

# MARKING SCHEME

## SOCIAL SCIENCE (FOREIGN)

SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION

MARCH 2015

**CODE NO. 32/2/1**

Q.NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/ VALUE POINTS	Page	MARKS
1	<p><b>Major issues taken up by the liberal nationalists</b></p> <p>Freedom of the Press</p> <p><b>Or</b></p> <p><b>Nghe An and Ha Tinh</b></p> <p>Provinces of Vietnam were among the poorest and had an old radical tradition</p>	<p>Pg-12(H)</p> <p>Pg-43(H)</p>	<b>1</b>
2	<p><b>Two types of minerals in igneous and metamorphic rocks</b></p> <p>(a)Veins (b)Lodes</p>	Pg-51(G)	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ <b>=1</b>
3	<p><b>Formation of SPA in Nepal</b></p> <p>All the major political parties in the parliament of Nepal</p>	Pg-59(D)	<b>1</b>
4	<p><b>Requirement for a political party to be recognized as a ‘State Party’</b></p> <p>A party that secures at least six percent of the total votes in an election to the legislative Assembly of a state and wins at least two seats is recognized as a state party</p>	Pg-79(D)	<b>1</b>
5	<p><b>Democracy is a better form of Government or any other alternative</b></p> <p>It promotes equality among citizens/ enhances the dignity of the individual / improves the quality of decision- making / Allows room to correct mistakes.</p>	Pg-90(D)	<b>1</b>

6	<p><b>What is a cheque?</b></p> <p>A cheque is a paper instruction to the bank to pay a specific amount from the person's account to the person in whose name the cheque has been issued.</p>	Pg-41(G)	<b>1</b>
7	<p><b>Indian Government removed barriers</b></p> <p>The Government felt that competition would improve the performance of producer within the country.</p>	Pg-64(E)	<b>1</b>
8	<p><b>Logo like to see on a tin of edible oil</b></p> <p>Agmark</p>	Pg-85(E)	<b>1</b>
9	<p><b>Economic nationalism strengthened the wider nationalist sentiment.</b></p> <p>(1) In the economic sphere liberalization stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.</p> <p>(2) There was a strong demand of the emerging middle classes. For example, the German speaking regions in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>(3) Napoleon's administrative measures had created out of small principalities a confederation of 39 states. Each of these possessed its own currency, weights and measures.</p> <p>(4) Such conditions were viewed as obstacles to economic exchange and growth by the new commercial classes who argued for the creation of a unified economic territory allowing the unhindered movement of goods, people and capital.</p> <p>(5) The union abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two.</p> <p>(6) The creation of network of railways further stimulated mobility, harnessing economic interest to national unification.</p> <p>(7) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Explain any three points.</p> <p><b>Or</b></p>	Pg-9(H)	<b>3X1=3</b>

	<p><b>Education policy unfavourable to the Vietnamese students</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The Tonkin free School was started in 1907 to provide a Western-style education. This education included classes in science , hygiene and French.</li> <li>(2) The school encouraged the adoption of Western styles such as having a short haircut.</li> <li>(3) For the Vietnamese this meant a major break with their own identity.</li> <li>(4) Teachers and students did not blindly follow the curriculum. Sometimes there was open opposition and at other times there was silent resistance.</li> <li>(5) As the numbers of Vietnamese teachers increased in the lower classes, it became difficult to control what was actually taught.</li> <li>(6) School textbooks glorified the French and justified the colonial rule.</li> <li>(7) The Vietnamese were represented as primitive and backward capable of manual labour but not of intellectual reflection.</li> <li>(8) Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p>Explain any three points</p>	Pg-35,36(H)	<b>3X1=3</b>
10	<p><b>Non-Cooperation became a movement-</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) It was the view of Gandhiji that the British rule was set in India with the cooperation of Indians.</li> <li>(2) If Indians refused cooperation, British rule in India would collapse within a year and Swaraj would come.</li> <li>(3) Gandhiji proposed that the movement should unfold in stages.</li> <li>(4) It should begin with surrender of titles that government awarded and a boycott of civil services , police, courts and legislative councils, schools and foreign goods.</li> <li>(5) In case the government used repression, a full civil disobedience campaign would be launched.</li> <li>(6) Mahatma Gandhi and Shaukat Ali toured extensively , mobilizing popular support of the movement.</li> <li>(7) Any other relevant point.</li> </ol>		

