

Secondary School Exam. (March, 2016)

Social Science (Summative Assessment 2)

Marking Scheme (Delhi Region) 32/1/3

Q.NO.	EXPECTED ANSWER/VALUE POINT	PAGE NO.	MARKS
1	Aim of revolutionaries of Europe: To oppose monarchical forms of government. OR Bases of colonial economy in Vietnam: (i) Rice cultivation (ii) Rubber Plantation	13 (H) 49(H)	1
2	Occurrence of minerals in sedimentary rocks: In sedimentary rocks a number of minerals occur in beds or layers. They have been formed as a result of deposition, accumulation and concentration in horizontal strata.	51(G)	1
3	The organisation which led the protest against water privatization in Bolivia: FEDECOR	62 (PS)	1
4	Difference between investment and foreign investment: The money that is spend to buy assets (land, building, machines and other equipment) is called investment, while the investment made by the MNCs is called foreign Investment.	57 (E)	1
5	The logo: ISI/ Indian Standard Institutions	85 (E)	1
6	Difference between issue specific and generic movements: Issue specific movements seek to achieve a single objective within a limited time frame, while generic movements seek to achieve a broad goal in the long term.	65 (PS)	1
7	The political party that has national level political organization but not recognized as the National Party: Samajwadi Party/ Samata Party/ Rashtriya Janta Dal • Any one to be mentioned	81 (PS)	1
8	Comparison of formal sector loans with informal: Most of the informal lenders charge a much higher interest on loans than the formal sector loans.	49 (E)	1
9	The textile industry is self-reliant and complete in value chain: (i) It contributes significantly to industrial production (14%). (ii) Employment generation (35 million persons directly- the second largest after agriculture). (iii) Foreign exchange earnings (about 24.6%). (iv) It contributes 4 per cent towards GDP. (v) Any other relevant point. • With the help of any three points the statement to be justified.	67 (G)	3X1=3

10	<p>National Political Party have units in the various states, they follow the same policies, programmes and strategy that is decided at the national level. (1)</p> <p>Conditions required:</p> <p>(i) A party that secures at least 6% of the total votes in general elections of Lok Sabha or assembly elections in four states.</p> <p>(ii) Wins at least 4 seats in Lok Sabha. (2)</p>	79 (PS)	1+2 =3
11	<p>Sectional interest groups:</p> <p>The groups that seek to promote the interests of a particular section or a group of a society is called sectional interest groups. (1)</p> <p>Functioning:</p> <p>(i) They perform a meaningful role in countering the undue influence of other groups.</p> <p>(ii) They create awareness about the needs and concerns of their own society.</p> <p>(iii) Their principal concern is the betterment and well-being of their members not society in general.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any two points to be described. (2X1=2) 	64(PS)	1+2=3
12	<p>The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged because:</p> <p>(i) 85% of loans taken by the poor households in the urban areas are from informal sources.</p> <p>(ii) Informal lenders charge very high interest on their loans.</p> <p>(iii) They try to charge more and more interest on their loans.</p> <p>(iv) There are no boundaries and restrictions.</p> <p>(v) Higher cost of borrowing means a larger part of the earnings of the borrowers is used to repay the loan.</p> <p>(vi) In certain cases, the high interest rate for borrowing can mean that the amount to be repaid is greater than the income of the borrower.</p> <p>(vii) This could lead to increasing debt and debt trap, therefore the credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any three points to be argued. 	49 (E)	3X1=3
13	<p>Importance of efficient means of transport for the development is to be explained by the candidate in their own words.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since it is a value based question, candidates' view reflecting the development due to the transport may be given due consideration. 		3
14	<p>The female figures as an allegory of the nation:</p> <p>Artists found a way out to represent a country in the form of a person. Then nations were portrayed as female figures. The female figure was chosen to personify the nation did not stand for any particular woman in real life. It gave the abstract idea of the nation a concrete form. Thus, the female figure became an allegory of the nation.</p> <p>During the French Revolution artists used the formal allegory to portray idea such as Liberty, Justice and the Republic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be assessed as a whole 	23 (H)	3

OR

The Nationalism emerged in Vietnam:

The colonization of Vietnam by French brought the people of the country into conflict with the colonisers in all areas of life. Vietnamese began reflecting on the nature of the loss. Nationalist resistance developed out of this reflection. Teachers, students fought against the colonial government's efforts. Many religious movements were hostile to the western presence. Development in China also inspired Vietnamese nationalists. Vietnamese students organized in association for the restoration of the anti-French independence movement changed.

