

MARKING SCHEME
THIRD FRAGMENT EXAMINATION (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CLASS-X)

Q.No	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	REFERENCE	MARKS
1.	(d) A Printer's workshop	NCERT-158	1
2	(d) Charles Dickens	NCERT-165	1
3.	(c) the art of beautiful and stylised writing	NCERT-154	1
4.	Marco Polo	NCERT-156	1
5	(d) a trade Barrier	NCERT-64	1
6	(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.	NCERT-62	1
7	(a) WTO was the national organization that varies from country to country.	NCERT-65	1
8	Investment	NCERT-57	1
9	(a)-4, (b)-2, (c)-1, (d)-3	NCERT-54,59,61	1
10	(c) Cement	NCERT-75	1
11	(b) (iii), (i), (iv), (ii),	NCERT-87	1
12	(c) Interest groups	NCERT-63	1
13	(d) Movement group	NCERT-65	1
14	By raising and highlighting issues and sometimes launching movements for the resolution of problems faced by the people. (Any other relevant answer.)	NCERT-74	1
15	(b) Instruction from Election Commissioner	NCERT-86	1
16	(c) Bi-party system	NCERT-77	1
17	(b) inequalities exist in democracies	NCERT-99	1
18	(d) Preference to a particular religion	NCERT-90	1
19	(a) foundational challenge	NCERT-102	1
20	(b) challenge of deepening	NCERT-102	1
21	(I) Ancient and medieval scientific texts were compiled and published, maps and scientific diagrams were widely printed. 1 (II) When scientists like Isaac Newton began to publish their discoveries, they could influence a much wider circle of scientifically minded readers. 1 (III) The writing of thinkers such as Thomas Paine, Voltaire and Jean Jacques Rousseau were also widely printed and read. 1 Thus ideas about science, reason and rationality found their way into popular literature.	NCERT-162	3
22	(I) Women became important as readers as well as writers. Penny magazines were especially meant for women to teach them proper behavior and housekeeping. 1 (II) When novels began to be written in the nineteenth century, women were seen as important readers and there was some women novelists as Jane Austen, the Bronte sister & George Eliot. 1 (III) Their writings became important in defining a new type of women: a person with will, strength of personality, determination and the power to think. 1	NCERT-165	3
23	I. Although MNCs and several top companies have remain into	NCERT-66-	3

	<p>advantageous state as their investment of capital and new technology has increased, making standard of production better day by day. 1</p> <p>II. Removal of trade barriers and liberalization policies of the governments to facilitate globalization have adversely affected the local producers and manufacturers. 1</p> <p>III. Globalization and the pressure of competition have substantially changed the lives of workers. Faced with growing competition, most employers these days prefer to employ workers 'flexibly'. This means that workers' jobs are no longer secure. 1</p>	69	
24	<p>I. It was done to protect the producers within the country from foreign competition. 1</p> <p>II. As industries were just coming up in the 1950s and 1960s, and competition from import at that stage would not have allowed these industries to come up. 1</p> <p>III. Therefore India allowed imports of only essential items such as machinery, fertilizers, petroleum etc. 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>I. Foreign trade connects the market as with the opening of trade, goods travel from one market to another. 1</p> <p>II. Choice of goods in the markets rises and prices become equal. 1</p> <p>III. Producers in the two countries now closely compete against each other even though they are separated by thousands of miles. 1</p>	NCERT-64	3
25	<p>I. Manufacturing sector provide products such as irrigation pumps, fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, plastic and PVC pipes, machines and tools etc. to the farmers so that agricultural sectors can also grow. 1</p> <p>II. Therefore development and competitiveness of manufacturing industry has assisted agricultural sector to increase production. 1</p> <p>III. Manufacturing sectors has also made production processes very efficient for agricultural sector. 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>I. The textile industry occupies unique position in the Indian economy, because it contributes significantly to industrial production (14 %) and employment generation (35 million persons directly).</p> <p>II. Its share in the foreign exchange earnings is 24.6 % and it contributes 4% towards GDP.</p> <p>III. Textile industry is the only industry in the country, which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain i.e., from raw material to the highest value added products.</p>	NCERT-65	3
26	<p>I. Keeping in view the volume of traffic and passengers, the road network is inadequate. 1</p> <p>II. About half of the roads are unmettled and this limits their usage during the rainy season. The National Highways are inadequate too. 1</p> <p>III. Moreover, the roadways are highly congested in cities and most of the bridges and culverts are old and narrow. 1</p>	NCERT-84	3
27	<p>Pressure group- 1. Pressure groups do not enjoy power directly. 2. Pressure groups usually represent a particular section or view of the society. 3. Pressure groups do not contest election. Ex. Lawyers association, teachers associations. 1.5</p> <p>Political party- 1. Political party enjoys power directly. 2. Political parties represent bigger social divisions. 3. Political parties contest elections and run the government. Ex. BJP, INC. 1.5</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1) Pressure groups promote interest of one section while democracy must look after the interest of all and not just one section. 1</p>	NCERT-63	3
		NCERT-67,68	

