

GSEB
Batch :
10th Std.
Eng. Medium

MAHESH TUTORIALS
SUBJECT : Social Science
Chapter # 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17
Model Answer Paper

Date:
Marks : 100
Time: 3 Hrs.

1. (C) Sanskrit
2. (B) Bhotia
3. (B) 341
4. (A) Diamond
5. (D) Mission Mangalam
6. (A) Ettutokai
7. (C) Saputara
8. (D) 1952
9. (B) 1855
10. (B) Prajananshastra
11. (A) APIO
12. (B) Dharapuri
13. (C) Kashmir
14. (B) 2011
15. (D) West Bengal
16. (B) Aluminum
17. (D) Museums
18. (D) All of these
19. (B) Absolute poor
20. (B) Kamban
21. (D) Bangalore
22. (C) Rana Kumbha
23. (C) Amarnath
24. (B) Bombay Natural History Society was established in 1887.
25. (C) Brahmgupta
26. (A) Pallava king Narsimhvarman - I
27. (C) Sun temple at Konark
28. (C) 66%
29. (B) Rajrajeshwar mandir
30. (D) 1, 4, 3, 2
31. (D) 87
32. (C) P, Q and S
33. (B) 1866, Assam
34. (D) Mathura
35. (C) Amritsar
36. (A) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2
37. (D) Matters related to sovereignty
38. (C) Akbar
39. (A) Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Organization
40. (D) 4, 2, 3, 1
41. (A) Alampur
42. (B) 1905
43. (C) Mayurasan
44. (A) India
45. (B) Mantra
46. (B) (1 - d), (2 - a), (3 - b), (4 - c)
47. (D) Electronics industry - Vishakhapatnam
48. (C) Kolkata
49. (C) National Socialist Council of Nagaland
50. (B) Fertilizers

PART - B
SECTION - A

Answer the following questions : [2 marks]

- | | | |
|-----------|---|--|
| | | 10 |
| 1. | Minerals are the base for the existence and development of human beings. <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Preservation of minerals means the efficient and well planned use of minerals.▪ Today, every nation wants to increase its export as a part of economic development.▪ For this it keeps on extracting more and more minerals from the earth to produce goods and then export them to earn foreign exchange.▪ If this is not stopped or planned well, our mineral resources will soon end. | $\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 2. | Nagarjuna was a learned Buddhist of Nalanda University. <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ He is known as 'The Acharya of Chemistry'.▪ He wrote two books - Rasaratnakar and Arogyamanjari.▪ He recommended the use of chemical medicines (allopathy) alongwith herbal medicines.▪ It is believed that he had started to use mercury ash as a medicine. | $\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 3. | Over a period of time historical monuments become fragile.
The following care should be taken while undertaking repairs and maintenance work : <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ To ensure that the original shape, size, colour and other conditions are not disturbed.▪ To make use of scientific knowledge, modern technology and use of the chemicals approved by the Department of Archaeology.▪ No unauthorized repair / maintenance work should be allowed. | $\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{2}$ |
| OR | | |
| 3. | The following steps have been taken for the preservation of the physical heritage: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The Government of India constituted the Wildlife Protection Board in 1952. This Board creates awareness for the protection of the wildlife and suggests the places for the development of national parks, bird sanctuaries and geological gardens.▪ The Government of India enacted the Wildlife Protection Act in 1972. The national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and bio-reserves were brought within the perview of this Act.▪ New national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and bio-reserves have been established as per the provisions of this Act.▪ Strict legal provisions have been made to preserve the rapidly extinguishing vegetation and wildlife species.▪ A number of Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) work for the protection of the environment and wildlife.▪ The Bombay Natural History Society, the oldest one, was established in 1883.▪ Gir Foundation, Nature Clubs are working for this cause. | $\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 4. | Mahabalipuram is a famous city of Tamil Nadu, situated at a distance of 60 km from Chennai. <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ This city is named after the famous Pallava king Narsimhvarman I, who was popularly known as Mahamalla.▪ Out of seven chariot temples built on the sea-shore, five have survived.▪ There are idols of Lord Vishnu and Goddess Durga slaying Mahishasur.▪ This place with splendid rock sculpture was a famous port in the ancient times. | $\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 5. | Railways are useful for carrying people and goods over short and long distances. <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Compared to other means of transport, rail transport is cheap, quick, speedy, easy, far reaching and convenient.▪ Railways are also used during wars or natural calamities for transportation of goods and people. | $\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{2}$ |

- Over and above the railways have also started metro rail in many cities. ½
- Mumbai also has local trains and mono rails which save a lot of time, money and energy of people. ½
- Therefore, railways are the lifeline of India.

