

**Secondary School Examination**  
**SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - II, 2012**

**SS-2027**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**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). Marking Scheme be strictly adhered to and religiously followed.
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' written with 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.A.	(a)		1
		OR	
1.B.	(b)		1
2.A.	(b)		1
		OR	
2.B.	(a)		1
3.	(b)		1
4.	(c)		1
5.	(b)		1
6.	(d)		1
7.	(a)		1
8.	(c)		1
9.	(b)		1
10.	(a)		1
11.	(b)		1
12.	(b)		1
13.	(b)		1
14.	(c)		1

15. (a) 1
16. (a) 1
- 17.A. Reasons of unpopular Napoleonic rule over other regions were : 1+1+1=3
- (i) Administrative reforms did not go hand in hand with political freedom.
  - (ii) Increased taxation and censorship
  - (iii) Forced conscription into French army to conquer other parts of Europe.
- Any other point
- OR**
- 17.B. (i) Vietnamese religious beliefs were based on superstitions whereas Christianity had a relatively more modern outlook.
- (ii) The Vietnamese had strong beliefs in Buddhism and Confucianism.
  - (iii) They began to look down on Christianity as a danger to their religion
- Any other point
18. (i) It gave enormous powers to repress political activities. 1+1+1=3
- (ii) Allowed detention of political prisoners without trial.
  - (iii) It was passed by imperial legislative assembly despite the strong opposition of the Indian members.
- Any other point
19. Conservation of minerals is important for the following reasons : 1½+1½=3
- (i) Minerals are exhaustible
  - (ii) They are limited
  - (iii) Minerals have manifold uses
  - (iv) Growth of industrialisation has accelerated (Any two points)
- Measures to conserve minerals :
- (i) Efficiency in mining technology
  - (ii) Recycling of minerals
  - (iii) Use of substitutes
  - (iv) Intensified exploration
- Any other point (Any two points)

20. The Chota Nagpur plateau region has the maximum concentration of Iron and steel industries due to following : **1+1+1=3**
- (i) Availability of low cost iron ore
  - (ii) High grade raw materials in proximity
  - (iii) Cheap labour
  - (iv) Vast growth potential in the home market.
- (Any three points)
21. Various steps taken by the government to boost the production of Jute are : **1+1+1=3**
- (i) Implementation of the National Jute Policy in 2005
  - (ii) Growing better quality of Jute
  - (iii) Higher yield per hectare and better price for Jute goods.
- Any other point
22. Sectional Interest Group. **3**
- (i) Promotes particular interest of the section or group of society.
  - (ii) Aim of sectional interest group is the selective good.
  - (iii) Example - FEDECOR, Business Associations etc.
- Public Interest Group.
- (i) Promote the general interest of the society as a whole
  - (ii) Aim of Public Interest group is collective good
  - (iii) Represents the common people of the society, example-women's group, group fighting against child labour.
23. The following outcome one can reasonably expect of the democracy. **3**
- (i) In the political sphere - Right to vote, Right to contest
  - (ii) In the Economic sphere - Minimised Economic inequalities
  - (iii) In the social sphere - Equal protection to women, SC, ST, OBCs.
24. Democracies are unable to reduce economic inequalities as : **1+1+1=3**
- (i) A small number of Ultra - rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and income
  - (ii) Majority of people have very little to depend upon.
  - (iii) People do not have equal opportunities regarding employment, equal pay for equal work.
- Any other point

25. Features of a good democracy : 3
- (i) Rulers are elected by the people make all decisions
  - (ii) Elections give an opportunity and choice to the people
  - (iii) Ensured rights are given to the citizens
  - Any other point
26. Reasons for putting trade barriers to foreign trade and investment by the Indian govt. after independence. 3
- (i) To protect local producers and goods from foreign competition.
  - (ii) Industries needed protection.
  - (iii) Imposed restrictions on the import of certain goods.
- Reasons to remove barriers :
- (i) To face competition and improve quality of products.
  - (ii) To attract foreign investments.
  - (iii) To place orders for production.
27. (1) Competition among producers – both local and foreign got increased. 3x1=3
- (2) MNCs increased their investment
- (3) New opportunities for jobs. (Any other point)
28. Salient features of Consumer Protection Act of 1986 are : 3x1=3
- (i) It applies to all goods and services
  - (ii) It covers all sectors i.e. private, public and cooperative
  - (iii) It gives rights to consumers
  - (iv) Established consumer protection councils at centre and state levels.
29. Ways of exploitation of consumers : 3
- |                                    |                        |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| (i) Adulteration                   | (ii) Under measurement |
| (iii) Hoarding and Black Marketing | (iv) Substandard goods |
| (v) High Price                     | (vi) Duplicate goods   |
| (vii) Lack of safety goods         | (Any three)            |

30. (1) During 1830s, Mazzini Sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic. 4
- (2) Chief Minister Cavour led the movement to unify the regions of Italy.
- (3) In 1859, Sardinia – Piedmont succeeded in defeating Austrian forces.
- (4) In 1860, volunteers under the leadership of Garibaldi marched into South Italy and succeeded in winning their support for unity.

