

Secondary School Exam. (March, 2017)
Social Science (Summative Assessment II)
Marking Scheme (Foreign) 32/2/1, 32/2/2, 32/2/3

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 full 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 (FOREIGN)

SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION

MARCH 2017

CODE NO. 32/2/1

Q.NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/ VALUE POINTS	Page	MARKS
1	“Vande Mataram” was written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.	71 (H)	1
2	State related to National Waterways No. 3 is Kerala.	87 (G)	1
3	Sectional Interest Group – It seeks to promote the interests of a particular section or a group of society.	64 (PS)	1
4	Political Reforms : Overcoming challenges to democracy is called Political Reforms	108(PS)	1
5	Reasons to accept Multi -Party System in India To accommodate social and geographical diversity .	77(PS)	1
6	Money beneficial in transactions It eliminates the need for double coincidence of wants./It act as a medium of exchange.	40 (E)	1
7	Advertisements “Win a Gold Coin inside a pack” Any other relevant advertisement.	84 (E)	1
8	Right to Seek Redressal Consumers have Right to Seek Redressal against unfair trade practices and exploitation. He/ She have the right to get compensation depending on the degree of damage. Explanation done through an example may also be considered.	82(E)	1
9	The formation of British Nation State	22(H)	3X1=3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones – such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish. ii. All of these ethnic groups had their own cultural and political traditions. But as the English nation steadily grew in wealth, importance and power, it was able to extend its influence over the other nations of the islands. iii. The English parliament, which had seized power from the monarchy in 1688 at the end of a protracted conflict, was the instrument through which a nation-state, with England at its centre, came to be forged. iv. The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland that resulted in the formation of the ‘United Kingdom of Great Britain’ meant, in effect, that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland. v. The British parliament was henceforth dominated by its English members. vi. Any other relevant points. Any three points to be described. <p>OR</p> <p>The French tried to suppress the movement inspired by Huynh Phu So.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. They declared him mad, called him the Mad Bonze. ii. They put him in a mental asylum. iii. The doctor who had to prove him insane became his follower, finally in 1941 even the French doctors declared that he was sane. iv. The French authorities exiled him to Laos and sent many of his followers to concentration camps. v. Any other relevant points Any three points to be described 	40(H)	3X1=3
10	<p>Reasons for Gandhiji relaunching of Civil Disobedience Movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The negotiations with regard to India’s freedom broke down in the Second Round Table Conference held at London. ii. Back in India, he discovered that the government had begun a new cycle of repression. iii. Ghaffar Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru were put to jail. iv. The Congress had been declared illegal. v. A series of measures had been imposed to prevent meetings, demonstrations and boycotts. In such a situation he decided to relaunch the Civil Disobedience Movement. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	65 (H)	3X1=3
11	<p>Satyagraha Movement Against The Rowlatt Act</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Gandhiji in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act (1919). ii. Mahatma Gandhi wanted non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws, which would start with a <i>hartal</i> on 6 April. iii. Rallies were organised in various cities. iv. Workers went on strike in railway workshops, and shops closed down. 	55(H)	3X1=3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> v. lines of communication such as the railways and telegraph would be disrupted. vi. The British administration decided to clamp down on nationalists. vii. Local leaders were put to jail. viii. On 13 April the Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place . ix. Crowd took to streets in many towns. x. Government started brutal repression. xi. At the Calcutta session of the Congress in September 1920 he felt the need to start a Non-Cooperation Movement in support of Khilafat as well as for swaraj. xii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be evaluated</p>		
12	<p>Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur Belt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. It lies in Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra. ii. Very high grade hematites are found in the famous Bailadila range of hills in the Bastar district of Chattisgarh. iii. The range of hills comprises of 14 deposits of super high grade hematite iron ore. iv. It has the best physical properties needed for steel making. v. Iron ore from these mines is exported to Japan and South Korea via Vishakhapatnam port. vi. Any Other Relevant Points <p>Any three to be described</p>	53(G)	3X1=3
13	<p>Manufacturing industries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. It helps in modernizing agriculture . ii. Helps in providing jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors. iii. Reduces unemployment and poverty. iv. It brings down the regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas. v. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce. vi. It brings in much needed foreign exchange. vii. Example- Cotton textile, Iron and Steel industry, etc. viii. Any other relevant point <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	65(G)	3x1=3
14	<p>Dense and efficient network of transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. They provide trade and connectivity facilities. ii. Railways, airways, water ways, etc. have been contributing to its socio-economic progress in many ways. iii. The trades from local to international levels have added to the vitality of its economy. iv. It has enriched our life. v. It has added substantially to growing amenities and facilities for the comforts of life. vi. The world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast moving transport. vii. Any other relevant point <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	81(G)	3X1=3

15	<p>Popular struggle of Nepal and Bolivia</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Popular struggle are integral to the working of democracy. People's Successful struggle against privatization of water in Bolivia and peoples struggle in Nepal for restoring democracy are good examples of popular struggles. In both cases the struggle involved mass mobilization. Public demonstrations of mass support clinched the disputes. Both instances involved critical role of political organization. Example in Nepal- SPA and Maoist organizations and in Bolivia – the FEDECOR. Democracy evolves through popular struggle. These movements became source of inspiration to democrats all over the world. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained .</p>	59 - 62(PS)	3X1=3
16	<p>Democracy must look after the interest of all</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Democracy believes in and work for equality Democracy has the ability to handle social differences irrespective of religion or race or linguistic group, etc. Democracy gives equal treatment to women. Democracy cares equally for majority and minority. Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged. Democracy tries to provide equal opportunity to minority and depressed classes. Ordinary citizens value their democratic rights. Democracy shows that people have developed awareness. It has the ability to expect and look critically at power holders. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	96-98(PS)	3X1=3
17	<p>Values of Democracy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Values of social justice, equality, fraternity. Transparency. Legitimacy. Importance to public opinion. Provides rights to people. Feeling of collective belonging. Secularism and tolerance. Feeling of integrity and dutifulness. Respecting minorities. Any other relevant point. 	91,92(PS)	3X1=3