	Explain any three points	Pg-57(H)	3X1=3
11	<p><b>Industrialist relate to Civil-Disobedience Movement-</b></p> <p>(1) Indian industrialist had made huge profits during the First World War.</p> <p>(2) They became powerful. They wanted to expand their business, they wanted protection against imports of foreign goods.</p> <p>(3) They formed the Indian Industries and commercial Congress in 1920 and 1927.</p> <p>(4) They formed Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries.</p> <p>(5) Purshotamdas, Thakurdas and G.D Birla attacked colonial control over the Indian economy and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement.</p> <p>(6) They gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported goods.</p> <p>(7) Any other relevant point.</p>		
	Analyse any three points	Pg-66(H)	3X1=3
12	<p><b>Features of Ferrous Minerals</b></p> <p>(1) Ferrous minerals account for about three fourth of the total values of the production of metallic minerals.</p> <p>(2) They provide a strong base for the development of metallurgical industries.</p> <p>(3) India exports substantial quantities of minerals after meeting her internal demands.</p> <p>(4) Iron ore and manganese are the major ferrous minerals.</p> <p>(5) Any other relevant point.</p>		
	Describe any three	Pg-52(G)	3X1=3
13	<p><b>Dense and efficient network of transport and communication--</b></p> <p>(1) We use different material and services in our daily life. Some of these are available in our immediate surroundings while other requirements are met by bringing things from other places. Movement of these goods and services can be over three domains of earth.</p> <p>(2) Today the world has converted into a large village with the help of</p>		

	<p>efficient and fast moving transport.</p> <p>(3) Transport has been able to achieve this with the help of equally developed communication system.</p> <p>(4) Therefore transport , communication and trade are complementary to each other.</p> <p>(5) Today India is well linked with rest of the world despite its vast size diversity , linguistic and socio-cultural plurality.</p> <p>(6) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	Pg-81(G)	<b>3</b>
14	<p><b>Biogas to solve energy problem:</b></p> <p>(1) Availability of raw material.</p> <p>(2) Awareness to be created about biogas.</p> <p>(3) It will reduce the burden on conventional sources of energy.</p> <p>(4) Educate the rural people about the use of biogas.</p> <p>(5) It is a renewable source of energy.</p> <p>(6) Eco-friendly</p> <p>(7) Model structures to be introduced by the government agencies at a subsidised rate.</p> <p>(8) Any other relevant point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Since it is a value based question, children’s view reflecting local conditions and additional points may be given due consideration.</li> </ul>	Pg-62(G)	<b>3X1=3</b>
15	<p><b>Demands put forward by the Seven Party Alliance in Nepal</b></p> <p>(1) Restoration of Parliament.</p> <p>(2) Power to an all-party government.</p> <p>(3) A new constituent assembly.</p>		

	Explain three points	Pg-59(D)	<b>3X1=3</b>
16	<p><b>Efforts made by the legal organisation to reform political parties in India</b></p> <p>(1) To check defection, the constitution was amended to prevent elected MLA and MPS from changing parties.</p> <p>(2) The Supreme Court passed an order to reduce the influence of money and criminal, by making it mandatory to produce an affidavit giving details of property and criminal cases pending.</p> <p>(3) The election commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organizational election and file their income tax returns.</p> <p>(4) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Explain three points</p>	Pg-86(D)	<b>3</b>
17	<p><b>It is true some people think that democracy produces a less effective government because-</b></p> <p>(1) Non-democratic rulers do not have to bother about deliberation in assemblies or worry about majorities and public opinion.</p> <p>(2) They can be very quick and efficient in decision-making and implementation.</p> <p>(3) But democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation. So, some delay is bound to take place.</p> <p>(4) Most democracies fall short of elections that provide a fair chance to everyone.</p> <p>(5) Democratic governments do not have a very good record when it comes to sharing information with citizens.</p> <p>(6) Democracies often frustrate the needs of the people and often ignore the demands of a majority of its population.</p> <p>(7) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points</p>	Pg-91,92(D)	<b>3</b>

