

MARKING SCHEME

SOCIAL SCIENCE VOCATIONAL (JSR/NSFQ)

SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION MARCH 2016

SERIES JSR/NSFQ (532/2)

Q.NO	EXPECTED ANSWERS/ VALUE POINTS	PAGE	MARKS
1	The Indian Parliament enacted the Consumer Protection Act in 1986 for the protection of the consumers in market place	E - 78	1
2	The right which enables the consumers to get compensation for the damage is Right to seek Redressal	E – 82	1
3	When we purchase an electric appliance from the market, the logo which we like to see to be sure of quality is - ISI	E – 85	1
4	The difference between a pressure group and a political party are - i. Pressure groups do not seek power but political parties do ii. Pressure groups do not contest election but parties do iii. Any other relevant point Any one	DP - 63	1
5	The slogan with which Simon Commission was greeted in 1928 in India was : “Go Back Simon”	H - 62	1
6	Name of National political parties are - i. Indian National Congress ii. Bharatiya Janta Party iii. Communist party of India iv. Communist party of India (M) v. Bahujan Samaj Party vi. Nationalist Congress Party		$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

	(Any Two)	DP - 80	
7	Minerals are important for us as they are indispensable part of our lives.	G – 50	1
8	<p>Two common features of democratic politics are -</p> <p>i. They have formal constitution</p> <p>ii. They hold elections</p> <p>iii. They guarantee rights of the citizens</p> <p>iv. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any two)</p>	DP - 90	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
9	<p>The idea of Satyagraha emphasized the power of truth and the need to search for truth. It suggested if cause is true, if struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor. Without seeking vengeance or being aggressive, a satyagrahi could win the battle through non-violence. This could be done by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor. By this struggle, truth was bound to be ultimately triumph.</p> <p>(Assess as a whole)</p>	H - 55	3
10	<p>Three features of Napoleonic Code (Civil Code of 1804)</p> <p>i. It did away with all privileges based on birth</p> <p>ii. Established equality before the law</p> <p>iii. Secured the right to property</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Three features of Ho-Chi-Minh Trail</p> <p>i. The trail was an immense network of footpaths and roads.</p> <p>ii. The trail was used to transport men and material from the north to the south.</p> <p>iii. The trail had the support bases and hospital along the way.</p> <p>iv. Most of the trail was outside Vietnam.</p> <p>(any three features to be explained)</p>	<p>H - 06</p> <p>H - 47</p>	3*1=3

11	<p>Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Every class within Indian Society could identify with the salt. Salt was something consumed by rich and the poor alike. It was the powerful symbol to unite the people. It was the most essential item of the food. Tax on salt and government monopoly over its production revealed the most oppressive face of the British Rule. Any other relevant point <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	H - 63	3*1=3
12	<p>Three measures through which every citizen can help to conserve energy resources are –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use of renewable energy should be increased Public Transport can be used instead of individual vehicles Power saving devices like LCD and LED bulbs can be used Switch off the fans and electrical equipments when not in use because “Energy Saved is Energy Produced” <p>(Any three features to be explained)</p>	G - 63	3*1=3
13	<p>Factors responsible for concentration of jute mills in Hugli-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Proximity of the jute producing area Inexpensive water transport supported by a good network of railways, roadways and waterways to facilitate movement of raw materials Abundant water for processing raw jute Cheap labour from West Bengal and adjoining states Any other relevant point <p>(Explain any three points)</p>	G - 70	3*1=3
14	<p>Three challenges to political parties in India –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of Internal Democracy Dynastic succession Growing role of money and muscle power No meaningful choice is available 	DP – 83, 84	3*1=3