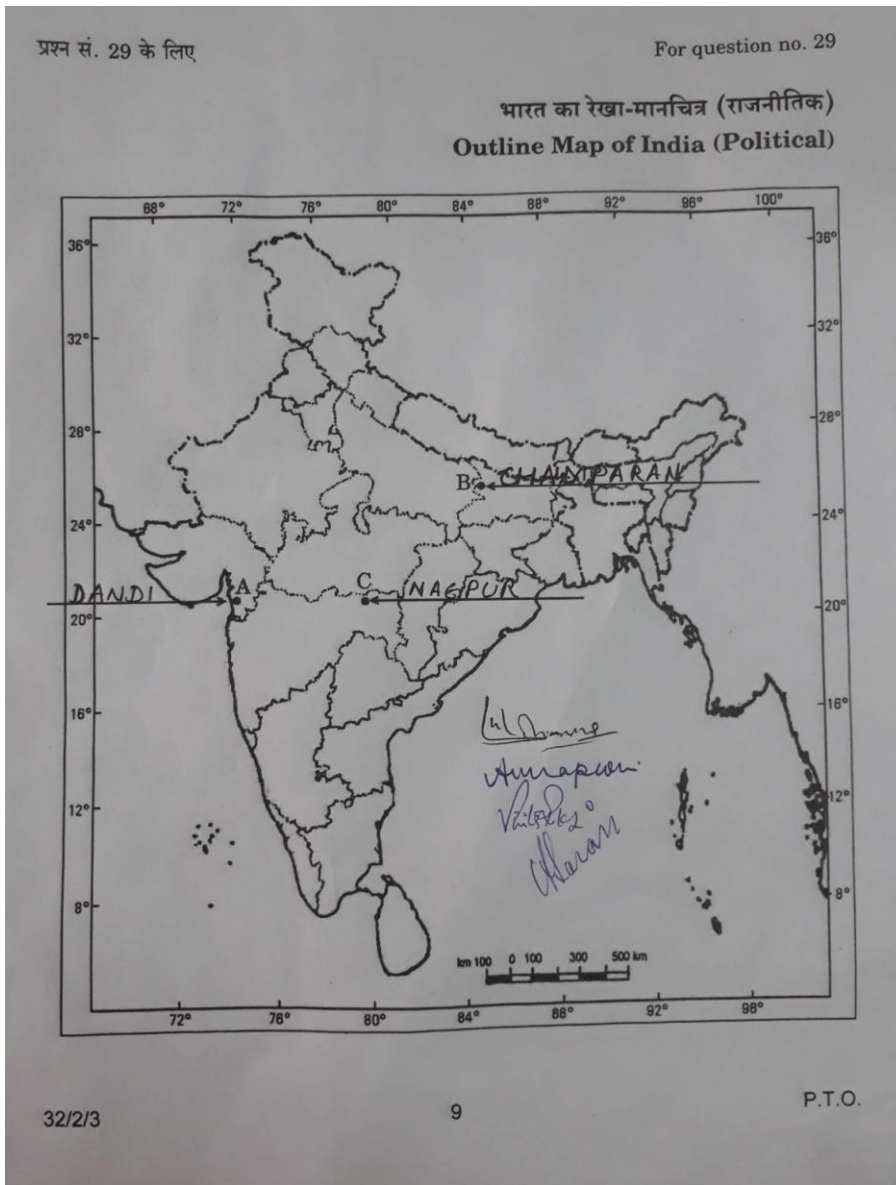
	Any three points to be explained.		
18	<p>Role of Loan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Loan is a crucial element in economic life and plays a vital and positive role. ii. It helps to increase earnings. iii. It makes a person economically better off than before. iv. It helps the poor and needy at the time of crisis. v. It helps the person to meet the ongoing expenses of production and complete production on time. vi. In another situation, because of the crop failure, loan pushes the person into a debt trap. vii. Examples of Salim and Laksmi could be given viii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	43(E)	3X1=3
19	<p>Foreign trade and the interlinkage of markets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Foreign trade has been the main channel connecting countries. ii. Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets. iii. Producers can sell their produce in local and foreign market. iv. It is one way of expanding the choice of goods. v. Choice of goods in the markets rises. vi. Prices of similar goods in the two markets tend to become equal. vii. Close competition with each other. ix. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	59-61(E)	3X1=3
20	<p>Ways Of Consumer Exploitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Adulteration. ii. Over weighing/Under Weighing. iii. Rough behavior of shopkeepers. iv. Incomplete information of ingredients. v. Absence of expiry date on products. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	76(E)	3X1=3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law with the march from Sabarmati to Dandi. iii. Thousands others in different parts of the country broke the salt law, manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories. iv. As the movement spread, foreign cloth was boycotted, and liquor shops were picketed. v. Peasants refused to pay revenue and chaukidari taxes. vi. Village officials resigned. vii. In many places forest people violated forest laws – going into Reserved Forests to collect wood and graze cattle. viii. The different social groups participated. ix. In the countryside, rich peasants and poor peasants were active in the movement. x. The business class workers of Nagpur and women also joined the Movement. xi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>		
23	<p>Reasons for the usage of Renewable Energy Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Exhaustibility of non renewable resources. ii. Long years of geological formation of non renewable resources. iii. Causes less pollution. iv. Available in abundance. v. Environmental friendly. vi. Strong dependence on fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas, threat to environment. vii. Rising prices of oil and gas and their potential shortages. viii. Uncertainties about the security of energy supply in future. ix. There is a pressing need to use renewable energy sources like solar energy, wind, tide, biomass and energy from waste material. x. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	62(G)	5
24	<p>Contribution of Textile Industry in the Indian economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. It contributes significantly to industrial production (14 per cent). ii. Helps in employment generation (35 million persons directly – the second largest after agriculture). 	68(G)	5

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. Helps in earning foreign exchange earnings (about 24.6 per cent). iv. It contributes 4 per cent towards GDP. v. This industry is self-reliant and complete in the value chain from raw material to the highest value added products. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>		
25	<p>Features of Democracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Promotes equality among citizens. ii. Enhances the dignity of the individual. iii. Improves the quality of decision making. iv. Provides a method to resolve conflicts amicably. v. Allows room to correct mistakes. vii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	90 (PS)	5
26	<p>Pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. They try to gain public support and sympathy for their goals . ii. Their activity includes carrying out information campaigns, organizing meetings, file petitions, etc. iii. Most of these groups try to influence the media. iv. They often organise protest activity like strikes or disrupting government programmes. v. Workers' organisations, employees' associations and most of the movement groups often resort to these tactics in order to force the government to take note of their demand. 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 five points to be explained.</p>	66(PS)	5
27	<p>Merits and Demerits of Formal Sectors of Credit</p> <p>Merits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Helps to meet the working capital needs of production. ii. Helps in ongoing expenses of production. iii. Helps in completing production on time. iv. Helps in increasing earnings. v. Low interest rates. 	49(E)	(3+2=5)