18	<p><b>Technology has stimulated the globalization process-</b></p> <p>(1) Rapid improvement in technology has been one of the major factor that has stimulated the globalization process.</p> <p>(2) There are several improvements in transportation technology which has made much faster delivery of goods across long distances possible at lower costs.</p> <p>(3) There have been remarkable developments in information and communication technology.</p> <p>(4) In recent times, technology in the areas of telecommunications , computers, internet has been changing rapidly.</p> <p>Explain any three points</p>	Pg-62,63(E)	<b>3</b>
19	<p><b>Money has made transactions easy</b></p> <p>(1) Any person holding money can easily exchange it with any commodity or service that he desires.</p> <p>(2) Everyone prefer to receive payments in money and then exchange the money for articles that they desires.</p> <p>(3) In fact money transaction system is far better than the barter system. It solve the problems of double coincidence of wants.</p> <p>(4) Money makes the economic activities quite independent from each other</p> <p>(5) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Explain any three points</p>	Pg-39,40(E)	<b>3</b>
20	<p><b>While buying / purchasing medicine the following precautions should be taken:-</b></p> <p>(1) Price , batch no. , date of manufacture.</p> <p>(2) Address of the manufacturing company.</p> <p>(3) Expiry date.</p> <p>(4) Directions of proper use.</p>		

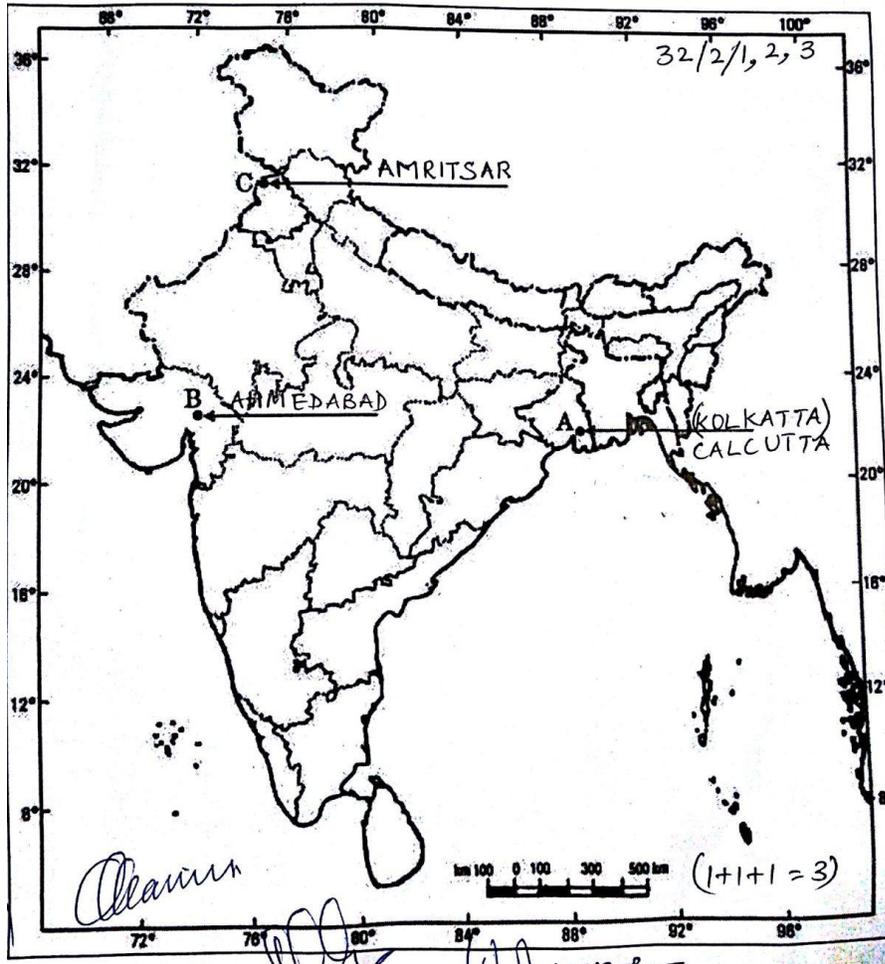
	<p>(5) Information relating to side effects and risk associated with usage of that medicine.</p> <p>(6) Any other relevant point.</p>	Pg-80(E)	<b>3</b>
21	<p><b>Sentiment of Nationalism in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century</b></p> <p>Nationalist groups became increasingly intolerant, which leads to war.</p> <p>Major European powers manipulated the nationalist aspirations to further their own imperialist aims.</p> <p>Source of nationalist tension in Europe was the area called Balkans.</p> <p>Idea of romantic nationalism in the Balkan together with disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.</p> <p>One by one , European nationalities broke away from its control and declared independence.</p> <p>The Balkan peoples based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality to prove that they were once independent but were subjugated by foreign power.</p> <p>As the different salvic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict.</p> <p>To be assessed as a whole</p> <p><b>Or</b></p> <p><b>Role of Women in the anti-imperialist movement</b></p> <p>Women played very important role in anti-imperialist movement in Vietnam in the following ways:-</p> <p>(1) In 1960's photographs in magazines and journals showed women as brave fighters.</p> <p>(2) They have portrayed as young , brave and dedicated .</p> <p>(3) Women were represented not only as warriors but also as hard workers as shown with a rifle in one hand and hammer in the other.</p> <p>(4) Whether young or old, women began to be depicted as selflessly working and fighting to save the country.</p>	Pg-26(H)	<b>5</b>

