

DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA

PERIODIC ASSESSMENT-II (2023-24) CLASS: X SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

BLUE PRINT OF QUESTION PAPER

SL NO.	CHAPTERS / UNITS	MARKS ALLOTTED IN SYLLABUS	1 MARK (MCQ)	2 MARKS (SA-I)	3 MARKS (SA-II)	5 MARKS (LA)	4 MARK (CBQ)	MAPS	TOTAL MARKS	TOTAL NO. OF QUESTIONS
1	Ch-1 – The Rise of Nationalism in Europe	7	2			1			7	3
2	Ch-2 – Nationalism in India	10	2	1			1	2	10	5
3	Ch-4- The Age of Industrialization	3	1	1					3	2
4	Ch-1- Resource and Development	6				1		1	6	1(1 map)
5	Ch-2 – Forest and Wildlife Resources	3	1	1					3	2
6	Ch-3- Water Resources	6	1				1	1	6	2(1 map)
7	Ch-4-Agriculture	5	1		1			1	5	2(1 map)
8	Ch-1 – Power Sharing	8	3	1	1				8	5
9	Ch-2– Federalism	7	2			1			7	3
10	Ch-3 – Gender, Religion and Caste	5	2		1				5	3
11	Ch.1- Development	10	3		1		1		10	5
12	Ch.2- Sectors of Indian Economy	10	2		1	1			10	4
G.TOTAL		80	1x20=20	2x4=8	3x5=15	5x4=20	4x3=12	2+3=5	80	37

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QUESTIONWISE ANALYSIS

Q .No.	Chapters / Units	Forms of Question (MCQ, AR, SA-I , SA-II, LA, CBQ)	Marks Allotted	Typology of Questions (Knowledge (K), Understanding (U), Applications (A),Hots(H)&Skills(S)et c.)
1	Nationalism in India	MCQ	1	U
2	Forest and wildlife Resources	MCQ	1	K
3	Development	MCQ	1	U
4	Water Resources	MCQ	1	K
5	Power Sharing	MCQ	1	A
6	Power Sharing	MCQ	1	K
7	Federalism	MCQ	1	U
8	Sectors of Indian Economy	MCQ	1	H
9	Power Sharing	MCQ	1	U
10	Rise of Nationalism in Europe	MCQ	1	U
11	Development	MCQ	1	K
12	Nationalism in India	MCQ	1	A
13	The Age of Industrialization	MCQ	1	K
14	Rise of Nationalism in Europe	MCQ	1	K
15	Federalism	MCQ	1	K
16	Gender, Religion and Caste	MCQ	1	U
17	Gender, Religion and Caste	MCQ	1	U
18	Sectors of Indian Economy	MCQ	1	U
19	Agriculture	MCQ	1	A
20	Development	MCQ	1	U
21	Nationalism in India	SA-I	2	A
22	The Age of Industrialization	SA-I	2	U

23	Forest and Wildlife Resources	SA-I	2	H
24	Power Sharing	SA-I	2	K
25	Agriculture	SA-II	3	U
26	Power Sharing	SA-II	3	K
27	Gender, Religion and Caste	SA-II	3	U
28	Development	SA-II	3	K
29	Sectors of Indian Economy	SA-II	3	H
30	The Rise of Nationalism in Europe	LA,	5	A
31	Resource and Development	LA,	5	A
32	Federalism	LA,	5	U
33	Sectors of Indian Economy	LA,	5	U
34	Nationalism in India	CBQ	4	K
35	Water Resources	CBQ	4	K
36	Development	CBQ	4	K
37	Nationalism in India Resource and Development Water Resources Agriculture	MAP	2+3	Skill

ANNEXURE –C
DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA

PERIODIC ASSESSMENT-II (2023-24)CLASS: X SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

MARKING SCHEME SET-B

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS MAX. MARKS: 80

Q. NO.	VALUE POINTS	MARKS ALLOTTED	PAGE NO. OF TEXT BOOK
1	(b) Poona Pact	1	PG-68
2	d.Demarcation of wildlife sanctuaries	1	PG-2
3	(b) World Bank	1	PG-14
4	c) A is true, but R is false	1	PG-25
5	d) A, B & C	1	PG-6
6	a) 1,2,3	1	PG-4
7	c.A is true, but R is false	1	PG-24
8	a). Majoritarianism emphasizes the dominance of the majority community, while Power sharing emphasizes the sharing of power among different groups.	1	PG-3
9	c) Primary sector	1	PG-20
10	c. Philip Veit	1	PG-23
11	c.A is true, but R is false.	1	PG-14
12	a.Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in 1870, by writing the song "Vande Mataram" as a hymn to the motherland	1	PG-71
13	d.(iii)-(ii) -(i)-(iv)	1	PG-94
14	b) Large landowners	1	PG-19

