

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

1. (A) Artists
2. (D) 7
3. (D) Surat
4. (C) Genetic heritage
5. (B) Kanchi
6. (A) Bhimdev I
7. (C) Taaldhwajgiri
8. (B) Chanakya
9. (A) Dandi - Mrichchhkatikam
10. (B) Chola
11. (C) a-2, b-3, c-1
12. (C) Rashtrakuta
13. (C) Akbar
14. (B) Rani ni Vav
15. (A) Nagarjun Sagar
16. (A) Bhopal
17. (A) Weathering and Erosion
18. (B) Rare
19. (A) Solitary resource
20. (B) Red Panda
21. (D) Assam
22. (B) Millet
23. (C) Uttar Pradesh
24. (D) Intensive farming
25. (D) Lakes
26. (D) Both (A) and (C)
27. (C) a and b
28. (C) Non-metallic mineral
29. (C) France
30. (D) 1853
31. (C) Porto nova
32. (D) Coimbatore
33. (D) Ranipet
34. (D) Dhubri - Sadia
35. (B) Newspapers
36. (A) social welfare
37. (C) America, Japan and England
38. (A) 1972
39. (A) International
40. (B) To remove obstacles of line of control between two countries.
41. (D) None of these
42. (C) 3rd
43. (A) Chinese Revolution
44. (A) Article 15
45. (C) Jammu and Kashmir
46. (D) Common Services Portal
47. (D) Political measure
48. (A) Fair price shops
49. (A) village
50. (B) Disguised unemployment



<b>PART - B</b>		
<b>SECTION - A</b>		
<b>Answer the following questions : [2 marks]</b>		<b>10</b>
1.	Ancient Indian Scripture 'Vishnupuran' states that India extends from Himalaya's in North to the India Ocean in the South.	½
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ New descendants are called as Indians.</li> <li>▪ Names like Bharatvarsha, Bharatkhand, Jambudwip and Aryavrata have been used to take resolution from ancient times.</li> <li>▪ People from all over the world got attracted towards India's prosperity, came to trade later on settled and mingled with Indian Culture.</li> <li>▪ Due to mutual exchange many changes have taken place making our heritage rich and prosperous.</li> </ul>	½ ½ ½ ½
2.	The stone inscription at Sarnath is the best specimen of sculpture.	½
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ At the top, there is figure of four lions together facing four directions.</li> <li>▪ Sarnath is the place of preaching of Lord Buddha so Dhannachakras are carved below the lion images.</li> <li>▪ These Dharmachakras indicate triumph of religion. This sculpture also has the images of elephant, horse and bullock.</li> <li>▪ This Dharmachakra has been given place in our national flag.</li> <li>▪ The image of four lions has been given honour as our national emblem.</li> </ul>	½ ½ ½ ½
<b>OR</b>		
2.	Rigveda is the most ancient book of Indian literature.	½
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ It is divided into 10 divisions.</li> <li>▪ There are 1028 verses (Mantras) in it.</li> <li>▪ Most of the verses of Rigveda are prayers of Gods which are used during yagyas even today.</li> <li>▪ Rigveda describes political, social and religious matters of Aryans who were residing in the region of Saptasindhu.</li> </ul>	½ ½ ½ ½
3.	Our 38 % of net sown area is under irrigation.	½
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Out of the total sown area of Mizoram only 7.3 % area is under irrigation whereas in case of Punjab it is 90.8%.</li> <li>▪ More than 40% area of the total area sown is under irrigation in Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu-Kashmir, Tamil Nadu and Manipur.</li> </ul>	1 ½
4.	Sanctuary is a protected region for protecting wildlife.	½
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In a sanctuary, human activities are permitted within certain limits.</li> <li>▪ Domesticated animals are allowed to graze after the permission from the authorities.</li> <li>▪ Wildlife sanctuary is established by the Government after certain process.</li> <li>▪ Wildlife sanctuary is established for the protection of some specific species.</li> <li>▪ Perriyar, Chandraprabha, Eturnagaram etc. are some of the famous sanctuaries of India.</li> </ul>	½ ½ ½ ½
5.	In mixed economy government control some of the important sectors.	½
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ At the same time allows private sector to grow and take part in economic progress.</li> <li>▪ Government can direct the economic development by intervention.</li> <li>▪ Government also can solve many economic problems.</li> </ul>	½ ½ ½
<b>SECTION - B</b>		
<b>Answer the following questions : [2 marks]</b>		<b>10</b>
6.	<b>Important oceanic ports of India :</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ On western coast, India has ports such as Kandla, Mumbai, Navasheva, Margao, New Mangalore and Kochi.</li> <li>▪ On the eastern coast there are ports in Kolkata, Haldia, Paradwip, Vishakhapattanam, Chennai, Tuticorin, etc.</li> </ul>	½ ½

