



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, BHILAI

MODEL BOARD EXAMINATION

Time : 2 Hrs.

DATE:

CLASS: X

SUBJECT – SOCIAL SCIENCE  
(CODE : 087)

Max. Marks : 80  
By skt

**General Instructions:**

- i. This Question paper is divided into three sections-Section A, B, and C.
- ii. All questions are compulsory.
- iii. **Section-A : HISTORY & CIVICS 40 Marks.**
- iv. **Section-B : GEOGRAPHY 20 Marks.**
- v. **Section-C : ECONOMICS 20 Marks.**
- vi. **Very short answer type questions are of 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.**
- vii. **Short answer type questions are of 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.**
- viii. **Long answer type questions are of 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.**
- ix. **Case Based questions are of 4 marks each. Answer these as required.**
- x. **Map based questions are of 2 and 3 marks (History and Geography). Total 5 marks.**
- xi. **There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.**
- xii. **In addition to this, separate instructions have been given wherever necessary.**
- xiii. **Attach the map work properly.**

**SECTION – A : HISTORY AND CIVICS - 40 MARKS**

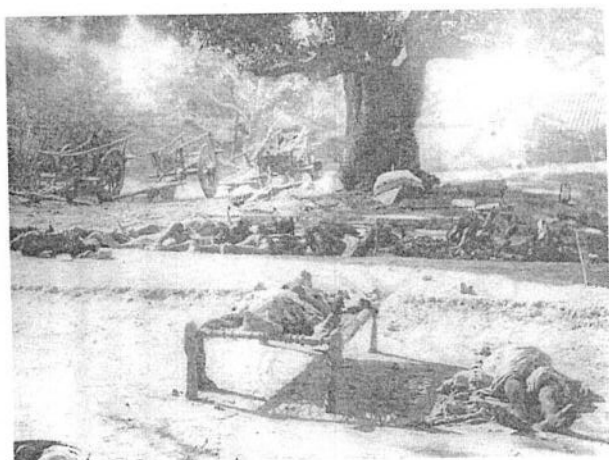
1 After becoming the Monarch of France in 1804, Napoleon Bonapart brought many administrative reforms. Identify the incorrect reform from the following. 1

- A. Abolished slavery
- B. Abolished feudal system
- C. Removed guild restrictions in towns
- D. Secured the right to property

2 Which of the following newspaper was started by Bal Gangadhar Tilak to promote the feeling of nationalism? 1

- A. Hind Swaraj
- B. Maratha
- C. Sambad Kaumudi
- D. Rast Goftar

3 Look at the picture given below. Identify the incident from the following options. 1



- A. Protest against the Simon Commission
- B. Protest against the Rowlatt Act of 1919
- C. Cahuri Chaura case
- D. Protest by the Awadh Kisan Sabha

4 . Arrange the following statements in sequential order based on the events that shaped the Indian Freedom Movement.

- i. To organise business interests, Indian merchants and industrialists formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI).
- ii. C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Swaraj Party within the Congress to argue for a return to council politics.
- iii. Mahatma Gandhi went to Ahmedabad to organise a satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers.
- iv. Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa.

Options:

- a. iv, iii, ii, i
- b. ii, i, iv, iii
- c. i, iv, iii, ii
- d. i, ii, iii, iv

5 Consider the following statements regarding power sharing arrangements in Belgium and identify the incorrect one from the following: 1

- A. Brussels presented a special problem
- B. The minority French-speaking community was relatively poor and less powerful.
- C. Of the country's total population, 59 per cent lives in the Flemish region and speaks Dutch language.
- D. Belgium is a small country in Europe, smaller in area than the state of Haryana.

6 Which one of the following subjects comes under the Union List in the constitution of India? 1

- A. Education and marriage
- B. Marriage and divorce
- C. Police and income tax
- D. Banking and defence

7 Which of the following statement is not true regarding the crisis in the Balkans? 1

- A. Balkan is a region in Europe.
- B. Balkan countries included Serbia, Lithuania, Greece Albania etc.
- C. Balkan Crisis led to the Second World War.
- D. The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other.