15	a.The central law prevails	1	PG-17
16	a.Followers of a particular religion must belong to one community.	1	PG-47
17	b.Give official status to one religion	1	PG-14
18	b.Organised sector	1	PG-30
19	d.Pulses require intensive irrigation facilities	1	PG-38
20	c. Country C	1	PG-9
21	The First World War created new economic conditions a.It led to a huge increase in defence expenditure which was financed by war loans & increasing taxes: custom duties were raised & income tax introduced. b.Through the war years prices increased – doubling between 1913 & 1918- leading to extreme hardship for the common people.	2	PG-32
22	a.Gomasthas were the paid servants to supervised the weavers collected supplies and examined the type of cloth. b.The East India Company appointed them to establish a more direct control over the weavers, free of the existing traders and brokers in the cloth trade.	2	PG-91
23	a. Insects are beginning to find a place in conservation planning. b. Under Wildlife Act of 1980 and 1986 several hundred butterflies, moths, and beetles have been added. c.In 1991, six plant species were added to the conservation list.	2	PG-16
24	a. French speakers got the benefit of economic development. b. They are well qualified and educated.	2	PG-6
25	a.Single crop is cultivated on a large scale for commercial purpose. b. Huge capital investment , modern agricultural inputs. c. It requires developed means of transport, market and processing industries.	3	PG-35
26	a.It ensures that each community in the country has equal powers and opportunities for growth and development. b.It brings a sense of shared belonging and identity among the citizens of a country. c.If each community has equal freedom and power in every institution in a country , they feel respected and this strengthens the unity of the country.	3	PG-6
27	a.When party choose candidates they keep in mind about the caste composition of the electorate. b.Political parties and candidates in elections make appeal to caste sentiments to muster support.	3	PG-53

	c. Universal adult franchise and the principle of one man one vote compelled political parties to gear up the task of mobilizing and securing political support.		
28	Body Mass Index (BMI) is a good indicator of health. It is a measurement of a person's weight with respect to his or her height. To calculate a person's Body Mass Index, his weight (in kg) is divided by the square of his height. If BMI is less than 18.5 then the person would be considered as undernourished. Similarly, if BMI is more than 25, than the person would be considered as overweight. According to the doctors, Sheela's mother's BMI is less than 18.5. So, she may have to face compromised immune system, malnutrition etc.	3	PG-13
29	Activities in the private sector: a. Ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies b. Motive is to earn profit. c. Work according to price mechanism. d. To get services from private sector we have to pay money to these individuals and companies such as: Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO) or Reliance industries Limited (RIL) are privately owned. Any other relevant point	3	PG-34
30	Revolutionary Principles of Napoleon a) Napoleonic Code did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before law & secured the right to property. b) Napoleon simplified the administrative division, abolished the feudal system & freed the peasants from serfdom & manorial dues. c) In towns too guild restrictions were removed. d) Transport & communication system were improved. e) Peasants, artisans, workers & new businessmen enjoyed new-found freedom. OR The 1830s were the years of great economic hardship in Europe a) Enormous increase in Population b) More seekers of job than employment. c) Migration of rural population to cities d) Producers faced stiff competition from import of cheap machine made goods of Britain. e) Peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues & obligations. f) Rise of food prices & years of bad harvest led to the wide spread pauperism in countries.	5	PG-6 PG-15

	<p>government bodies.</p> <p>b.Reservation of seats in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other Backward Classes.</p> <p>c.Reservation of at least one-third of all positions for women.</p> <p>d.Creation of an independent institution called the State Election Commission in each state to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.</p> <p>e.The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. (Any other relevant points)</p>		PG-24
33	<p>a. The unorganised sector is characterized by small and scattered units which are largely outside the -control of the government.</p> <p>b.Workers working in an unorganised sector get less wages.</p> <p>c.There is a no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness, etc.</p> <p>d. Employment is subject to high degree of insecurity.</p> <p>e.A large number of people doing small jobs such as selling on the street or doing repair work comes under the unorganised sector.</p> <p>Suggestions :</p> <p>(i) Expanding the base of organised sector.</p> <p>(ii) Spread of Education.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>a. When we exploit natural resources, it is an activity of the primary sector e.g., agriculture, mining, forestry.</p> <p>b.The natural resources are changed into other forms through the process of manufacturing, i.e., manufacturing sector uses natural products as its raw materials.</p> <p>c. All services, that enable us to pursue primary and secondary activities are listed as tertiary activities. For example, transport, education, medical services.</p> <p>d. Primary and secondary activities cannot produce a good unless they are aided by the tertiary sector.</p> <p>e. Service sector does not produce a good.</p>	5	PG-31
			PG-24
34	<p>a. power of truth and the need to search for truth.</p> <p>b. To inspire the peasants to struggle against oppressive plantation system.</p> <p>c. i) To increase the wages of mill workers. ii) Reduce the working hours and better working environment and finally workers demand were fulfilled.</p>	1+1+2	PG-55
35	<p>a. To provide water for irrigation and drinking in the drought-prone region.</p> <p>b. Tribal people, farmers, environmentalists and human rights activists.</p> <p>c. Against huge displacement of people, for environmental issues, for demand for rehabilitation of local people with the source of livelihood.</p>	1+1+2	PG-27
36	<p>a. Material things and non-material things .</p> <p>b. (i) Facilities for families (ii) Working atmosphere. (iii) Opportunity to learn.</p> <p>c. Yes. Because job security provides regular employment that enhances your sense of security and freedom.</p>	1+1+2	PG-12

37	(a) i) Kolkata ii) Jallianwala Bagh (Amritsar) (b) a. Rajasthan b. West Bengal c. Gujrat d. Rajasthan	2+3	
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37.b

