16.09.18   **SET - B**
Q.NO.   **VALUE POINTS-MARKING SCHEME**   SPLIT UP OF MARKS

Q.NO.		SPLIT UP OF MARKS
1.	Ans: Used in steel and Ferro-manganese alloy. Also used in manufacture of bleaching powder, insecticides and paints.	1
2.	Ans: Due to its excellent di-electric strength, low power loss factor, insulating properties and resistance to high voltage.	1
3.	Ans: Thickly populated multi-storeyed buildings in Bombay in native parts of the town.	1
4.	Ans: Culcutta	1
5.	Ans: Zilla parishad (group of Panchayat samitis) ⇩ Block Panchayat or Panchayat Samiti (a few Grama panchayats) ⇩ Grama Panchayat at Village level	1
6.	Ans: Taking away of power from Central and State Governments and giving to local government is called Decentralization .	1
7.	Ans: Organized and Unorganized	1
8.	Ans: To generate employment to the rural people for a minimum period of 100 days thus reducing unemployment.	
9.	Ans: 1. Icons and symbols 2. Images like Bharat Mata and National Anthem 3. Revival of folklore .(a brief explanation on each point—1+1+1=3)	3
10.	Ans: 1. Provide various services like construction of bridges, railways , dams at a reasonable cost. 2. Supply of food products through PDS. 3. Providing health and education facilities.	3
11.	Ans: **Petroleum is found in the following areas:** A) **Mumbai High**: India's 63 percent of petroleum production comes from Mumbai High. B) **Gujarat Region**; It produces about 18 percent of India's petroleum. Ankleshwar is the most important field of Gujarat. C) **Assam Region**: Assam is the oldest oil producing state of India. It produces 16 percent of India's petroleum. Digboi, Naharkatiya and Moran-Hugrijan are the important oil fields of India.	3
12.	Ans: 1. It divides society as in democracy various parties compete for power in the name of social divisions. 2. This tendency leads to conflict, violence or even disintegration of a country. 3. Examples – Northern Ireland , Sri Lanka , Yugoslavia	3