

# Secondary School Exam. (March, 2013)

## Social Science (Summative Assessment 2)

### Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/1, 32/1/2, 32/1/3

#### *General Instructions :*

1. The Marking Scheme provides general guidelines to reduce subjectivity in the marking. The answers given in the Marking Scheme are suggested answers. The content is thus indicative. If a student has given any other answer which is different from the one given in the Marking Scheme but conveys the meaning, such answers should be given full weightage.
2. Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed.
3. If a question has parts, please award marks in the right hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totalled up and written in the left hand margin and encircled.
4. If a question does not have any parts, marks be awarded in the left-hand margin.
5. If a child has attempted an extra choice question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.
6. While evaluating the answer book it should be remembered that Social Science course at this stage is a part of general education and therefore does not require a specialized study of the four subjects- History, Geography, Civics and Economics which comprise it.
7. Except for questions which require recall of information, the responses of students should be evaluated in terms of the understanding that they reflect. Listing down of points without any explanation may not be proper indication of the examinee's understanding.
8. A mere listing of a large number of points should not be seen as a better answer than fewer points well explained. The answer of the latter type should be given credit.
9. Reference to the page number of the prescribed text books has been given for various questions. This is for the information of the examiners and a reading of these pages of the text books may be useful in assessing the answer scripts. Page number in the Marking Scheme refers to the N.C.E.R.T. books (latest edition)
10. A full scale of marks 0 to 90 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.

#### *Specific Instructions:*

11. The Marking Scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are only guidelines and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the marks should be awarded accordingly.

12. As per orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the candidates are being permitted to obtain photocopy of the evaluated Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed fee. All examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points per each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.
13. All the Head Examiner/Examiners are instructed that while evaluating the answer scripts. if the answer is found to be totally incorrect the (×) should be marked on the incorrect answer and awarded '0' marks.
14. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for Spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation
15. Every Examiner should stay upto sufficiently reasonable time normally 5-6 hours every day and evaluate 20-25 answer books and should devote minimum 15-20 minutes to evaluate each answer book
16. Every Examiner should acquaint himself/herself with the marking schemes of all the sets

**Marking Scheme, March 2013**  
**Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/1**

**Subject: Social Science**

**Class: X**

<b>Q.No.</b>	<b>Expected Answers / Outline</b>	<b>Allocation of Marks</b>
<b>32/1/1</b>		
<b>1</b>	<b>D</b>  <b>OR</b>  <b>D</b>	<b>Page 3</b>  <b>Page 31</b>  <b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>Page 58</b>  <b>1</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>Page 87</b>  <b>1</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>Page 58</b>  <b>1</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>Page 77</b>  <b>1</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>Page 90</b>  <b>1</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>Page 48</b>  <b>1</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>Page 64</b>  <b>1</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>Page 85</b>  <b>1</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>UNIFICATION OF ITALY</b>  1) During the 1830s Giuseppe Mazzini decided to make a programme to unite Italy. He formed Young Italy for the purpose.	

**Marking Scheme, March 2013**  
**Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/1**

**Subject: Social Science**

**Class: X**

Q.No.	Expected Answers / Outline	Allocation of Marks
32/1/1	<p>2) After revolutionary wars King Victor II took power to unify the Italian states through wars.</p> <p>3) Through a tactful diplomatic alliance Cavour succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859.</p> <p>4) Under the leadership of Garibaldi armed Volunteers marched into South Italy.</p> <p>5) With the help of the Kingdoms of the two Sicilies and the peasants drove away the Spanish rulers.</p> <p>6) In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed the King of united Italy.</p> <p>To be assessed as a whole <span style="float: right;">Page 20</span></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Cultivation in the Mekong Delta</p> <p>1) French built canals and draining lands in its Delta.</p> <p>2) This work was done with forced labour.</p> <p>3) The area under irrigation went up.</p> <p>4) Rice cultivation area and rice production increased.</p> <p>5) Two third of its rice production exported.</p> <p>6) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained, <span style="float: right;">Page 32</span></p>	3×1=3



**Marking Scheme, March 2013**  
**Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/1**

**Subject: Social Science**

**Class: X**

Q.No.	Expected Answers / Outline	Allocation of Marks
32/1/1		
<b>13</b>	<p><b>Difference between Metallic and Non- Metallic minerals</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Metallic minerals contain metal. Non-metallic minerals do not contain metals.</li> <li>2) Metallic minerals found in igneous rocks whereas sedimentary rocks may contain both metallic &amp; non metallic minerals.</li> <li>3) Iron-ore, Manganese, Copper, lead, Bauxite etc. are the example of Metallic minerals. Mica, Salt, Potash, granite marble sandstone etc. are the example of non metallic minerals.</li> <li>4) Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">Pg 51</p>	3
<b>14</b>	<p><b>Manganese: Orissa is the largest producer</b></p> <p><b>Uses: (1)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Mainly used in manufacturing of steel.</li> <li>2) It is also used in manufacturing Ferro-manganese alloy.</li> <li>3) It is used in manufacturing bleaching powder, insecticides and paints.</li> <li>4) It is used in manufacturing insecticides.</li> <li>5) It is also used in preparing paints.</li> <li>6) Any other points to be mentioned.</li> </ol> <p>Any four points to be mentioned (<math>4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2</math>).      pg 53</p>	1+2=3

**Marking Scheme, March 2013**  
**Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/1**

**Subject: Social Science**

**Class: X**

Q.No.	Expected Answers / Outline	Allocation of Marks
32/1/1		
<b>15</b>	<p><b>Agriculture and Industry go hand to hand</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Agro based industries give a major boost to agricultural productivity.</li> <li>2) Industries provide irrigation pumps, fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, plastic and PVC pipes to agriculture.</li> <li>3) They also provide different types of machines and tools to the farmers.</li> <li>4) Agriculture provides different types of the raw materials to the industries such as Cotton, Jute, Sugarcane, etc.</li> </ol> <p>Any three points to be analysed <span style="float: right;">pg 65</span></p>	3x1=3
<b>16</b>	<p><b>National political party which gets inspiration from Indian ancient cultural &amp; values:</b></p> <p><b>Bharatiya Janata Party (1)</b></p> <p><b>Features</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Believes in Cultural nationalism.</li> <li>2) It wants full territorial and political integration of Jammu and Kashmir with India.</li> <li>3) It stresses a uniform Civil code for all.</li> <li>4) It supports a ban on religious conversions.</li> <li>5) Any other relevant points.</li> </ol> <p>Any four features to be mentioned (<math>4 \times \frac{1}{2}=2</math>) <span style="float: right;">pg 80</span></p>	1+2=3