8 Which one among the following pairs is not correctly matched? 1

LIST I

- A. Bhartiya Janata Party
- B. Congress Party
- C. Communist Party of India
- D. Mizo National Front

LIST II

NDA

A centrist political party

Inspired by the American Revolution

Regional political party

9. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: 1

Assertion (A): 22 languages are included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution and are therefore called 'Scheduled Languages'.

Reason (R): Others are called 'Not-Scheduled Languages'.

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true but R is false.
- D. Both A and R are true.

10 Which one of the following is the correct meaning of Eelam of? 1

- A. War
- B. Bank
- C. Nation
- D. State 1

11. Choose the right option to fill in the blank. 1

\_\_\_\_\_ seats are reserved for women in the Local Self Government in India.

a. 22 %

b. 33 %

c. 44 %

d. 66%

12 When we speak of Scandinavian countries, we usually refer to: 1

(A) France, Britain and Russia

B) Germany, Japan and Italy

(C) Turkey, Germany and Austria

(D) Sweden, Norway and Finland

SECTION B VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (2X2=4)

13. Distribution of power among the three levels of the government is the system of federal set up. Explain two reasons in brief.

14. What do you understand by 'Concurrent Subjects'? Who can legislate on these subjects?

SECTION C SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3x2=6)

15. Why did the Roman Catholic Church started keeping an index of prohibited books?

16. What is transparency? How has it helped in making our democracy more effective?

SECTION D LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (5X2=10)

17 Describe the term allegory and explain three important attributes of Germania with their significance. 5  
OR

What do you understand by liberalism? Describe its views in the fields of politics and economy. 5

18 Describe the necessity of Political Parties in a modern democratic country. 5

OR

Define Political Party and describe the importance of opposition parties in democracy. 5

19 Read the source given below and answer the question that follows:

The example of indentured labour migration from India also illustrates the two-sided nature of the nineteenth-century world. It was a world of faster economic growth as well as great misery, higher incomes for some and poverty for others, technological advances in some areas and new forms of coercion in others. In the nineteenth century, hundreds of thousands of Indian and Chinese labourers went to work on plantations, in mines, and in road and railway construction projects around the world. In India, indentured labourers were hired under contracts which promised return travel to India after they had worked five years on their employer's plantation. Most Indian indentured workers came from the present-day regions of eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, central India and the dry districts of Tamil Nadu. In the mid-nineteenth century these regions experienced many changes – cottage industries declined, land rents rose, lands were cleared for mines and plantations. All this affected the lives of the poor: they failed to pay their rents, became deeply indebted and were forced to migrate in search of work.

19.1 Who are called Indentured labourers. 1

19.2 What happened to Indian and Chinese indentured labourers in the 19<sup>th</sup> century? 1

19.3 Examine two changes in the mid-nineteenth century that eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, central India and the dry districts of Tamil Nadu experienced. 2

20. Read the given extract and answer following questions.

Between 1970 and 1993, they amended their constitution four times so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country. The arrangement they worked out is different from any other country and is very innovative. Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. Some special laws require the support of majority of members from each linguistic group. Thus, no single community can make decisions unilaterally. Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the Central Government. Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation. The French speaking people accepted equal representation in Brussels because the Dutch-speaking community has accepted equal representation in the Central Government.

