

**Roll No.**

--	--	--	--	--	--

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

**SAHODAYA PRE BOARD EXAMINATION – 2025-26**

- ◆ Please check that this question paper contains 12 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 38 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**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)****Time Allowed: 3 hours****Maximum Marks: 80****GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

1. There are 38 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper has Four Sections – A-History, B-Geography C- Political Science, and D-Economics.
3. Each Section is of 20 Marks and has MCQs, VSA, SA, LAs and CBQ.
4. Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA), carry 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
5. Short Answer Type Questions (SA), carry 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
6. Long Answer Type Questions (LA), carry 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
7. There are Case Based Questions (CBQ) with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 100 words.
8. The Map-Based Questions carry 5 marks with two parts- Q9. In Section A-History (2 marks) and Q19. In Section B -Geography (3 marks)
9. 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.
10. In addition to this, NOTE that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.

**Important Instructions :**

- (i) Students will divide the answer book in 04 sections A, B, C & D for writing answers.
- (ii) Replies of questions are to be written only within the space identified for the concerned section only.
- (iii) Reply of a section should not be written or mixed in any other section.
- (iv) In case, if replies are mixed, these will not be evaluated and no marks will be awarded.
- (v) Such mistake will not be accepted and addressed even during verification or revaluation process after the results are declared.

**Sr. No.****SECTION A  
HISTORY (20 marks)****Marks**

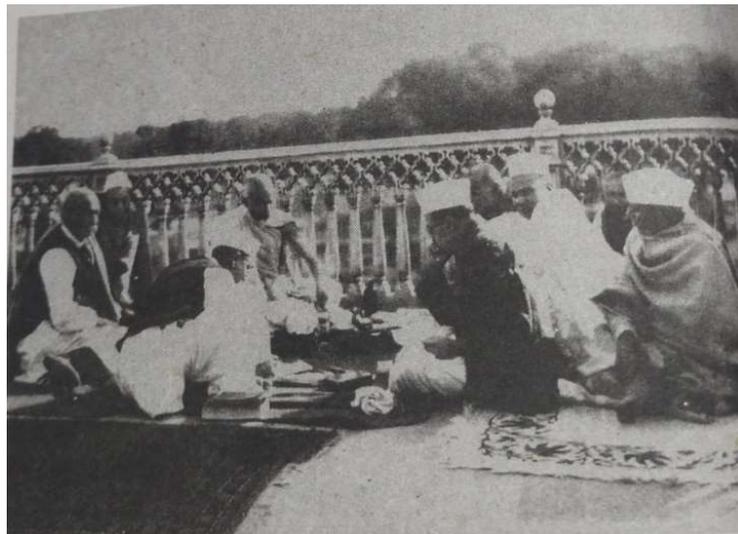
1. Match the following and Choose the correct option:

1

	COLUMN-1		COLUMN-2
I	Broken chains	1	Beginning of a new era
II	Crown of oak leaves	2	Willingness to make peace
III	Rays of the rising sun	3	Heroism
IV	Olive branch around the sword	4	Being freed

- A. I-4, II-1, III-2, IV-3
  - B. I-2, II-3, III-4, IV-1
  - C. I-1, II-2, III-4, IV-3
  - D. I-4, II-3, III-1, IV-2
2. Which of the following event was related to this image?

1



*Source-India and the Contemporary World-II, NCERT*

- A. Congress Session at Nagpur, 1920
- B. Congress Session at Calcutta, 1928
- C. Congress Session at Lahore, 1929
- D. Meeting of Congress leaders at Allahabad, 1931

**Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 2**

Identify from the following options, the appropriate reason for the non-participation of industrial workers in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

- A. Industrialists were close to the Congress.
  - B. British offered them good salaries.
  - C. They were reluctant to boycott foreign goods.
  - D. Growth of socialism
3. The silk routes refer to the trade routes but what were some of the key items and cultural exchanges with silk routes associated with it? 1
- A. Trade routes focused solely on the exchange of Chinese silk.
  - B. Trade routes linking Asia with Europe and Northern Africa, involving silk, pottery, textiles, spices, gold and silver, along with cultural exchanges.
  - C. Trade routes used exclusively for the spread of Buddhism from India.
  - D. Sea routes connecting only South-East Asia and Europe for the exchange of precious metals.
4. "Bengal Gazette" a weekly magazine described itself as "a commercial paper open to all, but influenced by none". What did the Motto signify? 1
- A. It supported the British Government
  - B. It was controlled by the East India Company
  - C. It published only advertisement
  - D. It claimed to be Independent and unbiased
- 5A. "The most powerful weapon of the Spanish conqueror was not a conventional military weapon at all". Justify the above statement by giving two reasons. 2