	<p><b>Important oceanic ports of Gujarat :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Kandla, Bhavnagar, Porbandar, Veraval, Sikka, Pipavav, Navlakhi, Mundra, Poshitra, Okha and Hajira are important ports of Gujarat.</li> <li>▪ A project is undertaken to develop Poshitra port in Poshitra village of Jamnagar.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p>																
6.	<p>Unlike roads and railways, there is no need to construct waterway, bridges or tunnels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Water is a free resource. So, steamers and boats can ply easily wherever suitable water conditions are available.</li> <li>▪ Water is a natural means of transport which is open to all while roads have to be constructed on land.</li> <li>▪ Since no construction is needed to develop waterways, there is also no cost of maintenance and expansion of waterways.</li> <li>▪ Hence, waterways are cheaper than other forms of transport.</li> </ul>	½ ½ ½ ½															
7.	<p>The Department of Archaeological Survey of India functions under the Department of Archaeology of the Government of India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ It undertakes archaeological excavations at the sites of the ancient civilization. This work led to the discovery of the Indus Valley civilization.</li> <li>▪ There are about 5000 national monuments in India. They are protected by this department.</li> <li>▪ It authorizes undertaking of archaeological excavation.</li> </ul>	½ ½ ½ ½															
8.	<p>Health of a person is the most important and invaluable asset for the person himself as well as the nation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If the people of nation are healthy they can lead a happier and a motivated life.</li> <li>▪ People with poor health fall sick quite often. So, they cannot go to work.</li> <li>▪ This decreases the productivity of the nation and hence the economy.</li> <li>▪ Healthy people can work regularly, by remaining motivated and with higher efficiency.</li> <li>▪ Hence, healthy people can make the economy of the nation healthier.</li> </ul>	½ ½ ½ ½															
9.	<p><b>Woolen textile industry :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ As a cottage industry, the history of woolen textile industry is quite old.</li> <li>▪ In India, maximum woolen mills are located in Punjab and then in Maharashtra.</li> <li>▪ These mills are also present in Uttar Pradesh, Ahmedabad and Jamnagar in Gujarat, Bikaner and Jaipur, in Rajasthan, Srinagar in Jammu-Kashmir and Bengaluru in Karnataka.</li> <li>▪ India produces woolen clothes as well as carpets.</li> <li>▪ Our woolen cloth is exported to America, Canada, Germany, France, Russia, etc.</li> </ul>	½ ½ ½ ½ ½															
10.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>No.</th> <th>Rebellion</th> <th>Terrorism</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Rebel is a national problem.</td> <td>Terrorism is a global problem.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>It is spread on the regional level against own government.</td> <td>It is either against own country or against other countries. It is spread at the international level.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>It is carried out with the help of local people.</td> <td>Terrorist may or may not get local support.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Development of state gets hindered.</td> <td>Development of countries gets hindered.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No.	Rebellion	Terrorism	1	Rebel is a national problem.	Terrorism is a global problem.	2	It is spread on the regional level against own government.	It is either against own country or against other countries. It is spread at the international level.	3	It is carried out with the help of local people.	Terrorist may or may not get local support.	4	Development of state gets hindered.	Development of countries gets hindered.	½ ½ ½ ½
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<b>SECTION - C</b>		
	<b>Answer the following questions : [3 marks]</b>	<b>15</b>
11.	Fatehpur Sikri was a new capital city built by the Mughal emperor Akbar, at a distance of 26 km from Agra, in the memory of Sufi Saint Salim Chisti.	½
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The construction work had started in 1569 and most buildings were completed by 1572.</li> <li>▪ The important structures were palaces for his Begum Mariam and Rani Jodhabai and his trusted aide Birbal, palace of Sultan of Turkey, Jama Masjid and the Buland Darwaza.</li> <li>▪ The other important structures are the tomb of Salim Chishti, Panch Mahal, Diwan-e-Aam, Diwan-e-Khas and Jyotish Mahal.</li> <li>▪ Buland Darwaza is the grand entrance to Fatehpur Sikri. It is 41 metres wide and 50 metres high. It is believed to be the most remarkable gateway in the world.</li> </ul>	½ ½ ½ ½ ½
12.	Metal work is an old art of India.	½
