								AN	NEXU	RE -A
			DAV 1	PUBLIC	SCHO	OLS, C	DDISHA			
	PERIODIC AS	SSESSME	NT-II (2	2023-24)	CLAS	SS: X S	UBJEC'	Γ: SOCI	AL SCI	ENCE
			BLUE 1	PRINT (OF QUI	ESTION	N PAPEI	R		
SL NO.	CHAPTERS / UNITS	Z.					ô			OF.
NO.	UNITS	MARKS ALLOTTED IN SYLLABUS	1 MARK (MCQ/A&R)	2 MARKS (SA-I)	3 MARKS (SA-II)	SMARKS (LA)	4 MARK(CBQ)	MAPS	TOTAL	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=1 2	2+3=5	80	37

ANNEXURE -B

DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA

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

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	Н
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

	Forest and Wildlife	SA-I	2	Н
23	Resources			
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	Н
20	The Rise of Nationalism in	LA,	5	A
30	Europe			
21	Resource and	LA,	5	A
31	Development			
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
	Nationalism in India	MAP	2+3	Skill
27	Resource and Development			
37	Water Resources			
	Agriculture			

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

	c.Tamils felt the government was practicing religious discrimination. d.Relations between Tamils and Sinhalese became strained. e.Several political organizations were formed demanding an independent Tamil Eelam (state) in the northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka. f.The distrust between the two communities turned into a civil war, in which, thousands of people from both communities were killed. g.It caused a terrible setback to the social, cultural, and economic life of the country. (Any three)		
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. 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.	3	PG-53
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 newfound freedom. OR The 1830s were the years of great economic hardship in Europe	5	PG-6
	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.		
31	Yes. a.The states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich in coal and mineral deposits. b.Arunachal Pradesh has abudance of water resources but lacks in infrastructural development. c.Rajasthan is well endowed with solar and wind energy but lacks in water resources. d.Cold desert of Ladakh is rich in cultural heritage but deficient in water. OR Land is an important natural resource, because: a.All economic activities are performed on land. b.It supports natural vegetation and wildlife. c.Most of the minerals are formed in land. d.It is used for transport and communication system. e.It is used to develop settlements.	5	PG-2&3
32	The success of federalism in India can be attributed to the nature of democratic politics in our country. This ensured that the spirit of federalism, respect for diversity, and desire for living together became shared ideals in our country. The policies adopted by India that ensured this success are: a.Linguistic states: Many old states have vanished and many new states have been created. Areas, boundaries, and names of the states have been changed. This was done to ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same state. Some states were created to recognize differences based on culture, ethnicity, or geography. b.Language policy: Indian constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language. Hindi was identified as the official language. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognized as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution. States too have their own official languages. c.Centre-State relations: Restructuring Centre-State relations have strengthened federalism in practice. After 1990, there was a rise of many regional political parties and it was the era of coalition governments at the center. This led to a new culture of	5	PG-20

	power sharing and respect for the autonomy of state governments. 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)		
	OR Major steps were taken by Indian Government toward decentralization in 1992:		
	a.Constitution mandate to hold regular elections for local government bodies. 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. c.Reservation of at least one-third of all positions for women.		PG-24
	d.Creation of an independent institution called the State Election Commission in each state to conduct panchayat and municipal elections. e.The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. (Any other relevant points)		
33	a. The unorganised sector is characterized by small and scattered units which are largely outside the -control of the government. b. Workers working in an unorganised sector get less wages. c. There is a no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness, etc. d. Employment is subject to high degree of insecurity. e. A large number of people doing small jobs such as selling on the street or doing repair work comes under the unorganised sector. Suggestions: (i) Expanding the base of organised sector. (ii) Spread of Education. OR	5	PG-31
	a. When we exploit natural resources, it is an activity of the primary sector e.g., agriculture, mining, forestry. 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. c. All services, that enable us to pursue primary and secondary activities are listed as tertiary activities. For example, transport, education, medical services. d. Primary and secondary activities cannot produce a good unless they are aided by the tertiary sector. e. Service sector does not produce a good.		PG-24
34	 a. power of truth and the need to search for truth. b. To inspire the peasants to struggle against oppressive plantation system. c. i) To increase the wages of mill workers. ii) Reduce the working hours and better working environment and finally workers demand were fulfilled. 	1+1+2	PG-55

35	 a. To provide water for irrigation and drinking in the drought-prone region. b. Tribal people, farmers, environmentalists and human rights activists. c. Against huge displacement of people, for environmental issues, for demand for rehabilitation of local people with the source of livelihood. 	1+1+2	PG-27
36	 a. Material things and non-material things. b. (i) Facilities for families (ii) Working atmosphere. (iii) Opportunity to learn. c. Yes. Because job security provides regular employment that enhances your sense of security and freedom. 	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	