	<p>(5) Many women responded and joined the resistance movement. They helped in nursing the wounded constructing underground rooms tunnels and fighting the enemy</p> <p>(6) Between 1965 to 1975, of the 17000 youth who worked on the trail, 70 to 80% were women.</p> <p>(7) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five points to be explained</p>	Pg-50(H)	<b>5x1=5</b>
22	<p><b>Incident and Impact of the Jallianwala Bagh</b></p> <p>On 13<sup>th</sup> April large crowd gathered in Jallianwala Bagh.</p> <p>Some of them came to protest against the government's new repressive measures and others had come to attend Baisakhi fair.</p> <p>General Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points and opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds to create a feeling of terror.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>2</b></p> <p><b>Impact</b></p> <p>(1) As the news spread, crowd took to the streets in North Indian towns.</p> <p>(2) There were strikes, clashes with police.</p> <p>(3) Attacks on Government buildings.</p> <p>(4) The government responded with brutal repression to terrorize people.</p> <p>(5) Satyagrahis were forced to rub their noses on the ground.</p> <p>(6) People were flogged and villages were bombed.</p> <p>(7) Seeing violence Mahatma Gandhi called off the movement.</p> <p>(8) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be described</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>3X1=3</b></p>	Pg-56(H)	<b>(2+3)=5</b>

23	<p><b>Manufacturing Sector:</b></p> <p>The sector in which production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products is called manufacturing sector.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>1</b></p> <p><b>Four types of manufacturing sectors on the basis of ownership are—</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Public Sector owned by Govt. agencies. For eg. BHEL, SAIL etc.</li> <li>(2) Private sector owned by individuals or a group of individuals. For eg. TISCO, Bajaj Auto Ltd., Dabur Industries etc.</li> <li>(3) Joint sector jointly owned by the state and individuals. For eg. Oil India Ltd etc.</li> <li>(4) Cooperative sector are owned by and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both. For eg. Anand, Mother Dairy, OMFED, sugar industry and coir industry etc.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>4X1=4</b></p>	Pg-67(G)	<b>(1+4)=5</b>
24	<p><b>Road Transport and Rail Transport</b></p> <p>The statement ‘Road Transport’ and ‘Rail Transport’ in India are not competitive but complementary to each other are justified in the following ways—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Road transport is more suitable for short distances whereas rail transport is more suitable for long distances.</li> <li>(2) Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances whereas rail transport is more suitable for large number of people and heavy goods.</li> <li>(3) It is beneficial for perishable goods to be carried by roads in short period of time whereas non-perishable and bulky are transported by railways for a longer distances.</li> <li>(4) Road transport increases the efficiency of railways.</li> <li>(5) Road transport links the rural areas with railway stations.</li> <li>(6) The deficiency of railways is compensated by road transport.</li> <li>(7) Any other relevant point.</li> </ol>		

	Any five points to be justified.	Pg-82(G)	5
25	<p><b>The popular struggles are integral to the development of democracy----</b></p> <p>(1) Popular struggles are a part of working democracy.</p> <p>(2) Struggles are essential to save democracy. For example Nepal's struggle for restoration of democracy and Bolivia's water war.</p> <p>(3) It is only in democracy that different individual groups can express their feelings.</p> <p>(4) The people do not agree with policies of the government, they can oppose it with all their might and constant popular struggle to achieve their goal.</p> <p>(5) Democracy evolves through popular struggle.</p> <p>(6) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five points to be analysed</p>	Pg-60(D)	5
26	<p><b>Modern democracy cannot exist without political parties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We can understand the necessity of political parties by imagining a situation without parties.</li> <li>• Every candidate in the elections will be independent .</li> <li>• So, no one will be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy changes.</li> <li>• The government may be formed, but its utility will remain even uncertain.</li> </ul> <p>Elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in the locality. But no one will be responsible for how the country will be run.</p> <p>To be assessed as a whole.</p>	Pg-74(D)	5
27	<p><b>'Credit'</b> refers to an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>1</b></p> <p><b>Credit plays a vital and positive role</b></p>		

