

**SET - B**

<p>GSEB Batch : 10<sup>th</sup> Std. Eng. Medium</p>	<p><b>MAHESH TUTORIALS</b> <b>SUBJECT : Social Science(010)</b> <b>Second Preliminary Exam</b> <b>Model Answer Paper</b></p>	<p>Date: Marks : 100 Time: 3 Hrs.</p>
--	--	---

<b>PART - A</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.</li><li>2.</li><li>3.</li><li>4.</li><li>5.</li><li>6.</li><li>7.</li><li>8.</li><li>9.</li><li>10.</li><li>11.</li><li>12.</li><li>13.</li><li>14.</li><li>15.</li><li>16.</li><li>17.</li><li>18.</li><li>19.</li><li>20.</li><li>21.</li><li>22.</li><li>23.</li><li>24.</li><li>25.</li><li>26.</li><li>27.</li><li>28.</li><li>29.</li><li>30.</li><li>31.</li><li>32.</li><li>33.</li><li>34.</li><li>35.</li><li>36.</li><li>37.</li><li>38.</li><li>39.</li><li>40.</li><li>41.</li><li>42.</li><li>43.</li><li>44.</li><li>45.</li><li>46.</li><li>47.</li><li>48.</li><li>49.</li><li>50.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(C) Somnath</li><li>(B) Aravalli</li><li>(C) Abhinav Darpan</li><li>(B) Jambur</li><li>(D) Heap of deads</li><li>(B) Medhi</li><li>(C) Hira Bhagor</li><li>(A) Ashoka</li><li>(C) Amukta Malayad</li><li>(A) Aryabhata</li><li>(A) Grutsamad</li><li>(B) Mahabalipuram</li><li>(B) Nagar</li><li>(D) Akbar</li><li>(B) 1972</li><li>(A) Patan</li><li>(C) Laterite soils are black in colour.</li><li>(B) Red</li><li>(C) Nitrogen</li><li>(D) Water - fowls (Jal Biladi)</li><li>(C) Unclassified forest</li><li>(C) Cereals</li><li>(B) Cotton - Golden leaf region</li><li>(D) Malaysia</li><li>(D) Daksh : It is a part of rain harvesting.</li><li>(C) 20 to 30%</li><li>(C) Both (A) and (B)</li><li>(B) TV antenna</li><li>(B) Manganese</li><li>(B) Bengaluru</li><li>(C) lkkat</li><li>(D) Aluminium</li><li>(A) Edible Oil</li><li>(B) Third</li><li>(A) Satellite</li><li>(B) Market system</li><li>(C) Contest and research do not get momentum</li><li>(A) Agriculture</li><li>(C) 1991</li><li>(A) Foreign Trade Policy</li><li>(B) Amartya Sen</li><li>(A) (a - 3), (b - 4), (c - 1), (d - 2)</li><li>(D) 342</li><li>(B) Naxalite</li><li>(D) Foreign Exchange Management Act</li><li>(D) Both (B) and (C)</li><li>(A) Smuggling</li><li>(A) 24th December, 1986</li><li>(A) Maa Annapurna Yojna</li><li>(C) 1.90 US \$</li> </ol>


<b>PART - B</b>		
<b>SECTION - A</b>		
<b>Answer the following questions : [2 marks]</b>		<b>10</b>
1.	Some historians believe that negrate or Negrose are the most ancient inhabitants of India.	1
	▪ They came from Africa via Baluchistan to India.	$\frac{1}{2}$
	▪ They were black having height of 4 to 5 feet and curly hair.	$\frac{1}{2}$
2.	During excavation of Mohan-jo-Daro. two public buildings have been found.	$\frac{1}{2}$
	▪ These buildings might have been used as a town hall or as a theatre or as an administrative office or a granary.	$\frac{1}{2}$
	▪ Moreover, a barrack was also found out there.	$\frac{1}{2}$
	▪ This building must have been used to accommodate soldiers.	$\frac{1}{2}$
<b>OR</b>		
2.	We find stone inscriptions at following places in Gujarat.	$\frac{1}{2}$
	▪ At the foot-hills of Girnar mountain on the way to Junagadh.	$\frac{1}{2}$
	▪ At the Palitana Jain temples on Shetrunjay mountain.	$\frac{1}{2}$
	▪ Jain temples of Hathisinh in Ahmedabad.	$\frac{1}{2}$
3.	In the second century, the famous Grand Anicut Canal was constructed across the river Kaveri.	1
	▪ In 1882, the Eastern Yamuna Canal was constructed in Uttar Pradesh.	$\frac{1}{2}$
	▪ Thus, we can say that water is being used for irrigation since ancient times.	$\frac{1}{2}$
4.	Cheetah is totally extinct from the forests in India.	1
	▪ Cheetah is found only in Africa in its natural habitat.	$\frac{1}{2}$
	▪ In India, it is found only in zoo.	$\frac{1}{2}$
5.	Economic freedom of individual is protected.	$\frac{1}{2}$
	▪ Resources of production are utilised very efficiently.	$\frac{1}{2}$
	▪ Production is done in large quantity.	$\frac{1}{2}$
	▪ Economic development is faster as lot of research work / exploration take place in producing commodities.	$\frac{1}{2}$
	▪ Quality of commodities improve due to competition.	$\frac{1}{2}$
<b>SECTION - B</b>		
<b>Answer the following questions : [2 marks]</b>		<b>10</b>
6.	<b>Internal trade :</b>	
	▪ The commercial transaction of goods or services among the various states or regions of the same country is known as internal trade.	1
	▪ For example, Gujarat and Assam supply mineral oil to other states of India while West Bengal supplies coal to Gujarat.	1
<b>OR</b>		
6.	Main details about the ropeways of India are as follows :	
	▪ In some mountainous area, the sliding trolleys are used on the ropeways to connect higher places or peaks to transfer material goods, labourers, travellers, tourists or pilgrims.	$\frac{1}{2}$