**Marking Scheme, March 2013**  
**Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/1**

**Subject: Social Science**

**Class: X**

Q.No.	Expected Answers / Outline	Allocation of Marks
32/1/1		
<b>17</b>	<p><b>Multi - National Companies</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Setting up units in a region where raw materials is available in abundance.</li> <li>2) Availability of cheap skilled and unskilled labour.</li> <li>3) Nearness to the market.</li> <li>4) Favourable Government policies.</li> <li>5) Regular supply of power.</li> <li>6) Safety</li> <li>7) Any other relevant point</li> </ol> <p>Any three points to be explained <span style="float: right;">pg 57</span></p>	3x1=3
<b>18</b>	<p><b>Legal- Constitutional changes</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Laws play an important role in political reforms.</li> <li>2) Laws can help to discourage wrong political practices and encourage good ones.</li> <li>3) But Laws are not much meaningful without cooperation of masses.</li> <li>4) Democratic reforms are to be carried out mainly by political activists, parties , movements and politically conscious citizens.</li> <li>5) Example LBW rules of Cricket.</li> <li>6) Any other relevant point</li> </ol> <p>To be assessed as a whole <span style="float: right;">Pg 108</span></p>	3



**Marking Scheme, March 2013**  
**Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/1**

**Subject: Social Science**

**Class: X**

<b>Q.No.</b>	<b>Expected Answers / Outline</b>	<b>Allocation of Marks</b>
32/1/1		
<b>19</b>	<b>Money as a medium of exchange</b>  1) A person holding money can easily exchange it for any commodity or service that he or she wants.  2) Every one prefers to receive payments in money.  3) Money acts as an intermediate in the exchange process.  4) Money eliminates the need for double coincidence of wants. For example, a farmer can sell his crops to anyone who wants to purchase it and earn money. With the earned money he can purchase anything.  (Any three points to be explained) Pg 39	3×1=3
<b>20</b>	<b>Values of an ideal government</b>  1) Honesty and integrity 2) Justice 3) Truthfulness 4) Transparency 5) Accountability 6) Patriotism 7) Any other relevant point  Any three values to be Justified.	3x1=3



**Marking Scheme, March 2013**  
**Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/1**

**Subject: Social Science**

**Class: X**

Q.No.	Expected Answers / Outline	Allocation of Marks
32/1/1		
	<p>5) They focused on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings.</p> <p>6) Their efforts was to create a sense of shared collective heritage, a common cultural past as the basis of a nation.</p> <p>7) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any five points to be explained <span style="float: right;">Pg 13-14</span></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Vietnam Nationalists</b></p> <p>1) Emergence of Japan as a modern state.</p> <p>2) Resistance to colonization by the west by Japan.</p> <p>3) Defeat of Russia by the Japanese in 1907.</p> <p>4) Overthrow of monarchy in China by popular movement under Sun-Yat-Sen</p> <p>5) Emergence of China as a republic in 1911</p> <p>6) Formation of association by the Vietnamese students for the restoration of Vietnam</p> <p>7) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any five points to be explained. <span style="float: right;">Pg 42</span></p>	5×1=5
		5x1=5

**Marking Scheme, March 2013**  
**Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/1**

**Subject: Social Science**

**Class: X**

Q.No.	Expected Answers / Outline	Allocation of Marks
32/1/1		
<b>23</b>	<p><b>Participation of Dalit in the Civil Disobedient Movement.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) For a long time the congress had ignored the dalits.</li> <li>2) Gandhiji organised Satyagraha in favour of Harijans.</li> <li>3) Many Dalit leaders were keen on a different political solution.</li> <li>4) They began organizing themselves demanding reserved seats.</li> <li>5) They demanded separate electorate.</li> <li>6) They believed in political empowerment.</li> <li>7) Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p>Any five points to be examined. <span style="float: right;">Pg 68</span></p>	5x1=5
<b>24</b>	<p><b>Measures to control industrial pollution</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Smoke emitted by industries can be reduced by using mineral oil, natural gas instead of coal.</li> <li>2) Pollutants in the air can be reduced by fitting smoke stacks.</li> <li>3) Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in water bodies.</li> <li>4) Dumping and disposing the waste material by land filling.</li> </ol>	

**Marking Scheme, March 2013**  
**Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/1**

**Subject: Social Science**

**Class: X**

Q.No.	Expected Answers / Outline	Allocation of Marks
32/1/1		
	5) Pollution norms should be followed. 6) Noise producing machineries and equipments should be fitted with silencers. 7) Any other relevant point.  Any five points to be explained.	Pg 785x1=5
<b>25</b>	<b>Problems faced by road transport</b> 1) The road network is inadequate. 2) About half of the roads are unmettaled. 3) They limit their usage during the rainy season. 4) National Highways are inadequate. 5) Roads are highly congested in cities. 6) Most of the bridges and culverts are old and narrow. 7) Lack of amenities along the road sites. 8) Any other relevant point  Any five points to be described.	Pg 84 5x1=5
<b>26</b>	<b>Struggle of Nepali people</b> 1) Refusal by King Gyanendra to accept democracy. 2) Seven party alliances (SPA) formed by major political parties demanding democracy.	

**Marking Scheme, March 2013**  
**Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/1**

**Subject: Social Science**

**Class: X**

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32/1/1		
	<p>3) Support given by Maoist and other organization to the demand.</p> <p>4) Defying curfew people took to streets.</p> <p>5) Rejection of half hearted concession made by the King.</p> <p>6) The Parliament was restored and passed Laws taking away most of the powers of king.</p> <p>7) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>To be assessed as a whole <span style="float: right;">Pg 58, 59</span></p>	5
<b>27</b>	<p><b>Democracy in Principle and Practice</b></p> <p>1) The expectations of the people in a democracy are too high. If they are fulfilled in time, new expectations arise.</p> <p>2) It is not possible to fulfill all the expectations of all people.</p> <p>3) Some of them would be satisfied others would not.</p> <p>4) Those who are not satisfied, start blaming democracy and appreciate other forms of Government.</p> <p>5) Democracy is just a form of government. It can create conditions for achieving something.</p>	

**Marking Scheme, March 2013**  
**Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/1**

**Subject: Social Science**

**Class: X**

Q.No.	Expected Answers / Outline	Allocation of Marks
32/1/1		
	<p style="text-align: center;">6) The citizens have to take advantage of those conditions and achieve those goals.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">To be assessed as a whole <span style="float: right;">Pg 90</span></p>	5
<b>28</b>	<p><b>Transformation of markets</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) In the past two or three decades, more and more MNCs have been looking for locations around the world.</li> <li>2) Foreign investment has been rising, foreign trade has also been rising rapidly.</li> <li>3) There is greater integration of production and markets across countries today.</li> <li>4) We have a wide choice of goods and services before us.</li> <li>5) The latest models of digital cameras, mobile phones and T.V.'s made by the leading manufacturers of the world are within our reach.</li> <li>6) Every season new models of automobiles can be seen on Indian roads.</li> <li>7) A similar explosion of brands can be seen for many other goods.</li> <li>8) Any other relevant point</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">Any five points to be explained <span style="float: right;">pg 55</span></p>	5x1=5