**OR**

- 5B. "Food offers many examples of long-distance cultural exchange". Explain the statement with two examples.
- 6A. "There was a large-scale participation of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement of India." Analyse this statement with Gandhiji's opinion on it. 3

**OR**

- 6B. "The effects of Non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic." Analyse the statement with suitable reasons.
- 7A. "Napoleon had, no doubt, destroyed democracy in France, but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient". Justify the statement 5

**OR**

- 7B. "By the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century nationalism no longer retained its idealistic liberal- democratic sentiment of the first half of the century, but became a narrow creed with limited ends." Support the statement in the context of Balkan nationalism with suitable arguments.

**8. Read the given text and answer the following questions: (4)**

The power of the printed word is most often seen in the way governments seek to regulate and suppress print. The colonial government kept continuous track of all books and newspapers published in India and passed numerous laws to control the press. During the First World War, under the Defence of India Rules, 22 newspapers had to furnish securities. Of these, 18 shut down rather than comply with government orders. The Sedition Committee Report under Rowlatt in 1919 further strengthened controls that led to imposition of penalties on various newspapers. At the outbreak of the Second World War, the Defence of India Act was passed, allowing censoring of reports of war-related topics. All reports about the Quit India movement came under its purview. In August 1942, about 90 newspapers were suppressed.

*Source-India and the Contemporary World-II, NCERT*

- 8.1.** What was the main aim of the colonial government in regulating print media? 1  
**8.2.** Under which Act were reports about the Quit India Movement censored? 1  
**8.3.** What were the important features of Vernacular Press Act passed in 1878? 2

**MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2 Marks)**

- 9.** Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them (1+1) and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map. (=2)
- A) The place where Indian National Congress held its session in December 1927.  
B) The place where Mahatma Gandhi organised satyagraha for cotton mill workers.

**Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question 9.**

- A) The place where Indian National Congress held its session in 1927.  
B) The place where Mahatma Gandhi organised satyagraha for cotton mill workers.

**SECTION B**

**GEOGRAPHY(20marks)**

- 10.** A student read that the lower horizons of a certain soil type contain Kankar due to increasing calcium content downwards, which also restricts water infiltration. 1

Based on this, which of the following soil types is being described?

Options:

- A. Alluvial Soil  
B. Laterite Soil  
C. Black Soil  
D. Arid Soil

11. Identify the appropriate option to fill in the empty boxes:

1

Black soil	?	?
This type of soil is typical of the Deccan trap region spread over north west of Deccan plateau and is made of lava flow.	This soil develops on crystalline igneous rocks in areas of low rainfall in the eastern and southern parts of Deccan plateau.	This soil develops under tropical and sub tropical climate with alternate wet and dry season.

- A. Alluvial soil, Red and Yellow soil
- B. Laterite soil, Alluvial soil
- C. Forest soil, Arid soil
- D. Red and Yellow soil, Laterite soil

12. Recently, Sameer visited his uncle in Rajasthan during summer vacation. They participated in an awareness drive supporting the Wildlife Protection Act at the Sariska Tiger Reserve.

1

Why were Sameer and his uncle supporting the Wildlife Protection Act in Sariska Tiger Reserve?

Options:

- A. To promote tourism and earn revenue for the local community.
- B. To protect the habitats of wild life.
- C. To convert forest areas into agricultural land.
- D. To support the construction of new infrastructure in the forest area.

13. "Deepak" gave his friend clues about a type of forest which are found in Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Tamil Nadu etc. Which of the following clues provided by "Deepak" would be the most useful, in identifying the type of forest?

1

- I. These are other forests and wastelands.
- II. It occupies more than half of the total forest land of India.
- III. It is regarded as the most valuable forest resources.
- IV. This forest land are protected from any further depletion.

Choose the correct option.

- A. Only I
- B. Only IV
- C. I and IV
- D. II and III

14. 'In hill and mountainous regions of Western Himalayas people built 'guls' or 'kuls' for agriculture. Analyze and choose which one of the following option best describes it.

