

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

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.
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MARKING SCHEME

SOCIAL SCIENCE (OUTSIDE DELHI)

SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION

SA-II EXAMINATION

MARCH 2017

Series: HRK

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

SET-1

Q.NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/ VALUE POINTS	Page No	MARKS
1	The writer of the book 'Hind Swaraj' is Mahatma Gandhi	H-56	1
2	The river related to National Waterway No.2 is River Brahmaputra	G-87	1
3	One difference between a pressure group and a political party is <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political parties contest elections and hold power in the government while pressure groups attempt to influence government policies. 	DP -91	1
4	Democracy is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people.	DP-111	1
5	Political party in India which grew out of a movement is : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Asom Gana Parishad DMK (Dravida Munnetra kazhagam) AIADMK (All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam) AAP (Aam Admi Party) Any other relevant party. <p>(Any one party to be named)</p>	DP - 67,82	1
6	A person holding money can easily exchange it for any commodity or service that he or she might want. <p>Example :- The shoe manufacturer will first exchange shoes that he has produced for money and then exchange the money for wheat.</p> <p>Any other relevant example.</p>	E -39	1

7	<p>Example of violation of consumer's right to choose is:</p> <p>If you want to buy toothpaste and the shop owner says that she/he can sell the toothpaste only if you buy a toothbrush. If you are not interested in buying the brush your <u>right to choice is denied</u>.</p> <p>Any other relevant example can be given.</p> <p>(one example to be explained)</p>	E-81	1
8	<p>Maximum retail price (MRP) printed on packets is beneficial for us:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The seller cannot sell more than the printed price (MRP). We can bargain with the seller to sell at less cost than MRP. <p>(Any one point to be given)</p>	E-80	1
9	<p>Economic hardships faced by Europe in the 1830s :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Enormous increase in population was seen all over Europe. In most countries there were more seekers of jobs than employment. Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in over crowded slums. Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine made goods from England. In Europe where the aristocracy still enjoyed power, peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations. The rise of food prices as a result of bad harvest led to wide spread pauperism in town and country . Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be described)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Problems faced by the French in the sphere of education in Vietnam:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The elites in Vietnam were powerfully influenced by Chinese culture. To consolidate their power, the French had to counter the Chinese influence. So they systematically dismantled the traditional system and established French schools for the Vietnamese. 	H-15	3x1=3

	<p>iii. Chinese language used by the elites so far , had to be replaced.</p> <p>iv. There were two broad opinions . Some policy makers emphasised the need to use the French language as the medium of instruction whereas others suggested Vietnamese to be taught in lower classes and French in higher classes.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be described)</p>	H-34	3x1=3
10	<p>Gandhiji decided to withdraw the ‘Non- Cooperation Movement’:</p> <p>i. Gandhiji felt that the movement was turning violent in many places.</p> <p>ii. Satyagrahis needed to be properly trained.</p> <p>iii. Within the Congress some leaders were by now tired of mass struggles and wanted to participate in elections.</p> <p>iv. Chauri Chaura incident led to immediate withdrawal.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	H-62	3x1=3
11	<p>Role of business classes in the ‘Civil Disobedience Movement’ :</p> <p>i. The business classes reacted against colonial policies that restricted business activities.</p> <p>ii. They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods and a rupee-sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports.</p> <p>iii. In order to organise business interest they formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927.</p> <p>iv. They gave financial assistance for the movement.</p> <p>v. They refused to buy and sell imported goods.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	H-66	3x1=3

12	<p>Characteristics of Durg-Bastar –Chandrapur Iron-ore belt in India :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The region lies in Chattisgarh and Maharashtra . ii. Very high grade haematite ores are found in the famous Bailadila ranges of hills in the Bastar district. iii. The range of hills comprises of 14 deposits of super high grade haematite 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 point. <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	G-53	3x1=3
13	<p>The Role of manufacturing sector in the economic development of India :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Manufacturing industries not only help in modernizing agriculture but also reduces the heavy dependence of people on agriculture income. ii. Eradication of Unemployment and poverty. iii. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce and brings in much needed foreign exchange. iv. Countries that transform their raw material into a wide variety of furnished goods of higher value are prosperous. v. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be analysed)</p>	G-65	3x1=3
14	<p>Role of means of transport and communication :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Efficient means of transport are pre requisites for fast development. ii. Today the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast moving transport. iii. Today, India is well linked with the rest of the world despite its large size. iv. Railways, Airways, Waterways, Newspapers , Radio , Television , Cinema and Internet etc have been contributing to the socio-economic progress in many ways. 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> v. The trades from local to international levels have added to the vitality of its economy. vi. It has enriched our lives and added substantially to growth and comfort. vii. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	G-81	3x1=3
15	<p>Role of popular struggles in the development of democracy :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Democracy evolves through popular struggles. ii. Democratic conflict is resolved through mass mobilization. iii. These conflicts and mobilizations are based on new political organizations. iv. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	DP-60/61	3x1=3
16	<p>Pressure groups and movements strengthens democracy :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. They try to gain public support and sympathy for their goals and their activities by carry out information campaigns, organising meetings , filing petitions etc. ii. They often organize protest activities like strike etc. iii. Sometimes the pressure groups are either formed or led by the leaders of political parties or act as extended arms of political parties. iv. Sometimes political parties grow out of movements. v. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	DP-66 , 67	3x1=3
17	<p>The values that are associated with democracy producing a harmonious social life are :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Equality among all human beings. ii. Respect for individual freedom. iii. Democracies accommodate various social divisions. iv. Democracies reduce the possibility of tensions becoming explosive or violent. 		

	<p>v. Ability to handle social differences , divisions and conflicts.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three values to be explained.)</p>	DP-96	3x1=3
18	<p>Loan activities of Banks in India:</p> <p>i. Banks use the major portion of the deposits to extend loans.</p> <p>ii. Banks make use of the deposits to meet the loan requirements of the people.</p> <p>iii. Banks mediate between those who have surplus funds (the depositors) and those who are in need of these funds (the borrowers).</p> <p>iv. Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what it offers on deposits.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	E-42	3x1=3
19	<p>Multi –National Corporations(MNCs) interlink production across countries:</p> <p>i. There are varieties of ways in which the MNCs are spreading their production and interacting with local producers in various countries across the globe.</p> <p>ii. By setting up partnership with local companies by using the local companies for supplies, by closely competing with the local companies or buying them.</p> <p>iii. MNCs are exerting a strong influence on production at the distant locations.</p> <p>iv. As a result, production in these widely dispersed locations is getting interlinked.</p> <p>v. Example – Cargill Foods , Parakh Food</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	E-58	3x1=3
20	<p>Importance of the three –tier Quasi judicial machinery under Consumer Protection Act (COPRA)</p> <p>i. Under COPRA three tier Quasi –Judicial machinery at district, state and National level set up.</p>		