	<p>vi. Easy access of loans to small cultivators and small scale industries.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained.</p> <p>Demerits</p> <p>i. Difficulty in obtaining loans.</p> <p>ii. Collateral issues.</p> <p>iii. Documentation could be a problematic issue for few.</p> <p>iv. Lack of credibility in rural areas.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any two points to be explained.</p>		
28	<p>Globalization</p> <p>Globalization is the process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries.</p> <p>Benefits of globalization</p> <p>i. New jobs have been created in industries.</p> <p>ii. Local companies supplying raw materials, etc. to these industries have prospered.</p> <p>iii. Several of the top Indian companies have been able to benefit from the increased competition.</p> <p>iv. Investment in newer technology and production methods has raised their production standards.</p> <p>v. Some industries have gained from successful collaborations with foreign companies.</p> <p>vi. It has enabled some large Indian companies to emerge as multinationals.</p> <p>vii. It has also created new opportunities for companies providing services, particularly those involving IT.</p> <p>viii. Host of services such as data entry, accounting, administrative tasks, and engineering are now being done cheaply in countries such as India and are exported to the developed countries.</p> <p>ix. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any four points to be explained</p>	66(E)	(1+4=5)

29



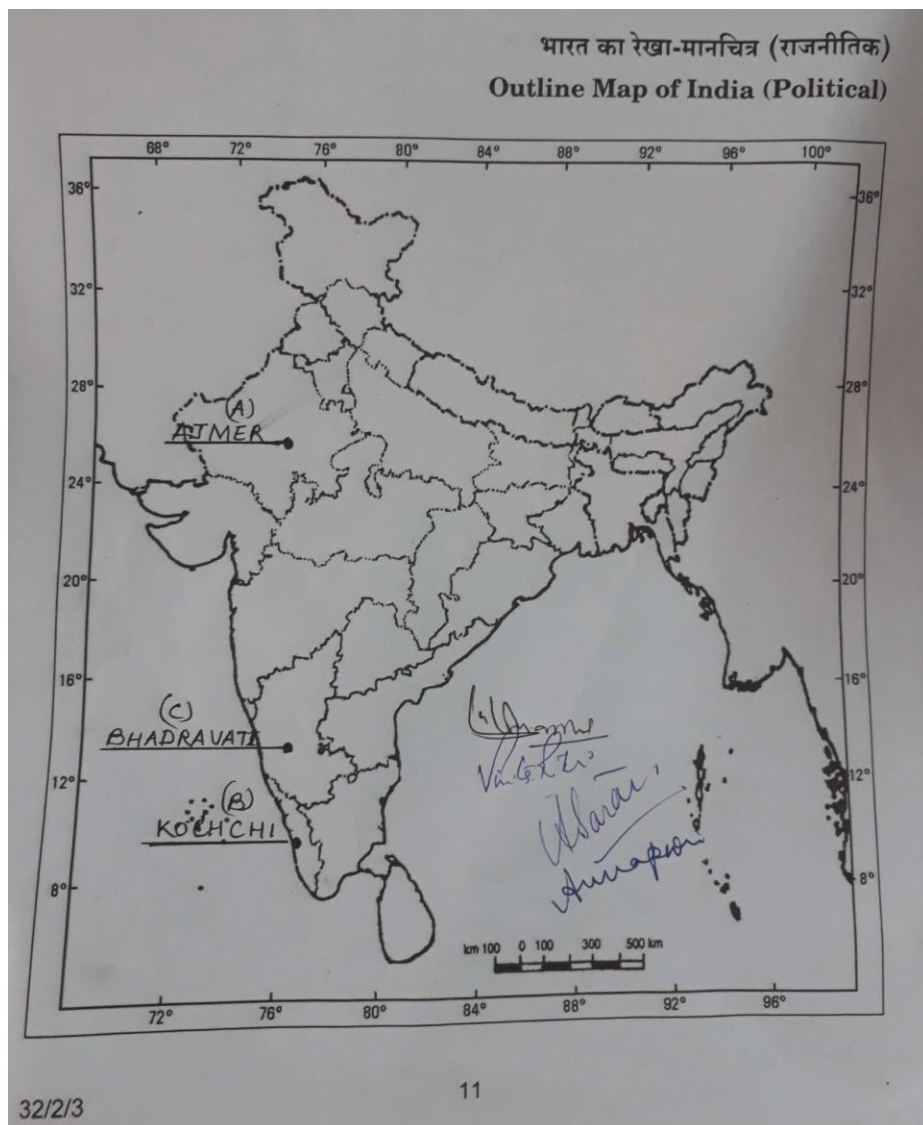
1+1+1=3

For Visually Impaired:

29.1 Ahamdabad

29.2 Bihar(Champaren)

29.3 Punjab(Amritsar)



For Visually Impaired-

30.1 Karnataka.

30.2 Tuticorin.

30.3 Karnataka.

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SOCIAL SCIENCE (FOREIGN)

SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION

MARCH 2017

CODE NO. 32/2/3

Q.NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/ VALUE POINTS	Page	MARKS
1	Advertisements “Win a Gold Coin inside a pack” Any other relevant advertisement.	84 (E)	1
2	First Sea Port developed after independence –Kandla	87(G)	1
3	Money beneficial in transactions It eliminates the need for double coincidence of wants./It act as a medium of exchange.	40 (E)	1
4	“Vande Mataram” was written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.	71 (H)	1
5	Two Regional Political Parties of UP i. S. P (Samajvadi Party) ii. Rastriya Lok Dal	82(PS)	1
6	Sectional Interest Group – It seeks to promote the interests of a particular section or a group of society.	64 (PS)	1
7	Political Reforms : Overcoming challenges to democracy is called Political Reforms	108(PS)	1
8	A cheque is a paper instructing the bank to a specific amount from the persons account to pay the person in whose name the cheque has been issued.	41(E)	1

9	Ways Of Consumer Exploitation <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Adulteration. Over weighing/Under Weighing. Rough behavior of shopkeepers. Incomplete information of ingredients. Absence of expiry date on products. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	76(E)	3X1=3
10	Foreign trade and the interlinkage of markets <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Foreign trade has been the main channel connecting countries. Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets. Producers can sell their produce in local and foreign market. It is one way of expanding the choice of goods. Choice of goods in the markets rises. Prices of similar goods in the two markets tend to become equal. Close competition with each other. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	59-61(E)	3X1=3
11	Role of women in the CDM <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Large scale participation of women in CDM During Gandhi ji's Salt March, thousands of women came out of the homes to listen to him They participated in protest marches Manufactured salt Picketed foreign clothes and liquor shops Many went to jail They began to see service to the nation as a sacred duty Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	67 (H)	3X1=3