1

- A. Rainfed structures
- B. Storage structures
- C. Inundation Channels
- D. Diversion Channels

15. Which project aims to ensure access to protective irrigation for all agricultural farms in India? 1
- A. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchae Yojana
  - B. Jal Jeevan Mission
  - C. Hirakud project
  - D. Sardar Sarovar project

16. Write any two main features of Intensive Subsistence farming. 2
- 17A. Naveen Jindal, the Chairman of Jindal Steel and Power Ltd (JSPL), wanted to establish an Iron and Steel Industry in Chhota Nagpur plateau region. Analyse why he has chosen this location. 5

**OR**

- 17B. "The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries". Examine the statement.

18. **Read the given text and answer the following questions: (1+2+1=4)** 4

The rapid pace of industrialization and urbanization has contributed immensely to the economic growth of developing nations like India. However, this has also resulted in serious environmental challenges. Industries such as thermal power plants, chemical factories, textile mills, and paper industries generate large quantities of smoke, effluents, and solid waste. In India, the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has taken significant initiatives to minimize pollution, such as using electrostatic precipitators to reduce particulate emissions, ash utilization for brick-making, and afforestation around power stations. Despite these measures, global waste generation and pollution levels continue to rise, posing threats to public health and ecosystems.

Answer the following questions:

- 18.1. What measures has NTPC adopted to reduce environmental pollution caused by its power plants?
- 18.2. How do industries like thermal power plants and chemical industries contribute to air, water, and land pollution?
- 18.3. Evaluate how increasing industrial pollution may worsen socio-economic inequalities in developing countries.

**MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (3 marks)**

19. On the same outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols: 1
- I. (p) The dam constructed on the Narmada River, often called the "lifeline of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh".

**OR**

- (q) It is a key multipurpose dam that provides irrigation, hydroelectric power, and flood control as part of the broader Chambal Valley Project.

- II. Any two of the following: (1×2  
=2)
- (i) A major seaport in Odisha
  - (ii) An international airport in Tamil Nadu
  - (iii) An international airport in Kolkata

**Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 19.**

- b) Answer **any three** of the following:
- i. Name the dam in the Mahanadi basin that provides irrigation, hydroelectric power, and flood control as part of the broader Chambal Valley Project.
  - ii. Specify the name of a major seaport in Gujarat.
  - iii. Name an international airport in Tamil Nadu.
  - iv. State the name of an international airport in Kolkata.

### SECTION C

#### POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20. Which of the following statement(s) are true with respect to the case study of Sri Lanka? 1
- I. Sinhalese wanted to make Christianity as their official religion.  
II. The Sinhalese were the minorities in Sri Lanka  
III. The Sinhalese introduced the preferential policy  
IV. Tamils wanted to create a separate state.
- Choose the correct option:
- A. I and II
  - B. III and IV
  - C. I, II and III
  - D. I and IV
21. What according to the given cartoon, is the relationship between democracy and concentration of power? 1



Source: Olle Johansson – Sweden, Cagle Cartoons Inc., 25 Feb. 2025

- A. All powers of a government must reside in one person or a group of persons located at one place.
- B. Power helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.
- C. Power is concentrated in a few hands, and democratic principles are only symbolic.
- D. President of Russia and the United States are pictured riding in the chariot of democracy.

**Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 21**

Choose the correct statement/s from the given options.

- I. In Belgium, leaders realised that unity of the country is possible only by sharing of power.
- II. In Sri Lanka, the demand for more autonomy to provinces populated by Tamils has been granted.
- III. In Belgium, policy of accommodation was adopted.
- IV. In Sri Lanka, majority community forced its domination over others.

Codes:

- A. Both I and II
- B. Both II and IV
- C. Both III and IV
- D. I, III and IV

22. Consider the following case and choose the correct option- 1

Suppose the Government of India plans to bring a new subject which is neither found in the Union list nor in the State list. Which Government has the power to legislate on this new subject?

- A. The State Government alone can only make law
- B. The Union Government alone can only make law
- C. Both the Union and the State Governments can make laws
- D. The Local Self Government can only make law

23. Two statements are given as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Study the statements carefully and identify the correct alternative: 1

**ASSERTION (A):** Caste has not disappeared from contemporary India.

**REASON (R):** There is a disproportionately large presence of 'upper caste' among the urban middle classes in our country.