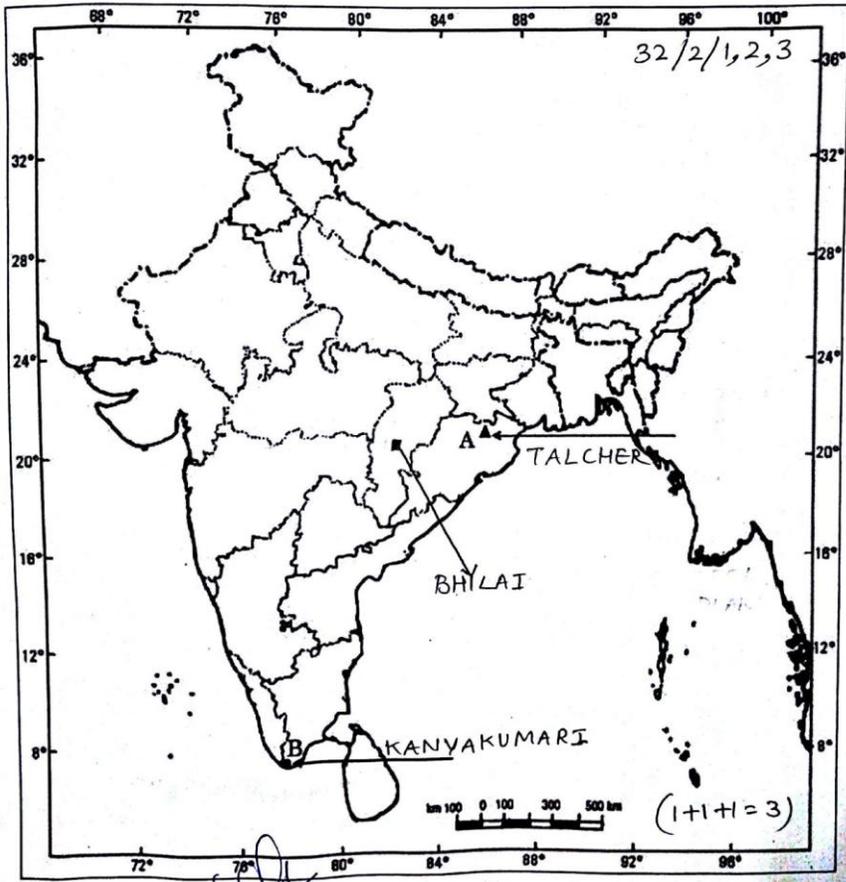
	<p>(1) Credit helps people from all walks of life in setting up their business, increase their income and support their families.</p> <p>(2) To some people loan helps a lot in constructing their houses and get relief from monthly rent.</p> <p>(3) To others it help a lot in raising their standards.</p> <p>(4) Example of Salim- The credit helps him and able to increase his earnings.</p> <p>(5) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any four points to be explained with examples. <span style="float: right;"><b>4</b></span></p>	Pg-43(E)	<b>(1+4)=5</b>
28	<p><b>Fair globalization create opportunities:</b></p> <p>Globalization is not proving to be a fair deal. Fair globalization would create opportunities for all and also ensure that benefits of globalization are shared better.</p> <p>(1) Government policies must protect the interests not only of the rich and powerful but of all the people in the country.</p> <p>(2) Government can ensure that labour laws are properly implemented and the workers get their rights.</p> <p>(3) Government can support small producers to improve their performance till they become strong enough to compete.</p> <p>(4) If necessary the government can use trade and investment barriers.</p> <p>(5) It can negotiate at the WTO for fairer rules.</p> <p>(6) It can also align with other developing countries with similar interests to fight against the domination of developed countries in the WTO.</p> <p>(7) Any other relevant point.</p>	Pg-70(D)	<b>5</b>



**For Visually Impaired:**

- 29.1 Calcutta
- 29.2 Ahemdabad
- 29.3 Amritsar

1+1+1=3



**For Visually Impaired-**

30.1 Talcher (ODISHA)

30.2 Kanyakumari

30.3 Chattisgarh

**1+1+1=3**