	<p>ii. The district level court deals with the cases involving claims upto 20 lakhs.</p> <p>iii. The state level courts deals with between 20 lakhs to one crore.</p> <p>iv. The national level court deals with cases involving claims exceeding one crore.</p> <p>(To be assessed as whole)</p>	E-84	3x1=3
21	<p>“The first clear expression of Nationalism came with the ‘French Revolution’ in 1789” :</p> <p>i. The political and constitutional changes that came in the wake of the French revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens.</p> <p>ii. Sense of collective belonging with La Patrie (the fatherland) and Le Citoyen (the citizen).</p> <p>iii. Formation of National Assembly.</p> <p>iv. Hymns were composed and oaths were taken.</p> <p>v. Centralised and uniform laws were introduced.</p> <p>vi. Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measure were adopted.</p> <p>vii. French became the common language of the nation.</p> <p>viii. With the outbreak of the revolutionary wars, the French armies began to carry the idea of nationalism abroad.</p> <p>ix. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be examined)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Reasons that forced America to withdraw from the Vietnam War:</p> <p>i. The prolongation of the war created strong reaction even with the U.S.</p> <p>ii. It was clear that the US had failed to achieve its objectives.</p> <p>iii. The Vietnamese resistance had not been crushed; The support of the Vietnamese people for US action had not been won.</p> <p>iv. Thousands of young US soldiers had lost their lives.</p> <p>v. The widespread questioning of the government policy strengthened moves to negotiate an end to the war.</p>	H-5	5x1=5

	<p>vi. US media and films played a major role in both supporting as well as criticizing the war.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be examined)</p>	H-51	5x1=5
22	<p>Colonial Government repressed the ‘Civil Disobedience Movement’ :</p> <p>i. The colonial government took brutal steps to repress the Civil Disobedience Movement.</p> <p>ii. The government began arresting the congress leaders one by one. This led to violent clashes in many places.</p> <p>iii. Abdul Ghaffar Khan, a devout disciple of Mahatma Gandhi was arrested (April 1930).</p> <p>iv. Angry crowds demonstrated in the streets of Peshawar facing armored cars and police firing, many were killed.</p> <p>v. Gandhiji was himself arrested.</p> <p>vi. A frightened government responded with a policy of brutal repression.</p> <p>vii. Peaceful Satyagrahis were attacked women and children were beaten.</p> <p>viii. About 100,000 people were arrested.</p> <p>ix. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	H-64	5x1=5
23	<p>Need to conserve mineral resources:</p> <p>i. The geological processes of mineral formation are so slow that the rates of replenishment are infinitely small in comparison to the present rate of consumption.</p> <p>ii. Mineral resources are finite and non-renewable.</p> <p>iii. Most of the minerals are unevenly distributed on the earth surface.</p> <p>Any one point.</p> <p>Four ways to conserve mineral resources:</p> <p>i. Use of mineral resources in a planned and sustainable manner.</p> <p>ii. Improved technology needs to be constantly evolved to allow use of low grade ores at low costs.</p> <p>iii. Recycling of minerals.</p> <p>iv. Use of scrap metals.</p>		

	<p>v. Use of alternate substitutes.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any four points to be explained)</p>	G-57,58	1+4=5
24	<p>Role of chemical industries in the Indian Economy :</p> <p>i. It contributes approximately 3 % of the GDP.</p> <p>ii. It is the 3rd largest in Asia and occupies the 12th place in the world.</p> <p>iii. It comprises both large and small scale manufacturing units.</p> <p>iv. Rapid growth has been recorded in both inorganic and organic sector.</p> <p>v. Organic chemicals include petrochemicals which are used for manufacturing of synthetic fibers, rubber, plastics, and dye stuffs.</p> <p>vi. Inorganic chemicals include sulphuric acid, fertilizers, synthetic fibers, plastics, adhesives, paints etc.</p> <p>vii. The chemical industry is its own largest consumer.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	G-75	5x1=5
25	<p>Characteristics of Democracy :</p> <p>i. Promotes equality among citizens.</p> <p>ii. Enhances the dignity of the individual.</p> <p>iii. Improve the quality of decision making.</p> <p>iv. Provides a method to resolve conflicts.</p> <p>v. Allows room to correct mistakes.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	DP-90	5x1=5
26	<p>‘It is very difficult to reform politics through legal ways’ :</p> <p>i. Carefully devised changes in law can help to discourage wrong political practices and encourage good ones.</p> <p>ii. Legal constitutional changes by themselves cannot overcome challenges to</p>		

	<p>democracy. (Example of LBW in cricket may be given).</p> <p>iii. Any legal change must carefully look at what results it will have on politics. Sometimes the result may be counterproductive.</p> <p>iv. Democratic reforms are to carried out mainly by political activists, parties , movements and politically conscious citizens.</p> <p>v. Laws that give political actors incentives to do good things have more chances of working.</p> <p>vi. The best laws are those which empower people to carry out democratic reforms.</p> <p>vii. Democratic reforms are to be brought through political practices. Therefore the main focus should be on the ways to strengthen democratic practices.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be evaluated)</p>	DP -108	5x1=5
27	<p>Positive effects of Globalisation :</p> <p>i. Globalisation has brought greater competition among producers – both local and foreign producers has been of advantage to consumers particularly the well-off sections in the urban areas.</p> <p>ii. There is greater choice before consumers. They enjoy improve quality at lower prices.</p> <p>iii. People today, enjoy much higher standards of living.</p> <p>iv. Local companies supplying raw material have prospered.</p> <p>v. The top Indian companies have been able to benefit from increased competition.</p> <p>vi. Some Indian companies have gained from successful collaboration with foreign companies.</p> <p>vii. MNCs have increased their investments in India over the past 20 years, especially in cell phones, automobiles, electronics, soft drinks etc.</p> <p>viii. Many Indian companies have emerged as Multi Nationals themselves. Example- Tata Motors, Infosys, Ranbaxy, Asian Paints etc.</p> <p>ix. Globalisation has created opportunities for new jobs.</p> <p>x. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be analyzed)</p>	E-66,67	5x1=5

28	<p>Liberalisation means:</p> <p>Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is known as liberalisation:</p> <p>Impacts of Liberalisation :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Competition would improve the performance of producers within the country. ii. Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent. This meant that goods could be imported and exported easily. iii. Foreign companies could set up factories and offices to boost up production. iv. It allows to make decisions freely. v. The competition would improve the performance of producers within the country since they have to improve their quality. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any four effects to be described)</p>	E-64	1+4=5
29	<p>See the attached filled Map.</p> <p>For the Visually Impaired Candidates only:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 29.1 - Amritsar 29.2 - Bihar 29.3 – Dandi 		3x1=3
30	<p>See the attached filled Map.</p> <p>For the Visually Impaired Candidates only:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30.1 - Uttar Pradesh 30.2 - Tamil Nadu 30.3 - Chhattisgarh 		3x1=3