20.1 Why did people of Belgium amend their constitution between 1970 and 1993? 1

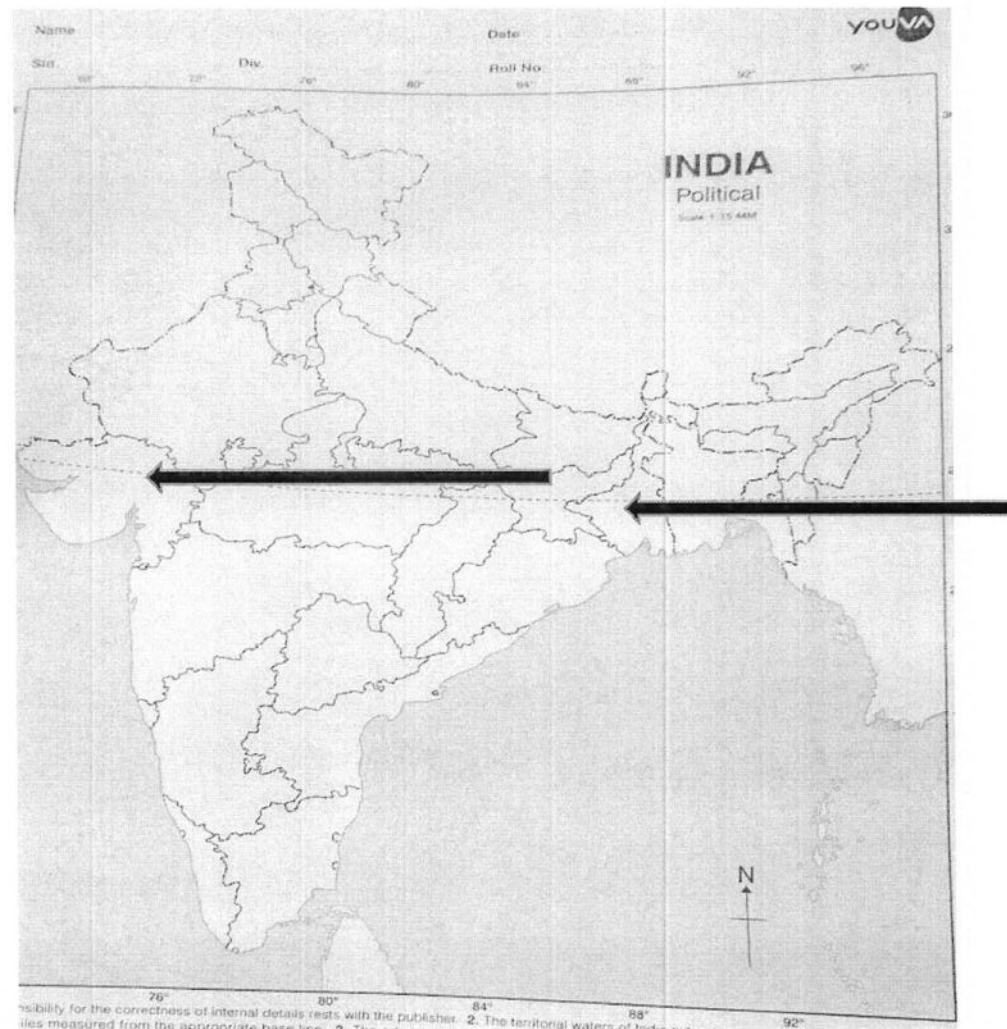
20.2 What is Brussels to Belgium? 1

20.3 The state governments are not subordinate to the Central Government. What does it mean to the Belgians? 2

21 Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. 2

A. Indian National Congress session at this place in September 1920

B. The place from where Gandhiji started the march to break the salt law.



Multiple Choice Questions:

1. Who from among the following made 'Young Italy'? (1)  
(A) Giuseppe Garibaldi (B) Giuseppe Mazzini (C) Lord Byron  
(D) Duke Metternich
2. What was the customs union made in Germany called? (1)  
(A) Zollverein (B) Zollverein (C) Zozillein (D) Zolliverein
3. Arrange the following events in proper chronological order. Choose the codes given below. (1)  
(i) Gandhiji signed the Poona Pact  
(ii) Mahatma Gandhi led the Champaran Satyagraha.  
(iii) Starting of the Non Cooperation Movement  
(iv) Mahatma Gandhi called off the Civil Disobedience Movement  
(A) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i) (B) (i), (iv), (iii), (ii) (C) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)  
(D) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)
4. Assertion (A) In the pre-colonial period of Bengal, the students in primary schools very often didn't read texts. (1)  
Reason (R) Printed books were not adequately available and manuscripts were expensive.  
(A) Both (A) & (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
(B) Both (A) & (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
(C) (A) is correct, (R) is wrong.  
(D) (A) is wrong, (R) is right.
5. The Belgian Constitution provides for equal no. of <sup>to</sup> speakers in the central government, from the Dutch & French. (1)  
(A) MPs (B) Ministers (C) MLAs (D) MLCs
6. Match the items in List 1 with the ones in List 2 by using the codes given below.  
List-1  
(i) Brussels was chosen  
(ii) Brussels has a separate government  
List-2  
(a) very complicated  
(b) has the power regarding cultural & educational & legislative matters.

