

# Marking Scheme

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - II (2014-15)  
SOCIAL SCIENCE (Class - X)

## General Instructions:


1. The Marking Scheme provides general guidelines to reduce subjectivity and maintain uniformity. The answers given in the marking scheme are the best suggested answers.
2. Marking be done as per the instructions provided in the marking scheme. (It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration).
3. Alternative methods be accepted. Proportional marks be awarded.
4. If a question is attempted twice and the candidate has not crossed any answer, only first attempt be evaluated and 'EXTRA' be written with the second attempt.
5. In case where no answers are given or answers are found wrong in this Marking Scheme, correct answers may be found and used for valuation purpose.

1	C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Swaraj Party within the Congress to argue for a return to council politics.	1
2	Consumer industries are the industries that produce goods for direct use by consumers e.g. sugar, toothpaste, paper, sewing machine, etc.	1
3	A person who words and struggles for the reformation in party.	1
4	Cultural Nationalism	1
5	Pakistan.	1
6	India sets up SEZs to raise FDI. To raise and attract Foreign investment and MNCs.	1
7	Information is about ingredients used, price batch number, date of manufacture, expiry date and the address of the manufacturer.	1
8	These include those resources which are controlled by the government like banks and co-operatives.	1
9	(i) Thousands of students left the government owned schools and colleges. (ii) Headmasters and teachers resigned. (iii) Lawyers gave up legal practices to paralyse the British Judiciary system.	3
10	(i) The Non - cooperation Movement spread to the rural areas and took up the struggle of the people (the peasants and tribals). (ii) In Awadh Sanyasi Baba Ram Chandra was leading the peasants against talukdar and landlords, who demanded very high ranks. (iii) The peasants had to do begar to work on landlord's farms for no wages.	3
11	(i) Conservatives believed that the established traditional institutions of state, and society like monarchy, Church, social hierarchies, property and family should be preserved. (ii) Most conservatives, did not propose a return to the society of	3

	<p>pre-revolutionary days. Rather, they realized, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernization could, in fact, strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy.</p> <p>(iii) It could make state power more effective and strong. A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe.</p>	
	<b>OR/अथवा</b>	
	<p>It was over thrown by a broad opposition called NLF. The coup led by Ngo Dinh Diem, because he built a repressive and authoritarian government. Anyone who opposed him was called a communist and was jailed and killed.</p>	3
12	<p>(1) To reduce time of travelling.</p> <p>(2) To reduce distance between mega cities</p> <p>(3) To promote trade.</p>	3
13	<p>(i) India's position in resources and production of non-ferrous minerals is not very satisfactory.</p> <p>(ii) The non-ferrous minerals are copper, bauxite, lead, zinc, gold and are important in a number of metallurgical, engineering and electrical industry. (any two)</p>	3
14	<p>Solar energy as Non - Conventional sources of energy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India is a tropical country. It has enormous possibilities of tapping solar energy.</li> <li>• Photovoltaic technology converts sunlight directly into electricity.</li> <li>• Solar energy is fast becoming popular in rural and remote areas.</li> <li>• It is expected that use of solar energy will be able to minimise the dependence of rural households on firewood and dung cakes, which in turn will contribute to environmental conservation and adequate. (or any other relevant points) (any three points)</li> </ul>	3
15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The financial accounts of every political party should be made public. These accounts should be examined by government auditors.</li> <li>• There should be state funding of elections.</li> <li>• Citizen should be encouraged to give more donations to parties and to political workers such donations should be exempt from income tax.</li> </ul>	3
16	<p>Pressure groups and movements try to influence on politics in various way. They try to win public support and sympathy for their goals by carrying out information campaigns, organizing meetings, filling petitions etc. Sometimes they make use of media. They forced the government to take note of their demands.</p>	3
17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We can certainly learn to respect our social differences.</li> <li>• We can also evolve mechanisms to negotiate and patch up or compromise the differences.</li> <li>• Democracy is the best suited form of government to resolve these conflicts as far as possible. Or any relevant points</li> </ul>	3