**Marking Scheme, March 2013**  
**Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/1**

**Subject: Social Science**

**Class: X**

Q.No.	Expected Answers / Outline	Allocation of Marks
32/1/1		
<b>29</b>	<p><b>Need for rules and regulations:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Individual customers often find themselves in weak positions.</li> <li>2) The sellers try to shift all the responsibility on to the buyers.</li> <li>3) Sometimes traders indulge in unfair trade practices.</li> <li>4) Adulterated goods are sold.</li> <li>5) False information is passed by advertisements.</li> <li>6) Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p>Any five points to be explained <span style="float: right;">Pg 76</span></p>	5x1=5
<b>30</b>	<p><b>See filled map attached for answer</b></p> <p><b>For blind candidates only</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30.1 Nagpur</li> <li>30.2 Champaran</li> <li>30.3 Narora</li> <li>30.4 Bhilai</li> <li>30.5 Tuticorin</li> </ol>	5x1=5



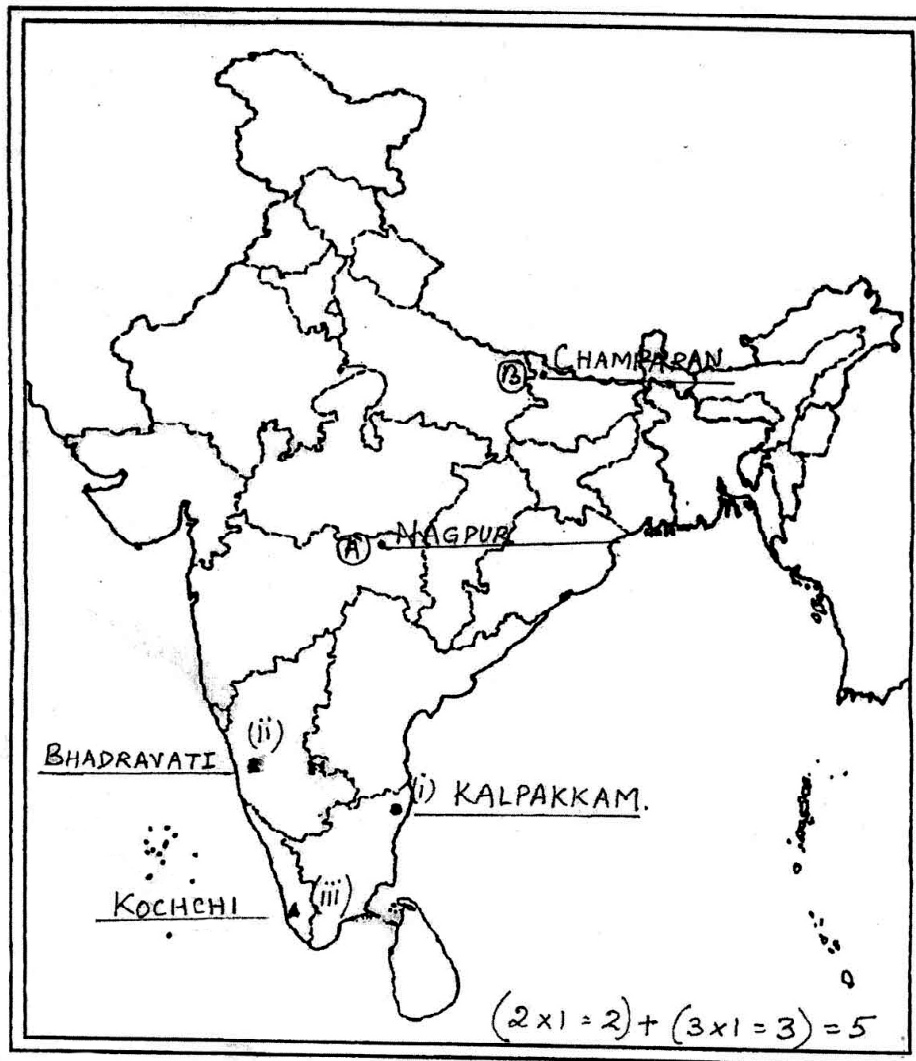
Marking Scheme, March 2013  
Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/1

Subject: Social Science

Class: X

Q.No.	Expected Answers / Outline	Allocation of Marks
32/1/1		

MAP QNo 30



**Marking Scheme, March 2013**  
**Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/2**

**Subject: Social Science**

**Class: X**

Q.No.	Expected Answers / Outline	Allocation of Marks
32/1/2		
<b>1</b>	<b>D</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>Page 90</b></span>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>D</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>Page 49</b></span>	<b>1</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>A</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>Page 64</b></span>	<b>1</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>C</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>Page 85</b></span>	<b>1</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>D</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>Page 3</b></span>	<b>1</b>
	<b>Or</b>	
	<b>D</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>Page 31</b></span>	<b>1</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>A</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>Page 58</b></span>	<b>1</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>C</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>Page 87</b></span>	<b>1</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>C</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>Page 58</b></span>	<b>1</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>A</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>Page 77</b></span>	<b>1</b>
<b>10</b>	<p><b>Unification of Germany:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) National feelings were spread among middle class people.</li> <li>2) They tried to unify Germany in 1848.</li> <li>3) Their feelings were repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and military.</li> </ol>	

**Marking Scheme, March 2013**  
**Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/2**

**Subject: Social Science**

**Class: X**

<b>Q.No.</b>	<b>Expected Answers / Outline</b>	<b>Allocation of Marks</b>
32/1/2	<p>4) Prussia took on the leadership of the movement.</p> <p>5) Otto von Bismarck with the help of military and bureaucracy was the architect of this process.</p> <p>6) Three wars over seven years ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification.</p> <p>7) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">To be assessed as a whole <span style="float: right;">Pg 19</span></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Role of HO-CHI-MINH</p> <p>1) Ho-Chi-Min played an important role in the freedom movement of Vietnam.</p> <p>2) In 1930 he brought together competing Nationalist groups to establish Vietnamese Communist Party.</p> <p>3) He successfully led the movement against the Japanese and the French by forming the Nationalist force - the Vietminh during the Second World War.</p> <p>4) The Democratic Republic of Vietnam was formed in 1945 and HO-Chi-Minh became its Chairman.</p> <p>5) He struggled to preserve the autonomy of Vietnam by fighting against the French which resulted in the division of Vietnam into North and South</p>	

