

DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA

PERIODIC ASSESSMENT-II (2023-24)

CLASS: VIII

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)	1 MARK MAPs & Diagram	TOTAL MARKS	TOTAL NO. OF QUESTIONS
1	Ch-1 Resources: Utilisation and Development	27	1(2)	2(1)		5(1)			9	4
2	Ch-2 Natural Resources: Land, Soil and Water		1(2)			5(1)		1(2)	9	4
3	Ch-3 Natural vegetation and Wildlife		1(1)	2(1)			4(1)	1(2)	9	3
4	Ch- 8 The Modern Period	27	1(2)	2(1)	3(1)				7	4
5	Ch-10 Colonialism :Rural and Tribal Societies		1(2)		3(1)		4(1)	1(1)	10	5
6	Ch-11 The First war of Independence-1857		1(2)	2(1)		5(1)		1(1)	10	4
7	Ch-16 Our Constitution	26	1(1)	2(1)		5(1)			8	3
8	Ch-17 Fundamental Rights ,Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles of State Policy		1(2)		3(1)		4(1)		9	4
9	Ch-18 The Union Government –The Legislature		1(2)	2(1)		5(1)			9	4
G.TOTAL		80	1x16 =16	2x6= 12	3x3= 9	5x5 =25	4x3= 12	1x6=6	80	35

N.B – Q.no 34 Consists of Four map questions of Geography

Q.no 35 Consists of Two map questions of History

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QUESTION WISE 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)etc.)
1	Ch-1 Resource: Utilisation and Development	MCQ	1	U
2	Ch-2 Natural Resources: Land, Soil and Water	MCQ	1	K
3	Ch-2 Natural Resources: Land, Soil and Water	MCQ	1	U
4	Ch-3 Natural Resources: Vegetation and Wildlife	MCQ	1	K
5	Ch-1 Resource: Utilisation and Development	MCQ	1	A
6	Ch-8 The Modern Period	MCQ	1	K
7	Ch-8 The Modern Period	MCQ	1	K
8	Ch-10 Colonialism :Rural and Tribal Societies	MCQ	1	A
9	Ch-10 Colonialism :Rural and Tribal Societies	MCQ	1	K
10	Ch-11 The First war of Independence-1857	MCQ	1	K
11	Ch-11 The First war of Independence-1857	MCQ	1	K
12	Ch-16 Our Constitution	MCQ	1	U
13	Ch-17 Fundamental Rights ,Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles of State Policy	MCQ	1	A
14	Ch-17 Fundamental Rights ,Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles of State Policy	MCQ	1	K
15	Ch-18 The Union Government –The Legislature	MCQ	1	K
16.	Ch-18	MCQ	1	U

	The Union Government –The Legislature			
17	Ch-1 Resource: Utilisation and Development	SA-I	2	U
18	Ch-3 Natural Resources: Vegetation and Wildlife	SA-I	2	K
19	Ch-8 The Modern Period	SA-I	2	U
20	Ch-11 The First war of Independence-1857	SA-I	2	E(H)
21	Ch-16 Our Constitution	SA-I	2	K
22	Ch-18 The Union Government –The Legislature	SA-I	2	E(H)
23	Ch-8 The Modern Period	SA-II	3	U
24	Ch-10 Colonialism :Rural and Tribal Societies	SA-II	3	U
25	Ch-17 Fundamental Rights ,Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles of State Policy	SA-II	3	A
26	Ch-1 Resource: Utilisation and Development	LA	5	E(H), U
27	Ch-2 Natural Resources: Land, Soil and Water	LA	5	A
28	Ch-11 The First war of Independence-1857	LA	5	E(H)
29	Ch-16 Our Constitution	LA	5	A
30	Ch-18 The Union Government –The Legislature	LA	5	A
31	Ch-3 Natural Resources: Vegetation and Wildlife	CBQ	1 1 2	K U K
32	Ch-10 Colonialism :Rural and Tribal Societies	CBQ	1 1 2	K K U
33	Ch-17 Fundamental Rights ,Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles of State Policy	CBQ	1 1 2	K K E(H)
34	Ch-2 Natural Resources: Land, Soil and Water Ch-3 Natural Resources: Vegetation and Wildlife	Map Skill	2 2	A A

