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Candidates must write the Set No. on the title page of the answer book.

SAHODAYA PRE BOARD EXAMINATION – 2024-25

- ◆ Please check that this question paper contains **13** printed pages.
- ◆ Set number given on the right-hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer book by the candidate.
- ◆ Check that this question paper contains **37** questions.
- ◆ Write down the Serial Number of the question in the left side of the margin before attempting it.
- ◆ 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed 15 minutes prior to the commencement of the examination. The students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer script during the period. Students should not write anything in the question paper.

CLASS – X**Sub.: SOCIAL SCIENCE****Code - 087****Time Allowed: 3 hours****Maximum Marks: 80****General Instructions:**

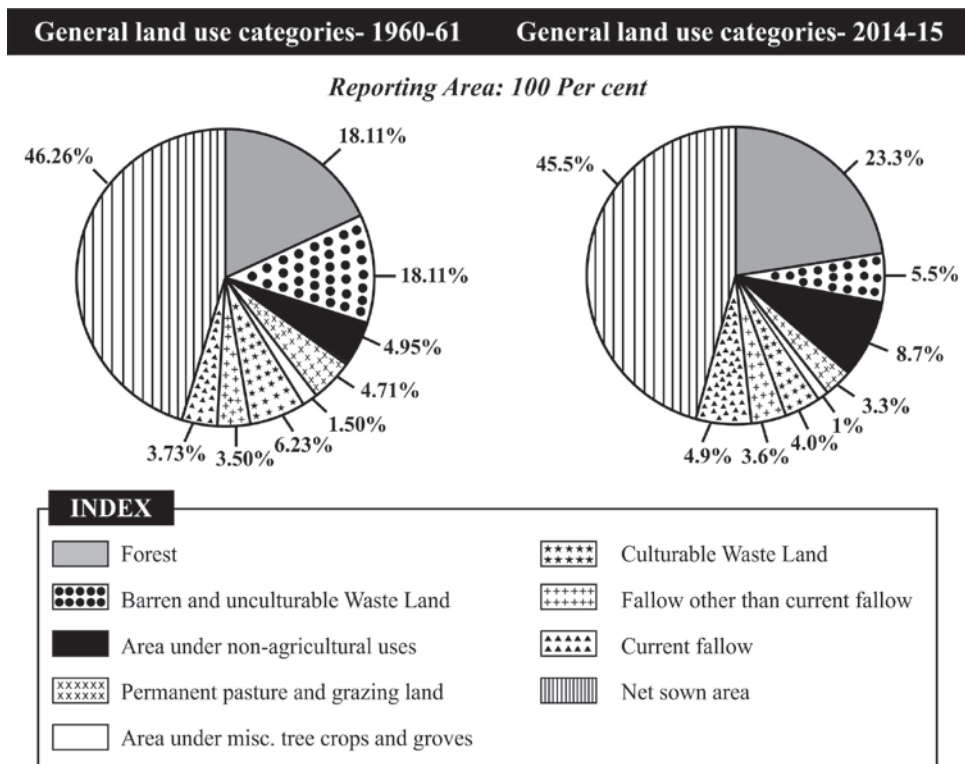
1. The question paper comprises Six Sections – **A, B, C, D, E and F**. There are **37** questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. **Section A** – From questions **1 to 20** are MCQs of **1 mark** each.
3. **Section B** – Question no. **21 to 24** are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying **2 marks** each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. **Section C** contains **Q.25 to Q.29** are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying **3 marks** each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
5. **Section D** – Question no. **30 to 33** are long answer type questions, carrying **5 marks** each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. **Section-E** - Questions no from **34 to 36** are case based questions with three sub questions and are of **4 marks** each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
7. **Section F** – Question no. **37** is map based, carrying **5 marks** with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.
9. A separate question has been provided for visually impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, maps etc. Such questions are to be attempted by visually impaired students only. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION – A

MCQs (20 X 1 =20)

1. Why did Indian nationalist in the late 19th century feel that Indian history had to be thought about differently? 1
 - (A) To tie many different groups together.
 - (B) To create links and redefine the boundaries of communities.
 - (C) To instill a sense of pride in the nation.
 - (D) To promote a uniform culture that could be adopted across all Indian regions.

2. Study the following pie diagram and answer the following: 1



What percentage increase is seen in area under forest in the year 2014-15 from base year 1960-61?

- (A) 5.19
- (B) 3
- (C) 4.1
- (D) 5.16

Note: The following question is for visually impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 2.

Name the piedmont plains where alluvial soils are commonly found in India.