	▪ There are more than 100 ropeways in India.	$\frac{1}{2}$
	▪ In India, ropeways are installed in the mountainous area at Darjiling, Kullu-Manali, Cherrapunji, Chennai, Anaimalai and Haridwar.	$\frac{1}{2}$
	▪ Ropeways are installed in Gujarat at Pavagadh, Ambaji, Saputara, etc. for the convenience of pilgrims and tourists.	$\frac{1}{2}$
7.	Most damage to our heritage is caused due to ignorance / lack of awareness on the part of people.	$\frac{1}{2}$
	▪ Without realizing the damage that they are causing, students visiting a historical monuments scribble their names or draw figures.	$\frac{1}{2}$

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ We undertake manufacturing activity that causes air pollution.</li> <li>▪ We pollute rivers, streams and lakes.</li> <li>▪ We indiscriminately cut trees and kill the wildlife.</li> <li>▪ We damage, destroy or steal the art works, paintings and antiques.</li> <li>▪ We litter around the tourist spots.</li> </ul>	<p>½</p> <p>½</p>
<p>8. The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite statistic of three economic indicators. The HDI formed on the-basis of these indicators is used to rank countries into four tiers of human development at world level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Human Development Report (HDR) is a report published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) using Human Development Index.</li> </ul>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>
<p>9. The jute industry of India is facing the following problems :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The demand for the goods made from jute is decreasing globally as well as domestically.</li> <li>▪ The artificial goods used in their place are more durable and superior.</li> <li>▪ So the competition of these goods is increasing.</li> <li>▪ On other side, the cost of production of jute and the goods made out of it is increasing.</li> <li>▪ The Indian jute industry is facing these problems.</li> </ul>	<p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p>
<p>10. Children are made to work as labourers in various forms in different sectors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ They are made to work as waiters, utensil washer, etc. in the tea stalls; restaurants, dhaabas and hotels.</li> <li>▪ They are also made to work in households as demestic helpers.</li> <li>▪ Children are employed in factories, construction sites, in hazardous industries such as cracker business or kiln(a heating furnace).</li> <li>▪ They also work as field labourers in agriculture sector, animal husbandry, fishery, etc.</li> <li>▪ We can find children working in auto garage, cart-pulling, distributing newspaper, picking up plastic or debris, begging, cleaning roads, etc.</li> </ul>	<p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p>
<p><b><u>SECTION - C</u></b></p> <p><b>Answer the following questions : [3 marks]</b></p>	
<p>11. The Khajuraho temples are situated at village Khajuraho in Chattarpur district in Madhya Pradesh.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The work of about 80 temples was commissioned between 905 to 1050 by the rulers of the Chandela Rajput dynasty. Of these 80 temples made from granite stone, 25 have survived.</li> <li>▪ These temples are exquisite specimens of Nagar style of architecture. These temples have been built in the west, the east and south directions.</li> <li>▪ Most of these temples are Shaiva; some are Vaishnav and some are Jain.</li> <li>▪ However, their structure and sculpture is more or less similar. Of these temples, the temple of sixty-four yoginis is the best example of ornamental architecture.</li> <li>▪ The art of sculpture and the art of Vastu of Khajuraho temple leaves visitors spell-bound.</li> <li>▪ It is listed as one of the World Heritage Sites.</li> </ul>	<p>15</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p>
<p>12. Painting occupies the most important place among all the arts since ancient times.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Painting is an art of expressing human feelings through lines and colours.</li> <li>▪ Paintings means the art of imitating the animate and inanimate objects of nature through lines and colours.</li> <li>▪ Indian art of painting is about 5000 years old. The old paintings of Harappan civilization are examples of it.</li> <li>▪ The people of Harappan civilization used to paint the clay pitchers.</li> </ul>	<p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ We see the painting of plants, flowers and geometrical designs in cave paintings of primitive man of stone age.</li> <li>▪ The paintings of elephants, rhinoceros and deer are seen in the cave paintings in Madhya Pradesh (Bhimbetka caves).</li> <li>▪ The paintings of Ajanta and Ellora are the best specimen of Indian art of painting.</li> <li>▪ The people of India draw the designs of Swastik, Pitcher (Kalash), Ganesha, Rangoli etc. at the time of festival and traditional celebrations.</li> <li>▪ Thus, we can say that painting and human life are closely connected with each other.</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p>	<p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p>