**Marking Scheme, March 2013**  
**Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/2**

**Subject: Social Science**

**Class: X**

Q.No.	Expected Answers / Outline	Allocation of Marks
32/1/2		
	<p>6) Ho-Chi-Minh's Communist Party formed Government in the North.</p> <p>7) The NLF continues to fight for the unification of Vietnam.</p> <p>8) Ultimately the country united after his death.</p> <p>9) Any other relevant point</p> <p>To be assessed as a whole <span style="float: right;">Pg-43</span></p>	3x1=3
<b>11</b>	<p><b>Multi - National Companies</b></p> <p>1) Setting up units in a region where raw materials is available in abundance.</p> <p>2) Availability of cheap skilled and unskilled labour.</p> <p>3) Nearness to the market.</p> <p>4) Favourable Government policies.</p> <p>5) Regular supply of power.</p> <p>6) Safety</p> <p>7) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three points to be explained <span style="float: right;">Pg 57</span></p>	3x1=3
<b>12</b>	<p><b>Legal- Constitutional changes</b></p> <p>1) Laws play an important role in political reforms.</p> <p>2) Laws can help to discourage wrong political practices and encourage good ones.</p>	

**Marking Scheme, March 2013**  
**Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/2**

**Subject: Social Science**

**Class: X**

Q.No.	Expected Answers / Outline	Allocation of Marks
32/1/2	<p>3) But Laws are not much meaningful without cooperation of masses.</p> <p>4) Democratic reforms are to be carried out mainly by political activists, parties , movements and politically conscious citizens.</p> <p>5) Example LBW rules of Cricket.</p> <p>6) Any other relevant point</p> <p>To be assessed as a whole <span style="float: right;">Pg 108</span></p>	3
<b>13</b>	<p><b>Difference between ferrous and non -ferrous minerals</b></p> <p><b>Ferrous Minerals</b></p> <p>1) Minerals which have iron contents are called ferrous minerals.</p> <p>2) Iron ore, manganese, nickel cobalt etc. are the examples. Any other relevant point</p> <p><b>Non-Ferrous Minerals</b></p> <p>1) All those minerals which have on iron content in them are called non-ferrous minerals.</p> <p>2) Copper, lead, tin, bauxite are the examples.</p> <p>3) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pg 52-53</p>	3

**Marking Scheme, March 2013**  
**Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/2**

**Subject: Social Science**

**Class: X**

Q.No.	Expected Answers / Outline	Allocation of Marks
32/1/2		
<b>14</b>	<p><b>Manganese: Orissa is the largest producer</b></p> <p>Uses: (1)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Mainly used in manufacturing of steel.</li> <li>2) It is also used in manufacturing Ferro-manganese alloy.</li> <li>3) It is used in manufacturing bleaching powder, insecticides and paints.</li> <li>4) It is used in manufacturing insecticides.</li> <li>5) It is also used in preparing paints.</li> <li>6) Any other points to be mentioned.</li> </ol> <p>Any four points to be explained (<math>4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2</math>) Pg 53</p>	1+2 = 3
<b>15</b>	<p><b>Producers and Consumers</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) As producers of goods and services, we would be working in any of the economic sectors - Primary, secondary and tertiary like agriculture and industry services.</li> <li>2) Produce different goods and supply them to the market.</li> <li>3) As consumers we participate in the market as and when goods and services are required.</li> <li>4) Any other relevant point like agriculture, industry or services.</li> </ol>	

**Marking Scheme, March 2013**  
**Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/2**

**Subject: Social Science**

**Class: X**

Q.No.	Expected Answers / Outline	Allocation of Marks
32/1/2		
	Any three points to be explained  <p style="text-align: right;">Pg76</p>	3x1=3
<b>16</b>	<p><b>Nationalist political party which espouses secularism is Indian National Congress (1)</b></p> <p>Features of the Party</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) A centrist party in its ideological orientation</li> <li>2) Supports new economic reforms with a human face.</li> <li>3) One of the oldest parties of the world .</li> <li>4) Played a dominant role in Indian Politics at the National and State Level for several decades after independence.</li> <li>5) Sought to build a modern secular democratic republic in India.</li> <li>6) Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p>Any four features to be mentioned (<math>4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2</math>)      Pg 80</p>	1+2 = 3
<b>17</b>	<p><b>Economic Impact of first world war</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) It led to huge increase in defense expenditure.</li> <li>2) Increased taxes.</li> <li>3) Custom duties were raised.</li> <li>4) Income tax introduced.</li> </ol>	

**Marking Scheme, March 2013**  
**Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/2**

**Subject: Social Science**

**Class: X**

Q.No.	Expected Answers / Outline	Allocation of Marks
32/1/2		
	5) Prices increased. 6) It led to extreme hardships for the common people. 7) Crops failed in many parts of India resulting acute shortage of food. 8) Any other relevant point  Any three points to be explained <span style="float: right;">Pg 54</span>	<b>3x1=3</b>
<b>18</b>	<b>Rowlatt act</b>  1. Decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha. 2. Rallies were organised. 3. Workers went on strike in railways workshop. 4. Shops closed down. 5. Any other relevant point  Any three points to be explained <span style="float: right;">Pg 55</span>	3x1=3
<b>19</b>	<b>Modern forms of money</b>  <b>Currency -paper notes and coins. (1)</b>  Reasons for acceptance of ‘rupee’ 1) The currency is authorized by the government of the country. 2) As per Indian Law no one can refuse to accept a payment made in rupees.	