Choose the correct option:

- 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. R is true but A is false.
- D. R is false but A is true.

24. Highlight two features of language policy of India. 2
25. “The makers of our Constitution were aware of the challenge due to communalism so they chose the model of a secular state.” Mention any two constitutional provisions that make India a secular state. 2
26. “Democracy stands much superior to any other form of Government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual.” Support this statement with suitable examples. 3
- 27A. Political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy. Analyse the statement. 5

**OR**

- 27B. Examine the recent efforts made by different institutions and suggestions to reform political parties and their leaders.
28. **Read the given text and answer the following questions:** (1+1+2=4) 4

The idea of power-sharing has emerged in opposition to the notions of undivided political power. For a long time it was believed that all power of a government must reside in one person or group of persons located at one place. It was felt that if the power to decide is dispersed, it would not be possible to take quick decisions and to enforce them. But these notions have changed with the emergence of democracy. One basic principle of democracy is that people are the source of all political power. In a democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of self-government. In a good democratic government, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in a society. Everyone has a voice in the shaping of public policies. Therefore, it follows that in a democracy political power should be distributed among as many as possible.

*Source-Adapted from Power Sharing, NCERT*

- 28.1. How the idea of power sharing emerged?
- 28.2. What should be done in a good democratic government?
- 28.3. What benefits the government get if power is dispersed among people?

**SECTION D**

**ECONOMICS (20 marks)**

29. Underemployment in India is mainly linked to which of the following factors? 1
- A. Lack of industrial training among workers
- B. Surplus labour in agriculture and small-scale services
- C. Excessive use of automation in industries
- D. Decline in literacy levels in rural areas
30. Choose the correct pair of indicators used in the Human Development Report (HDR), published by UNDP. 1
- A. Life expectancy and literacy rate
- B. Health status, per capita income, and education levels
- C. Income and industrial growth
- D. Infant Mortality rate and income levels

31. If there is a disruption by transporters and lorries refuse to transport vegetables, milk, etc. from rural areas to urban areas, food will become scarce in urban areas, whereas farmers will be unable to sell their products. 1  
Which of the following sectors will be affected due to the situation stated above?
- A. Primary and Secondary  
B. Secondary and Tertiary  
C. Primary, Secondary and Tertiary  
D. Tertiary and Primary.
32. Banks keep only a small proportion of their deposits as cash with themselves. Which of the following justifications best explains this practice? 1
- A. To discourage people from withdrawing money frequently.  
B. To reduce the bank's security costs.  
C. Because on any particular day, only some of its many depositors come to withdraw cash.  
D. Because the RBI does not allow banks to hold large amounts of cash.
33. Arrange the following forms of currency according to their usage from oldest to recent use: 1
- I. Paper Currency  
II. Grain and cattle  
III. Metallic Coins  
IV. Net banking and digital payments
- Options:
- A. III-IV-I-II  
B. II-III-I-IV  
C. I-II-III-IV  
D. IV-III-II-I
34. Recognize and choose the option that correctly matches the effects and consequent outcomes of globalization. 1

<b>Column A (Effects of globalisation)</b>	<b>Column B (Outcomes)</b>
1. Expansion of foreign trade	i. Pressure on local producers and loss of small-scale jobs
2. Entry of multinational corporations (MNCs)	ii. Wider markets for Indian goods and services
3. Greater foreign investment	iii. Access to foreign investment and global brands
4. Cheap imports	iv. Growth of infrastructure and industries in India