<p>12. Akik is a precious stone found in valley areas of river.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Different types of precious stones like Akik, flint (nuns) and carnelian (semi transparent red stone).</li> <li>▪ The chalcedonic mixed with silica, blue or white stone is known as Akik.</li> <li>▪ Akik stones are found at Ahmedabad, Ranpur and Surat in Gujarat.</li> <li>▪ Khambhat is an important centre of Akik work.</li> <li>▪ Here facets are made on stones and beads and garland of Akik are prepared.</li> <li>▪ Akik ornaments are famous world over.</li> </ul>		<p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p>
<p>13. Requirements of primitive man were limited. He worked only to sustain his life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Man conquered the heights of evolution and technological development.</li> <li>▪ Minerals play a very large role in the human progress.</li> <li>▪ In Stone Age, man used stones for hunting but now he is travelling into space.</li> <li>▪ The use of minerals has tremendously increased after the industrial revolution.</li> <li>▪ With time now inventions and developments keep on taking place in all the fields.</li> <li>▪ Every day there is some or the other product coming up in the world.</li> <li>▪ All these inventions and discoveries result in producing products to cater the demand.</li> <li>▪ We use a lot of gadgets, vehicle, services etc. compared to the past.</li> <li>▪ All these involve use of minerals.</li> <li>▪ Hence, we can say that modern age is mineral age.</li> </ul>		<p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p>
<p>14. India ranks second after China in the production of tea.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sri Lanka, China and India are the major tea exporter countries in the world.</li> <li>▪ Tea requires sloppy land where the water easily flows down with good content of iron.</li> <li>▪ Tea requires 20°C to 30°C temperature.</li> <li>▪ Tea needs about 200 cms of rainfall in the form of showers.</li> <li>▪ Assam and West Bengal are the main tea producing states of India.</li> <li>▪ They produce about 75% of the total production of tea.</li> <li>▪ Moreover, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Karnataka also grow tea.</li> </ul>		<p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p>
<p>15. <b>Minority :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A minority group refers to a category of people differentiated from the social majority.</li> <li>▪ Minority is such a group of people which is not in majority with regard to religion or language within a certain region or regions.</li> <li>▪ There is no specific definition for minority in the Indian constitution.</li> <li>▪ Generally, a group of people forming less than half of the total population of a region or a country can be called minority group.</li> <li>▪ The concept of minority is not restricted to any religion, language or region.</li> <li>▪ The way the concept of minority exists at national level, similarly it exists at the local and regional level within the state too. In this sense, a group of people</li> </ul>		<p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Veterinary science also developed in ancient India.</li> <li>▪ They wrote book related to the horses and elephant.</li> <li>▪ Among them 'Hasti Ayurveda' and Shalihotra's 'Ashwashastra' are well known.</li> </ul>		<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>
<p>17.</p>	<p>Poverty alleviation programmes have been started in order to see that the rural and urban people, living below poverty line, get the direct financial benefits of the welfare schemes of government and economic condition improves.</p>	<p>1/2</p>
	<p><b>Steps taken by Government in Agricultural Sector :</b></p>	
<p>(1)</p>	<p><b>Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana :</b></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Under this programme, the government has taken steps to increase agricultural growth and sectors related to it, to improve irrigation facilities, to increase the use of drip irrigation system, to construct small, big and medium sized check dams to solve water problem etc.</li> </ul>		<p>1/2</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The government has taken these steps to make the farmers free from the vicious circle of poverty and provide them employment to increase income.</li> </ul>		<p>1/2</p>