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Metal age began after stone age.</li> <li>▪ The artisans of Lothal could make different tools like sickel saw, hack saw, needle etc. from copper and bronze.</li> <li>▪ They prepared utensils, idols and pots.</li> <li>▪ Weapons were also made from metal.</li> <li>▪ Gold and silver were used for making ornaments.</li> <li>▪ Copper, brass and bronze were used to make utensils and idols.</li> <li>▪ Iron was used to make instruments and weapons.</li> </ul>	½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½
<b>OR</b>		
12.	Man and clay have been closely associated from the cradle to the grave.	½
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ When the metals were not invented, man used clay for making different things.</li> <li>▪ Clay was used in making toys, pots, pitchers, earthen lamps, clay stoves (chulha) and storing of grains.</li> <li>▪ Clay was used to make walls of houses, kutas (huts).</li> <li>▪ Clay was used to make utensils to store milk, water, ghee, curd, buttermilk etc.</li> <li>▪ India was famous for producing the baked clay or unbaked clay utensils (terracotta) in ancient time.</li> <li>▪ The remains of old and hand made clay utensils found from Nagarjuna Kaunda in South India and Laghnaj in Mehsana district of Gujarat.</li> <li>▪ We have got many clay utensils of red colour that belonged to Lothal, Mohan-jo-Daro and Harappa culture of ancient time.</li> <li>▪ Even today we can see 'Garba' (Pitcher having holes containing earthen lamps inside) in Navratri and pots for water made out of clay.</li> </ul>	½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½
13.	<b>Lead :</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lead is obtained from its ore called galena.</li> <li>▪ Lead is soft but heavy in weight.</li> <li>▪ It is used to make alloys, electric wires, colour, weapon and glass, rubber and storage battery.</li> <li>▪ India produces lead in quite a large quantity.</li> <li>▪ Even then, India is unable to meet our demands. Hence, India imports lead.</li> </ul>	½ ½ ½ ½
	<b>Producing regions :</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu are major producers of lead.</li> <li>▪ Lead is also found in West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Maharashtra, Meghalaya and Sikkim.</li> </ul>	½ ½
14.	The jute fibre is known as 'Golden fiber.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Jute cloth, gunny bags, mattresses, ropes, bags, footwears, handicrafts items etc. are made from jute.</li> <li>▪ Bangladesh is in competition with India in jute industry because there is cheap labour in Bangladesh.</li> </ul>	½ ½

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Jute crop requires fertile soil of delta region where new sediment is deposited every year. <span style="float: right;">½</span></li> <li>▪ Jute requires hot and humid climate. <span style="float: right;">½</span></li> <li>▪ It requires 30°C to 40°C temperature. <span style="float: right;">½</span></li> <li>▪ Jute needs more than 100 cms rainfall. <span style="float: right;">½</span></li> <li>▪ West Bengal (Delta region of Ganga river), Assam, Bihar, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh are the major jute producing states of India. <span style="float: right;">½</span></li> </ul>
15.	<p><b>Effects of corruption on economy and society:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Corruption degrades the moral values and rules and regulations meant for the society. <span style="float: right;">½</span></li> <li>▪ Problem of black money originates in economy. Black money is a major hindrance in the development of the country. <span style="float: right;">½</span></li> <li>▪ Trust of honest people on state laws, judicial process, government and administrative system decreases. <span style="float: right;">½</span></li> <li>▪ Such people then experience frustration and disappointment <span style="float: right;">½</span></li> <li>▪ Injustice and disparity in income originate which results into class struggle. This results in violation of human rights. <span style="float: right;">½</span></li> <li>▪ Due to corruption, morality and national character comes at risk. <span style="float: right;">½</span></li> <li>▪ The economic system of the nation becomes weak. <span style="float: right;">½</span></li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p>