	(any three points to be analysed)		
15	<p>Merits of Roadways</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Easy to build and maintain ii. Construction cost is lower than any other mode iii. Roads can cross comparatively more dissected and undulating topography iv. Useful for transportation of few persons or relatively smaller amount of goods. v. Roads can negotiate higher gradients of rough areas vi. Any other merit of roadways <p>(any three features to be explained)</p>	G - 82	3*1=3
16	<p>“In actual life, democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities” -</p> <p>Following arguments to be forwarded to support the statement –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Economic inequality can be seen in our own country even after seventy years of independence, same in the case of Bangladesh and Pakistan. Democratically elected government are not very clear to address the question of poverty ii. A small number of ultra rich enjoy highly disproportionate share in the total income of the country. iii. Those at the bottom have very little to depend upon. They face hardship to meet both ends. iv. The inability of democracy to achieve higher economic development worries us. v. The difference in the rates of economic development between less developed countries worries us. <p>Candidates are expected to give their own arguments and marks should be given for logical arguments.</p> <p>(Any three points)</p>	DP – 93	3*1=3
17	Three major components of political party-		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The leaders ii. The active members iii. The followers <p>(To be described)</p>	DP - 73	3*1=3
18	<p>The main source of income of banks -</p> <p>Banks mediate between those who have surplus funds and those who are in need of these funds. Banks charge a higher rate of interest on loans than what they offer on deposits. The difference between these two is the main source of income of banks.</p> <p>(Assess as a whole)</p>	E - 42	3*1=3
19	<p>Importance of Self- Help groups-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. SHGs help borrowers to overcome the problems of lack of collateral ii. Poor people can get timely loan at reasonable rate of interest iii. It helps women to become self reliant iv. Even banks help when organized in SHGs v. Any other importance to be assessed <p>(any three features to be explained)</p>	E - 51	3*1=3
20	<p>Consumers are exploited in the market place in following ways-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Weigh less than what they should ii. Traders add charges that were not mentioned before iii. Traders sell adulterated or defective goods iv. False information is passed through the media and other sources to attract consumers v. Any other relevant points <p>(any three points to be explained)</p>	E - 76, 77	3*1=3
21	Unification process in Germany –		

	<p>i. Prussia took the leadership of the movement of National unification</p> <p>ii. Its Chief Minister Otto Van Bismarck, the architect of this process carried out with the help of Prussian army and Bureaucracy</p> <p>iii. Three wars waged over seven years and ended in Prussian victory which completed the unification of Germany</p> <p>iv. National feelings spread in middle class Germans who tried to unite all the regions.</p> <p>v. In January 1871, the Prussian King William I was proclaimed the German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The role of women in the anti imperialists movement in Vietnam -</p> <p>i. One of the most venerated was Trien – Au. She went into jungle, organized a large army and resisted Chinese rule.</p> <p>ii. Women were not only warriors but also as workers</p> <p>iii. Many women responded and joined the resistance movement</p> <p>iv. Ho-Chi-Minh trail was managed by women</p> <p>v. 1.5 million women were in regular army</p> <p>vi. They built six airports, neutralized tens of thousands of bombs, transported tens of thousands of kilograms of cargo, weapons and food and shut down 15 planes.</p> <p>(any five points to be explained)</p>	H – 19	5*1=5
		H – 49, 50	5*1=5
22	<p>The sense of collective belonging came to Indians during the National Movement –</p> <p>i. Through the experience of united struggle.</p> <p>ii. Through a variety of cultural process.</p> <p>iii. Through the visual image of Bharat Mata.</p>		

	iv. Through a movement to revive Indian Folklore, Folktales sung by people. v. Through a movement to revive folk traditions, paintings, myths and nursery rhymes. vi. Through a common national flag vii. By reinterpretation of history viii. Any other point (To be assessed as a whole)	H - 70 – 72	5*1=5
23	“Manufacturing sector is considered as the backbone of development” - i. It helps in modernizing agriculture ii. Industrial development is a pre condition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country iii. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce which helps to earn foreign exchange iv. Raw material is converted into a variety of finished goods v. Manufacturing industries help to rise the living standard of people vi. Any other relevant point. (to be assessed as a whole with examples)	G – 65	5*1=5
24	The meaning of International Trade – The exchange of goods among people, state and countries is referred as trade. The market is the place where such exchanges take place. The trade between two countries is called the international trade. Importance of International Trade- i. The advancement of International Trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity ii. It is considered as the economic barometer of a country. iii. No country can survive without international trade. iv. Export and import are the components of International trade.	G - 90-91	2+3=5

	<p>v. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(To be explained)</p>		
25	<p>Impact of Globalization –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Greater competition among producers has been of advantage to consumers specially the well off sections in the urban areas. ii. Give greater choice to consumers iii. Promotes higher standards of living than before iv. MNCs have increased their investment in India v. Top Indian companies have been able to benefit from the increased competition. They have invested in newer technology and production method and raised their production standard. vi. Many Indian companies emerged as MNCs vii. New opportunities have been created for jobs viii. For a large number of small producers and workers, globalization has posed major challenges ix. Any other relevant point <p>(assess any five)</p>	E -66, 67	5*1=5
26	<p>Informal sources of loans in India –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Money lenders ii. Traders iii. Employers iv. Relatives and friends v. Landlords vi. Others <p>(describe any five points)</p>	E - 48	5*1=5
27	<p>A challenge is a difficulty that carries within it an opportunity for progress. Different challenges that different democratic countries are facing –</p>		