- To be assessed as a whole

30 (H)

3

15 Mahatma Gandhiji designed the "Swaraj Flag" by 1921. (1)

Features:

- (i) It had tricolours- Red, Green and White
- (ii) It had a spinning wheel in the center.
- (iii) It represents the Gandhian idea of self- help.
- (iv) It had become a symbol of defiance

- Any two points to be explained.

(2X1=2)

72 (H)

1+2=3

16 The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non Cooperation Movement:

Non Cooperation Movement:

- (i) The people were asked not to cooperate with the government.
- (ii) Foreign goods were boycotted.
- (iii) Liquor shops were picketed.
- (iv) Foreign cloth burnt in huge.
- (v) In many places merchants and traders refused to trade on foreign goods or finance foreign traders.
- (vi) Students left the government owned schools and college.
- (vii) Lawyers gave up legal practices.

Civil Disobedience Movement:

- (i) People were asked to break colonial laws.
- (ii) The countrymen broke the salt law.
- (iii) Peasants refused to pay revenue and chaukidari tax.
- (iv) Village officials resigned from their jobs.
- (v) Forest people violated forest rules and laws.

- Any three points of difference to be mentioned

58,64 (H)

**3 X 1 =
3**

17 State parties seeking National level coalition:

Before general election of 2014, in three general elections no one national party was able to secure on its own a majority in Lok Sabha. With the result the national parties were compelled to form alliances with state or regional parties. Since 1996, nearly every one of the state parties has got an opportunity to be a part of one or the other national level coalition government. This has contributed to the strengthening of federalism and democracy.

- To be assessed as a whole.