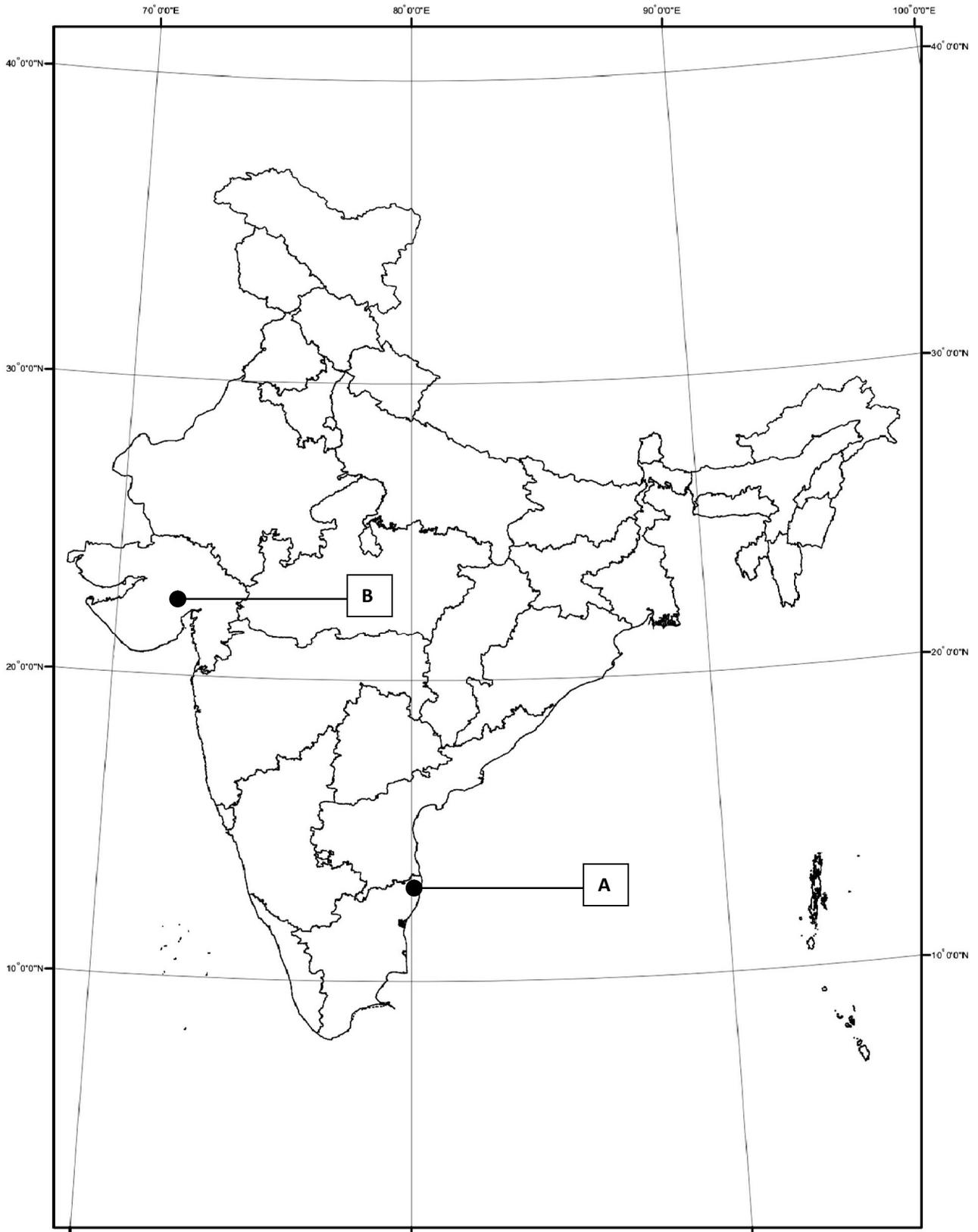
Choose the correct option:

- A. 1-iii, 2-ii, 3-i, 4-iv
  - B. 1-iv, 2-ii, 3-i, 4-iii
  - C. 1-ii, 2-iii, 3-iv, 4-i
  - D. 1-i, 2-iii, 3-ii, 4-iv
- 35.** How does the public sector ensure equity and justice in a country like India? Explain with suitable examples. 3
- 36.** Sunidhi has an account in a nationalised bank. Every month her salary is credited to this account. Explain how deposits with bank are beneficial both for individuals like Sunidhi and for the nation as a whole. Support your answer with suitable points. 3
- 37.** MNCs are playing an important role in globalisation process. Justify the statement by giving any three suitable arguments. 3
- 38A.** Rohan works as a clerk in a bank, while Sumit works as a labourer at a private construction site. Compare their working conditions and explain the advantages and disadvantages of working in their respective types of employment. Support your answer with suitable reason. 5

**OR**

- 38B.** How can more employment opportunities be created in rural areas? Explain with examples.

**Map for Q. no. 9 (Section A) & Q. no. 19 (Section B)**



Published by Survey of India  
Scale 1:16M