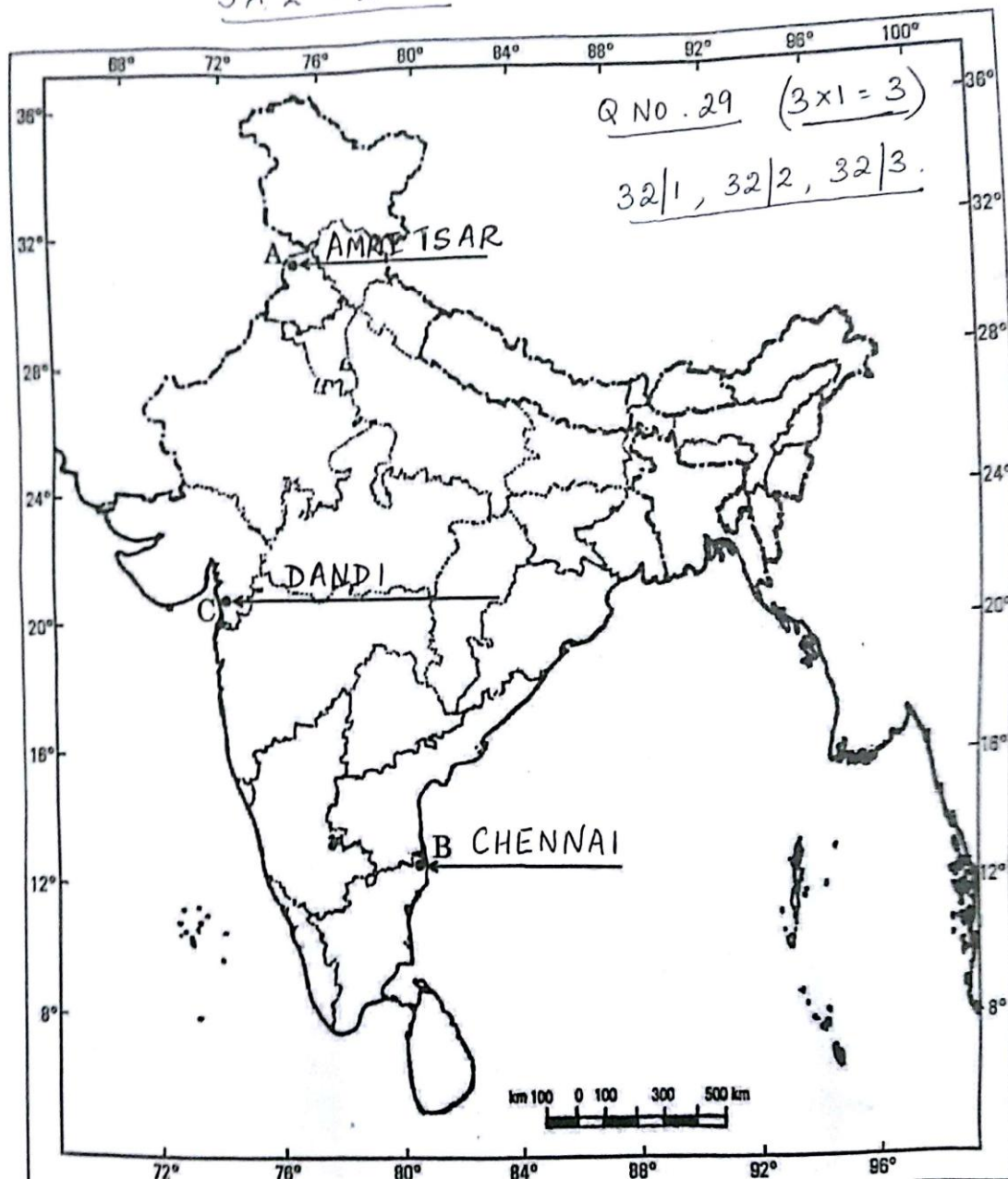
प्रश्न सं. 29 के लिए

For question no. 29

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)

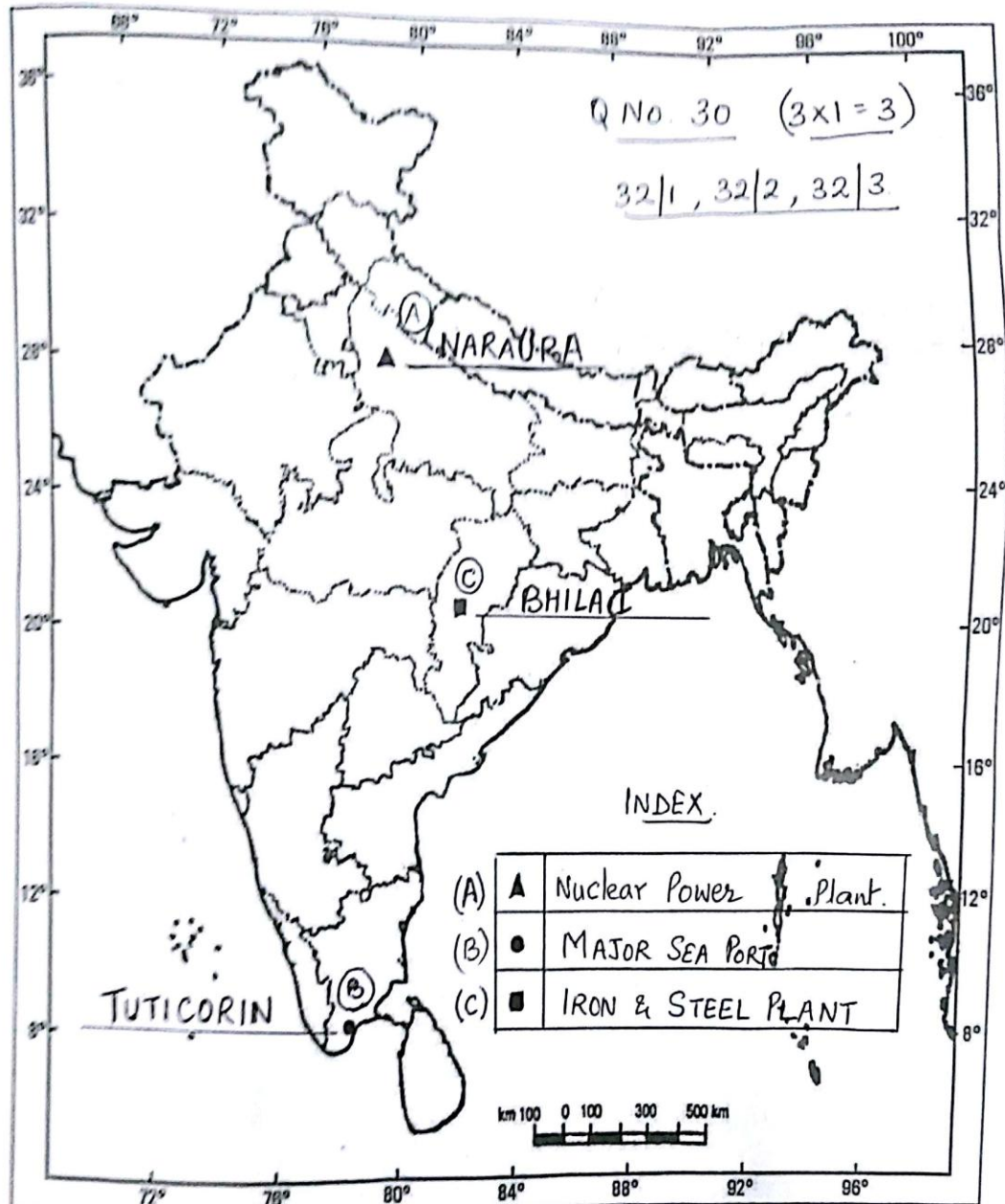
Outline Map of India (Political)