- (A) Bhangar
- (B) Mahanadi plains
- (C) Duars, Chos and Terai
- (D) Khadar

3. Read the given data and find out which country has the highest HDI Rank in the world. 1

Country	India	Sri Lanka	Myanmar	Pakistan	Nepal	Bangladesh
Life Expectancy at birth	68.3	75	66.1	66.4	70	72
Gross National Income (GNI)	5,663	10,789	4,943	5,031	2,377	3,341
HDI rank in the world	131	82	145	147	145	139

- (A) India
 (B) Sri Lanka
 (C) Myanmar
 (D) Pakistan
4. Match List I and List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below in the lists. 1

LIST I	LIST II
A. Reserved Forests.	(i) More than half of the total forest land.
B. Protected forests.	(ii) Other forests and wastelands belonging to both government and private individuals and communities.
C. Unclassed forests.	(iii) Almost one- third of the total forest area.

- (A) A-(i),B-(ii),C-(iii)
 (B) A-(iii),B-(ii),C-(i)
 (C) A-(i),B-(iii),C-(ii)
 (D) A-(ii),B-(iii),C-(i)
5. Which of the following options represents the role of community in conservation of forest and wildlife resources? 1

1. The inhabitants of five villages in the Alwar district of Rajasthan have declared 1,200 hectares of forest as the Bhairudev Dakav 'Sonchuri', declaring their own set of rules and regulations which do not allow hunting, and are protecting the wildlife against any outside encroachments.

2. The central and many state governments established national parks and wildlife sanctuaries to protect the species.
3. In India joint forest management (JFM) programme furnishes a good example for involving local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests.
4. The thrust of the Wildlife Protection Act 1972 programme was towards protecting the remaining population of certain endangered species by banning hunting, giving legal protection to their habitats, and restricting trade in wildlife.

Options:

- (A) Statement 1, 2 and 3 are correct
 - (B) Statement 2 and 4 are correct
 - (C) Statement 1 and 3 are correct
 - (D) Statement 2 and 3 are correct
6. Learning from Belgium's experience, which of the following steps could have most likely avoided a civil war in Sri Lanka that ended in 2009? 1
- (A) Reservation in jobs for Tamil speaking minority community.
 - (B) Dividing the entire country on the basis of language to appease citizens.
 - (C) To strictly segregate the Indian Tamils from Sri Lankan Tamils.
 - (D) Make laws to accommodate the ethnic differences of citizens to ensure peace.
7. Match list I with list II and select the correct answer using the codes below in the lists: 1

List-I	List-II
1. Community Government	a. Better outcomes
2. Separation of powers	b. Spirit of democracy
3. Prudential	c. Power shared by different social groups.
4. Moral	d. Power Shared among different organs of government.

Codes:

- (A) 1.c), 2.d), 3.a), 4.b)
 - (B) 1.d), 2.a), 3.b), 4.c)
 - (C) 1.b), 2.d), 3.a), 4.c)
 - (D) 1.d), 2.b), 3.c), 4.a)
8. Mr. Y took a loan of Rs. 1 lakh from a moneylender to set up a grocery store. The annual interest rate on the loan was 24%. After 2 years the loan with the interest rate has become a big amount that Mr. Y is unable to pay. Now he is again thinking of borrowing from a friend to pay off this loan. 1
- Choose the correct options that could improve the situation of Mr. Y who had to approach moneylender for credit.

- I. Awareness among rural borrowers against the exploitation by informal sector
- II. Absence of collateral and documentation to avail easy loans
- III. Making them realize the advantages of taking loans from the formal sector
- IV. Promoting Self-Help Groups that can overcome the problem of Collateral

Options:

- (A) Option II, III and IV only
 - (B) Option II and III only
 - (C) Option I, III and IV only
 - (D) Option I, II and IV only
9. The new system of local self-government is the largest experiment in democracy 1
because
- (A) It divides power between centre and state
 - (B) It has helped to deepen democracy
 - (C) It created job opportunities in local level
 - (D) It decreased women's representation
10. The artist prepared this painting of Germania on a cotton banner. Which of the 1
following aspect best signifies this image of Germania?



Source: NCERT

- (A) Folk and Cultural Tradition.
- (B) Revenge and vengeance
- (C) Austerity and Asceticism
- (D) Heroism and justice

NOTE: Following question is for Visually impaired candidates in lieu of Q10.

Identify the name of the Prussian King who was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.

