

MARKING SCHEME

SOCIAL SCIENCE VOCATIONAL (JSR/NSFQ)

SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION MARCH 2016

SERIES JSR/NSFQ (532/3)

Q.NO	EXPECTED ANSWERS/ VALUE POINTS	PAGE	MARKS
1	<p>Two common features of democratic politics are -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. They have formal constitution ii. They hold elections iii. They guarantee rights of the citizens <p>Any two</p>	DP - 90	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
2	<p>The difference between a pressure group and a political party are -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Any one</p>	DP - 63	1
3	<p>Name of two National political parties are -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Indian National Congress ii. Bharatiya Janta Party iii. Communist party of India iv. Communist party of India (M) v. Bahujan Samaj Party vi. Nationalist Congress Party 		

	(Any Two)	DP - 80	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
4	The slogan with which Simon Commission was greeted in 1928 in India was : “Go Back Simon”	H - 62	1
5	Minerals are important for us as they are indispensable part of our lives.	G – 50	1
6	The right which enables the consumers to get compensation for the damage is Right to seek Redressal	E – 82	1
7	The Indian Parliament enacted the Consumer Protection Act in 1986 for the protection of the consumers in market place	E - 78	1
8	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
9	Effects of Non-Cooperation Movement – i. Foreign goods were boycotted ii. Import of foreign goods halved between 1921-22 iii. In many places traders and merchants refused to trade in foreign goods, so the production of Indian textile mills went up. iv. Any other relevant point (Any three points to be explained)	H - 58	3*1=3
10	Three features of Napoleonic Code (Civil Code of 1804) i. It did away with all privileges based on birth ii. Established equality before the law iii. Secured the right to property OR Three features of Ho-Chi-Minh Trail i. The trail was an immense network of footpaths and roads ii. The trail was used to transport men and material from the north to the south. iii. The trail had the support bases and deposits along the way iv. Most of the trail was outside Vietnam.	H - 06	

	(any three features to be explained)	H - 47	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 	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>Classification of Industry on the basis of weight of raw material and finished goods –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Heavy industry Light industry <p>Example</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Iron and Steel, Cement (Any other) Electronics, cosmetic, plastic etc. (One example each) 	G - 67	2+1=3
14	<p>Merits of Roadways</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Easy to build and maintain Construction cost is lower than any other mode Roads can cross comparatively more dissected and undulating topography Useful for transportation of few persons or relatively smaller amount of goods. 		

	<p>v. Roads can negotiate higher gradients of rough areas</p> <p>vi. Any other merit of roadways</p> <p>(any three features to be explained)</p>	G - 82	3*1=3
15	<p>“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>	DP – 93	5*1=5
16	<p>Need of political parties –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Elected representatives will be accountable to work in the locality ii. The rise of political parties is directly related to the emergence of representative democracy iii. To contest elections iv. Form and run elections v. Play a decisive role in law and policy formation vi. To provide a strong opposition vii. Any other relevant point <p>(Explain any three points)</p>	D-74	3*1=3

17	<p>Three challenges to political parties in India –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Lack of Internal Democracy ii. Dynastic succession iii. Growing role of money and muscle power iv. No meaningful choice is available <p>(any three points to be analysed)</p>	DP – 83, 84	3*1=3
18	<p>The Loan activities of Bank –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Banks accept deposits from the public ii. Banks keep a small portion of deposits in cash with them. iii. Banks use the major portion of the deposits to extend loans. iv. The banks give loan to the needy and charge higher rate of interest than the rent paid for deposits which is their income. <p>(Any three points to be explained)</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	<p>Impact of Globalization –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Greater competition among producers has been of advantage to consumers specially the well off sections in the urban areas. Give greater choice to consumers Promotes higher standards of living than before MNCs have increased their investment in India 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. Many Indian companies emerged as MNCs New opportunities have been created for jobs For a large number of small producers and workers, globalization has posed major challenges Any other relevant point <p>(assess any five)</p>	E -66, 67	5*1=5
22	<p>Informal sources of loans –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Money lenders Traders Employers Relatives and friends Landlords Others <p>(describe any five points)</p>	E - 48	5*1=5
23	<p>Unification process in Germany –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Prussia took the leadership of the movement of National unification Its Chief Minister Otto Van Bismarck, the architect of this process carried out with the help of Prussian army and Bureaucracy 		