SA 2 - 2017



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

SA-2 - 2017



MARKING SCHEME

SOCIAL SCIENCE (OUTSIDE DELHI)

SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION

SA-II EXAMINATION

MARCH 2017

Series: HRK

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

SET-2

Q.NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/ VALUE POINTS	Page No	MARKS
1	Meaning of Beggar : Labour that villager was forced to contribute without any payment.	H-59	1
2	Best variety of Iron Ore in India : Magnetite	G-52	1
3	There is over overwhelming support to democracy all over the world : Because it is accountable, responsive and legitimate government.	DP -91	1
4	A person holding money can easily exchange it for any commodity or service that he or she might want. Example: - The shoe manufacturer will first exchange shoes that he has produced for money and then exchange the money for wheat. Any other relevant example.	E -39	1
5	Maximum retail price (MRP) printed on packets is beneficial for us: i. The seller cannot sell more than the printed price (MRP). ii. We can bargain with the seller to sell at less cost than MRP. (Any one point to be given)	E-80	1
6	Example of violation of consumer's right to choose is: If you want to buy toothpaste and the shop owner says that she/he can sell the toothpaste only if you buy a toothbrush. If you are not interested in buying the brush your <u>right to choice is denied</u> . Any other relevant example can be given. (one example to be explained)	E-81	1

7	Democracy is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people.	DP-111	1
8	Political party in India which grew out of a movement is : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Asom Gana Parishad 2. DMK (Dravida Munnetra kazhagam) 3. AIADMK (All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam) 4. AAP (Aam Admi Party) 5. Any other relevant party. <p>(Any one party to be named)</p>	DP - 67,82	1
9	Pressure groups and movements strengthens democracy : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. They try to gain public support and sympathy for their goals and their activities by carry out information campaigns, organising meetings , filing petitions etc. ii. They often organize protest activities like strike etc. iii. Sometimes the pressure groups are either formed or led by the leaders of political parties or act as extended arms of political parties. iv. Sometimes political parties grow out of movements. v. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	DP-66 , 67	3x1=3
10	Loan activities of Banks in India: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Banks use the major portion of the deposits to extend loans. ii. Banks make use of the deposits to meet the loan requirements of the people. iii. Banks mediate between those who have surplus funds (the depositors) and those who are in need of these funds (the borrowers). iv. Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what it offers on deposits. v. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	E-42	3x1=3

11	<p>Importance of the three –tier Quasi judicial machinery under Consumer Protection Act (COPRA)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Under COPRA three tier Quasi –Judicial machinery at district, state and National level set up. The district level court deals with the cases involving claims upto 20 lakhs. The state level courts deals with between 20 lakhs to one crore. The national level court deals with cases involving claims exceeding one crore. <p>(To be assessed as whole)</p>	E-84	3x1=3
12	<p>Multi –National Corporations(MNCs) interlink production across countries:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> There are varieties of ways in which the MNCs are spreading their production and interacting with local producers in various countries across the globe. By setting up partnership with local companies by using the local companies for supplies, by closely competing with the local companies or buying them. MNCs are exerting a strong influence on production at the distant locations. As a result, production in these widely dispersed locations is getting interlinked. Example – Cargill Foods , Parakh Food Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	E-58	3x1=3
13	<p>We are not able to perform to our full potential in the production of iron and steel in India due to these three reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> High costs and limited availability of coking coal. Lower productivity of labour. Irregular supply of energy. Poor infrastructure. <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	G-73-74	3x1=3

14	<p>Tourism industry in India has grown substantially over the last three decades</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Foreign tourism arrival in the country had seen an increase contributing Rs 21,828 crore of foreign exchange. ii. More than 15 million people are directly engaged in tourism industry. iii. Over 2.6 million foreign tourists visit India every year. iv. Tourism also promotes national integration and provides support to local handicrafts. <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	G-91,92	3x1=3
15	<p>Social diversity is accommodated in democracy :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Democracy develops a mechanism which successfully negotiates difference among ethnic population. ii. They usually develop a procedure to conduct their competition. iii. It reduces the possibility of tensions of becoming explosive or violent. iv. It has the ability to social differences, divisions and conflicts. v. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained with examples.)</p>	DP-96	3x1=3
16	<p>Characteristics of Durg-Bastar –Chandrapur Iron-ore belt in India :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The region lies in Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra. ii. Very high grade hematite ores are found in the famous Bailadila ranges of hills in the Bastar district. 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 point. <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	G-53	3x1=3

17	<p>The values that are associated with democracy producing a harmonious social life are :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Equality among all human beings. ii. Respect for individual freedom. iii. Democracies accommodate various social divisions. iv. Democracies reduce the possibility of tensions becoming explosive or violent. v. Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three values to be explained.)</p>	DP-96	3x1=3
18	<p>Role of business classes in the ‘Civil Disobedience Movement’ :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The business classes reacted against colonial policies that restricted business activities. ii. They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods and a rupee-sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports. iii. In order to organise business interest they formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927. iv. They gave financial assistance for the movement. v. They refused to buy and sell imported goods. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	H-66	3x1=3
19	<p>Gandhiji decided to withdraw the ‘Non- Cooperation Movement’:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Gandhiji felt that the movement was turning violent in many places. ii. Satyagrahis needed to be properly trained. iii. Within the Congress some leaders were by now tired of mass struggles and wanted to participate in elections. iv. Chauri Chaura incident led to immediate withdrawal. v. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	H-62	3x1=3