15.	<p>According to World Bank, "Corruption means the misuse of the public position for personal benefits."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ From this definition we can say that corruption takes place when people misuse their status and power. <span style="float: right;">½</span></li> <li>▪ In the act of corruption, people dishonestly persuade someone to act in one's favour by a gift of money or other offerings. This act of persuading for personal benefits by offering money, etc. is called bribe. <span style="float: right;">½</span></li> <li>▪ There are several forms of bribe and corruption. <span style="float: right;">½</span></li> <li>▪ They can be in the form of giving and taking money, gifts and presents in the form of costly ornaments or things or offering foreign trips, partial behaviour, influencing decision, favouring relatives and friends, etc. <span style="float: right;">½</span></li> <li>▪ In India, corruption widely exists in most of the public and also some private sectors. <span style="float: right;">½</span></li> <li>▪ Both the giver and the taker of bribe are a part of corruption and so both are guilty and should be punished. <span style="float: right;">½</span></li> </ul>
	<b>SECTION - D</b>
	<b>Answer the following questions : [5 marks]</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>15</b></span>
16.	<p>Ancient India gave a noteworthy contribution in the field of mathematics. <span style="float: right;">½</span></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ancient India has gifted the discovery of zero, decimal system, algebra, theorem of Boddhayan, geometry and arithmetic to the world. <span style="float: right;">½</span></li> <li>▪ Aryabhatta, Bhaskaracharya, Boddhayan, Apastambha, Katyayan, Brahmgupta etc. are considered as the scholars of mathematics of ancient India. <span style="float: right;">½</span></li> <li>▪ Zero was discovered by Aryabhatta. <span style="float: right;">½</span></li> <li>▪ Aryabhatta wrote books on mathematics like 'Aryabhattiyam' and 'Dash Gitika'. <span style="float: right;">½</span></li> <li>▪ In 'Aryabhattiyam', Aryabhatta has mentioned the value of (pi) <math>\pi</math> is <math>\frac{22}{7}</math> (3.14). <span style="float: right;">½</span></li> <li>▪ He has also mentioned that ratio of circumference and diameter of a circle is constant. <span style="float: right;">½</span></li> <li>▪ Aryabhatta has also mentioned the methods of divisions, multiplication, addition, subtraction, square-root, cube-root etc. <span style="float: right;">½</span></li> <li>▪ So he is known as 'The Father of Mathematics'. <span style="float: right;">½</span></li> <li>▪ He found the solution of fundamentals of mathematics, arithmetic and geometry. <span style="float: right;">½</span></li> <li>▪ Bhaskaracharya wrote 'Lilawati Ganit' and 'Bij Ganit (Algebra)' in 1150 A.D. <span style="float: right;">½</span></li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ He discovered signs of addition and subtraction.</li> <li>▪ Brahmgupta introduced the types of equations.</li> <li>▪ Boddhayan discovered 'Boddhayan Theorem' (triangle policy).</li> <li>▪ In his book 'Shulva Sutras', Apasthambha has decided the measurement of sacrificial pits (Yagya Vedis) used for Vedic Yagyas in 800 B.C. (As per Textbook it is 1800 B.C.)</li> <li>▪ The sage named 'Grutsmad' discovered writing zero after figures.</li> <li>▪ The ancient Indian mathematicians have decided the numbers made up by placing 53 zeros after one (1).</li> <li>▪ Decimal system has been Seen on the measuring and weighing instruments which have been found from the remains of Harappa and Mohan-jo-Daro.</li> <li>▪ This has been acknowledged by Medhatithi.</li> <li>▪ Thus, we can say that ancient India has contributed a lot in the field of Mathematics.</li> </ul>	<p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p>
17.	<p>The reasons for unemployment in India are as under : [Any 10]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There is high population growth in India but employment doesn't increase according to rise in population.</li> <li>▪ In India, only theoretical knowledge is given more importance.</li> <li>▪ There is lack of practical knowledge and technical knowledge or skill.</li> <li>▪ The government has failed in providing complete employment in India.</li> <li>▪ Agriculture is the main occupation in India.</li> <li>▪ Indian agriculture largely depends upon seasonal rainfall and there is irregularity in rainfall and there is risk of failure in agriculture.</li> <li>▪ The educated youth is losing interest in agriculture sector.</li> <li>▪ They prefer jobs rather than agriculture.</li> <li>▪ Due to insufficient irrigation facilities and lack of alternative employment during time other than agriculture season, seasonal unemployment increases.</li> <li>▪ There is weak condition of cottage industries, house hold industries and small scale industries so sufficient employment is not available at local level</li> <li>▪ Due to caste system, joint family system, following of traditional business or family business, lack of courage to set up new business, unemployment increases.</li> <li>▪ Due to lack in knowledge, skill, training and experience unemployment increases.</li> <li>▪ Immobility of labour increases unemployment.</li> <li>▪ Due to faulty planning of labour and low growth rate of industrial development, unemployment increases.</li> <li>▪ There is less rate of saving tendency in India so there is decrease in rate of capital creation and low growth rate of industrial development in India.</li> <li>▪ So, new business industry cannot be set up due to lack of investment.</li> <li>▪ Ultimately unemployment increases.</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>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p>