35	Ch-10 Colonialism :Rural and Tribal Societies Ch-11 The First war of Independence-1857	Map Skill	1 1	A A
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MARKING SCHEME

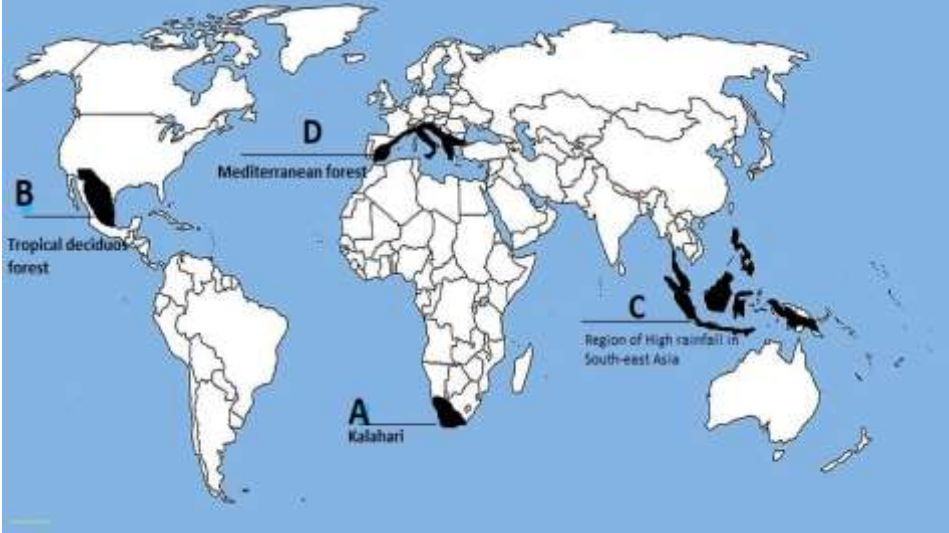
TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS

MAX. MARKS: 80

Q. NO.	VALUE POINTS	MARKS ALLOTTED	PAGE NO. OF TEXT BOOK
1	b) They are in great demand for development of various industries and agriculture	1	Page no 3
2	c) Climatic conditions	1	Page no 9
3	d) I, II and IV	1	Page no 11
4	d) 1973	1	Page no 27
5	a)Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A	1	Page no. 5
6.	a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak	1	Page no. 96
7.	b) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay—Anandmath	1	Page no. 96
8.	a) Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A	1	Page no. 116
9	b) Kukis	1	Page no. 11
10	a) Punjab and Hyderabad	1	Page no. 129
11	c) Doctrine of Lapse	1	Page no. 126
12	b) I & IV	1	Page no. 186
13	b) Right to Freedom of Religion	1	Page no. 197
14	c) To organize village Panchayats	1	Page no. 200
15	d) The minimum age to become a candidate is 20 years.	1	Page no. 210-212

16	b) Union List—War, peace and defence	1	Page no. 208-209
17	<p>Natural Resources:</p> <p>i. Resources available in the form of water, minerals, forest. etc, and used by human beings to satisfy their needs are known as natural resources.</p> <p>ii. Most of them are essential for the survival of human beings and form the base for the development of a country.</p> <p>Human Resources-</p> <p>i. Resources created by human beings to satisfy their needs are known as man-made resources.</p> <p>ii. These resources are developed from the natural resources. (Any other relevant point)</p>	2	Page no.3-4
18	<p>i. Most of the trees are tall and conical in shape for which snow cannot accumulate on them.</p> <p>ii. These tree do not shed their thick needle- shaped leaves and hence, look ever green. (Any other relevant point)</p>	2	Page no. 24-25
19	<p>i. Many books were written and printed during this period which are preserved in public private libraries.</p> <p>ii. Those books provide us information about the condition of people and the British administration of that time. Example:-Anandmath by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. Unhappy Indian by Lala Lajpat Rai etc.</p>	2	Page no.96
20	<p>i. The sepoys had helped the British to establish their empire in India but instead of receiving awards or promotions they were humiliated by the British</p> <p>ii. Discrimination between the Indian and British soldiers.</p> <p>iii. The act of 1856 made it compulsory for new Indian recruits to serve overseas. (Any Two points)</p>	2	Page no. 127
21	<p>i. Every citizen is equal in eyes of law.</p> <p>ii. Basic foundation of democratic system.</p> <p>iii. No discrimination on the basis of religion, caste, color and sex. (Any Two Points)</p>	2	Page no. 184
22	<p>i. It can never be dissolved</p> <p>ii. 1/3 of its members retire after every two years and election is held to fill the vacancy</p>	2	Page no.212
23	<p>i. Record of reforms-the Morley-Minto reforms(1909),Report of the Simon Commission(1929),The Government of India Act(1935) etc are important source of information</p> <p>ii. They provide us information about the condition of the people as well as administration of that time.</p> <p>iii. Various Bills like Illbert Bill , Arms Bill passed by the British Parliament provide us a lot of information about that time. (Any other relevant point)</p>	3	Page no.95-96