20	<p>Economic hardships faced by Europe in the 1830s :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Enormous increase in population was seen all over Europe. ii. In most countries there were more seekers of jobs than employment. iii. Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums. iv. Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine made goods from England. v. In Europe where the aristocracy still enjoyed power, peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations. vi. The rise of food prices as a result of bad harvest led to wide spread pauperism in town and country. vii. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be described)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Problems faced by the French in the sphere of education in Vietnam:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The elites in Vietnam were powerfully influenced by Chinese culture. ii. To consolidate their power, the French had to counter the Chinese influence. So they systematically dismantled the traditional system and established French schools for the Vietnamese. iii. Chinese language used by the elites so far, had to be replaced. iv. There were two broad opinions. Some policy makers emphasized the need to use the French language as the medium of instruction whereas others suggested Vietnamese to be taught in lower classes and French in higher classes. v. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be described)</p>	H-15	3x1=3
21	<p>Positive effects of Globalization :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Globalization has brought greater competition among producers – both local and foreign producers has been of advantage to consumers particularly the well-off sections in the urban areas. ii. There is greater choice before consumers. They enjoy improve quality at lower prices. 	H-34	3x1=3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. People today, enjoy much higher standards of living. iv. Local companies supplying raw material have prospered. v. The top Indian companies have been able to benefit from increased competition. vi. Some Indian companies have gained from successful collaboration with foreign companies. vii. MNCs have increased their investments in India over the past 20 years, especially in cell phones, automobiles, electronics, soft drinks etc. viii. Many Indian companies have emerged as Multi Nationals themselves. Example- Tata Motors, Infosys, Ranbaxy, Asian Paints etc. ix. Globalization has created opportunities for new jobs. x. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any five points to be analyzed)</p>	E-66,67	5x1=5
22	<p>Sense of collective belonging was developed during the freedom movement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. It came partly through the experience of united struggles. ii. Variety of cultural process through which nationalism captured people's imagination. iii. History and fiction, folk lore and songs, popular prints and symbols all played a part in the making of nationalism. iv. The identity of the nation was symbolized in a figure image 'Bharat Mata'. v. Vande Matram was widely sung during the Swadesh movement in Bengal. vi. Icons and symbols helped in unifying people and inspiring in them a feeling of nationalism. vii. Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian folk lore. viii. Folk tales were sung by bards in the villages to give a true picture of traditional culture. ix. Re interpretation of history created a feeling of nationalism. x. The nationalist histories urged the readers to take pride in Indian great achievement in the past and struggle to change the miserable conditions of life under British rule. xi. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any five points to be explained.)</p>	H-70 -72	5x1=5

23	<p>‘The advancement of international trade of a country is an index of its economic development :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It is considered as the economic barometer of a country. As the resources are space bound no country can survive without international trade. A favourable balance of trade of a country indicates economic development. International trade helps in exchange of surplus goods with those of deficit countries. Exchange of commodities and goods have been superseded by the exchange of information and knowledge. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any five points to be justified.)</p> <p>● Marking is given as 1+4 but has to be considered as 5x1=5</p>	G-90,91	5x1=5
24	<p>“The first clear expression of Nationalism came with the ‘French Revolution’ in 1789” :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The political and constitutional changes that came in the wake of the French revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens. Sense of collective belonging with La Patrie (the fatherland) and Le Citoyen (the citizen). Formation of National Assembly. Hymns were composed and oaths were taken. Centralised and uniform laws were introduced. Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measure were adopted. French became the common language of the nation. With the outbreak of the revolutionary wars, the French armies began to carry the idea of nationalism abroad. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be examined)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	H-5	5x1=5

	<p>Reasons that forced America to withdraw from the Vietnam War:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The prolongation of the war created strong reaction even with the U.S. ii. It was clear that the US had failed to achieve its objectives. iii. The Vietnamese resistance had not been crushed; The support of the Vietnamese people for US action had not been won. iv. Thousands of young US soldiers had lost their lives. v. The widespread questioning of the government policy strengthened moves to negotiate an end to the war. vi. US media and films played a major role in both supporting as well as criticizing the war. vii. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any five points to be examined)</p>	H-51	5x1=5
25	<p>Liberalization means:</p> <p>Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is known as liberlisation:</p> <p>Impacts of Liberalization :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Competition would improve the performance of producers within the country. ii. Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent. This meant that goods could be imported and exported easily. iii. Foreign companies could set up factories and offices to boost up production. iv. It allows making decisions freely. v. The competition would improve the performance of producers within the country since they have to improve their quality. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any four effects to be described)</p>	E-64	1+4=5
26	<p>Effective Measures to reform political parties :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties. ii. It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a register of its members and to follow its own constitution. 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. It should be made mandatory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets , about 1/3 to women candidate. iv. There should be state funding of elections. It can be given in kind : petrol , paper, telephone etc. v. It should be mandatory to hold their organizational elections. vi. People can put pressure on political parties through petitions , publicity and agitation. vii. Parties should reduce the influence of money and criminals. viii. The parties should select candidates for contesting elections who have good record. ix. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any five effective measures to be given.)</p>	DP -86	5x1=5
27	<p>Characteristics of Democracy :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Promotes equality among citizens. ii. Enhances the dignity of the individual. iii. Improve the quality of decision making. iv. Provides a method to resolve conflicts. v. Allows room to correct mistakes. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	DP-90	5x1=5
28	<p>Role of chemical industries in the Indian Economy :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. It contributes approximately 3 % of the GDP. ii. It is the 3rd largest in Asia and occupies the 12th place in the world. iii. It compromises both large and small scale manufacturing units. iv. Rapid growth has been recorded in both inorganic and organic sector. v. Organic chemicals include petrochemicals which are used for manufacturing of synthetic fibers, rubber, plastics, and dye stuffs. 	G-75	