<p>(2)</p>	<p><b>Prime Minister Farm Safety Insurance Plan :</b></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Under this programme, the farmers are given farm safety insurance to help them at the time of natural calamity by providing them economic/financial support.</li> </ul>		<p>1/2</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Government has started to purchase farm products at support prices to help farmers at the time of damage of crops.</li> </ul>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The government has set up, 'Kshtimukt Krushi Bhav Panch' to stabilize the prices.</li> </ul>		<p>1/2</p>
<p>(3)</p>	<p><b>National Drinking Water Programme :</b></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Under this scheme, programmes like providing water to every field, improving canal network, to stop soil erosion, to start new tubewells for tribals, to dig ponds, watershed development, construction of tanks, conservation of rain water, afforestation, planting of lives, renovation of check dams etc. have been started.</li> </ul>		<p>1/2</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The motive of this programme is to provide employment in rural areas and help rural people to come out of poverty.</li> </ul>		<p>1/2</p>
<p>(4)</p>	<p><b>E-Naam Scheme (Reward Scheme) :</b></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Under this scheme, the government has started national online agricultural market in which farmers may get their products listed, and trader may bid from any place.</li> </ul>		<p>1/2</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ As a result the farmers can earn more.</li> </ul>		<p>1/2</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ This programme is started to save farmers from mediators and broker so that the farmers can get more price for their products.</li> </ul>		<p>1/2</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p>	
<p>17.</p>	<p><b>Steps that the government takes to control price rise:</b></p>	
	<p><b>Monetary measures :</b></p>	
<p>i.</p>	<p>The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) reduces the money circulation in the economy.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When people do not get enough money from the banks they reduce their spending. This reduces - the demand of goods, which in turn leads to reduction in prices.</li> </ul>		<p>1/2</p>
<p>ii.</p>	<p>The RBI increases rate of interest under its lending policy. So, taking loans and credit from banks becomes expensive. This stops unnecessary capital investment or speculation and betting.</p>	<p>1/2</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ On the other hand, people start saving more because they get higher interest by saving in the bank.</li> </ul>		<p>1/2</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ People start depositing more money in the banks and start investing in various schemes.</li> </ul>		<p>1/2</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When people save more, activities such as betting, speculation hoarding and profiteering comes under control.</li> </ul>		<p>1/2</p>
<p>iii.</p>	<p>As discussed above, increase in lending rate by RBI increases the lending rate of bank to its customers.</p>	<p>1/2</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ This reduces lending and excess money comes back to bank in the form of savings.</li> </ul>		<p>1/2</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ As a result, Capital increases and avenues for new business and employment opens up.</li> <li>iv. The reserved fund of banks increase. This puts a control on the commercial branches of the banks and they decrease the amount of loans.</li> <li>v. By selling government securities in the open market, cash reserve of commercial banks and public is reduced.</li> <li>▪ This reduced money in the hands of people, reduces their expenses on consumables and other things. As a result, prices come in control.</li> </ul> <p>18. <b>MAP</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Bhakra Nangal Project</li> <li>ii. Kanha National Park</li> <li>iii. Major Jute Producing State in India</li> <li>iv. Hajira Iron and Steel plant</li> <li>v. National Highway -7 with two cities</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">★★★★ <i>Best of Luck</i> ★★★★★</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	<p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p>
--	--	-------------------------------------