

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/A&R)	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 Industrialisation	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)&Skils(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-A****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.Trade guilds were associations of producers that trained craft people, maintained control over production, regulated competition and prices b.They enjoyed monopoly rights to produce and trade in specific products iii) They also had the right to restrict the entry of new producers into the trade.	2	PG-81
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. Consolidation of land holdings and abolition of zamindari system. b. Green revolution and white revolution were set up by the government. c. Provision of crop insurance against failure of crops in case of droughts, flood, fires etc. d. Establishment of grameen banks, cooperatives bank that provided loans at reasonable rates of interest. e. Kisan Credit Card and Personal accident insurance scheme	3	PG-43
26	Consequences of majoritarian policies adopted by the Sri Lankan Government: a.Tamils felt the government was not sensitive to the Tamil language and culture. b.Tamils felt discriminated against in jobs and education.	3	PG-3 & 4

	<p>power sharing and respect for the autonomy of state governments.</p> <p>d. Decentralization: In 1992, the Constitution was amended to make the third tier of democracy more powerful and effective. The local government includes Panchayats in villages and municipalities in urban areas. (Any other relevant points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Major steps were taken by Indian Government toward decentralization in 1992:</p> <p>a. Constitution mandate to hold regular elections for local 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
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	<p>(a) i) Kolkata ii) Jallianwala Bagh (Amritsar)</p> <p>(b) a.Rajasthan b.West Bengal c.Gujrat d.Rajasthan</p>	2+3	

37 b.