**Marking Scheme, March 2013**  
**Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/2**

**Subject: Social Science**

**Class: X**

Q.No.	Expected Answers / Outline	Allocation of Marks
32/1/2	<p>3) The Reserve Bank of India issues currency note on behalf of the Central Government.</p> <p>4) No other individual or any organization is allowed to issue currency.</p> <p>5) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any two reasons to be mentioned (2×1=2)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pg 40</p>	1+2=3
<b>20</b>	<p><b>Values of an ideal government</b></p> <p>1) Honesty and integrity</p> <p>2) Justice</p> <p>3) Truthfulness</p> <p>4) Transparency</p> <p>5) Accountability</p> <p>6) Patriotism</p> <p>7) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any three values to be Justified</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pg 39</p>	3x1=3
<b>21</b>	<p><b>Agriculture and Industry go hand to hand</b></p> <p>1) Agro based industries give a major boost to agricultural productivity.</p> <p>2) Industries provide irrigation pumps, fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, plastic and PVC pipes to agriculture.</p>	

**Marking Scheme, March 2013**  
**Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/2**

**Subject: Social Science**

**Class: X**

Q.No.	Expected Answers / Outline	Allocation of Marks
32/1/2	<p>3) They also provide different types of machines and tools to the farmers.</p> <p>4) Agriculture provides different types of the raw materials to the industries such as Cotton, Jute, Sugarcane, etc.</p> <p>Any three points to be analysed <span style="float: right;">Pg 65</span></p>	3×1=3
<b>22</b>	<p><b>Democracy in Principle and Practice</b></p> <p>1) The expectations of the people in a democracy are too high. If they are fulfilled in time, new expectations arise.</p> <p>2) It is not possible to fulfill all the expectations of all people.</p> <p>3) Some of them would be satisfied others would not.</p> <p>4) Those who are not satisfied, start blaming democracy and appreciate other forms of Government.</p> <p>5) Democracy is just a form of government. It can create conditions for achieving something.</p> <p>6) The citizens have to take advantage of those conditions and achieve those goals.</p> <p>To be assessed as a whole <span style="float: right;">Pg 90</span></p>	5

**Marking Scheme, March 2013**  
**Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/2**

**Subject: Social Science**

**Class: X**

Q.No.	Expected Answers / Outline	Allocation of Marks
32/1/2		
<b>23</b>	<p><b>Lukewarm response of the Muslims in Civil Disobedient Movement</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) After the decline of the Non-Cooperation-Khilafat movement, a large of Muslims felt alienated from the Congress.</li> <li>2) From the mid-1920 the Congress came to be visibly associated with openly Hindu religious nationalist groups.</li> <li>3) As relations between Hindus and Muslims worsened, it resulted in clashes.</li> <li>4) Even riots widened the gaps between the two communities.</li> <li>5) In 1927 it appeared to unite but failed due to differences over future representatives in the assemblies.</li> <li>6) Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p>	5
<b>24</b>	<p><b>Industries create different type of pollutions:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Industries emit smoke which pollutes air and water.</li> <li>2) Air pollution caused by the presence of higher proportion of undesirable gasses.</li> </ol>	

**Marking Scheme, March 2013**  
**Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/2**

**Subject: Social Science**

**Class: X**

Q.No.	Expected Answers/ Outline	Allocation of Marks
32/1/2	<p>3) Water pollution is caused by the Industrial effluents that are discharged into rivers.</p> <p>4) Industrial waste containing toxic metal pollutes land and soil.</p> <p>5) Surface mining also leads to land degradation.</p> <p>6) Noise pollution results in irritation, anger and hearing impairment.</p> <p>7) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any Five points to be explained) <span style="float: right;">Page-18</span></p>	5×1=5
<b>25</b>	<p><b>Transformation of markets</b></p> <p>1) In the past two or three decades, more and more MNCs have been looking for locations around the world.</p> <p>2) Foreign investment has been rising, foreign trade has also been rising rapidly.</p> <p>3) There is greater integration of production and markets across countries today.</p> <p>4) We have a wide choice of goods and services before us.</p> <p>5) The latest models of digital cameras, mobile phones and T.V.'s made by the leading manufacturers of the world are within our reach.</p>	

**Marking Scheme, March 2013**  
**Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/2**

**Subject: Social Science**

**Class: X**

Q.No.	Expected Answers / Outline	Allocation of Marks
32/1/2		
	<p>6) Every season new models of automobiles can be seen on Indian roads.</p> <p>7) A similar explosion of brands can be seen for many other goods.</p> <p>8) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any five points to be explained</p>	Pg 55 5x1=5
<b>26</b>	<p><b>Comparison between the struggles of Nepal and Bolivia</b></p> <p>1) The movement in Nepal was to establish democracy while the struggle in Bolivia involved to ensure the working of democracy as a elected democratic government</p> <p>2) Bolivia struggle about one specific policy of the government while the struggle in Nepal was about the foundations of the country's politics.</p> <p>3) Both the struggles were successful</p> <p>4) The impacts of the both struggles were different.</p> <p>5) Both are the examples of political conflicts that led to popular struggles.</p> <p>6) In both cases the struggles involved mass mobilization.</p> <p>7) Both examples involved critical role of political organizations.</p>	

**Marking Scheme, March 2013**  
**Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/2**

**Subject: Social Science**

**Class: X**

Q.No.	Expected Answers / Outline	Allocation of Marks
32/1/2		
	<p>8) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points of comparison to be mentioned)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page - 60</p>	1x5=5
27	<p><b>Need for rules and regulations:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Individual customers often find themselves in weak positions.</li> <li>2) The sellers try to shift all the responsibility on to the buyers.</li> <li>3) Sometimes traders indulge in unfair trade practices.</li> <li>4) Adulterated goods are sold.</li> <li>5) False information is passed by advertisements.</li> <li>6) Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p>Any five points to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page 76</p>	5x1=5
28	<p><b>Role of Culture in Europe</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Art and poetry helped to express and shape of nationalist feelings.</li> <li>2) Stories and music also helped to express and creating the idea of the nation.</li> <li>3) Romanticism, a cultural movement sought to</li> </ol>	

**Marking Scheme, March 2013**  
**Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/2**

**Subject: Social Science**

**Class: X**

Q.No.	Expected Answers / Outline	Allocation of Marks
32/1/2	<p style="text-align: center;">develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment.</p> <p>4) Romantic artists and poets generally criticized the glorification of reason and science.</p> <p>5) They focused on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings.</p> <p>6) Their efforts was to create a sense of shared collective heritage, a common cultural past as the basis of a nation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Vietnamese Nationalist</b></p> <p>1) Emergence of Japan as a modern state.</p> <p>2) Resistance to colonization by the west by Japan.</p> <p>3) Defeat of Russia by the Japanese in 1907.</p> <p>4) Overthrow of monarchy in china by popular movement under Sun-Yat-Sen</p> <p>5) Emergence of China as a republic in 1911</p> <p>6) Formation of association by the Vietnamese students for the restoration of Vietnam</p> <p>7) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any five points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page 42</p>	5x1=5

**Marking Scheme, March 2013**  
**Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/2**

**Subject: Social Science**

**Class: X**

Q.No.	Expected Answers / Outline	Allocation of Marks
32/1/2		
<b>29</b>	<p><b>Road Problems</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The road network is inadequate.</li> <li>2) About half of the roads are unmettled.</li> <li>3) They limit their usage during the rainy season.</li> <li>4) National Highways are inadequate.</li> <li>5) Roads are highly congested in cities.</li> <li>6) Most of the bridges and culverts are old and narrow.</li> <li>7) Lack of amenities along the road sites.</li> <li>8) Any other relevant point</li> </ol> <p>Any five points to be described</p>	
	Pg 84	<b>5x1=5</b>
<b>30</b>	<p><b>See filled map for answer</b></p> <p>For blind candidates only</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30.1 Nagpur</li> <li>30.2 Champaran</li> <li>30.3 Narora</li> <li>30.4 Bhilai</li> <li>30.5 Tuticorin</li> </ol>	
		<b>5x1=5</b>