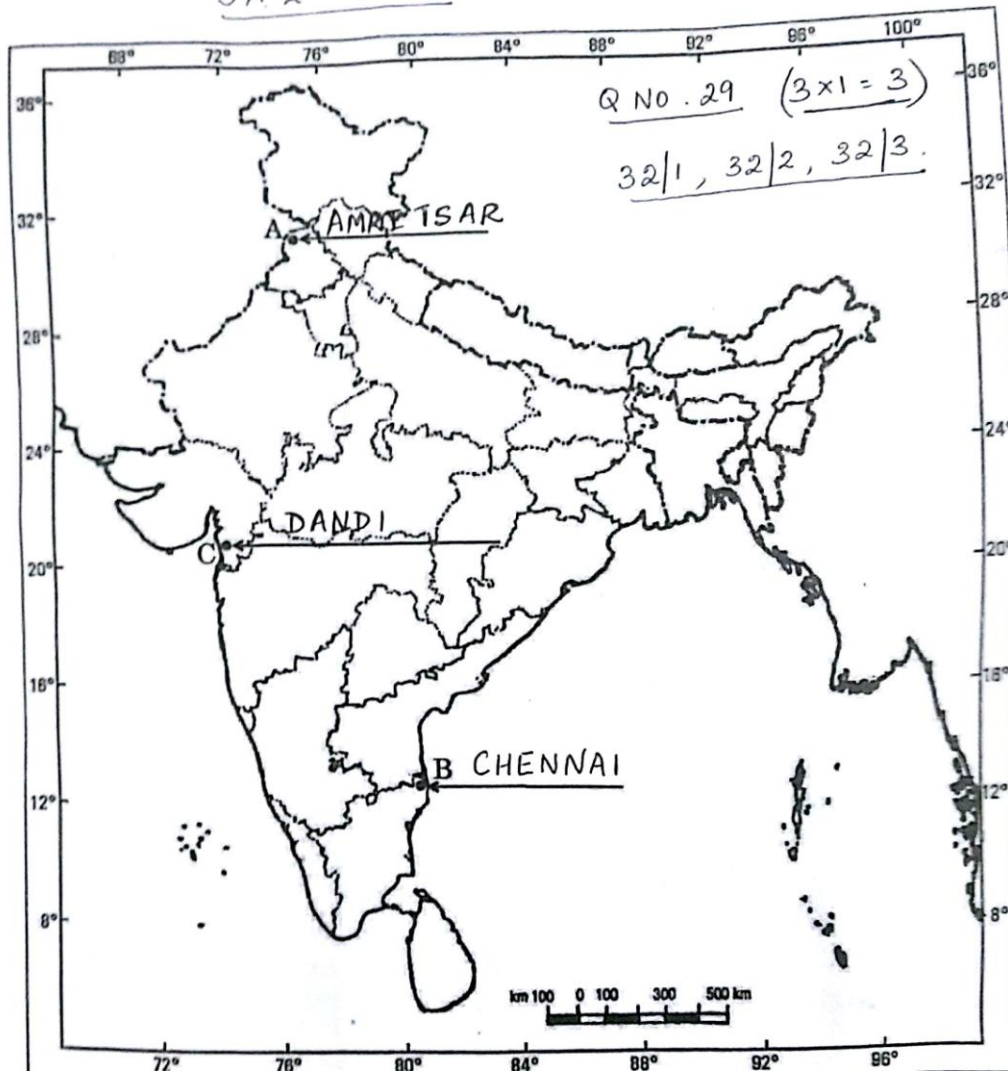
	<p>vi. Inorganic chemicals include sulphuric acid, fertilizers, synthetic fibers, plastics, adhesives, paints etc.</p> <p>vii. The chemical industry is its own largest consumer.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point. (Analyse any five points)</p>		5x1=5
29	<p>See the attached filled Map.</p> <p>For the Visually Impaired Candidates only:</p> <p>29.1 - Amritsar</p> <p>29.2 - Bihar</p> <p>29.3 – Dandi</p>		3x1=3
30	<p>See the attached filled Map.</p> <p>For the Visually Impaired Candidates only:</p> <p>30.1 - Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>30.2 - Tamil Nadu</p> <p>30.3 – Chattisgarh</p>		3x1=3

प्रश्न सं. 29 के लिए

For question no. 29

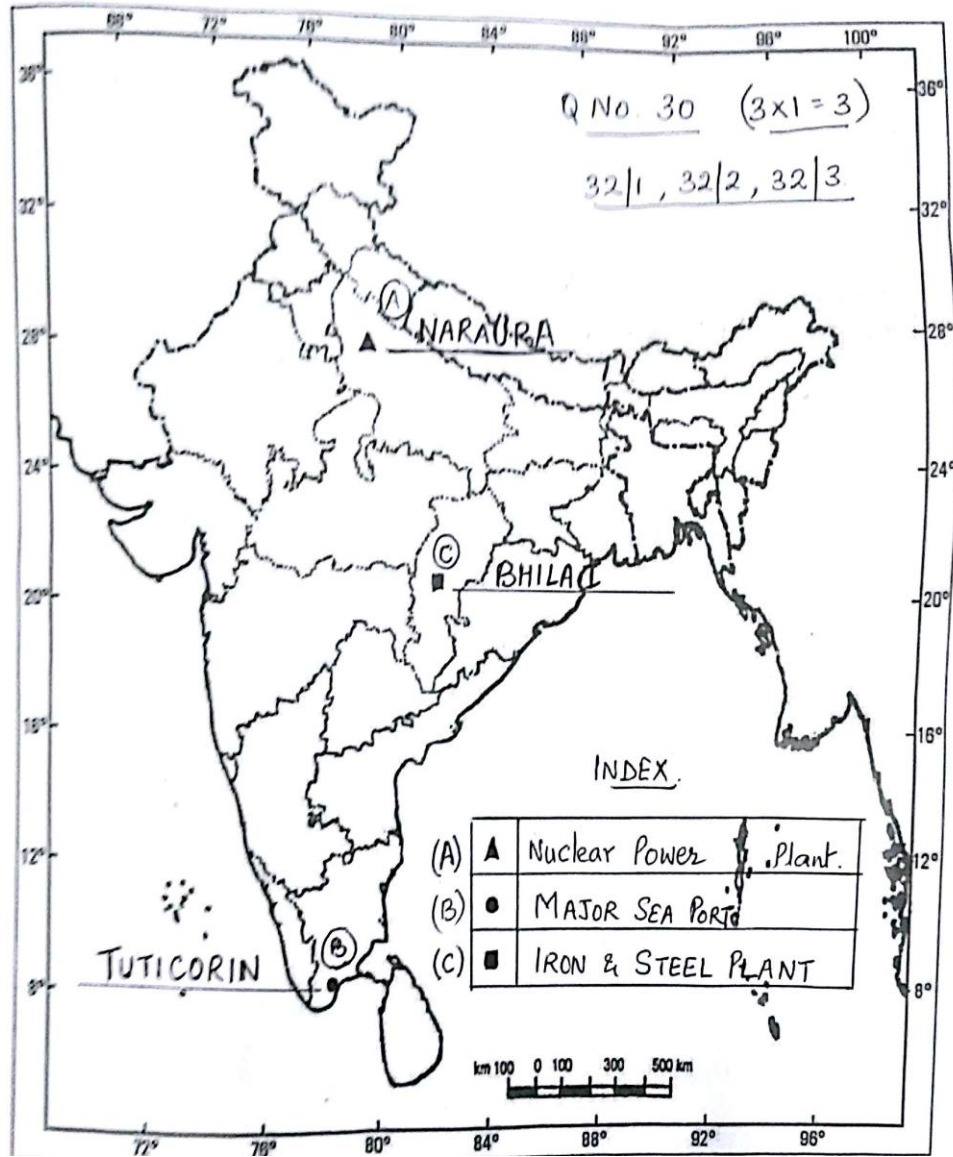
भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)

SA 2 - 2017



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

SA-2 - 2017



MARKING SCHEME

SOCIAL SCIENCE (OUTSIDE DELHI)

SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION

SA-II EXAMINATION

MARCH 2017

Series: HRK

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

SET-3

Q.NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/ VALUE POINTS	Page No.	MARKS
1	Satyagraha emphasized the power of truth and the need to search for truth.	H-55	1
2	Minerals occur in igneous and metamorphic rocks in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints of the rocks.	G-51	1
3	Transparency is when a citizen has the right and the means to examine the process of decision making.	DP -91	1
4	<p>Maximum retail price (MRP) printed on packets is beneficial for us:</p> <p>i. The seller cannot sell more than the printed price (MRP).</p> <p>ii. We can bargain with the seller to sell at less cost than MRP.</p> <p>(Any one point to be given)</p>	E-80	1
5	<p>Example of violation of consumer's right to choose is:</p> <p>If you want to buy toothpaste and the shop owner says that she/he can sell the toothpaste only if you buy a toothbrush. If you are not interested in buying the brush your <u>right to choice is denied</u>.</p> <p>Any other relevant example can be given.</p> <p>(one example to be explained)</p>	E-81	1
6	Democracy is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people.	DP-111	1

7	<p>Political party in India which grew out of a movement is :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Asom Gana Parishad 2. DMK (Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam) 3. AIADMK (All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam) 4. AAP (Aam Admi Party) 5. Any other relevant party. <p>(Any one party to be named)</p>	DP -67,82	1
8	<p>A person holding money can easily exchange it for any commodity or service that he or she might want.</p> <p>Example :- The shoe manufacturer will first exchange shoes that he has produced for money and then exchange the money for wheat.</p> <p>Any other relevant example.</p>	E -39	1
9	<p>Importance of the three –tier Quasi judicial machinery under Consumer Protection Act (COPRA)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Under COPRA three tier Quasi –Judicial machinery at district, state and National level set up. ii. The district level court deals with the cases involving claims upto 20 lakhs. iii. The state level courts deals with between 20 lakhs to one crore. iv. The national level court deals with cases involving claims exceeding one crore. <p>(To be assessed as whole)</p>	E-84	3x1=3
10	<p>Multi –National Corporations(MNCs) interlink production across countries:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. There are varieties of ways in which the MNCs are spreading their production and interacting with local producers in various countries across the globe. ii. By setting up partnership with local companies by using the local companies for supplies, by closely competing with the local companies or buying them. iii. MNCs are exerting a strong influence on production at the distant locations. 		

	<p>iv. As a result, production in these widely dispersed locations is getting interlinked.</p> <p>v. Example – Cargill Foods , Parakh Food</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	E-58	3x1=3
11	<p>Loan activities of Banks in India:</p> <p>i. Banks use the major portion of the deposits to extend loans.</p> <p>ii. Banks make use of the deposits to meet the loan requirements of the people.</p> <p>iii. Banks mediate between those who have surplus funds (the depositors) and those who are in need of these funds (the borrowers).</p> <p>iv. Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what it offers on deposits.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	E-42	3x1=3
12	<p>Pressure groups and movements strengthens democracy :</p> <p>i. They try to gain public support and sympathy for their goals and their activities by carry out information campaigns, organising meetings, filing petitions etc.</p> <p>ii. They often organize protest activities like strike etc.</p> <p>iii. Sometimes the pressure groups are either formed or led by the leaders of political parties or act as extended arms of political parties.</p> <p>iv. Sometimes political parties grow out of movements.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	DP-66 , 67	3x1=3
13	<p>Minerals are unevenly distributed in India:</p> <p>i. Peninsular rocks contain most of the reserves of coal , metallic , minerals , mica and many other non metallic minerals.</p> <p>ii. Sedimentary rocks on the western and eastern flanks of peninsula in Gujarat and Assam have most of the petroleum deposits.</p>		

	<p>iii. Rajasthan with the rock system of the peninsula has reserves of many – ferrous minerals. The vast alluvial plains of North India are almost derived of economic minerals.</p> <p>iv. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained.)</p>	G-52	3x1=3
14	<p>Three features of Golden quadrilateral Super Highways:</p> <p>i. It is the government project of major road development linking Delhi , Kolkata , Chennai ,Mumbai and Delhi.</p> <p>ii. It is six lane super highways.</p> <p>iii. It has the objective to reduce the time and distance between the mega cities of India.</p> <p>iv. It is implemented by the NHAI for quick and comfortable movement of goods and passengers in India.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three features to be evaluated)</p>	G-82	3x1=3
15	<p>Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power :</p> <p>i. Voicing different views.</p> <p>ii. Criticizing government for its failure or wrong policies.</p> <p>iii. Opposition parties also mobilize opposition to the government.</p> <p>iv. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Analyse any three points.)</p>	DP-74	3x1=3
16	<p>Economic hardships faced by Europe in the 1830s :</p> <p>i. Enormous increase in population was seen all over Europe.</p> <p>ii. In most countries there were more seekers of jobs than employment.</p> <p>iii. Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums.</p> <p>iv. Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine made goods from England.</p>		

	<p>v. In Europe where the aristocracy still enjoyed power, peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations.</p> <p>vi. The rise of food prices as a result of bad harvest led to wide spread pauperism in town and country.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be described)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Problems faced by the French in the sphere of education in Vietnam:</p> <p>i. The elites in Vietnam were powerfully influenced by Chinese culture.</p> <p>ii. To consolidate their power, the French had to counter the Chinese influence. So they systematically dismantled the traditional system and established French schools for the Vietnamese.</p> <p>iii. Chinese language used by the elites so far, had to be replaced.</p> <p>iv. There were two broad opinions. Some policy makers emphasised the need to use the French language as the medium of instruction whereas others suggested Vietnamese to be taught in lower classes and French in higher classes.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be described)</p>	H-15	3x1=3
		H-34	3x1=3
17	<p>The values that are associated with democracy producing a harmonious social life are :</p> <p>i. Equality among all human beings.</p> <p>ii. Respect for individual freedom.</p> <p>iii. Democracies accommodate various social divisions.</p> <p>iv. Democracies reduce the possibility of tensions becoming explosive or violent.</p> <p>v. Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three values to be explained.)</p>	DP-96	3x1=3
18	<p>Gandhiji decided to withdraw the ‘Non- Cooperation Movement’:</p> <p>i. Gandhiji felt that the movement was turning violent in many places.</p>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Satyagrahis needed to be properly trained. iii. Within the Congress some leaders were by now tired of mass struggles and wanted to participate in elections. iv. Chauri Chaura incident led to immediate withdrawal. v. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	H-62	3x1=3
19	<p>Role of business classes in the ‘Civil Disobedience Movement’ :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The business classes reacted against colonial policies that restricted business activities. ii. They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods and a rupee-sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports. iii. In order to organise business interest they formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927. iv. They gave financial assistance for the movement. v. They refused to buy and sell imported goods. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	H-66	3x1=3
20	<p>Characteristics of Durg-Bastar –Chandrapur Iron-ore belt in India :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The region lies in Chattisgarh and Maharashtra. ii. Very high grade haematite ores are found in the famous Bailadila ranges of hills in the Bastar district. iii. The range of hills comprises of 14 deposits of super high grade haematite 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 point. <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	G-53	3x1=3