- (A) William I
- (B) Victor Emmanuel II
- (C) Bismarck
- (D) Louis XVI

11. Which of the following factors enabled globalization? 1
1. Improvement in transportation technology
 2. Advancement in information and communication technology.
 3. Imposition of trade barriers
 4. Liberalization of foreign trade and foreign investment policy

Options:

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

12. Which of the following are not the features of federalism? 1
1. There are two or more levels of government
 2. Different tiers of government govern the different citizens
 3. Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified
 4. The central government can order the state government

Options :

- (A) 1 and 2
- (B) 2 and 3
- (C) 3 and 4
- (D) 2 and 4

13. Arrange the following events in the chronological order leading up to the Non - 1
Cooperation Movement.
- (i) Calcutta session of Congress
 - (ii) Khilafat Committee was formed
 - (iii) Nagpur session of Congress
 - (iv) Jallianwalla Bagh incident

Options:

- (A) iii, iv, i, ii
- (B) iv, iii, ii, i
- (C) ii, iv, i, iii
- (D) i, ii, iii, iv

14. Pick out the statements which are correct in reference with the situation given below. 1
- Sabita works as a daily wage labourer. She is neither paid salary in accordance to her work nor does she get regular work. Sometimes she is compelled to work for long hours. Her condition is so because:
- 1. She is working in unorganised sector.
 - 2. She is working in organised sector.
 - 3. She is not educated and skilled.
 - 4. She is happy with the condition in which she is in.
- (A) 1 and 2 only
 - (B) 2 and 3 only
 - (C) 1 and 3 only
 - (D) 3 and 4 only
15. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer. 1
- Statement I:** The earliest kind of print technology was developed in China, Japan and Korea.
- Statement -II :** The word Calligraphy is associated with the art of beautiful and stylised writing.
- (A) Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect
 - (B) Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct
 - (C) Both (I) & (II) are incorrect
 - (D) Both (I) & (II) are correct.
16. Which of the following is the most basic outcome of democracy? 1
- (A) It produces a government that is both accountable and responsive to the citizens.
 - (B) It creates economic equality and eliminates poverty.
 - (C) It leads to better economic growth and development.
 - (D) It is largely free from corruption.
17. Which of the following institutions in India has passed an order for every candidate, who contest elections to file an affidavit giving details of property and criminal cases? 1
- (A) Supreme Court of India
 - (B) Election Commission of India
 - (C) Constitution of India
 - (D) Finance Minister of India

18. The Chinese toys have made a global presence in Indian markets. If the Indian government imposes taxes on import of toys, then what would happen? 1
- (A) Buyers will pay higher prices on Chinese toys.
(B) Chinese toys will be cheaper.
(C) Import of Chinese toys will increase
(D) Indian toy makers will face losses.
19. Which of the following is the true meaning of political equality as a necessary ingredient of a democratic society? 1
- (A) Democracies lead to a just distribution of goods and opportunities.
(B) Democracies appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequality.
(C) All individuals have equal weight in electing representatives.
(D) It does not ensure dignity and freedom of the individual.
20. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer. 1
- Statement I:** Political mobilisation on religious lines is a frequent form of communalism.
Statement II: Sometimes communalism takes its most ugly form of communal violence, riots and massacre.
- (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.

SECTION- B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (4x2=8)

21. 'Industries have given a major boost to the agricultural sector in India'. Justify your answer with examples. 2
22. (A) 'The pre-modern world shrank greatly in the sixteenth century'. Justify the statement. 2
- OR**
- (B) 'Europe emerged as the centre of world trade in 18th century'. Justify the statement.
23. 'The majoritarian measures adopted by the Sri Lankan government increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils.' Justify the statement. 2
24. 'All states in the Indian Union do not have identical powers.' Justify the statement with valid reasons. 2

SECTION-C

SHORT ANSWER – BASED QUESTIONS (5 X3=15)

25. 'New forms of popular literature appear in print targeting a new audience in the 18th century?' Explain with examples. 3
26. (A) Mr. Pawan, a village head, wanted to create more job opportunities to increase the income of the people of his village. Suggest How can more employment be created in rural areas? 3

OR

- (B) Radha is a landless labourer and looks for work in the village. Her children study in a government school. They get free books and mid-day meal at school. She has a BPL card and receives ration from the fair price shop at a subsidised rate. She also finds work for 100 days in her village under MGNREGA.

Explain the need of such large-scale spending by the government to uplift the poor.