12	<p>Role of Loan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Loan is a crucial element in economic life and plays a vital and positive role. ii. It helps to increase earnings. iii. It makes a person economically better off than before. iv. It helps the poor and needy at the time of crisis. v. It helps the person to meet the ongoing expenses of production and complete production on time. vi. In another situation, because of the crop failure, loan pushes the person into a debt trap. vii. Examples of Salim and Laksmi could be given viii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	43(E)	3X1=3
13	<p>Popular struggle of Nepal and Bolivia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Popular struggle are integral to the working of democracy. ii. People's Successful struggle against privatization of water in Bolivia and peoples struggle in Nepal for restoring democracy are good examples of popular struggles. iii. In both cases the struggle involved mass mobilization. iv. Public demonstrations of mass support clinched the disputes. v. Both instances involved critical role of political organization. Example in Nepal- SPA and Maoist organizations and in Bolivia – the FEDECOR. vi. Democracy evolves through popular struggle. vii. These movements became source of inspiration to democrats all over the world. viii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	59 - 62(PS)	3X1=3
14	<p>Problems Faced by Road Transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Keeping in view of the volume of traffic and passengers, the road network is inadequate. ii. About half of the roads are unmetalled which limits their usage during the rainy season. 	84(G)	3X1=3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. Many of the bridges are old and narrow. iv. The National Highways are inadequate too. v. The roadways are highly congested in cities. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>		
15	<p>Reasons for Gandhiji relaunching of Civil Disobedience Movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The negotiations with regard to India's freedom broke down in the Second Round Table Conference held at London. ii. Back in India, he discovered that the government had begun a new cycle of repression. iii. Ghaffar Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru were put to jail. iv. The Congress had been declared illegal. v. A series of measures had been imposed to prevent meetings, demonstrations and boycotts. In such a situation he decided to relaunch the Civil Disobedience Movement. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	65 (H)	3X1=3
16	<p>Role of political parties in shaping public opinion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. They raise and highlight issues of public interest. ii. Parties have lakhs of members and activists spread over the country. iii. Many of the pressure groups are extensions of political parties iv. Parties sometimes also launch movement for the resolution of problems faced by people v. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be analysed.</p>	74(PS)	3X1=3
17	<p>Values of Democracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Values of social justice, equality, fraternity. ii. Transparency. iii. Legitimacy. iv. Importance to public opinion. v. Provides rights to people. vi. Feeling of collective belonging. vii. Secularism and tolerance. viii. Feeling of integrity and dutifulness. 	91,92(PS)	3X1=3

	ix. Respecting minorities. x. Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.		
18	Manufacturing industries i. It helps in modernizing agriculture. ii. Helps in providing jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors. iii. Reduces unemployment and poverty. iv. It brings down the regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas. v. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce. vi. It brings in much needed foreign exchange. vii. Example- Cotton textile, Iron and Steel industry, etc. viii. Any other relevant point Any three points to be explained.	65(G)	3x1=3
19	Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur Belt i. It lies in Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra. ii. Very high grade hematites are found in the famous Bailadila range of hills in the Bastar district of Chattisgarh. iii. The range of hills comprises of 14 deposits of super high grade hematite iron ore. iv. It has the best physical properties needed for steel making. v. Iron ore from these mines is exported to Japan and South Korea via Vishakhapatnam port. vi. Any Other Relevant Points. Any three points to be described.	53(G)	3X1=3
20	The formation of British Nation State i. The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones – such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish. ii. All of these ethnic groups had their own cultural and political traditions. But as the English nation steadily grew in wealth, importance and power, it was able to extend its influence over the other nations of the islands. iii. The English parliament, which had seized power from the monarchy in 1688 at the end of a protracted conflict, was the instrument through which a nation-state, with England at its centre, came to be forged. iv. The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland that resulted in the formation of the ‘United Kingdom of Great Britain’ meant, in effect, that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland. v. The British parliament was henceforth dominated by its English members. vi. Any other relevant points. Any three points to be described.	22(H)	3X1=3

	<p>OR</p> <p>The French tried to suppress the movement inspired by Huynh Phu So.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> They declared him mad, called him the Mad Bonze. They put him in a mental asylum. The doctor who had to prove him insane became his follower; finally in 1941 even the French doctors declared that he was sane. The French authorities exiled him to Laos and sent many of his followers to concentration camps. Any other relevant points. <p>Any three points to be described.</p>	40(H)	3X1=3
21	<p>Pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> They try to gain public support and sympathy for their goals . Their activity includes carrying out information campaigns, organizing meetings, file petitions, etc. Most of these groups try to influence the media. They often organise protest activity like strikes or disrupting government programmes. Workers' organisations, employees' associations and most of the movement groups often resort to these tactics in order to force the government to take note of their demand. Business groups often employ professional lobbyists or sponsor expensive advertisements. Some persons from pressure groups or movement groups may participate in official bodies and committees that offer advice to the government. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	66(PS)	5
22	<p>Features of Democracy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Promotes equality among citizens. Enhances the dignity of the individual. Improves the quality of decision making. Provides a method to resolve conflicts amicably. Allows room to correct mistakes. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	90 (PS)	5

