MARKING SCHEME SOCIAL SCIENCE (DELHI)

SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION MARCH 2015 CODE NO. 32/1/3

Q.NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/ VALUE POINTS	Page No.	MARKS
1	Role of FEDECOR:		
	The protest against water privatization in Bolivia was led by FEDECOR and it made the government concede to all the demands of the protesters.	Pg-62(D.P.)	1
2	The major objective of super highways is to reduce the time and distance between the mega cities of India.	Pg-82(G)	1
3	The regional parties of West Bengal are:		
	i.) Forward Bloc		
	ii.) Revolutionary Socialist Party		
	iii.) Trinamool Congress	Pg-82(D.P.)	1
	Any two	1 g-02(D.1.)	
4	The French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French Citizen.	Pg-5(H)	
	<u>OR</u>	1 g-3(11)	
	Vietnam was also linked to what has been called the maritime silk route . It brought goods, people and ideas. Other networks of trade connected it to the hinterlands.	Pg-30(H)	1
5	The Indian Government put barrier to foreign trade and foreign		
	investment after independence to protect the producers within the country from foreign competition.	Pg-64 (E)	1
6	National Consumer's Day: 24 th December	Pg-86 (E)	1
7	To purchase electrical goods :- ISI logo	Pg-85(E)	1

8	Challenge before a political party controlled by members of one family :	Pg-84(D.P.)	1
9	Challenge of dynastic succession		1
	Transformation of our markets :		
	 i.) There is a wide choice of goods and services before us in the market. The latest models of digital cameras, mobile phones and televisions made by the leading manufacturers of the world are within our reach. 		
	ii.) Every season new model of automobiles can be seen on Indian roads and the Indians are buying vehicles produced by the top companies of the world.		
	iii.) A similar explosion of brands can be seen for many other goods from shirts to televisions to processed fruit juices.		
	iv.) Any other relevant point.	D 55(E)	
	• Any three points to be explained.	Pg-55(E)	3
10	Withdrawl of Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922:		
	i.) Gandhiji felt the movement was turning violent in many places.		
	ii.) Satyagrahis needed to be properly trained.		
	iii.)Some leaders were by now tired of mass struggles.		
	iv.) They wanted to participate in elections to the provisional councils.		
	v.) Any other relevant point.		
	• Any three points to be explained.	Pg-62(H)	$3\mathbf{x}1=3$
11	Conditions in which markets do not work in a fair manner:		
	i.) When producers are few and powerful.		
	ii.) When consumers purchase in small amounts.		
	iii.)When consumers are scattered.		
	iv.) When large companies have monopoly in production of goods as they have huge wealth and can manipulate the market in various ways.		

	 v.) Passing on false information through media and other sources to attract the consumers. vi.) Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained. 	Pg-76(E)	3x1=3
12			
	Lack of internal democracy within parties – major challenges :		
	i.) Tendency in political parties towards the concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top.		
	ii.) Parties do not keep membership registers.		
	iii.)They do not hold organizational meetings.		
	iv.) They do not conduct internal elections regularly.		
	v.) Ordinary members of the party do not get sufficient information about the happening of the party.		
	vi.) Personal loyalty to the leader becomes more important.		
	vii.) Any other relevant point.		
	Any three points to be analysed.	Pg-83(D.P.)	3x1=3
13	The textile industry occupies a unique position in Indian economy, because it contributes:		
	i.) Significantly to industrial production (14 percent).		
	ii.) It generates employment (35 million persons directly).		
	iii.)Earns foreign exchange (about 24.6 percent).		
	iv.) It contributes to a larger amount towards GDP (4 percent).		
	v.) Only industry in the country which is self reliant and complete in the value chain i.e., from raw material to the highest value added products.		
	• Any three points to be argued.	Pg-67 (G)	3x1=3