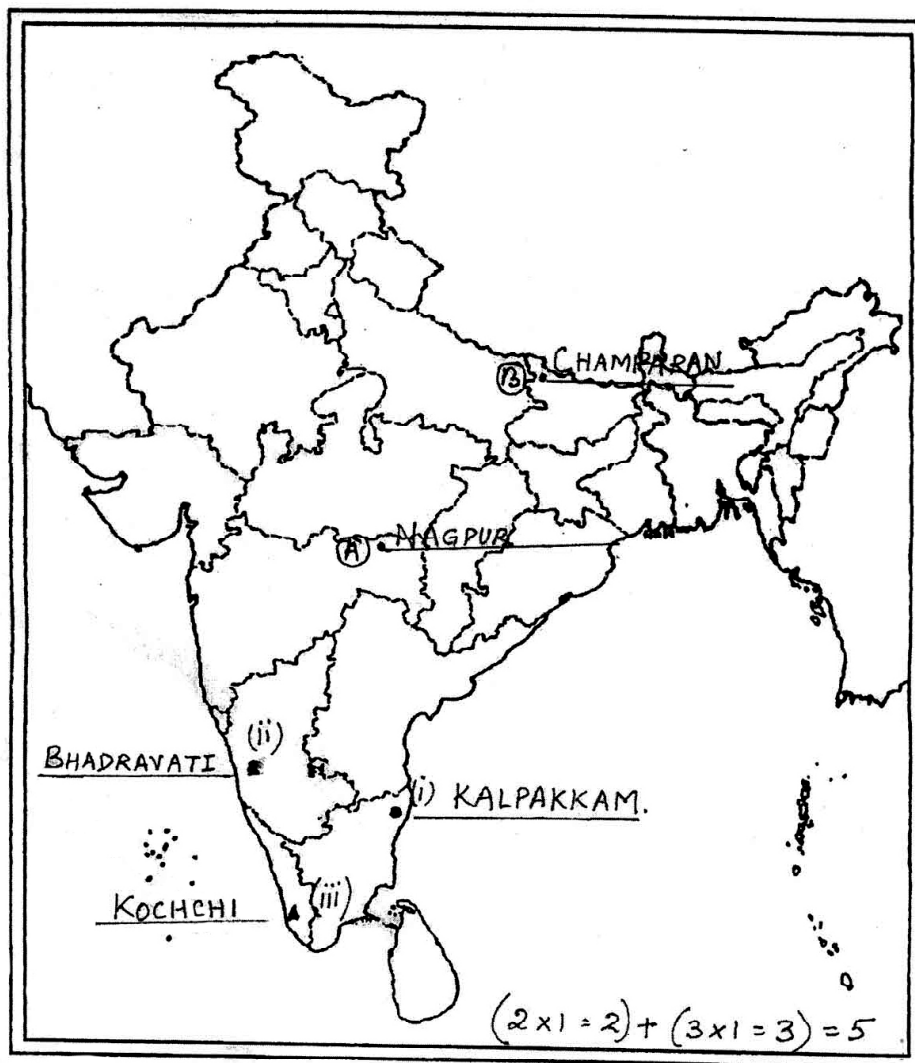
Marking Scheme, March 2013  
Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/2

Subject: Social Science

Class: X

Q.No.	Expected Answers / Outline	Allocation of Marks
32/1/2		

MAP QNo 30



**Marking Scheme, March 2013**  
**Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/3**

**Subject: Social Science**

**Class: X**

<b>Q.No.</b>	<b>Expected Answers / Outline</b>	<b>Allocation of Marks</b>
<b>32/1/3</b>		
<b>1.</b>	<b>C</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>Page 58</b></span>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>A</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>Page 77</b></span>	<b>1</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>D</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>Page 90</b></span>	<b>1</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>D</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>Page 49</b></span>	
<b>5</b>	<b>A</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>Page 64</b></span>	<b>1</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>C</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>Page 85</b></span>	<b>1</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>D</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>Page 3</b></span>  <b>OR</b>  <b>D</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>Page 31</b></span>	<b>1</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>A</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>Page 58</b></span>	<b>1</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>C</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>Page 87</b></span>	<b>1</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Britain coming into existence:</b>  1) There was no British Nation prior to eighteenth century. There were several different ethnic groups like English, Welsh, Scots and Irish.  2) All these groups had their own cultural and political traditions	

**Marking Scheme, March 2013**  
**Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/3**

**Subject: Social Science**

**Class: X**

Q.No.	Expected Answers / Outline	Allocation of Marks
32/1/3	<p>3) Gradually the English nation grew in wealth, importance and power. It was able to extend its influence over the other nations of the islands.</p> <p>4) The English parliament had seized power from the monarch in 1688</p> <p>5) The Act of Union between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of United Kingdom of Great Britain.</p> <p>6) The English helped the Protestant of Ireland to establish their dominance over a large Catholic country.</p> <p>7) Ireland was forcibly incorporated with the U.K. and a new British Nation was formed</p> <p>8) Any other relevant point</p> <p>To be assessed as a whole</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pg 21-22</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Or</b></p> <p>Role of Phan-Chu-Trinh</p> <p>1) Phan Chu Trinh was a nationalist of Vietnam</p> <p>2) He was intensely hostile to the monarchy.</p> <p>3) He opposed the idea of resisting the French with the help of court</p>	3

**Marking Scheme, March 2013**  
**Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/3**

**Subject: Social Science**

**Class: X**

Q.No.	Expected Answers / Outline	Allocation of Marks
32/1/3	<p>4) His desire was to establish a democratic republic.</p> <p>5) He was profoundly influenced by the democratic ideals of the West.</p> <p>6) He did not want a wholesale rejection of western civilization</p> <p>7) He accepted the French revolutionary ideals of liberty</p> <p>8) He demanded that the French set up legal and educational institutions and develop agriculture and industries.</p> <p>9) Any other relevant point</p> <p>To be assessed as a whole <span style="float: right;">Pg 41</span></p>	3
<b>11</b>	<p><b>Producers and Consumers</b></p> <p>1) As producers of goods and services, we would be working in any of the economic sectors - primary, secondary and tertiary like agriculture and industry services.</p> <p>2) Produce different goods and supply them to the market.</p> <p>3) As consumers we participate in the market as and when goods and services are required.</p> <p>4) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained <span style="float: right;">Pg 76</span></p>	3x1=3