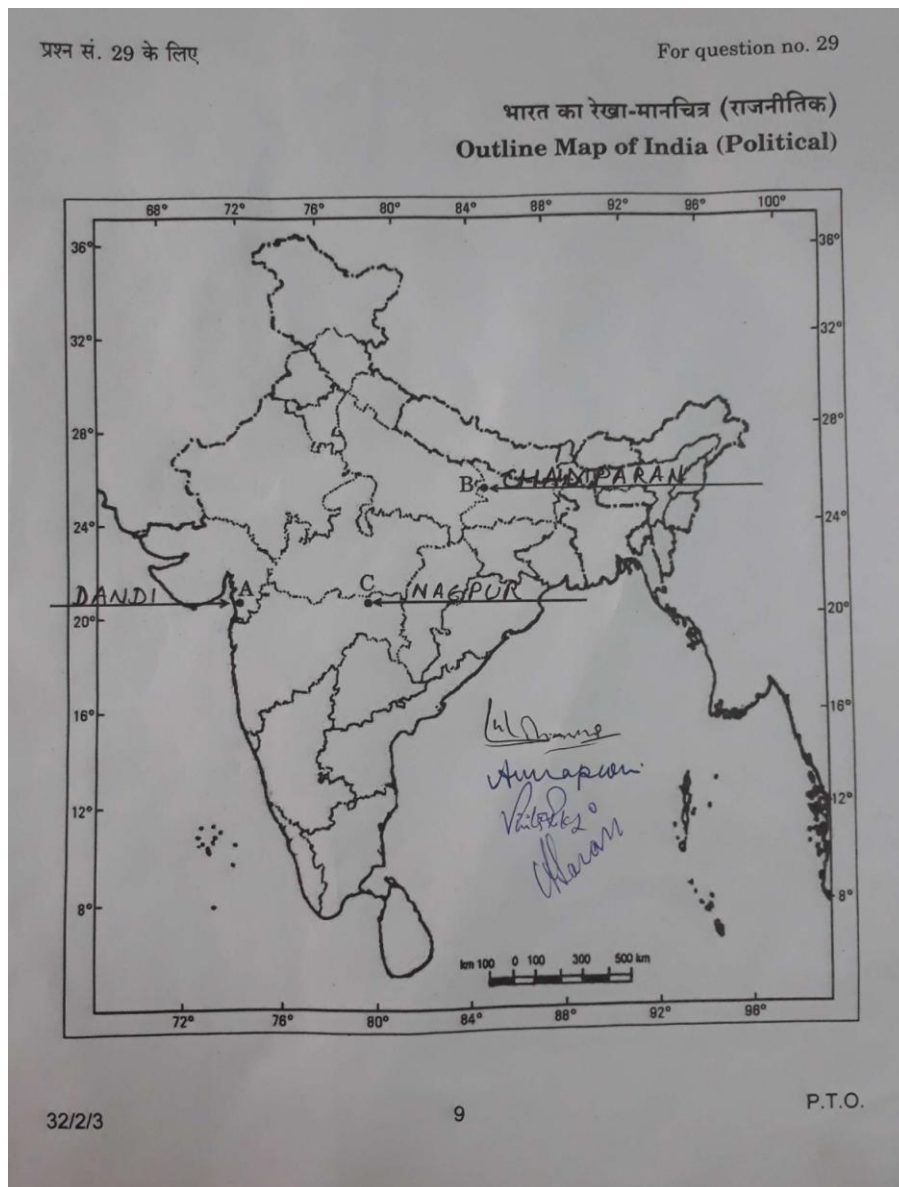
23	<p>Measures To Control Industrial Pollution</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Minimizing the use of water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in to rivers and ponds. Treatment of industrial effluents can be done in three phases Primary treatment by mechanical means involves screening, grinding, flocculation and sedimentation. , Secondary treatment by biological process, Tertiary treatment by biological, chemical and physical processes. This Involves recycling of wastewater. Overdrawing of ground water needs to be regulated legally. Particulate matter in the air can be reduced by fitting smoke stacks to factories with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers and inertial separators. Smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal in factories. Machinery and equipment can be used and generators should be fitted with silencers. Almost all machinery can be redesigned to increase energy efficiency and reduce noise. Noise absorbing material may be used apart from personal use of earplugs and earphones. Any other relevant point Any five points to be explained 	78(G)	5X1=5
24	<p>German Unification</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> After 1848, nationalism in Europe moved away from its association with democracy and revolution. Nationalist sentiments were often mobilised by conservatives for promoting state power and achieving political domination over Europe. Nationalist feelings were widespread among middle-class Germans in 19 century. sIn 1848 they tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation-state governed by an elected parliament. This liberal initiative to nation-building was repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military, supported by the large landowners (called Junkers) of Prussia. Prussia took on the leadership of Otto von Bismarck, who became the architect of this process . Three wars over seven years – with Austria, Denmark and France – ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification. In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed German Emperor. 	19 (H)	5

	<p>ix. Any other relevant point. To be evaluated as a Whole.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Impact of Great Depression on Vietnam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The prices of rubber and rice fell . ii. Led to rising rural debts. iii. Unemployment. iv. Rural uprisings, such as in the provinces of Nghe An and Ha Tinh. v. These provinces were among the poorest, had an old radical tradition, and have been called the ‘electrical fuses’ of Vietnam. vi. The French put these uprisings down with great severity, even using planes to bomb demonstrators. vii. Ho-Chi-Minh brought together competing nationalist groups to establish the Vietnam’s communist party to fight the freedom. viii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	43(H)	
25	<p>Importance of Salt Satyagraha</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. All classes of Indian society brought together, a united campaign. ii. Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law with the march from Sabarmati to Dandi. iii. Thousands others in different parts of the country broke the salt law, manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories. iv. As the movement spread, foreign cloth was boycotted, and liquor shops were picketed. v. Peasants refused to pay revenue and chaukidari taxes. vi. Village officials resigned. vii. In many places forest people violated forest laws – going into Reserved Forests to collect wood and graze cattle. viii. The different social groups participated. ix. In the countryside, rich peasants and poor peasants were active in the movement. x. The business class workers of Nagpur and women also joined the Movement. xi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	62 - 65(H)	5

26	<p>Contribution of Textile Industry in the Indian economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. It contributes significantly to industrial production (14 per cent). ii. Helps in employment generation (35 million persons directly – the second largest after agriculture). iii. Helps in earning foreign exchange earnings (about 24.6 per cent). iv. It contributes 4 per cent towards GDP. v. This industry is self-reliant and complete in the value chain from raw material to the highest value added products. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	68(G)	5
27	<p>Transformation of Markets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Wide choice of goods and services. ii. The latest models of digital cameras, mobile phones and televisions made by the leading manufacturers of the world are within our reach. iii. New models of automobiles can be seen on Indian roads. iv. Explosion of brands. v. Integration of production and integration of markets. vi. Rapid improvement in technology. vii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained</p>	66(E)	5X1=5
28	<p>Advantages to Consumers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. There is greater choice before consumers ii. Helps in improving the standard of living of the people iii. Improved quality of products iv. Competitive price v. Strengthening of Consumer Rights like – Right to Information, Right to Choose, Right to be Heard, and Right to Seek Redressal has been given to consumers. vi. Legal rights of consumers have become more effective. vii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	66(E)	5X1=5