14			
	Multi-party System :-		
	If several parties compete for power and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others, we call it a Multi-party system.		
	India adopted a multi party system because :-		
	i.) There is social and geographical diversity in India.		
	ii.) India is such a large country which is not easily absorbed by two or three parties.		
	iii.)The system allows a variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representation.		
	iv.) Any other relevant point.		
	• Explain any two points. $2x1=2$	Pg-77(D.P.)	1+2=3
15	Each challenge in Democracy is limited to the possibility of reforms. All the countries do not have same challenges.		
	i.) Carefully devised changes in law can help to discourage wrong political practices.		
	ii.) Democratic reforms are to be carried out by political activists, parties, movement and political conscious citizen.		
	iii.)Political participation by ordinary citizen should be there.		
	iv.) Democratic movements, citizen's organization and media should play an important role.		
	v.) Empowerment of people through laws, eg., RTI.		
	vi.) Any other relevant point.		2 1 2
	• Any three points to be explained.	Pg-108(D.P.)	3x1=3
16	The mining activity is injurious to the health of the miners and environment:-		
	i.) The dust and noxious fumes inhaled by miners make them vulnerable to pulmonary diseases.		
	ii.) The risk of collapsing mine roofs.		
	iii.) Inundation and fires in coalmines are a constant threat to miners.		

	iv.) The water sources in the region get contaminated due to mining.		
	v.) Dumping of waste and slurry leads to degradation of land, soil and increase in stream and river pollution.		
	vi.) Any other relevant point.	Pg-56(G)	3x1=3
	Any three points to be explained.		
17	The following steps can be taken for saving energy :- i.) Judicious use of energy resources.		
	ii.) Use of public transport/ car pool.		
	iii.)To use bicycle for short distances.		
	iv.) Switching off electrical gadgets when not in use.		
	v.) Regular cleaning of gas burners and switching off the gas regulator		
	when not in use.		
	vi.) Avoid using refrigerator/ A.C. when not needed.		
	vii.) Creating awareness in neighbourhood with catchy slogans.		
	viii.) As India has been blessed with abundance of sunlight, water, wind		
	and biomass, we must use these to overcome present day energy		
	crisis.		
	• Since it is a value based question, children's view		
	reflecting local conditions and additional points may be		
	given due consideration.	Pg-63 (G)	3x1=3
18	Necessity for the banks and cooperative societies to increase their lending facilities in rural areas: i.) Dependence on informal sources of credit reduces.		
	ii.) To provide more loan facilities to rural households.		
	iii.)To save rural people from exploitation.		
	iv.) It is important that the formal credit is distributed more equally so that		
	the poor can benefit from the cheaper loans.		
	v.) The bank and the cooperative societies have to increase the lending		
	facilities to improve the livelihood of the people in the rural areas.		
	vi.) Any other relevant point.	Pg-50(E)	3x1=3

	• Any three points to be explained.		
19	The events of French Revolution which had influenced the people belonging to other parts of Europe:		
	Students and other members of educated middle class began to set up Jacobin clubs. Their activities and campaigns prepared the way for the French armies. The French armies began to carry the idea of nationalism abroad. Thus, created a sense of collective identity.		
	• To be assessed as a whole	Pg-5(H)	
	<u>OR</u>	rg-3(n)	
	The major protest erupted in Saigon Native School in 1926, in Vietnam, when a Vietnamese girl sitting in the front seat was asked to move to the back for a local French student to occupy the front bench to which she refused and was expelled by the Principal. When angry students protested, they too were expelled, leading to a further spread of open protests. Seeing the situation getting out of control, the Government forced the school to take the students back. The Principal reluctantly agreed after warning the students.		
	• To be assessed as a whole	Pg-36(H)	3
20	The Congress was reluctant to include the demands of industrial workers in its programme of struggle:		
	i.) The industrialists came closer to the Congress, but the workers stayed aloof.		
	ii.) Congress felt this would alienate industrialists.		
	iii.)It would divide its anti imperial forces.		
	iv.) Civil Disobedience Movement would be weakened.		
	v.) Any other relevant point.		
	Any three points to be analysed.	Pg-66(H)	3x1=3