	<p>iii. Three wars waged over seven years and ended in Prussian victory which completed the unification of Germany</p> <p>iv. National feelings spread in middle class Germans who tried to unite all the regions.</p> <p>v. In January 1871, the Prussian King William I was proclaimed the German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The role of women in the anti-imperialists movement in Vietnam -</p> <p>i. One of the most venerated was Trien – Au. She went into jungle, organized a large army and resisted Chinese rule.</p> <p>ii. Women were not only warriors but also as workers</p> <p>iii. Many women responded and joined the resistance movement</p> <p>iv. Ho-Chi-Minh trail was managed by women</p> <p>v. 1.5 million women were in regular army</p> <p>vi. They built six airports, neutralized tens of thousands of bombs, transported tens of thousands of kilograms of Cargo, weapons and food and shot down 15 planes.</p> <p>(any five points to be explained)</p>	<p>H – 19</p> <p>5*1=5</p> <p>H – 49, 50</p> <p>5*1=5</p>	
24	<p>Non-cooperation movement spread to the countryside –</p> <p>i. It drew into its fold the struggle of peasants and tribal which were developing in different parts of India.</p> <p>ii. In Awadh, peasants were led by Baba Ram Chandra, a Sanyasi, movement here was against Talukdars.</p> <p>iii. In June 1920, Jawaharlal Nehru also tried to understand their grievances. He also organized oudh Kisan Sabha to raise the voice of the peasants of that area.</p> <p>iv. Gandhiji declared that peasants should not pay any tax.</p> <p>v. Similar in the Gudern hills of Andhra Pradesh, a militant – guerrilla movement spread. These people revolted against Begar. Allure Sita Ram Raju was the local leader who praised Mahatma Gandhi. Raju persuaded people to join Non Cooperation Movement, to wear khaki</p>	<p>H - 58-60</p> <p>5*1=5</p>	

	<p>and also to give up drinking.</p> <p>In this way, Non Cooperation Movement spread to countryside.</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p>		
25	<p>Manufacturing sector is considered as the backbone of development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 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. <p>(to be assessed as a whole with examples)</p>	G – 65	5*1=5
26	<p>India has one of the largest Telecom network in Asia –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. All the urban cities and 2/3rd of the villages in India have been connected with STD ii. 24 hours STD facility is available in all the villages connected with this facility iii. It has been made possible by integrating the development in space technology iv. There is uniform rate of STD facility v. Radio, television, newspapers, magazines, books and films also add to the communication network. vi. Indian postal network is largest in the world. No countries in Asia has such a large network of communication. <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	G - 90	5*1=5
27	<p>A challenge is a difficulty that carries within it an opportunity for progress. Two different challenges that different democratic countries are facing are –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Challenge of expansion 	DP – 102	1+2+2

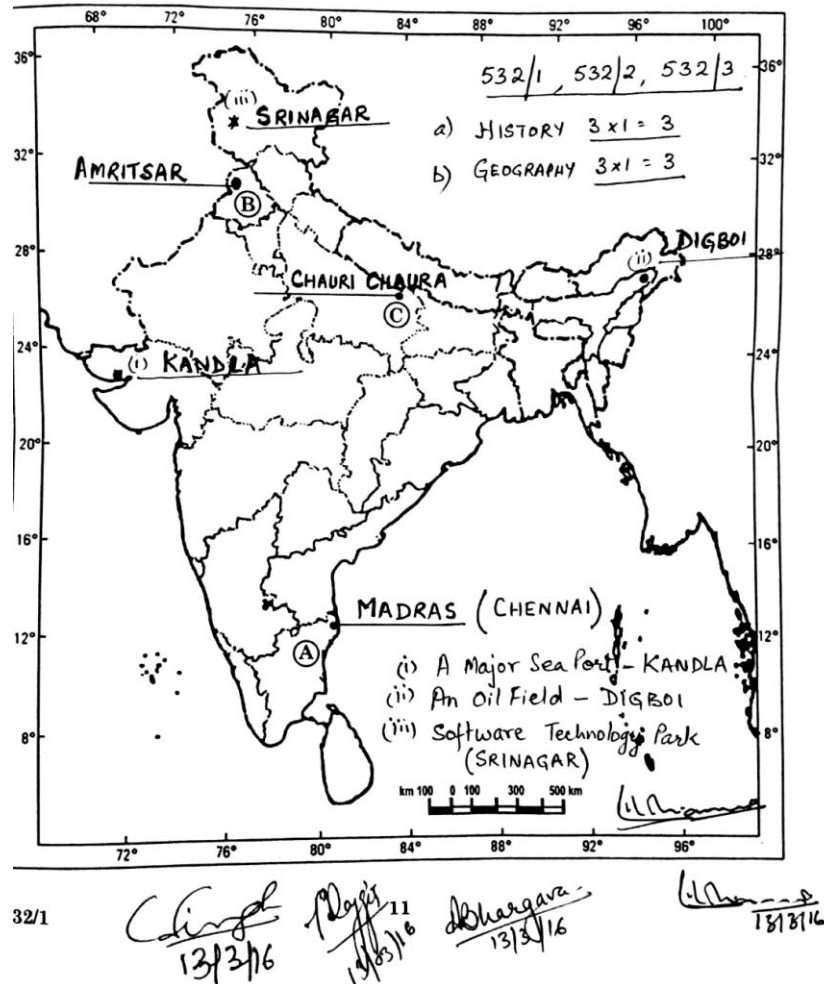
	<p>ii. Challenge of Deepening of Democracy</p> <p>iii. Foundational challenge</p> <p>(any two challenges to be explained)</p>		
28	<p>Meaning of Political Party-</p> <p>A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the Government.</p> <p>Challenges faced by Political Parties are-</p> <p>i. Lack of internal democracy</p> <p>ii. Dynastic succession</p> <p>iii. Growing role of money and muscle power</p> <p>iv. Parties do not offer any meaningful choice</p> <p>(Explain the points)</p>	DP – 72, 83, 84	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

(29.6) Gujarat