18	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Banks</li> <li>(2) Cooperatives</li> <li>(3) Moneylenders</li> <li>(4) Traders</li> <li>(5) Employers</li> <li>(6) Relatives and friends</li> <li>(7) Self Help Groups</li> <li>(8) Landlords (any six)</li> </ol>	3
19	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Foreign investment implies transfer of capital from one country to another.</li> <li>(2) Investment is made to set up factories and offices for production in other countries.</li> <li>(3) Investment can be for buying or investing in local companies.</li> <li>(4) Provide money to the local companies for additional investments in new machines and technology (Any three points to be explained)</li> </ol>	3
20	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Underweight</li> <li>(2) Substandard quality</li> <li>(3) High prices</li> <li>(4) Duplicate articles (Any two)</li> <li>(5) Adulteration</li> <li>(6) Rough behaviour</li> <li>(7) False and incomplete information etc.</li> </ol> <p><b>Promotion of social values :</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Public awareness.</li> <li>(2) Exercising consumer rights.</li> </ol> <p>(3) To be a well informed consumer etc. (Any one)</p>	3
21	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Turkey had been defeated in war.</li> <li>(ii) There was rumours that harsh peace treaty.</li> <li>(iii) The khalifa was religious head</li> <li>(iv) To defend his temporal power a Khilafat Committee was formed</li> <li>(v) For bringing the Muslims together Gandhiji decided to take up the Khilafat issue .</li> </ol>	5
22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Balkan region became the scene of big power rivalry. There was intense rivalry among the European powers over trade and colonies as well as naval and military might. These rivalries were very evident in the way the Balkan problem unfolded. Each power-Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary- was keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans, and extending its own control over the area. This led to a series of wars in the region and finally the First World War.</li> <li>● Many countries in the world which had been colonised by the European powers in the nineteenth century began to oppose imperial domination.</li> <li>● The anti-imperial movements that developed everywhere were nationalist, in inspired by a sense of collective national unity, forged in confrontation with imperialism.</li> <li>● European ideas of nationalism were nowhere replicated, for people everywhere developed their own specific variety of nationalism. But the idea that societies should be organised into 'nation-states' came to be accepted as natural and universal.</li> </ul>	5

	OR/अथवा	
	<p>(i) Students fought against the colonial government's efforts to prevent the Vietnamese from qualifying for white collar jobs.</p> <p>(ii) They were inspired by patriotic feelings and felt it is their duty to fight for the society.</p> <p>(iii) By the 1920's students formed various political parties, such as 'Party of young Annan' and publishing nationalist journals like 'Anamneses Student'.</p> <p>(iv) The French tried to strengthen their rule through the control of education. They tried to change the perception of the people and to make them believe in the superiority of the French.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(To be assessed a whole)</p>	5
23	<p>Conservation of minerals is essential for future economic growth as:</p> <p>(i) There is a strong dependence of industry and agriculture upon minerals deposits.</p> <p>(ii) The substances manufactured by them also depend upon mineral deposits.</p> <p>(iii) The total volume of workable mineral deposits is only 1% of the earth's crust.</p> <p>Objectives of conservation of minerals-</p> <p>(i) A Concerted effort has to be made to use the mineral resources in a planned and sustainable manner.</p> <p>(ii) Improved technologies need to be constantly evolved to allow use of low grade ores at low costs.</p> <p>(iii) Recycling of metals using scrap metals.</p> <p>(iv) Development of substitutes. (Any three)</p>	5
24	<p>(1) From oil field in upper Assam to Kanpur via Guwahati, Barauni and Allahabad. It has branches from Barauni to Haldia via Rajbandh, Rajbandh to Maurigram.</p> <p>(2) From Salaya in Gujarat to Jalandhar in Punjab via Viramgam, Mathura, Delhi and Sonipat. It has branches to connect Koyali near Vadodara, Chakshu and other places.</p>	5
25	<p>(i) Democratic form of govt.</p> <p>(ii) To lead the nation to the path of progress.</p> <p>(iii) Strengthening of institutions and practices of democracy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bringing down - the control and influence of rich and powerful people</li> </ul>	5
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26	<p>Multi-party system is good for democratic set-up because Multi-party system is a very democratic system of representative government as various opinions of the people are represented by one of the many parties. There is a wide spectrum of choice for the voters.</p>	5
27	<p>WTO- World Trade Organisation</p> <p>Features -</p> <p>(1) To liberalise International trade</p>	5