**Marking Scheme, March 2013**  
**Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/3**

**Subject: Social Science**

**Class: X**

Q.No.	Expected Answers / Outline	Allocation of Marks
32/1/3		
<b>12</b>	<p><b>Rowlatt act</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha.</li> <li>2. Rallies were organized.</li> <li>3. Workers went on strike in railways workshop.</li> <li>4. Shops closed down.</li> <li>5. Any other relevant point</li> </ol> <p>Any three points to be explained</p>	Pg 55 3x1=3
<b>13</b>	<p><b>Differences between conventional and non-conventional energy</b></p> <p><b>Conventional source:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Coal, oil natural gas, hydro-electricity and nuclear energy are the conventional sources of energy</li> <li>2) The sources of thermal electricity are exhaustible and cannot be replenished.</li> <li>3) Hydro-electricity is renewable source of energy.</li> <li>4) They are much expensive sources of energy.</li> </ol> <p><b>Non-conventional source:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Solar, Wind, Tidal, Geothermal etc.</li> <li>2) They have a great advantage over the conventional sources.</li> <li>3) These are renewable and inexhaustible.</li> </ol>	

**Marking Scheme, March 2013**  
**Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/3**

**Subject: Social Science**

**Class: X**

Q.No.	Expected Answers / Outline	Allocation of Marks
32/1/3		
	4) They are inexpensive in nature. 5) Any other relevant point	3
<b>14</b>	<p><b>Legal- Constitutional changes</b></p> 1) Laws play an important role in political reforms. 2) Laws can help to discourage wrong political practices and encourage good ones. 3) But Laws are not much meaningful without cooperation of masses. 4) Democratic reforms are to be carried out mainly by political activists, parties, movements and politically conscious citizens. 5) Example LBW rules of Cricket. 6) Any other relevant point  To be assessed as a whole <span style="float: right;">Pg 108</span>	3
<b>15</b>	<p><b>Multi National Companies</b></p> 1) Setting up units in a region where raw materials is available in abundance. 2) Availability of cheap skilled and unskilled labour. 3) Nearness to the market. 4) Favourable Government policies.	

**Marking Scheme, March 2013**  
**Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/3**

**Subject: Social Science**

**Class: X**

Q.No.	Expected Answers / Outline	Allocation of Marks
32/1/3		
	5) Regular supply of power. 6) Safety 7) Any other relevant point  Any three points to be explained	Pg 57 3x1=3
<b>16</b>	<b>National Political Party: Bahujan Samaj Party(BSP)</b>  Features; 1) Founded in 1984 under the leadership of Kanshi Ram 2) Draws inspiration from the ideas and teachings of Sahu Maharaj, Mahatma Phule, Periar Ramaswami and Ambedkar. 3) Stands for the cause of securing the interests and welfare of the Dalit sang oppressed class. 4) It had been the ruling party in U.P.,Mayawati as the Chief Minister. 5) Seeks to represent secure power for the Bahujan Samaj which include the dalits, adiwadies, OBC and religious minorities. 6) Any other relevant point  Any four features to be mentioned	Pg 80 1+2=3

**Marking Scheme, March 2013**  
**Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/3**

**Subject: Social Science**

**Class: X**

Q.No.	Expected Answers / Outline	Allocation of Marks
32/1/3		
<b>17</b>	<p><b>Agriculture and Industry go hand to hand</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Agro based industries give a major boost to agricultural productivity.</li> <li>2) Industries provide irrigation pumps, fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, plastic and PVC pipes to agriculture.</li> <li>3) They also provide different types of machines and tools to the farmers.</li> <li>4) Agriculture provides different types of the raw materials to the industries such as Cotton, Jute, Sugarcane, etc.</li> </ol> <p>Any three points to be analysed <span style="float: right;">Pg 65</span></p>	3x1=3
<b>18</b>	<p><b>Manganese: Orissa is the largest producer</b></p> <p><b>Uses: (1)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Mainly used in manufacturing of steel.</li> <li>2) It is also used in manufacturing Ferro-manganese alloy.</li> <li>3) It is used in manufacturing bleaching powder, insecticides and paints.</li> <li>4) It is used in manufacturing insecticides.</li> <li>5) It is also used in preparing paints.</li> <li>6) Any other points to be mentioned.</li> </ol> <p>Any four points (<math>4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2</math>) <span style="float: right;">Pg 53</span></p>	1+2=3



**Marking Scheme, March 2013**  
**Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/3**

**Subject: Social Science**

**Class: X**

Q.No.	Expected Answers / Outline	Allocation of Marks
32/1/3		
<b>19</b>	<p><b>Collateral</b></p> <p>Collaterals are an asset that the borrower owns and uses. This is a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid.</p> <p>Reasons for lenders asking for collateral :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Collateral ensures the repayment.</li> <li>2) If the borrower fails to repay his loan, the lender has the right to sell the asset.</li> <li>3) It prevents the loss to the lender. Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained.</li> <li>4) Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p>Any two points to be explained <span style="float: right;">Pg 44</span></p>	1+2=3
<b>20</b>	<p><b>Values of an ideal government</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Honesty and integrity</li> <li>2) Justice</li> <li>3) Truthfulness</li> <li>4) Transparency</li> <li>5) Accountability</li> <li>6) Patriotism</li> <li>7) Any other relevant point</li> </ol> <p>Any three values to be Justify. <span style="float: right;">Pg 39</span></p>	3x1=3

**Marking Scheme, March 2013**  
**Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/3**

**Subject: Social Science**

**Class: X**

<b>Q.No.</b>	<b>Expected Answers / Outline</b>	<b>Allocation of Marks</b>
32/1/3		
<b>21</b>	<b>Economic Impact of first world war</b>  1) It led to huge increase in defense expenditure. 2) Increased taxes. 3) Custom duties were raised. 4) Income tax introduced. 5) Prices increased. 6) It led to extreme hardships for the common people. 7) Crops failed in many parts of India resulting acute shortage of food. 8) Any other relevant point  Any three points to be explained	Pg 54  3x1=3
<b>22</b>	<b>Road Problems</b>  1) The road network is inadequate. 2) About half of the roads are unmettled. 3) They limit their usage during the rainy season. 4) National Highways are inadequate. 5) Roads are highly congested in cities. 6) Most of the bridges and culverts are old and narrow. 7) Lack of amenities along the road sites.	