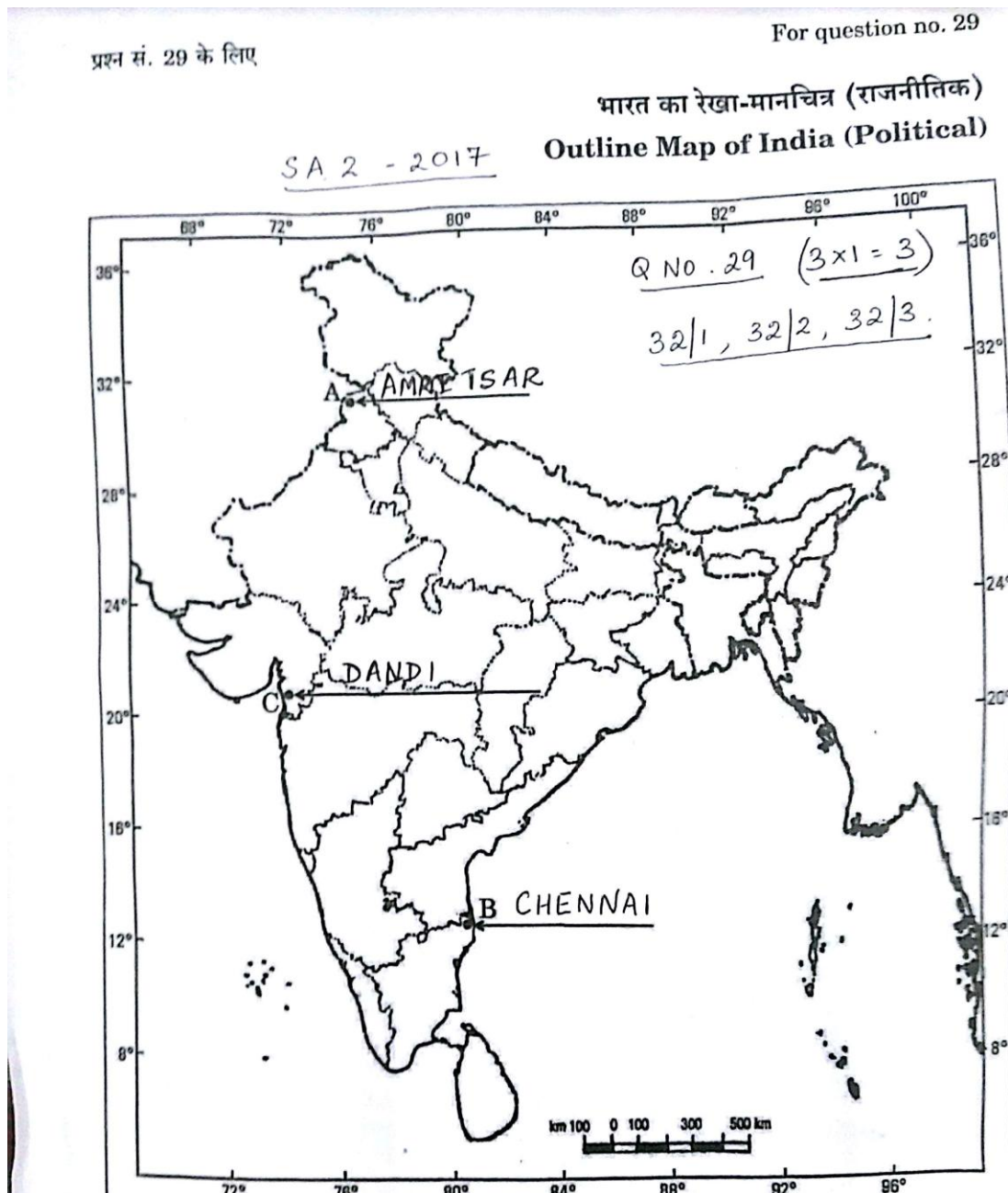
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22	<p>Following methods were adopted by Gandhiji to eliminate untouchability :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Mahatma Gandhi declared that swaraj would not come for a hundred years if untouchability was not eliminated. ii. He called the ‘untouchables’ harijan or the children of God. iii. He organized satyagraha to secure their entry into temples and access to public well , tanks roads and schools. iv. He himself cleaned toilets to dignify the work of bhangi , the sweepers. v. He persuaded upper castes to change their heart and give up ‘the sin of untouchability’. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any five measures to be explained.)</p>	H-67,68	5x1=5
23	<p>Five factors effecting the location of industries in India :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Availability of raw materials. ii. Skilled labour. iii. Abundant power supply. iv. Availability of market. v. Capital – It required for purchase of land , machine and payments for labours and other requirements for the industry. vi. Water facility. 		

	<p>vii. Transport.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any five points to be examined.)</p>	G-66	5x1=5
24	<p>Positive effects of Globalisation :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Globalisation has brought greater competition among producers – both local and foreign producers has been of advantage to consumers particularly the well-off sections in the urban areas. There is greater choice before consumers. They enjoy improve quality at lower prices. People today, enjoy much higher standards of living. Local companies supplying raw material have prospered. The top Indian companies have been able to benefit from increased competition. Some Indian companies have gained from successful collaboration with foreign companies. MNCs have increased their investments in India over the past 20 years, especially in cell phones, automobiles, electronics, soft drinks etc. Many Indian companies have emerged as Multi Nationals themselves. Example- Tata Motors, Infosys, Ranbaxy, Asian Paints etc. Globalisation has created opportunities for new jobs. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any five points to be analyzed)</p>	E-66,67	5x1=5
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26	<p>Party system is not something any country can choose :</p> <p>i. It evolves over a long time, depending on the nature of society.</p> <p>ii. It depends on social and regional divisions .</p> <p>iii. It depends on history of politics and its system of elections.</p> <p>iv. These cannot be changed very quickly.</p> <p>v. Each country develops a party system that is conditioned by its special circumstances.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be analysed.)</p>	DP Pg:90	5x1=5

27	<p>Role of chemical industries in the Indian Economy :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. It contributes approximately 3 % of the GDP. ii. It is the 3rd largest in Asia and occupies the 12th place in the world. iii. It comprises both large and small scale manufacturing units. iv. Rapid growth has been recorded in both inorganic and organic sector. v. Organic chemicals include petrochemicals which are used for manufacturing of synthetic fibers, rubber, plastics, and dye stuffs. vi. Inorganic chemicals include sulphuric acid, fertilizers, synthetic fibers, plastics, adhesives, paints etc. vii. The chemical industry is its own largest consumer. viii. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	G-75	5x1=5
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29	<p>See the attached filled Map.</p> <p>For the Visually Impaired Candidates only:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 29.1 - Amritsar 29.2 - Bihar 29.3 – Dandi 		3x1=3

30	<p>See the attached filled Map.</p> <p>For the Visually Impaired Candidates only:</p> <p>30.1 - Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>30.2 - Tamil Nadu</p> <p>30.3 – Chhattisgarh</p>		3x1=3
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भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)

SA-2 - 2017