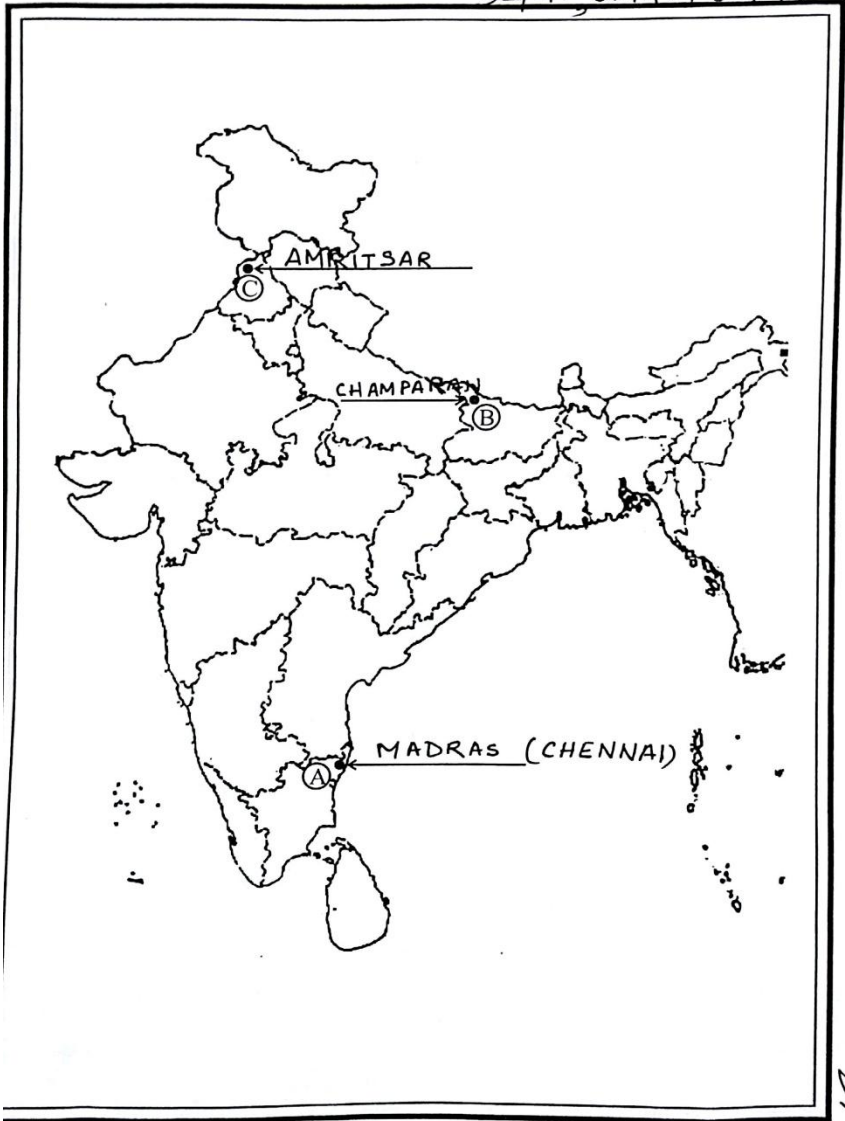
**91,92
(PS)**

3

18	<p>Consumer awareness to avoid exploitation:</p> <p>Consumer awareness is essential to avoid exploitation in the market place. Market do not work in a fair manner. Exploitation happen in various ways. Therefore, awareness is essential. Certain details are given on the packing. When we buy medicines, on the packets details are marked. Rules have been made so that the manufacturer displays the information. Consumers can complain and ask for compensation or replacement of the product, if proves to be defective in any manner.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be assessed as a whole. 	55 (E)	3
19	<p>Globalisation and competition among producers, an advantage to consumers:</p> <p>(i) Globalisation and greater competition among producers, both local and foreign producers have been of advantage to consumers.</p> <p>(ii) There is a greater choice before consumers</p> <p>(iii) They enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products.</p> <p>(iv) They enjoy much higher standards of living that was possible earlier.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any three points to be justified. 	66 (E)	3X1=3
20	<p>Classification of the industries on the basis of capital investment:</p> <p>(i) Small Scale industry</p> <p>(ii) Large Scale industry ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}=1$)</p> <p>Difference:</p> <p>If the investment is more than one crore on any industry is considered as a large scale industry for example Iron and Steel Industry/ Cement Industry (any other relevant example). While the investment is less than one crore on an industry is considered as a small scale industry eg. Plastic industry, toy industry (any other relevant example). (2)</p>	67 (G)	1+2=3
21	<p>Credit may be helpful if provided timely and with planning:</p> <p>A large number of transactions in our day-to-day activities involve credit in some form or the other. It also helps to be improved the economy of the country. Take the example of Salim, a farmer, a businessman etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be assessed as a whole with examples. 	43 (E)	5
22	<p>Role of cultural processes in making of nationalism in India:</p> <p>(i) The sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles.</p> <p>(ii) There were also a variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured peoples' imagination.</p> <p>(iii) History, fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols played a part in the making of nationalism.</p> <p>(iv) The identity of the nation is most often symbolised in a figure or an image.</p> <p>(v) This helped to create an image with which people can identify the nation.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any five points to be explained 	70(H)	5X1=5
23	<p>Trade: The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is referred to as trade. (1)</p>		