**Marking Scheme, March 2013**  
**Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/3**

**Subject: Social Science**

**Class: X**

Q.No.	Expected Answers / Outline	Allocation of Marks
32/1/3		
	<p>8) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any five points to be described <span style="float: right;">Pg 84</span></p>	5x1=5
<b>23</b>	<p><b>Nationalism</b></p> <p>The sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united strength. But there were also a variety of cultural processes through which Nationalism captured people's imagination. History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, all played a part in the making of Nationalism. The identity of the nation is most often symbolized in a figure. This helps to create an image with which people can identify the nature.</p> <p>To be assessed as a whole.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pg 71</p>	5
<b>24</b>	<p><b>Water Pollution:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Water pollution is caused by organic and inorganic industrial wastes and effluents discharged into rivers.</li> <li>2) Some pollutants are dyes, detergents, acids, salts and heavy metals.</li> <li>3) Pesticides, fertilizers, synthetic chemicals with carbon, plastics, rubber, etc. are discharged by</li> </ol>	

**Marking Scheme, March 2013**  
**Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/3**

**Subject: Social Science**

**Class: X**

Q.No.	Expected Answers / Outline	Allocation of Marks
32/1/3	<p style="text-align: center;">different industries into water bodies.</p> <p>4) Hot water from factories and thermal plants is drained into rivers and ponds, affect adversely adequately aquatic life.</p> <p>5) Every litre of waste water discharged into rivers/ water bodies pollutes the quality of fresh water.</p> <p>6) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any one point to be mentioned <span style="float: right;">Pg 78</span></p> <p><b>Methods to control water pollution :</b></p> <p>1) Minimizing use of water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages.</p> <p>2) Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds.</p> <p>3) Use of ground water resources also needs to be regulates legally.</p> <p>4) Strict legal laws to be passed against water pollution.</p> <p>5) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any four measures to be suggested (4×1=4)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Pg.78</p>	1+4=5

**Marking Scheme, March 2013**  
**Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/3**

**Subject: Social Science**

**Class: X**

<b>Q.No.</b>	<b>Expected Answers / Outline</b>	<b>Allocation of Marks</b>
32/1/3		
<b>25</b>	<p><b>Democracy in Principle and Practice</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) The expectations of the people in a democracy are too high. If they are fulfilled in time, new expectations arise.</li><li>2) It is not possible to fulfill all the expectations of all people.</li><li>3) Some of them would be satisfied others would not.</li><li>4) Those who are not satisfied, start blaming democracy and appreciate other forms of Government.</li><li>5) Democracy is just a form of government. It can create conditions for achieving something.</li><li>6) The citizens have to take advantage of those conditions and achieve those goals.</li></ol> <p>To be assessed as a whole <span style="float: right;">Pg 90</span></p>	<b>5</b>
<b>26</b>	<p><b>Pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Gain public support and sympathy for their goals.</li><li>2) They try to influence the media to give more attention to their issues.</li><li>3) They organize protest activities.</li></ol>	

**Marking Scheme, March 2013**  
**Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/3**

**Subject: Social Science**

**Class: X**

Q.No.	Expected Answers / Outline	Allocation of Marks
32/1/3	<p>4) Business groups often employ professional lobbyists.</p> <p>5) The pressure groups are either formed or led by the leaders of political parties.</p> <p>6) Sometimes political parties grow out of movements.</p> <p>7) In most cases the relationship between parties and interest groups is not direct.</p> <p>8) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any five points to be explained</p>	Pg 66-67 5x1=5
<b>27</b>	<p><b>Transformation of markets</b></p> <p>1) In the past two or three decades, more and more MNCs have been looking for locations around the world.</p> <p>2) Foreign investment has been rising, foreign trade has also been rising rapidly.</p> <p>3) There is greater integration of production and markets across countries today.</p> <p>4) We have a wide choice of goods and services before us.</p> <p>5) The latest models of digital cameras, mobile phones and T.V.'s made by the leading manufacturers of the world are within our reach.</p>	

**Marking Scheme, March 2013**  
**Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/3**

**Subject: Social Science**

**Class: X**

Q.No.	Expected Answers / Outline	Allocation of Marks
32/1/3	<p>6) Every season new models of automobiles can be seen on Indian roads.</p> <p>7) A similar explosion of brands can be seen for many other goods.</p> <p>8) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any five points to be explained <span style="float: right;">Pg 55</span></p>	5x1 = 5
<b>28</b>	<p><b>Need for rules and regulations:</b></p> <p>1) Individual customers often find themselves in weak positions.</p> <p>2) The sellers try to shift all the responsibility on to the buyers.</p> <p>3) Sometimes traders indulge in unfair trade practices.</p> <p>4) Adulterated goods are sold.</p> <p>5) False information is passed by advertisements.</p> <p>6) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five points to be explained <span style="float: right;">Pg 76</span></p>	5x1=5
<b>29</b>	<p><b>Role of Culture in Europe</b></p> <p>1) Art and poetry helped to express and shape of nationalist feelings.</p> <p>2) Stories and music also helped to express and</p>	

**Marking Scheme, March 2013**  
**Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/3**

**Subject: Social Science**

**Class: X**

Q.No.	Expected Answers / Outline	Allocation of Marks
32/1/3	<p style="text-align: center;">creating the idea of the nation.</p> <p>3) Romanticism, a cultural movement sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment.</p> <p>4) Romantic artists and poets generally criticized the glorification of reason and science.</p> <p>5) They focused on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings.</p> <p>6) Their efforts was to create a sense of shared collective heritage, a common cultural past as the basis of a nation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Vietnamese Nationalist</b></p> <p>1) Emergence of Japan as a modern state.</p> <p>2) Resistance to colonization by the west by Japan.</p> <p>3) Defeat of Russia by the Japanese in 1907.</p> <p>4) Overthrow of monarchy in china by popular movement under Sun-Yat-Sen</p> <p>5) Emergence of China as a republic in 1911</p> <p>6) Formation of association by the Vietnamese students for the restoration of Vietnam</p> <p>7) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any five points to be explained. <span style="float: right;">Pg 42</span></p>	5x1=5



**Marking Scheme, March 2013**  
**Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/3**

**Subject: Social Science**

**Class: X**

<b>Q.No.</b>	<b>Expected Answers / Outline</b>	<b>Allocation of Marks</b>
<b>32/1/3</b>		
<b>30</b>	<b>See filled map attached for answer</b>  For blind candidates only  30.1 Nagpur 30.2 Champaran 30.3 Narora 30.4 Bhilai 30.5 Tuticorin	<b>5x1=5</b>

Marking Scheme, March 2013  
Marking Scheme (Delhi) 32/1/3

Subject: Social Science

Class: X

Q.No.	Expected Answers / Outline	Allocation of Marks
32/1/3		

MAP QNo 30