List-1

17/12

List-2

- (iii) The Community govt. in Belgium  (C) as the headquarters of the EU.  
(iv) The Belgian model of power-sharing  (D) in which the Dutch and French communities ~~have~~ have equal representation.
- (A) i-a, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d  (B) i-d, ii-c, iii-a, iv-b  (C) i-c, ii-d, iii-b, iv-a  (D) i-b, ii-d, iii-a, iv-c

7. Pick out the incorrect statement from among the following. (1)

- (A) The period after 1990 saw the rise of region political parties in many states  
 (B) This period was the beginning of the era of coalition government at the Centre  
 (C) It was a new culture of power sharing and respect for the autonomy of the State Governments.  
 (D) This trend of coalition govt. at Centre made it easy for the Central govt. to dismiss state governments in an arbitrary way.

8. In case of any dispute about the division of power, who can make a decision? (1)

- (A) Only the Supreme Court  (B) Only the High Court (HC)  
 (C) Only the Central Govt.  (D) Both the HCs and SC

9. People in a democracy are \_\_\_\_\_. (1)

- (A) Subjects  (B) Citizens  (C) Nationals  (D) Cosmopolitans

10. What's it called when elected MLAs and MPs change parties? (1)

- (A) Defection  (B) Affidavit  (C) Occupational mobility  (D) Partisanship

11. What from among the following can be taken as the basis of democracy? (1)

- (A) Subordination  (B) Domination  (C) Respect and freedom  (D) Privilege

12. What do we call it when our Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion? (1)

- (A) Socialism  (B) Communism  (C) Communalism  (D) Secularism

13. How could the new crops introduced to Europe after the discovery of America, make the difference between death and life? (2)

OR  
How did disease help Europeans conquer America? (2)

14. What's the composition of the Belgian population? (2)

15. What's the prudential reason of power sharing? Give one example. (2)

16. What developments in print technology changed the printing experience drastically, from the turn of the 20th century? (2)

(Any 3)

CLASS-X

M.M - 40

SUBJECT - HISTORY / CIVICS

Q1 Arrange the following Nationalist events in chronological order - (1)

I Uttar Pradesh peasants movement organised by Baba Ram chandra.

II Gandhiji Organised Satyagraha in Kheda district of Gujarat

III Non-Cooperation and Khilafat movement was Launched.

IV Gandhiji travelled to Champaran to inspire peasants against the oppressive plantation system.

a) I, II, III, IV      b) III, I, II, IV

c) II, IV, III, I      d) IV, II, I, III

Q2 Which of the following is a major issue of conservative regime of 1815 was criticised by the liberal nationalists? (1)

a) preservation of private property.

b) Abolition of Aristocratic privileges.

c) Censorship laws to control the press.

d) Preservation of the church.

Q3 Two statements are given below. Read both and choose the correct option:-

Assertion (A) - On Prussian initiative 'Zollverein' custom union was formed.

Reason (R) - It was to create unified economic territory allowing the unhindered movement of goods, people and capital.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true, but R is false.
- d) A is false, but R is true.

Q4 With reference to the 1860 painting by Lorenz Clasen below, what is the inscription on Germania's sword and what is its significance?



- a) 'unity and justice and freedom - symbolises the desire for national unity.'
- b) 'strength through purity' - highlights the moral superiority of the German people.
- c) 'Victory or Death' - the German resolve to fight to the end.
- d) 'The German sword protects the German Rhine' - protection of German territory.



Q5 If there is a conflict in the laws made for the subjects in the Concurrent List, then the decision made by ... will prevail.

- a) State government.
- b) Union government.
- c) president
- d) All of the above.

Q6 What features of democracy could be realised with linguistic reorganisation of the states? Choose the correct option.