<b>OR</b>		
17.	<p>The three-tier consumer courts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Government of India has set-up 'Central Consumer Protection Council' or say 'National Consumer Commission' under 'National Consumer Protection Act, 1986'.</li> <li>▪ As per this council (or commission), a three-tier judicial mechanism has been set-up for solving consumer complaints.</li> </ul> <p><b>The three tiers are:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) District Consumer Forum - At district level</li> <li>(2) State Commission - At state level</li> <li>(3) National Commission - At national level</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The commission has framed several laws, norms and actions which these consumer forums take care of.</li> </ul>	<p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p>
<b>(1)</b>	<p><b>District Consumer Forum :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Every state needs to establish one District Consumer Forum or say court at</li> </ul>	

	<p>every district.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ These courts take care of the complaints of consumers and help them in obtaining compensation against losses they suffer.</li> <li>▪ India has approximately 571 district consumer forums.</li> <li>▪ A consumer i.e. petitioner can file compensation for up to ₹ 20 lakh in these courts after paying the court fee.</li> <li>▪ If the petitioner is not satisfied with the decision of district forum, he may file a complaint in the state commission within next 30 days. However, before taking the case at the state level, the petitioner will have to pay either 50% amount of compensation claims or ₹ 25000, whichever is less.</li> </ul> <p><b>(2) State Commission :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In India. there are approximately 35 state commissions working for consumer protection.</li> <li>▪ A consumer i.e. petitioner can file compensation from ₹ 20 lakh to ₹ 1 core in these courts after paying the court fee.</li> <li>▪ If the petitioner is not satisfied with the decision of district forum, he may file a complaint in the state commission within next 30 days. However, before taking the case at the state level, the petitioner will have to pay either 50% amount of compensation claims or ₹ 35000, whichever is less.</li> </ul> <p><b>(3) National Commission (National Forum) :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ As the name suggests, there is only 1 National Commission. Its head office is at New Delhi. It is the Apex Court for consumer complaints.</li> <li>▪ A consumer i.e. petitioner can file compensation above ₹ 1 crore in the National Commission after paying the court fee.</li> <li>▪ This commission consists a bench of 5 members.</li> <li>▪ State commission and National commission should give the decision as early as possible or within 90 days of filing the case.</li> <li>▪ If the petitioner is not satisfied with the decision of national commission he may file a case in Supreme Court within next 30 days. But before appealing it is compulsory to deposit 50 % of the compensation amount or ₹ 50,000 whichever is less.</li> <li>▪ If the person does not respect the orders given by any of these three courts, the court can either punish him or penalize him or both.</li> <li>▪ It is important to note that people living below poverty line, senior citizens and handicaps are exempted from paying fee under certain conditions.</li> <li>▪ They are also provided free service under 'District Free Legal Service' guidance of legal aid and advocate.</li> </ul> <p>18. <b>MAP</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Periyar Wildlife Sanctuary</li> <li>ii. State producing Tobacco in large quantity</li> <li>iii. Chambal Valley Project</li> <li>iv. Mark the only Silk Textile Industry in Uttar Pradesh (Varanasi)</li> <li>v. Nation Waterway - 5 (Mark and Label)</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>★★★★ Best of Luck ★★★★★</b></p>	<p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p>
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