(Any four points)

OR

Huynh Phu So was the founder of Hoa Hao movement.

- (i) His criticism against useless expenditure had a wide appeal.
- (ii) He opposed the sale of child brides.
- (iii) He opposed gambling and use of Alcohol.

31. Impact of the Rowlatt Act on political situation in India : 4

- (i) People organised hartals in cities, railways went on strike
- (ii) Shops were closed down
- (iii) Leaders were arrested
- (iv) At Amritsar police fired upon a peaceful procession
- (v) Martial law was imposed
- (vi) Gandhiji felt the need to launch movement

(Any four points to be explained)

32. Mass Communication : means that electronic media which covers large number of people at the same time. 1+1+2

Different means of communication : are radio, Television, Films and Internet, Newspapers, Magazines.

Significance of mass communication :

- (i) Covers more than 95% of India's total population
- (ii) Source of education and entertainment
- (iii) Most instant means of mass information
- (iv) Brings all classes of people together.

33. There are various reasons for lack of democracy like : 4

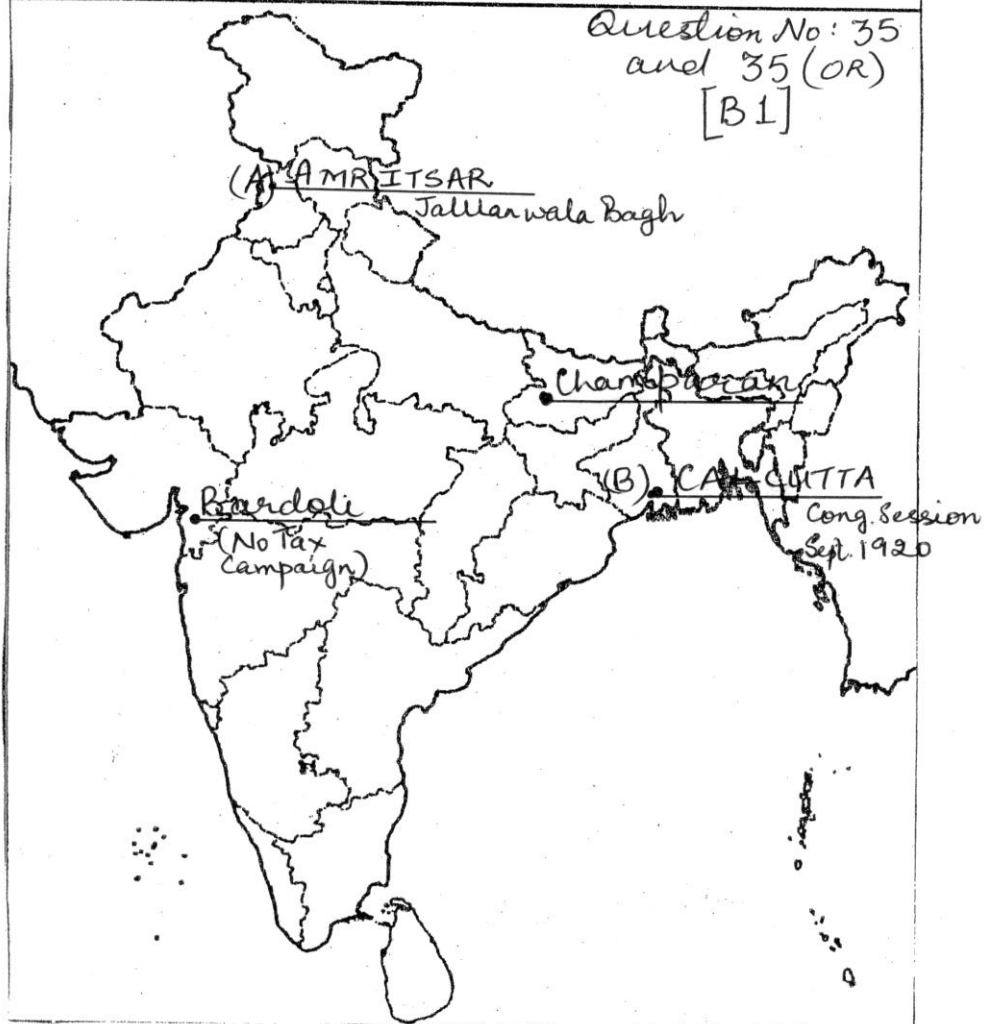
- (i) Concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top
- (ii) Details of membership are not registered in the parties
- (iii) No organisational meetings
- (iv) No internal elections for membership within the party
- (v) Top leaders have unanimous power of decision – making.