- I) Recognition and accommodation of diversities.
- II) Inception of Isolationist Tendencies.
- III) Fear of Linguistic division of the country.
- IV) Equal respect to all social groups.

- a) Only I      b) Both I and II
- c) Both III and IV      d) Both I and IV

Q7 What is the primary role of political parties in a democracy?

- a) Implementing government policies.
- b) Choosing suitable candidates for elections.
- c) Grouping together similar opinions to formulate policies.
- d) Mediating between government and the opposition.

Q8 Arrange the following events in a chronological order:

- I. Formation of Communist Party of India Marxist (CPI-M).
- II. Formation of Bahujan Samajwadi Party.

III Formation of National people's party.  
IV Formation of Bhartiya Janata Party.

- a) IV, III, I, II      b) II, III, I, IV  
c) I, IV, II, III      d) III, IV, II, I

Q9 which one of the following is not true about a democratic government? (4)

- a) Democratic government is a Legitimate government.  
b) Democratic government is a responsive government.  
c) Democratic government is an accountable government.  
d) Democratic government does not allow room to correct mistakes.

Q10 which of the following helps the local government to deepen democracy in India? (4)

Statement I - constitutional status for local self government.

Statement II - Reservation of seats for Scheduled caste, Scheduled tribes and other backward classes.

Statement III - parliamentary bills for the local self government.

- a) Only statement I is correct.  
b) only Statement II is correct  
c) only Statement III is correct  
d) Statement I and II are correct.

Q11 Consider the following statements ①  
regarding the current ruling party of India.  
'Bharatiya Janta party'?

The party wants to ban religious conversations

The party wants full territorial and political integration of Tibet and India.

Hindutva is an important element in BJP's conception of Indian nationhood and politics.

Which of the statement is/are correct?

- a) I, II and III                      b) Only I  
c) Both I and III                    d) Both II and III

Q12 Match the following - ②

- List-I
- a) Horizontal distribution of power.
  - b) Vertical distribution of power.
  - c) power-sharing among organs.
  - d) power-sharing through political parties.

- List-II
- a) Federal division of power like in India.
  - b) Multi party-system in India.
  - c) Community government in Belgium.
  - d) Separation of power among the legislatures and judiciary.

Q13 How did innovations in printing Technology ②  
during the 19th and 20th Century impact  
the production and distribution of  
printed materials?

OR

What was the political scenario of India ②  
from 1922 to 1930?

Q14 How has the evolution of centre state relations in India impacted the effectiveness of federal power sharing. (2)

Q15 What role does religion play in politics and how are religious differences often expressed in the field of politics? (2)

Q16 Briefly Explain the process of how Italy was unified. (3)

Q17 Describe the ways in which power can be shared among government at different levels? (3)

Q18 Some of the political organisations in India were lukewarm in their response to the 'civil disobedience movement'. Examine the statement. (5)

OR

Sketch on a precise narrative of the Gandhiji's Idea of Non-cooperation with the British and the circumstantial significance of launching the first mass movement of India in 1920. (5)

Q19 Describe the division of powers between central government and state government in India. (5)

OR

Explain the advantages of Decentralisation. (5)

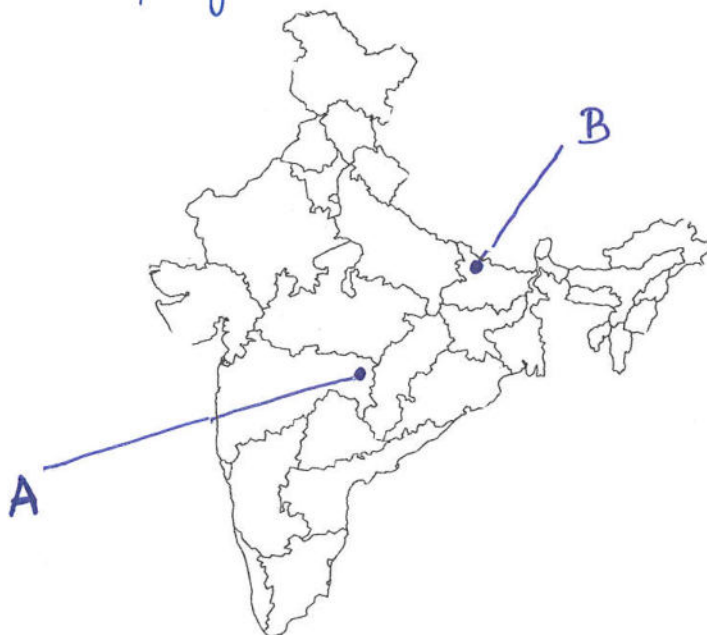
Q20 Map work -

(2)