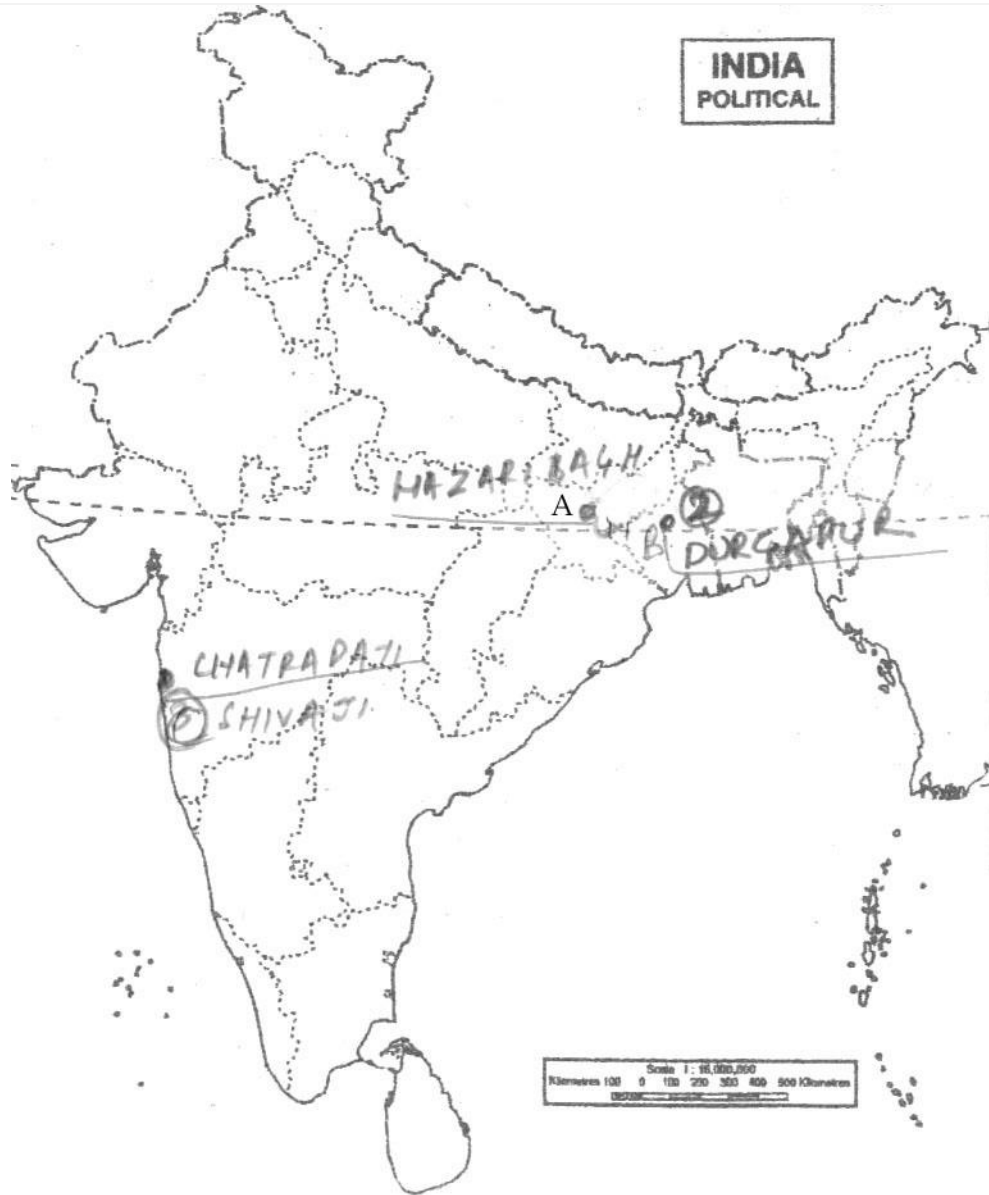
	<p>(2) To make rules regarding International trade</p> <p>(3) To see that these rules are followed by every member countries.</p> <p>(4) Allow free trade for all</p>	
28	<p>(1) By setting up partnership with local companies</p> <p>(2) By using local companies for supplies</p> <p>(3) By closely competing with the local companies</p> <p>(4) By buying local companies</p> <p>(5) By exerting strong influence on production</p> <p>(6) Through foreign investment</p> <p>(7) Any other relevant points</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	5
29	 <p>impaired :</p>	3

Answer for visually

- (29.1) Ahmedabad
- (29.2) Struggle for Poon Swaraj
- (29.3) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

30

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- (30.1) Bihar
- (30.2) West Bengal
- (30.3) Maharashtra

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