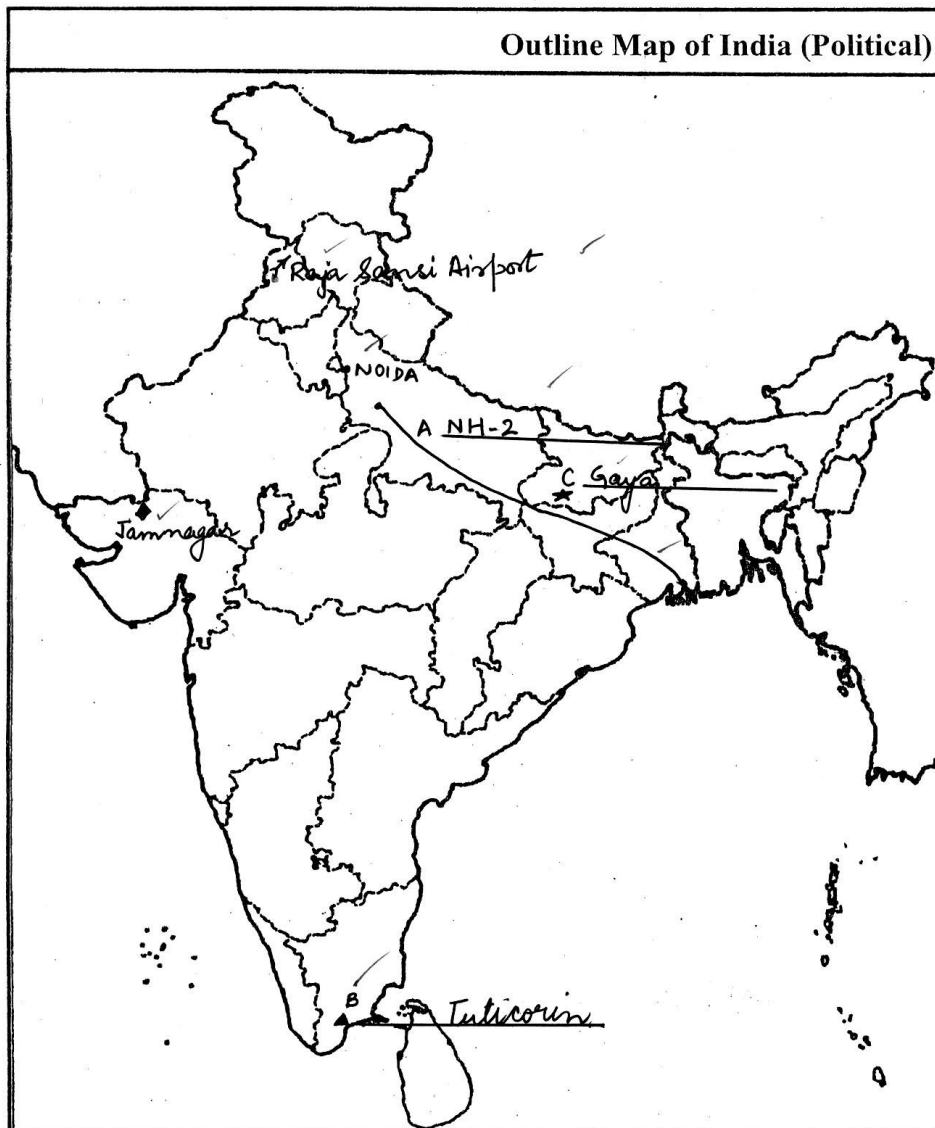
34. Self Help Groups (SHG) - their objective : 4
- (i) Helps in pooling the savings of the women members who are poor
  - (ii) Timely loans are given for a variety of purposes.
  - (iii) Reasonable rate of interest, lack of collateral
  - (iv) Provides platform to discuss variety of social issues.
35. **Identification -** 2
- A. Amritsar
  - B. Kolkatta
- Blind candidates -**
- (35.1) Kolkatta
  - (35.2) Amritasar
36. **Identification**
- A. NH-2
  - B. Tuticorin
  - C. Gaya
- Blind candidates**
- (36.1) Porbander (Gujarat)
  - (36.2) Uttar Pradesh
  - (36.3) Gujarat

Marking Scheme B1

Outline Map of India (Political)

Question No: 35  
and 35 (OR)  
[B1]





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