Two places A and B are marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the answer sheet.

A) The place where Congress Session was held in September 1920.

B) A place associated with Mill workers Satyagraha.



Q21: Read the source given below and answer the following questions -

Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the Individual.

Expectations from democracy also function as the criteria for judging any democratic country.

As Democracy passes one test, it produces another test. As people get some benefits of democracy, they ask for more and want to make democracy even better.

That is why, when we ask people about the way democracy functions, they will always come up with more expectations and many complaints. The fact that people are complaining is itself a testimony to the success of democracy.

- a) How does democracy promote dignity and freedom? (1)
- b) What role does recognition play in addressing societal inequalities like those based on gender and caste? (1)
- c) Why does the passage suggest that complaints about democracy are a sign of its success? (2)

Q1. What was the need for woodblock printing technique in China? (1)

(A) Trade documents were required due to expansion of trade. (1)

(B) Demand of books due to increase in literacy rate

(C) Publication of newspapers began in China

(D) China possessed a huge bureaucratic system which recruited its personnels through exams & Textbooks for these exams to be printed.

Q2. Why did Belgium adopt the system of federalism? (1)

(A) To accommodate its religious diversity

(B) To accommodate its regional diversity

(c) For administrative Convenience

(d) To accommodate its linguistic diversity

Q3 - Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below: (1)

List I	List II
1. Feminist	a. Equal treatment to all religions
2. Secularist	b. Importance to one religion over others
3. Communalist	c. Equal rights for both Man and woman
4. Ethnic	d. Social division based on culture

(A) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d.

(B) 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b

(C) 1-d, 2-b, 3-a, 4-c

(D) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d

Q4 - Which of the following Rights has increased the transparency of governments in India? (1)

(A) Right to Equality

(B) Right to Work

(C) Right to Education

(D) Right to Information



Q5 -



(1)

Which of the following statements is false based on the above picture?

- (A) This picture shows the proclamation of the German empire in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles.
- (B) In this picture at the center stands the Kaiser and the Chief Commander of the Prussian army.
- (C) This monumental work was completed and presented by the Chief Commander.
- (D) It was presented to Bismarck on the latter's 70 birthday in 1885.

Q6. Which of the following statements are correct about the Scheduled Languages?

(1)

- (A) There are 22 'Scheduled Languages'.
- (B) Urdu is not a Scheduled Language.
- (C) Scheduled Languages are given in the Eighth Schedule.
- (D) Bhojpuri and Chhattisgarhi are grouped under Hindi.

Options:

- (A) Statements 1 and 2 are appropriate.
- (B) Statements 1, 3 and 4 are appropriate.
- (C) Statements 1, 2 and 3 are appropriate.
- (D) Only statement 1 is appropriate.

Q7- Arrange the following events of the Indian National Movement in chronological order. (1)

- (i) Formation of Depressed Class Association
- (ii) Second Round Table Conference
- (iii) Gandhi-Irwin Pact
- (iv) Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress

## Options

- (A) I, II, III, IV      (B) I, IV, III, II  
(C) IV, III, II, I      (D) III, II, I, IV

Q8. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer. (11)

Statement I : Rammohun Roy published 'Sambad Kaumudi'

Statement II : Samachar Chandroika was published to support the views of Rammohun Roy

- (A) Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect  
(B) Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct  
(C) Both (I) and (II) are incorrect  
(D) Both (I) and (II) are correct

Q9 - Which of the following is not expected from a democratic government? (1)

- (A) Transparency in decision-making processes.
- (B) Accountability to the citizens
- (C) Accommodation of social diversity
- (D) Complete elimination of Economic disparity

Q10 Which of the following challenges is not present before the political parties? (1)

- (A) Role of money and muscle power
- (B) Dynastic Succession
- (C) Lack of internal democracy
- (D) Lack of funds

Q11 Which one of the following statements best describes women empowerment? (1)

- (A) Encouraging men to take leadership roles.
- (B) Promoting superiority of women over men.