29

1+1+1=3

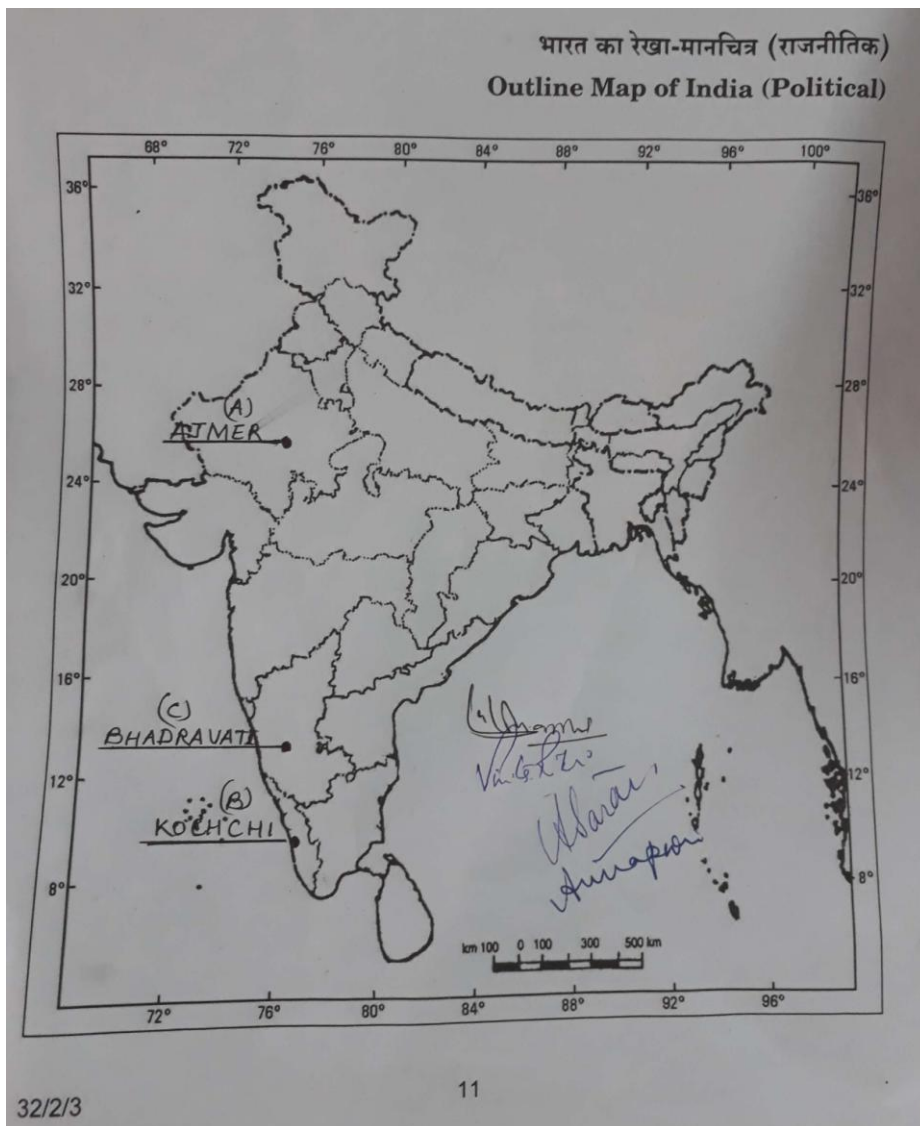


For Visually Impaired:

29.1 Ahamdabad

29.2 Bihar(Champaren)

29.3 Punjab(Amritsar)



For Visually Impaired-

30.1 Karnataka.

30.2 Tuticorin.

30.3 Karnataka.

MARKING SCHEME

SOCIAL SCIENCE (FOREIGN)

SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION

MARCH 2017
CODE NO. 32/2/2

Q.NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/ VALUE POINTS	Page	MARKS
1	Political Reforms : Overcoming challenges to democracy is called Political Reforms.	108(PS)	1
2	International Airport of Mumbai-Chhatrapati Shivaji Airport.	89(G)	1
3	Advertisements “Win a Gold Coin inside a pack” Any other relevant advertisement.	84 (E)	1
4	Money beneficial in transactions It eliminates the need for double coincidence of wants./It act as a medium of exchange.	40 (E)	1
5	Public welfare groups work in favour of- All Sections of society.	64(PS)	1
6	“Vande Mataram” was written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.	71 (H)	1
7	Sectional Interest Group – It seeks to promote the interests of a particular section or a group of society.	64 (PS)	1
8	Logo on electric goods -ISI	85(E)	1
9	Role of Loan i. Loan is a crucial element in economic life and plays a vital and positive role. ii. It helps to increase earnings. iii. It makes a person economically better off than before. iv. It helps the poor and needy at the time of crisis. v. It helps the person to meet the ongoing expenses of production and complete production on time. vi. In another situation, because of the crop failure, loan pushes the person into a debt trap. vii. Examples of Salim and Laksmi could be given viii. Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.	43(E)	3X1=3

10	<p>Popular struggle of Nepal and Bolivia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Popular struggle are integral to the working of democracy. ii. People's Successful struggle against privatization of water in Bolivia and peoples struggle in Nepal for restoring democracy are good examples of popular struggles. iii. In both cases the struggle involved mass mobilization. iv. Public demonstrations of mass support clinched the disputes. v. Both instances involved critical role of political organization. Example in Nepal- SPA and Maoist organizations and in Bolivia – the FEDECOR. vi. Democracy evolves through popular struggle. vii. These movements became source of inspiration to democrats all over the world. viii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three to be explained</p>	59 - 62(PS)	3X1=3
11	<p>First World war created a new economic situation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. It led to a huge increase in defense expenditure. ii. Increase in taxes. iii. Custom duties were raised. iv. Introduction of income tax. v. Villages were called upon to supply soldiers and forced recruitment in rural area. vi. Any Other relevant point. <p>Any Three points to be examined.</p>	54(H)	3X1=3
12	<p>Ways Of Consumer Exploitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Adulteration. ii. Over weighing/Under Weighing. iii. Rough behavior of shopkeepers. iv. Incomplete information of ingredients. v. Absence of expiry date on products. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	76(E)	3X1=3
13	<p>Foreign trade and the interlinkage of markets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Foreign trade has been the main channel connecting countries. 	59-61(E)	3X1=3

