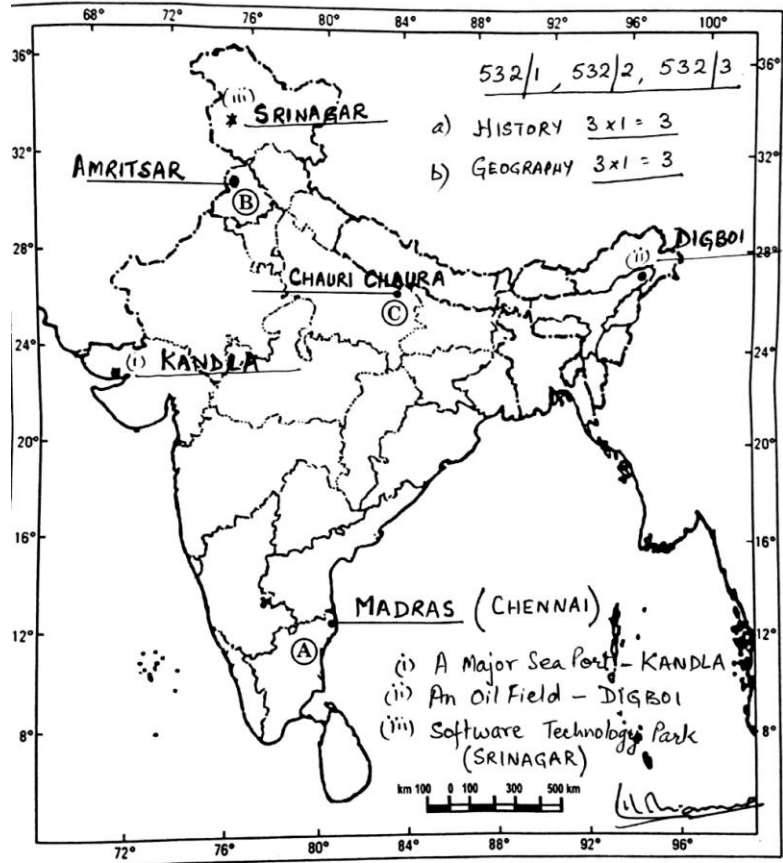
	<p>consumers specially the well off sections in the urban areas.</p> <p>ii. Give greater choice to consumers</p> <p>iii. Promotes higher standards of living than before</p> <p>iv. MNCs have increased their investment in India</p> <p>v. Top Indian companies have been able to benefit from the increased competition. They have invested in newer technology and production method and raised their production standard.</p> <p>vi. Many Indian companies emerged as MNCs</p> <p>vii. New opportunities have been created for jobs</p> <p>viii. For a large number of small producers and workers, globalization has posed major challenges</p> <p>ix. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(assess any five)</p>	E -66, 67	5*1=5
28	<p>Informal sources of loans –</p> <p>i. Money lenders</p> <p>ii. Traders</p> <p>iii. Employers</p> <p>iv. Relatives and friends</p> <p>v. Landlords</p> <p>vi. Others</p> <p>(describe any five points)</p>	E - 48	5*1=5
29	<p>Map attached 29a, 29b-</p> <p>For visually impaired candidates</p> <p>(29.1) Madras (Chennai)</p> <p>(29.2) Amritsar</p> <p>(29.3) Chauri Chaura</p> <p>(29.4) Ajmer/ Beawar</p> <p>(29.5) Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>(29.6) Gujarat</p>		3*1 3*1

29

प्र.सं. 29 के लिए

For question no. 29

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



32/1

C. Singh 13/3/16
M. Singh 11/03/16
Abhargava 13/3/16
... 13/3/16

For visually impaired candidates

- (29.1) Madras (Chennai)
- (29.2) Amritsar
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- (29.6) Gujarat