	Importance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) International trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity. (ii) It is considered the economic barometer for a country. (iii) As the resources are space bound, no country can survive without international trade. (iv) Countries have trade relations with the major trading blocks. (v) Exchange of commodities and goods have been superseded by the exchange of information and knowledge. (vi) Any other relevant point. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any four points to be explained. (1X4=4) 	90,91 (G)	1+4=5
24	Globalisation is the process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries. (1) Role of MNC's: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) By more flow of manpower (ii) Investment (iii) Technology (iv) Goods (v) Services (vi) Latest education (vii) Any other relevant point. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any four points to be described. (1X4=4) 	62 (E)	1+4=5
25	Democracy is a better form of government from any other form of government: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Democracy promotes equality among citizens (ii) Enhances the dignity of the individual (iii) Improves the quality of decision making (iv) Provides method to resolve conflicts (v) Allows room to correct mistakes (vi) Accountable, responsive and legitimate government. (vii) Reduction of inequality and poverty. (viii) Accommodation of social diversity. (ix) Any other relevant point. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any five points to be analyzed 	90 (PS)	5X1=5
26	Role of manufacturing industries in the economic development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Manufacturing sector is considered as the backbone of development. (ii) All round development depends on Industries. (iii) Industries help in modernising agriculture. (iv) Reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs. (v) Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from the country. (vi) It was aimed at bringing down regional disparities (i) Expansion of manufactured goods. 		5X1=5

	<p>(viii) Trade and commerce brings in much needed foreign exchange.</p> <p>(ix) India's prosperity lies in increasing and diversity of its manufacturing industries as quickly as possible.</p> <p>(x) Any other relevant point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any five points to be argued. 	65 (G)	
27	<p>Influence of pressure groups and movements on politics:</p> <p>(i) Pressure groups and movements try to gain public support and sympathy for their goal.</p> <p>(ii) They carry out information campaigns, organize meetings and file petitions.</p> <p>(iii) They also try to influence media to give more attention to their issues.</p> <p>(iv) They often organize protest activity like strike etc.</p> <p>(v) Worker's organization employees, association and most of the movement groups force the government to consider their demands.</p> <p>(vi) Business groups often employ professional lobbyists.</p> <p>(vii) Some pressure groups formed and led by the leaders of political Parties.</p> <p>(viii) Some political parties grow out of movements.</p> <p>(ix) Any other relevant point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any five points to be explained. 	66,67 (PS)	5X1=5
28	<p>Measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries for collective identity:</p> <p>(i) The ideas of LA PATRIE and LECITOYEN emphasized.</p> <p>(ii) A new French flag , the tricolor was chosen.</p> <p>(iii) The Estate General was elected by the active citizens.</p> <p>(iv) The elected body of citizen renamed as National Assembly.</p> <p>(v) New hymns were composed.</p> <p>(vi) Oaths were taken.</p> <p>(vii) Martyrs commemorated.</p> <p>(viii) A centralized administrative system was implemented.</p> <p>(ix) Formulated uniform laws.</p> <p>(x) A uniform system of weights and measures were adopted.</p> <p>(xi) French became the common language of the nation.</p> <p>(xii) Any other relevant point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any five measures to be analysed. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>OR</u></p> <p>US entry into the war in Vietnam marked a new phase:</p> <p>(i) From 1965-1972 many (over 403100) US personnel served in Vietnam (7484 were women).</p> <p>(ii) Many (about 47244) died in the battle and a large number of people (303704) were wounded.</p> <p>(iii) Out of the wounded, 23014 were listed 100% disabled.</p> <p>(iv) This phase of struggle with the US troops arrived equipped with heavy weapons and tanks and most powerful bombs.</p>	105(H)	5X1=5

	<p>(v) Destroyed many villages and decimated jungles.</p> <p>(vi) Civilians died in large numbers.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any five points to be explained. 	45,46(H)	5X1=5
29	<p>See filled map for the answers</p> <p>For the visually impaired candidates:</p> <p>(29.1)- Madras/Chennai</p> <p>(29.2)- Bihar</p> <p>(29.3)- Amritsar</p>		3X1=3
	<p>DELHI REGION</p> <p>MAP for Q. No. 29</p> <p>32/111, 32/112, 32/113</p>  <p>13</p> <p>1/1/1</p> <p><i>[Handwritten signatures and marks at the bottom of the map area]</i></p>		