	<p>vi. Any other relevant points. Any three points to be described.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>The French tried to suppress the movement inspired by Huynh Phu So.</p> <p>i. They declared him mad, called him the Mad Bonze.</p> <p>ii. They put him in a mental asylum.</p> <p>iii. The doctor who had to prove him insane became his follower, finally in 1941 even the French doctors declared that he was sane.</p> <p>iv. The French authorities exiled him to Laos and sent many of his followers to concentration camps.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant points Any three points to be described</p>	40(H)	3X1=3
16	<p><u>Importance of Political Parties:</u></p> <p>i. Parties contest elections to form government.</p> <p>ii. Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them</p> <p>iii. A party reduces a vast multitude of opinions into a few basic positions which it supports</p> <p>iv. Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country</p> <p>v. Parties recruit leaders, trains them and then make them ministers to run the Government</p> <p>vi. Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant Point. Any three points to be explained.</p>	74(PS)	3X1=3
17	<p>Values of Democracy</p> <p>i. Values of social justice, equality, fraternity.</p> <p>ii. Transparency.</p> <p>iii. Legitimacy.</p> <p>iv. Importance to public opinion.</p> <p>v. Provides rights to people.</p> <p>vi. Feeling of collective belonging.</p> <p>vii. Secularism and tolerance.</p> <p>viii. Feeling of integrity and dutifulness.</p> <p>ix. Respecting minorities.</p> <p>x. Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained</p>	91,92(PS)	3X1=3
18	<p>Reasons for Gandhiji relaunching of Civil Disobedience Movement</p>	65 (H)	3X1=3

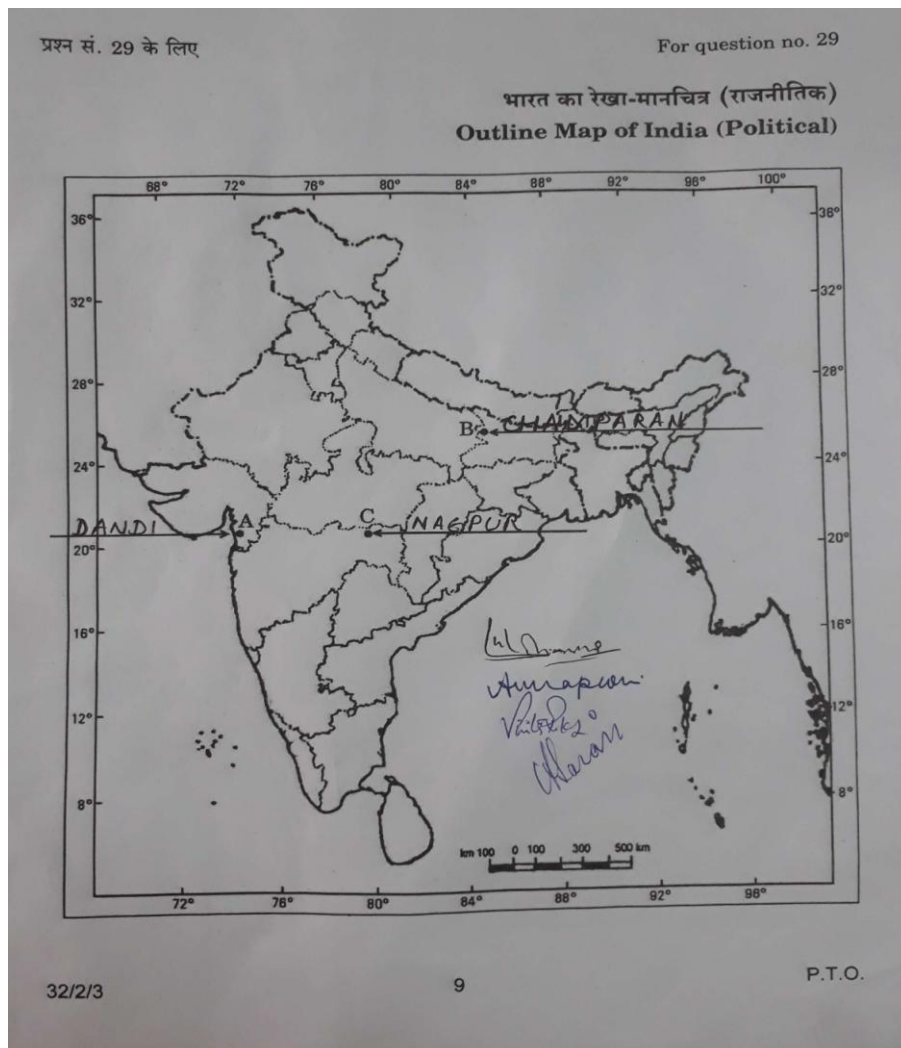
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The negotiations with regard to India's freedom broke down in the Second Round Table Conference held at London. ii. Back in India, he discovered that the government had begun a new cycle of repression. iii. Ghaffar Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru were put to jail. iv. The Congress had been declared illegal. v. A series of measures had been imposed to prevent meetings, demonstrations and boycotts. In such a situation he decided to relaunch the Civil Disobedience Movement. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained</p>		
19	<p>Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur Belt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. It lies in Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra. ii. Very high grade hematites are found in the famous Bailadila range of hills in the Bastar district of Chattisgarh. iii. The range of hills comprises of 14 deposits of super high grade hematite iron ore. iv. It has the best physical properties needed for steel making. v. Iron ore from these mines is exported to Japan and South Korea via Vishakhapatnam port. vi. Any Other Relevant Points <p>Any three points to be described</p>	53(G)	3X1=3
20	<p>Manufacturing industries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. It helps in modernizing agriculture . ii. Helps in providing jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors. iii. Reduces unemployment and poverty. iv. It brings down the regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas. v. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce. vi. It brings in much needed foreign exchange. vii. Example- Cotton textile, Iron and Steel industry, etc. viii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	65(G)	3x1=3
21	<p>Contribution of Textile Industry in the Indian economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. It contributes significantly to industrial production (14 per cent). ii. Helps in employment generation (35 million persons directly – the second largest after agriculture). iii. Helps in earning foreign exchange earnings (about 24.6 per cent). iv. It contributes 4 per cent towards GDP. v. This industry is self-reliant and complete in the value chain from rawmaterial to the highest value added products. vi. Any other relevant point. 	68(G)	5