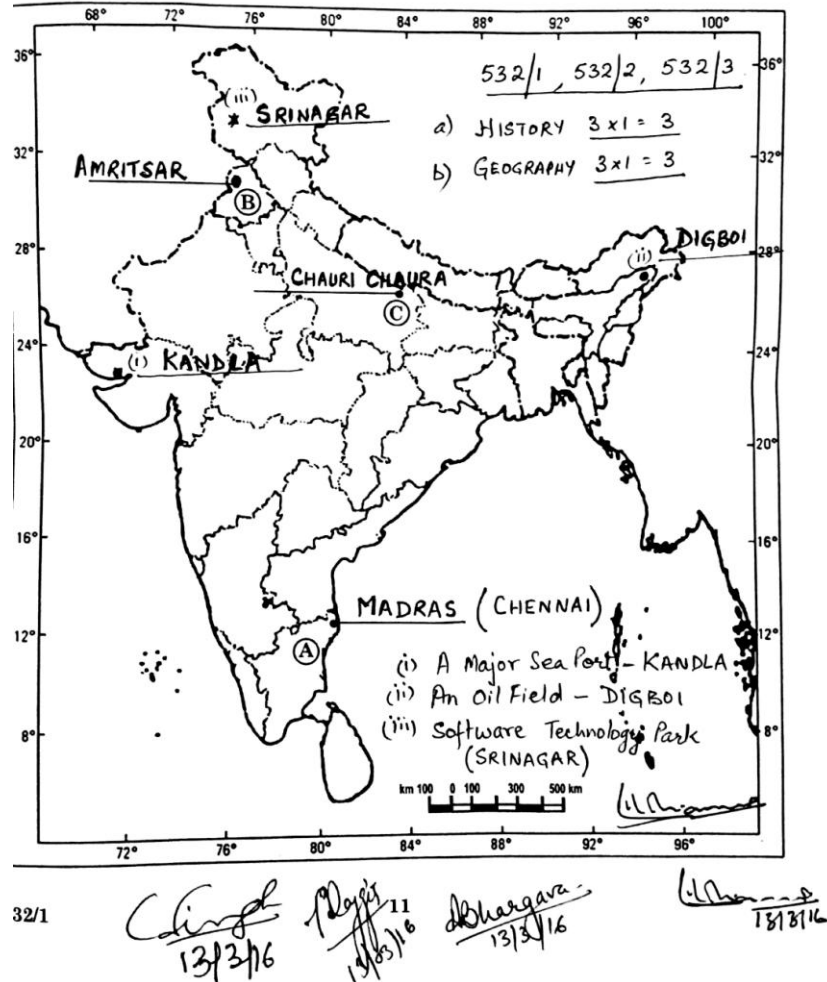
	<p>i. Challenge of expansion</p> <p>ii. Challenge of Deepening of Democracy</p> <p>iii. Foundational challenge</p> <p>(any two challenges to be explained)</p>	DP – 102	1+2+2
28	<p>Bharatiya Janta Party was founded in 1980.</p> <p>Its policies and programmes –</p> <p>i. Wants to build a strong and modern India by drawing inspiration from India's ancient culture and values</p> <p>ii. Cultural nationalism is an important element of Bharatiya Janata Party's ideology</p> <p>iii. Wants full integration of Jammu & Kashmir with India</p> <p>iv. Wants a uniform civil code</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Describe any four points)</p>	DP - 80	1+4=5
29	<p>Map attached 29a, 29b-</p> <p>For visually impaired candidates</p> <p>(29.1) Madras (Chennai)</p> <p>(29.2) Amritsar</p> <p>(29.3) Chauri Chaura</p> <p>(29.4) Ajmer/ Beawar</p> <p>(29.5) Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>(29.6) Gujarat</p>		<p>3*1</p> <p>3*1</p>

प्र.सं. 29 के लिए

For question no. 29

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)

Political Map of India



For visually impaired candidates

(29.1) Madras (Chennai)

(29.2) Amritsar

(29.3) Chauri Chaura

(29.4) Ajmer/ Beawar

(29.5) Uttar Pradesh

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