	OR										
	<p>i. The architectural style of old buildings</p> <p>ii. Artifacts of that period also tell us the tales of the past.</p> <p>iii. Many people, who participated in the freedom struggle and saw the important changes, share their experiences which throw light on the life of the people and the conditions that existed.</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>		Page no.95-96								
24	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Ryotwari system</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Mahalwari system</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This system was introduced by Thomas Munro in 1820. </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was introduced by Holt Mackenzie in 1822. </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was implemented in South India. </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was implemented in Gangetic valley, North West provinces, Central India and Punjab. </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue was directly collected from ryots. </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village community were responsible for collection of land revenue. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Ryotwari system	Mahalwari system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This system was introduced by Thomas Munro in 1820. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was introduced by Holt Mackenzie in 1822. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was implemented in South India. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was implemented in Gangetic valley, North West provinces, Central India and Punjab. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue was directly collected from ryots. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village community were responsible for collection of land revenue. 	3	Page no.120
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25	<p>i. Certain limitations are necessary for the meaningful enjoyment of these rights.</p> <p>ii. These restrictions or limitations should be reasonable and in the interest of public order, morality, sovereignty and integrity of India.</p> <p>iii. To prevent spread of infectious diseases, the free movement of the people can be restricted.</p> <p>iv. Freedom of practice any profession does not mean to take gambling, smuggling or any other profession that may harm the society.</p> <p>(Any three points only)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>i. Equality before law</p> <p>ii. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth</p> <p>iii. Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment</p> <p>iv. Abolition of untouchability</p> <p>v. Abolition of titles. (Any three points only)</p>	3	Page no.199 Page no.196								
26	<p>i. Most of our resources are limited in their supply.</p> <p>ii. Over use of many valuable resources has led to their degradation, deterioration in quality for example- Soil, land and water resources.</p> <p>To achieve sustainable development it is essential that we-</p>	2+3	Page no. 4								

	<p>absence, the house is chaired by the Deputy Speaker.</p> <p>iv. The Speaker maintains discipline and decorum of the House. If the situation demands, the Speaker can adjourn the House.</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>		
31	<p>31.1 Dead and decaying parts of plants and animals produce humus which is helpful to maintain the fertility of the soil.</p> <p>31.2. Industrialization and urbanization , Deforestation</p> <p>31.3. i. Wildlife is important for its aesthetic values and ecological balance.</p> <p>ii. The beauty of wild animals boosts tourism and creates jobs for the people.</p> <p>iii. Animals' behavior changes at the time of natural disasters like tsunami and earthquake which can be used for early warning system.(Any Two)</p>	4	Page no.26
32	<p>32.1. Impact of our national movement for freedom and International development.</p> <p>32.2. Assam, Bengal and South India</p> <p>32.3. i. The expansion of railways</p> <p>ii. The demand for coal, iron and steel increased</p>	4	Page no. 119
33	<p>33.1. The High Courts and the Supreme Court in India</p> <p>33.2. Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Quo Warranto, Certiorari (any two)</p> <p>33.3. i. Fundamental Rights are justiciable and protected by the Court of law.</p> <p>ii. If any citizen's rights are violated he/she can move to the High Court/Supreme Court and appropriate Writs are issued to restore the rights.</p>	4	Page no. 198
34		4	Page no.14 &22
35	<p>A. Kanpur</p> <p>B. Assam</p>	2	Page no.128 & 117