- (C) Ensuring equal opportunities and rights for women
- (D) Limiting the rights of men in all spheres.

Q-12. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer. (1)

Statement I - The creation of linguistic states was the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country.

Statement II - In 1947, the boundaries of several old states of India were changed in order to create new states

Options :

- (A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
- (B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
- (C) Both statements I and II are incorrect
- (D) Both statements I and II are correct

Q13. "Silk routes played an important role in the cultural link between parts of the world". Explain (3)

OR

Food offers many example of long distance cultural exchange. Justify the statement.

Q14 - What are limitations of Local Governments? Explain any two. (3)

Q15 Explain any three effects of print culture on the French Revolution. (3)

Q16 Suggest any three ways to improve the representation of women in politics in India. (3)

(Long Answer-Based Questions)

Q-17 - Various political and military actions unified Italy in one nation. Explain how did it happen?

OR

Q - Nationalism aligned with Imperialism brought the Balkan region at (5) the state of disaster. Explain.

Q-18 What is a Political party? Explain the main challenges faced by political parties.

OR

(5)

Political parties perform many vital functions in a democracy. Explain any five major functions of the political parties.

Q-19 - Case-Based questions  
Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow: (4)

~~Against~~

The Tory government in Britain constituted a Statutory Commission under Sir John Simon. Set up in response to the nationalist movement, the Commission was to look into the

functioning of the Constitutional System in India and suggest changes. The problem was that the Commission did not have a single Indian member. They were all British.

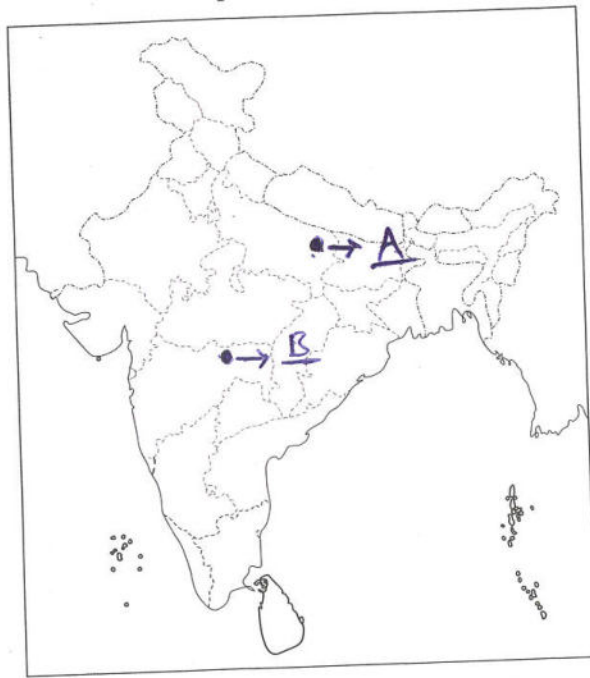
When the Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928, it was greeted with the slogan 'Go back Simon'. All parties, including the Congress and the Muslim League, participated in the demonstrations. In an effort to win them over, the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, announced in October 1929, a vague offer of 'dominion status' for India in an unspecified future, and a Round Table Conference to discuss a future Constitution.

1. Why was Simon Commission constituted? (1)
2. Why was the Simon Commission faced opposition in India? (1)
3. What was done by Lord Irwin to contain the demonstration that broke out after the failure of Simon Commission? (2)



## Map skill question

Q20 Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them with the information given below & write their names. (1x2)



(A) - A place where violence erupted & Gandhiji withdrew the Non-Cooperation movement.

(B) A place where the Non-Cooperation programme was adopted at the Congress session