21			
21	Unification of Britain:		
	In Britain the formation of the nation states was the result of long drawn out process. Primary identities of the people were ethnic ones. All ethnic groups such as English, Welsh Scot or Irish had their own cultural and political traditions. The English nation steadily grew in wealth and power. It was able to extend its influence over the other nations. The Act of Union 1707 between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain.		
	• To be assessed as a whole.	Pg-22(H)	
	<u>OR</u>		
	'Scholar's Revolt' of 1868 against the spread of Christianity in Vietnam:		
	Christianity introduced by French missionaries was intolerant. An early movement against French control and the spread of Christianity was the 'Scholar's revolt' in 1868. This result was led by officials at the imperial court angered by the spread of Catholicism and French power. They led a general uprising in Ngu An and Ha Tein provinces where over 1000 catholics were killed. The French crushed the movement but this uprising served to inspire other patriots to rise up against them.		
	• To be assessed as a whole	Pg – 39,40(H)	5
22	Functions of political parties:		
	i.) Parties contest elections.		
	ii.) They put forward policies and programmes.		
	iii.) Parties play a decisive role in making laws.		
	iv.) Parties form and run government.		
	v.) Defeated parties in the election play its role of opposition to the parties in power.		
	vi.) Parties shape public opinion.		
	vii.) Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes.	Pg-73,74(D.P.)	5x1=5
	• Any five points to be described.		

23			
23	The factors affecting the location of an industry: i.) Availability of raw material		
	ii.) Labour		
	iii.)Capital		
	iv.)Power		
	v.) Market		
	vi.) Transport		
	vii.)Any relevant point.		
	• Any five points to be explained.	Pg-66(G)	5
24	The large companies manipulate the market in various ways:		
	Large companies with huge amount of wealth, power and riches can manipulate the market in various ways. At times false information is passed on through the media and other sources to attract consumers. For example, a company for years sold powder milk for babies all over the world as the most scientific product claiming this to be better than mother's milk. It took years of struggle before the company was forced to accept that it had been making false claims. Similarly, a long battle had to be fought with court cases to make cigarette manufacturing companies accept that their product could cause cancer.		
	• To be explained with examples.	Pg-76(E)	5x1=5
25	The physiographic and economic factors that have influenced the distribution pattern of the railway network in our country:		
	Physiographic factors: i.) Terrain : a.) Mountain		
	b.) Plateau		
	c.) Plain		
	d.) Desert		
	Economic factors:		
	i.) Agricultural development		
	ii.)Industrial development		
			5x1=5
	• Any five points to be explained in relation to population.	Pg-85(G)	

26	Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation. The sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles. Variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination. History and fiction, folklore and songs helped with promotion of nationalism. Literature also helped to arouse national feelings. The ideas of nationalism also developed through the celebration of regional festivals. As the national movement developed nationalist leaders became more and more of icons and symbols in unifying and inspiring in them a feeling of nationalism.		
	• To be assessed as a whole.	Pg-70(H)	5x1=5
27	Self help groups are the organization of the rural poor, in particular women to pool their savings and provide loans to their members.		
	Work of self help groups:		
	i.) Generally self help groups consist of 15-20 members.		
	ii.) Members belong to one neighbourhood.		
	iii.)They meet regularly.		
	iv.) Their savings varies from Rs. 25-Rs. 100 or more.		
	v.) Only members can take loans from the group itself.		
	vi.) The group charges interest less than the money lenders.		
	vii.) All the important decisions regarding savings and loans are taken by the members of the group.		
	viii.) The group is collectively responsible for the repayment of the loan.		
	ix.) The regular meeting of the group provides a platform to discuss and act a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition and domestic violence etc.		
	• Any four points to be explained. 4	Pg-51(E)	1+4=5
28	Pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics in various ways:		
	i.) Pressure groups and movements try to gain public support and sympathy for their goals and activities.		
	ii.) They often organize protest activities.		

			
	iii.)Business groups often employ professional lobbyists.		
	iv.) The pressure groups are either formed or led by the leaders and political parties.		
	v.) Sometimes political parties grow out of movements.		
	vi.) In most cases the relationship between parties and pressure groups is not so direct.	Pg-67(D.P.)	
	• Any five points to be explained.		5x1=5
29	$\begin{aligned} & \int MAP \text{ for } Q, \text{ No. 29} 3 \ 2 \ 1 \ 1^{1}, \ 3 \ 2^{1/1}R, \ 3^{1/1}R, \ 3^{1$		
	29.3 Champaran		1x3=3
L		1	

