



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

PERIODIC TEST-1, 2025-26

SOCIAL SCIENCE 087

MARKING SCHEME

Class: X

Date: 5.07.25

Admission no:

Time: 1hr

Max Marks: 25

Roll no:

INSTRUCTION:

- I. Question paper comprises four Sections–A, B,C and D. There are 13 questions in the question paper.
- II. All questions are compulsory.
- III. Section A –Question 1 to 6 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- IV. Section B–Question no.7 to 10 is Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 20-40 words.
- V. Section C–Question no.11 and 12 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40-60 words.
- VI. Section D–Question no.13 is Long Type Question, carrying 5 mark. Answer to this question should not exceed 80-100 words.

SECTION-A

1. Who formed the 'Swaraj Party' within the Congress? 1

- a) Jawahar Lai Nehru and Motilal Nehru
- b) Jawahar Lai Nehru and Baba Ramchandra
- c) Jawaharlal Nehru and Shaukat Ali
- d) Mahatma Gandhi

Answer: (a) Jawahar Lai Nehru and Motilal Nehru

2. Which of the following was the reason for calling off the Noncooperation Movement by Gandhiji? 1

- a) Pressure from the British Government
- b) Second Round Table Conference
- c) Gandhiji's arrest
- d) Chauri-Chaura incident

Answer: (d) Chauri-Chaura incident

3. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and reason (R). Read these statements and choose the correct answer from the given options- 1

Assertion (A): Gandhiji entered into Gandhi-Irwin Pact on 5th March, 1931.

Reason (R): Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru were put in jail, the Congress was declared illegal, and a series of measures had been imposed to prevent meetings, demonstrations and boycotts.

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

Answer: b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

4. In _____, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil. 1

- a) 1958
- b) 1956

- c) 1968
d) None of the above

Answer: b) 1956

5. _____ is elected by people belonging to one language community – Dutch, French and German-speaking – no matter where they live. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues. 1

- a) District Government
b) State Government
c) Community Government
d) Central Government

Answer: c) Community Government

6. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and reason (R). Read these statements and choose the correct answer from the given options- 1

Assertion (A): When the power is taken away from central and state governments and given to local government, it is called decentralization.

Reason (R): The basic idea behind decentralization is that there is a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level.

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

Answer- a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

SECTION –B

7 What is meant by the idea of Satyagraha? 2

Answer- Satyagraha was a novel method of mass agitation. The idea of ‘Satyagraha’ emphasized the power of truth and the need to search for truth. It suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor.

8. Why Indians were outraged by the Rowlatt Act. 2

Ans- The Rowlatt Act was hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members. It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years. This was an unjust and oppressive law for Indians.

9. State the Prudential Reason for power sharing. 2

Ans- The prudential reason for power sharing helps in reducing the conflict between various social groups. Hence, power sharing is necessary for maintaining social harmony and peace.

10. What is the system of checks and balances in power sharing? 2

Answer: Under this system one organ of the • government keeps the check over the other. None of the organs can exercise unlimited powers. This keeps a balance of power among various institutions.

SECTION C

11. Write a newspaper report on The Simon Commission. 3

Ans- The Simon Commission was constituted by the Tory Government in Britain, under Sir John Simon. The objective of the Commission was to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest some constitutional changes. But nationalists in India opposed the Commission because it had not a single Indian member. Therefore, when the Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928, it was greeted with the slogan “Go Back Simon”. All parties, including Congress and the Muslim league, participated in the demonstrations.

12. How far do you agree with the statement that power sharing is keeping with the spirit of democracy? 3

Answer: Power sharing is desirable in democracy because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Conflict between social groups leads to violence and political instability. Power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order. Imposing the will of majority community over others, in the long run may undermine the unity of the nation.

SECTION D

13. Discuss the Salt March to explain why it was an effective symbol of resistance against colonialism.

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Answer- Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation as it was consumed by rich and poor alike. He declared that the tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production was the most oppressive face of British rule. Gandhiji sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands. The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax. Irwin was unwilling to negotiate, so Gandhiji started Salt march with 78 volunteers. He reached Dandi, violated law and made salt. This March developed the feeling of nationalism, people in different parts of the country broke the salt law and manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories. Thus, Salt March was an effective symbol of resistance against colonialism.