30 See filled map for the answers

For the visually impaired candidates:

(30.1)- Gujarat

(30.2)- West Bengal

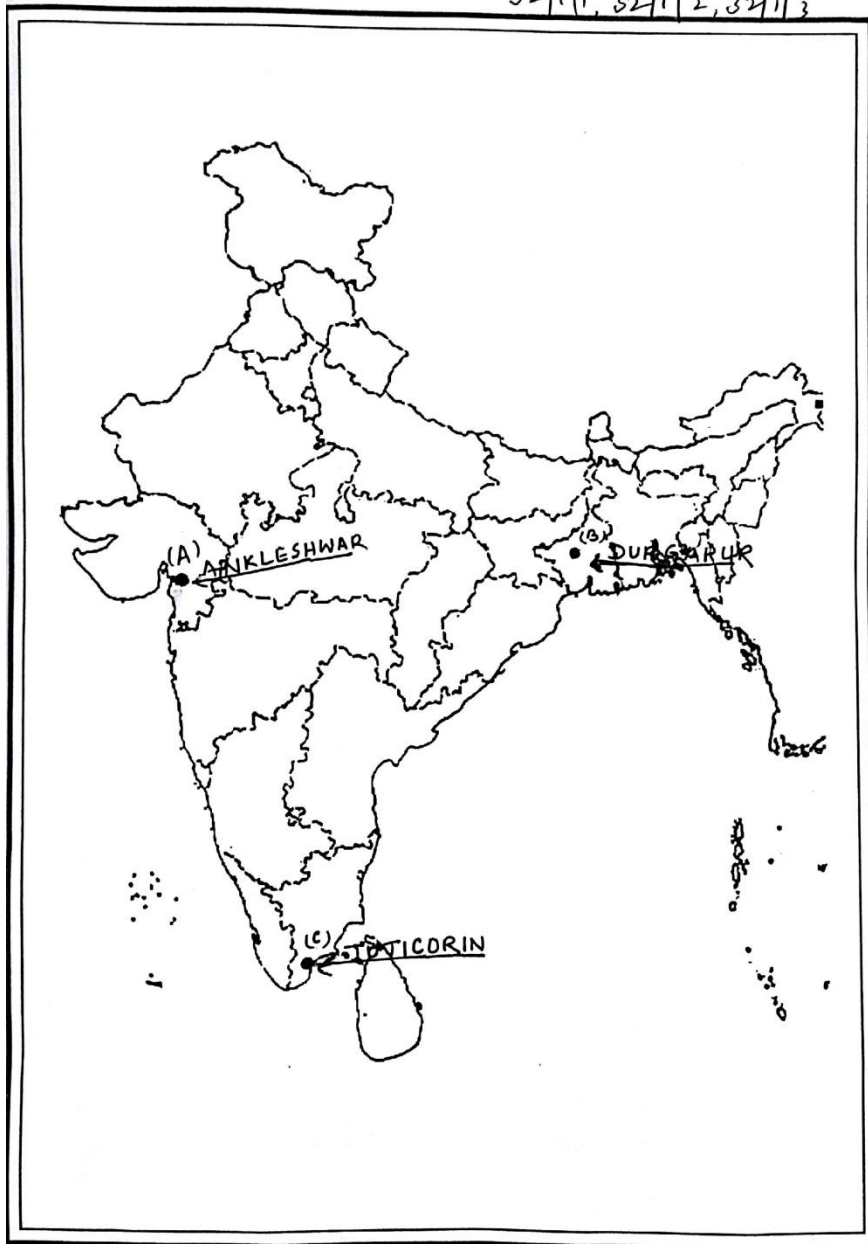
(30.3)- Tuticorin

3X1=3

DELHI REGION

MAP for Q. No. 30

32/1/1, 32/1/2, 32/1/3



32/1/1

15

Handwritten signatures and marks:
Vishwas
Lipase
Munni