	<p>2) These groups wield power without any responsibility as are not accountable to people. 1</p> <p>3) Sometimes pressure groups with small public support but lots of money can hijack public discussion in favour of their narrow agenda. 1</p>		
28	<p>(1) The respect to and equal treatment of women are necessary ingredients of a democratic society. 1</p> <p>(2) Actually, women are always not treated with respect. But, once the principle is recognized, it becomes easier for women to wage a struggle against what is now unacceptable legally and morally. 1</p> <p>(3) In a non-democratic set-up, this unacceptability would not have a legal basis because the principle of individual freedom and dignity would not have the legal and moral force there. In this way, democracy has maintained the dignity of women in the country. 1</p>	NCERT-97, 98	3
29	<p>(I) In 1517, the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote Ninety Five Theses criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church. 1</p> <p>(II) A printed copy of this was posted on a church door in Wittenberg challenging the Church to debate these ideas. 1</p> <p>(III) Luther's writing led to a division within the Church and to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation. 1</p> <p>(IV) Several other scholars, in fact, thought that print brought about a new intellectual atmosphere and helped spread the new ideas that led to the Reformation. 1</p> <p>(V) Deeply grateful to print, Luther said, 'Printing is the ultimate gift of the God and the greatest one.' 1</p>	NCERT-160	5
30	<p>(I) Being the son of a merchant Gutenberg had seen wine and olive presses from his childhood. 1</p> <p>(II) He learnt the art of polishing stones became a master goldsmith and also acquired the expertise to create lead moulds used for making trinkets. 1</p> <p>(III) Drawing on this knowledge, Gutenberg adapted existing technology to design his innovation. 1</p> <p>(IV) The olive press provided the model for the printing press, and moulds were used for casting the metal types for the letters of the alphabet. 1</p> <p>(V) By 1448, Gutenberg perfected the system. The first book he printed was the Bible. 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(I) By the seventeenth century, as urban culture bloomed in China, the use of print diversified. 1</p> <p>(II) Print was no longer used just by scholar-officials. Merchants used print in their everyday life, as they collected trade information. 1</p> <p>(III) Reading increasingly became a leisure activity. The new readership preferred fictional narratives, poetry, autobiographies, and anthologies of literary masterpieces and romantic plays. 1</p> <p>(IV) Rich women began to read, and many women began publishing their poetry and plays. 1</p> <p>(V) Wives of scholar-officials published their works and courtesans wrote about their lives. 1</p>	NCERT-157 NCERT-154	5
31	<p>I. Though WTO is supposed to allow free trade for all, in practice, it is seen that the developed countries have unfairly retained trade barriers. 1</p> <p>II. On the other hand, WTO rules have forced the developing countries to remove trade barriers. 1</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>III. Developing countries have removed Trade barriers as per WTO rules but developed countries like US have unfairly retained Trade barriers. 1</p>	NCERT-65	5

	<p>IV. Farmers in US receive massive sums of money from the US government for production and export to other countries, enabling US farmers to sell farm products at abnormally low prices and adversely affecting farmers in developing countries. 1</p> <p>V. Such Monetary assistance to Well-off farmers of US, where the employment share of agricultural sector is only 0.5% & share of agricultural in GDP is only 1%, <i>is not a case of free and fair trade.</i> 1</p>		
32	<p>I. Government should protect the interest of all the people in the country instead of rich and powerful in the country. 1</p> <p>II. To protect the rights of the workers, labour laws should be properly implemented. 1</p> <p>III. Small producers should be provided assistance, till the time they become strong enough to compete. 1</p> <p>IV. If necessary, the government can use trade and investment barriers, also government should negotiate at the WTO for 'fairer rules'. 1</p> <p>V. Along with the other developing countries with similar interests, govt. should fight against the domination of developed countries in the WTO. 1</p>	NCERT-70	5
33	<p>(I). Peninsular rocks contain most of the reserves of coal, metallic minerals, mica and many other non-metallic minerals. 1</p> <p>(II). Sedimentary rocks on the western and eastern flanks of the peninsula, in Gujarat and Assam have most of the petroleum deposits. 1</p> <p>(III). Rajasthan with the rock system of the peninsula has reserves of many non-ferrous minerals. 1</p> <p>(IV).The vast alluvial plains of north India are almost devoid of economic minerals. 1</p> <p>(V).These variations exist largely because of the difference in the geological structure, processes and time involved in the formation of minerals. 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(I).The growing consumption of energy has resulted in the country becoming increasingly dependent on fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas. 1</p> <p>(II).Rising prices of oil and gas and their potential shortages have raised uncertainties about the security of energy supply in future. 1</p> <p>(III). Increasing use of fossil fuels also causes serious environmental problems. 1</p> <p>(IV). Dependence on fossil fuels has serious repercussions on the growth of the national economy. Hence there is a pressing need to use renewable energy sources. 1</p> <p>(V). Solar energy, wind energy, tide, biomass and energy from waste material are some examples of renewable energy sources. 1</p>	NCERT-52	5
34	<p>(I) In absence of a political party every candidate in the elections will be independent. So no one will be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy changes . The government may be formed , but its utility will remain ever uncertain. 1</p> <p>(II) 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. 1</p> <p>(III) Large societies need representative democracy. As societies become large and complex , they also need some agency to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government. 1</p> <p>(IV) Societies need some ways , to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government can be formed. 1</p> <p>(V) Societies need a mechanism to support or restrain the government ,make policies, justify or oppose them. 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	NCERT-74,75	5

	<p>A party that secures at least six percent of the total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four States and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha is recognized as a National party. 1</p> <p>Indian National Congress-The party was founded in 1885 .It played an important role in Indian politics at the national and state levels after independence. The party supports secularism and welfare of weaker sections and minorities. 2</p> <p>Bhartiya Janta Party-It was founded in 1980 by reviving the erstwhile Bhartiya Jan Sangh. Cultural Nationalism is its important element .It wants a uniform civil code for all people living in India irrespective of religion, and bans religious conversions. 2</p> <p>(Any other national parties can be selected)</p>	NCERT-79-81	
35	Map Work	NCERT-61,61, 72, 77,89,89	6

Note: Page number given in the reference section for History (NCERT) book is from previous year publication as most of the students and teachers do not have latest revised textbook.