	<p>two or more successive stages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements. iii. Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds. iv. Treatment of industrial effluents can be done in three phases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Primary treatment by mechanical means. This involves screening, grinding, flocculation and sedimentation. (b) Secondary treatment by biological process (c) Tertiary treatment by biological, chemical and physical processes. This involves recycling of wastewater. v. Overdrawing of ground water needs to be regulated legally vi. Any other relevant point <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>		
24	<p>Importance of Salt Satyagraha</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. All classes of Indian society brought together, a united campaign. ii. Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law with the march from Sabarmati to Dandi. iii. Thousands others in different parts of the country broke the salt law, manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories. iv. As the movement spread, foreign cloth was boycotted, and liquor shops were picketed. v. Peasants refused to pay revenue and chaukidari taxes . vi. Village officials resigned . vii. In many places forest people violated forest laws – going into Reserved Forests to collect wood and graze cattle. viii. The different social groups participated. ix. In the countryside, rich peasants and poor peasants were active in the movement. x. The business class workers of Nagpur and women also joined the Movement. xi. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	62 - 65(H)	5

25	<p>German Unification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. After 1848, nationalism in Europe moved away from its association with democracy and revolution. ii. Nationalist sentiments were often mobilised by conservatives for promoting state power and achieving political domination over Europe. iii. Nationalist feelings were widespread among middle-class Germans in 19 century. iv. in 1848 they tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation-state governed by an elected parliament. v. This liberal initiative to nation-building was repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military, supported by the large landowners (called Junkers) of Prussia. vi. Prussia took on the leadership of Otto von Bismarck, who became the architect of this process . vii. Three wars over seven years – with Austria, Denmark and France – ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification. viii. In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed German Emperor. ix. Any other relevant point. To be evaluated as a Whole. <p>OR</p> <p>Impact of Great Depression on Vietnam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The prices of rubber and rice fell . ii. Led to rising rural debts. iii. Unemployment. iv. Rural uprisings, such as in the provinces of Nghe An and Ha Tinh. v. These provinces were among the poorest, had an old radical tradition, and have been called the ‘electrical fuses’ of Vietnam. vi. The French put these uprisings down with great severity, even using planes to bomb demonstrators. vii. Ho-Chi-Minh brought together competing nationalist groups to establish the Vietnam’s communist party to fight the freedom. viii. Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained. 	19 (H)	5
26	<p>Features of Democracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Promotes equality among citizens. ii. Enhances the dignity of the individual. iii. Improves the quality of decision making. iv. Provides a method to resolve conflicts amicably. v. Allows room to correct mistakes. viii. Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained. 	90 (PS)	5

27	<p>Problems created by globalizations for Small Producers and Workers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Tough competition with the Big Companies. ii. Several small units are being shut down. iii. Unemployment of Workers. iv. Insecurity of Job. v. Small producers and exporters try hard to cut their cost due to competition vi. Workers are hired on temporary basis vii. Workers have to put in long working hours and work night shifts viii. Wages are low and forced to work overtime ix. Workers are denied their fair share of benefits brought about by globalization. x. Any other relevant point Any five to be described. 	66-69(E)	5
28	<p>Globalization More Fair</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The government needs to frame policies for all. ii. Ensure that the benefits of globalization are shared better. iii. Labour laws should be properly implemented. iv. Support to small scale industries. v. Use of trade and investment barriers. vi. Negotiations in the WTO for fairer rules. vii. Aligning of countries having similar interest. viii. Massive companies and representation related to trade and investment at WTO. ix. Fair globalization would create opportunities for all. x. Any other relevant point Any five points to be explained. 	71(E)	5

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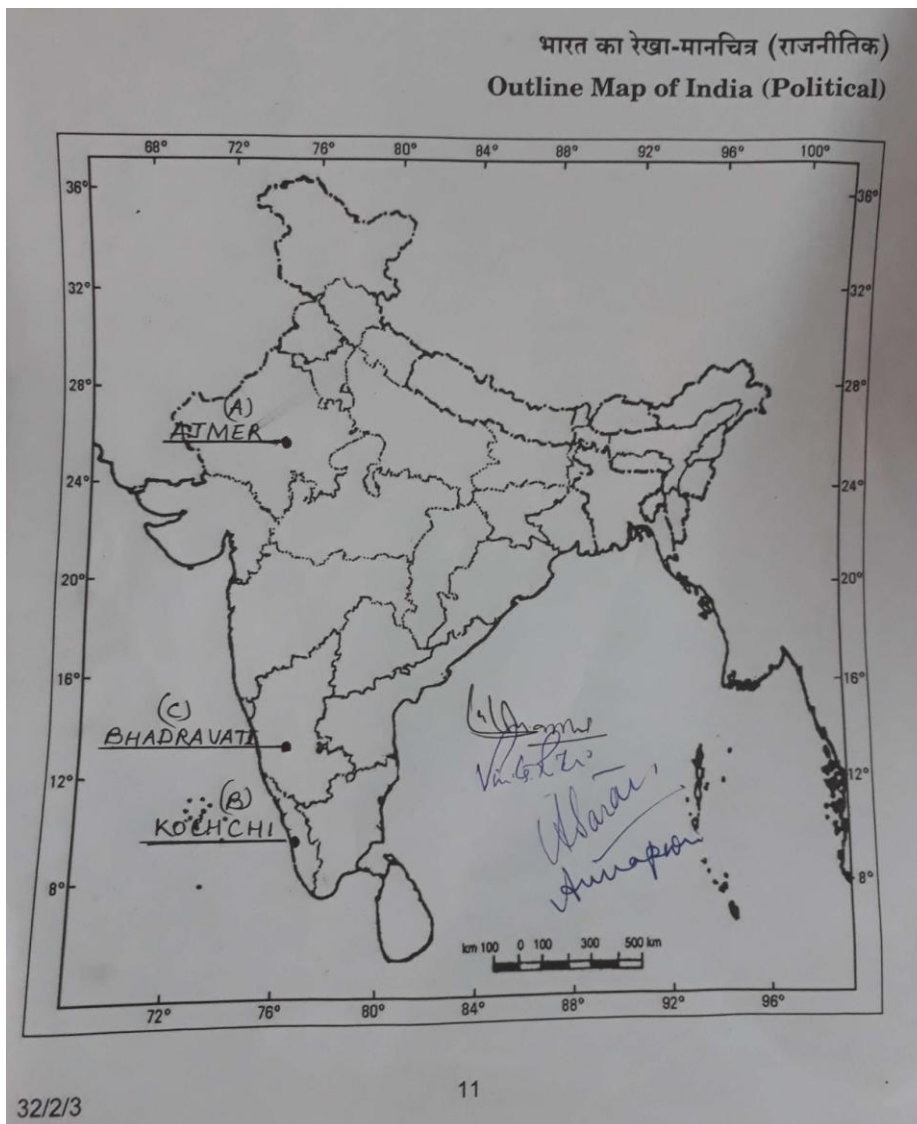
1+1+1=3

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