27. Rahim wants to grow different crops like rice, barley, cucumber on his land. But these crops are grown in different cropping seasons. In these contexts, describe the cropping seasons in India. 3
28. Constitution in India safeguards the rights of individuals without seeing their gender, caste or religion. But women in India still face discrimination at multiple ways. Mention different aspects of life in which women are still discriminated in India? 3
29. To know the total production in each sector, only final goods and services are counted. Support the statement with an example. 3

SECTION-D

LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (4X5=20)

30. (A) Describe the causes that are responsible for land degradation in India. 5

OR

- (B) "Ram recently bought a farm and wants to grow cotton, He doesn't have the experience of the types of soil found in his locality. He lives nearby the Deccan Plateau. He is unfamiliar with the local soil types and climatic conditions prevailing over there. Help him to identify the appropriate soil type and its features.

31. (A) 'The 1830's were years of great economic hardship in Europe'. Analyse the statement with relevant points. 5

OR

- (B) 'Ideas of National unity in early nineteenth century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism'. Analyze the statement with relevant points.

32. (A) 'Political parties need to be reformed to perform their functions well'. Analyse the statement by suggesting laws and reforms. 5

OR

- (B) 'Lack of internal democracy within parties is the major challenge to political parties all over the world'. Analyze the statement.

33. (A) Cheap and affordable credit is important for the country's development. Justify the statement. 5

OR

- (B) Highlight the Terms of Credit. Compare between the two sources of credit on the basis of the Terms of credit.

SECTION-E

CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (3X4=12)

34. **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:**

The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from Rs 102 crore to Rs 57 crore. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

- (i) Why did the non-cooperation movement slow down in towns and cities? 1
- (ii) Examine the impact of the boycott programme on foreign trade. 2
- (iii) Do you think that the British economy got affected from the boycott of foreign goods in the Non-cooperation movement? Give one example in support of your answer. 1

35. **Read the source given below and answer the question that follows:**

Many thought that given the disadvantages and rising resistance against the multi-purpose projects, water harvesting system a viable alternative, both socio-economically and environmentally. In ancient India, along with the sophisticated hydraulic structures, there existed an extraordinary tradition of water harvesting system. People had in-depth knowledge of rainfall regimes and soil types and developed wide-ranging techniques to harvest, rainwater, ground water, river water and flood water in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs. In hill and mountainous regions, people built diversion channels like the guls or kuls of the Western Himalayas for agriculture. Rooftop rain water harvesting was commonly practiced to store water, particularly in Rajasthan. The flood plains of Bengal people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields. In arid semi-arid regions, agricultural fields were converted into rain-fed storage structures that allowed the water to stand and moisten the soil while the 'khadins' in Jaisalmer and 'Johads' in other parts of Rajasthan.

- (i) What are the traditional methods of water harvesting practised in India? 1
- (ii) Now-a-days, 'in western Rajasthan, the practice of roof top rain water harvesting is on decline.' Give reason. 1
- (iii) What is the purpose of 'khadins' in Jaisalmer and 'Johads' in other parts of Rajasthan and in which type of regions are they typically found? 2

36. **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:**

Do all persons have the same notion of development or progress? Most likely not. Each one of them seeks different things. They seek things that are most important for them, i.e. that which can fulfill their aspirations or desires. In fact, at times, two persons or groups of persons may seek things which are conflicting. A girl expects as much freedom and opportunity as her brother, and that he also shares in the household work. Her brother may not like this. Similarly, to get more electricity. Industrialists may want more dams. But this may submerge the land and disrupt the lives of people who are displaced - such as tribals. They might resent this and may prefer small check dams or tanks to irrigate their land.

- (i) Highlight one feature of developmental goals. 1
- (ii) What will be the developmental goals of a landless rural labourer? 2
- (iii) Which two groups have conflicting interests according to the case? 1

SECTION-F

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS (2+3=5)

37 (a). Two places **A** and **B** have been marked on the given outline map of India. 1+1
Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

(A) The place where session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927.

(B) The place where Jallianwala Bagh Incident occurred.

Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question 37 (a).

(A) Name the place where Indian National Congress was held in 1927.

(B) Name the place where Jallianwala Bagh Incident occurred.

37 (b). On the same outline map of India locate and label **any three** of the following 1+1+1
with suitable symbols.

(i) A Software Technology Park in Uttar Pradesh.

(ii) A Coal mine in Tamil Nadu

(iii) Tungabhadra Dam

(iv) Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport

Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 37 (b)

Answer **any three** of the following.

(i) Name a Software Technology Park in Uttar Pradesh.

(ii) Name a Coal mine in Tamil Nadu

(iii) Name the dam present in the state of Karnataka

(iv) Name the International Airport present in the state of Maharashtra