SECTION - B

Answer the following questions : [2 marks]

6. Currently the world's requirement of most of the energy is satisfied by conventional energy resources like coal, mineral oil, natural gas and wood. ½
- The reserves of the energy resources are limited. These are also non-renewable resources. ½
 - The reserves of conventional energy resources are exhausting very fast. As a result, the production of electricity will also be decreasing. Forests are also diminishing, so it will be difficult to get firewood also. ½
 - Under the circumstances, the usage of non-conventional resources will be more and more inevitable. Secondly, these are renewable resources.
 - So there is an increase in the usage of non-conventional energy today. ½

OR

6. Iron is one of the highest used mineral in the world. ½
- It is used in the making things as small as pins to gigantic machines, cars, trucks, ships, railway, bridges, buildings and weapons. 1
 - It is also used to make steel, manganese steel, etc. ½
7. Kailash temple is situated in cave number 16 of Ellora. ½
- It was built by the king of the Rashtrakuta dynasty. ½
 - It is sculpted from a single rock and adorned with many beautiful sculptures. ½
 - Its dimensions are 50 metres long, 33 metres wide and 30 metres high. ½
 - It is adorned with beautiful doors, balconies and series of pillars. ½
 - It is dedicated to Lord Shiva.
8. The challenges against the cotton textile industry of India are ½
- Scarcity of high quality cotton ½
 - Use of worn out and obsolete machinery ½
 - Irregular supply of electric power ½
 - Less skilled labourers ½
 - Competition from artificial fibre ½
 - Tough competition in international market. ½
9. The main functions of Jyoti Gramodyog Vikas Yojana are ½
- a. To provide self employment opportunities to youth of rural area. ½
 - b. To give economic help to establish industries. ½
 - c. Subsidy for establishing industrial plant, implements, electricity, land etc. ½
10. The change that occurs over time in the social order of a society is called social change. ½
- Social change may take place due to cultural, religious, economic, scientific or technological factors. ½
 - Owing to these factors India has witnessed social changes in social relations, family arrangement, marriage arrangement, culture, in life style of people, literature, art, music and dance, etc. ½
 - Social change in India has also occurred due to westernization, globalization and urbanization. ½

SECTION - C

Answer the following questions : [3 marks]

11. Varanasi is famous as the pious pilgrimage. 15
- It was a famous education centre during 7th century. ½

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Varanasi was a centre of religion and Aryan culture in Upanishadic period. ▪ Ajatshatru, the King of Varanasi was a great philosopher and great supporter of education in Upanashadic period. ▪ Lord Buddha chose Varanasi as a suitable place for propogating his Preachings. ▪ Sarnath Math (Monestary) became a famous education centre during King Ashoka's rule. ▪ It is believed that there was the Ashram of Maharshi Vedvyas at Varanasi. ▪ Adishankaracharya had to go to Kashi (Varanasi) to adopt the new principles of Vedantas. ▪ Chaitanya Mahaprabhu and Vallabhacharyaji - the pioneer of 'Pushtimarg' attained prestige of their Vaishnav sect. ▪ Many scholar families of Punjab had to migrate to Kashi. ▪ Many other princes came for education at Varanasi. 	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>
<p>12. Silk textile industry :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Traditionally, India has been involved in silk production since ancient time ▪ India ranks second after China in silk production. ▪ India produces four types of silk. They are mulberry, eri, tasar and muga. ▪ Today there are about 300 silk weaving mills in India. ▪ Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Punjab and Jammu-Kashmir are major silk producing states. ▪ India also exports silk clothes to Europe, Africa, Germany, Singapore, U.S.A., Kuwait, Malaysia, Russia and Gulf countries. ▪ At international level, India is facing a tough competitiony from China. 	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>
OR	
<p>12. Steps to curb environmental degradation :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Industries are the pillars of national economy. They should be developed to solve several problems of the country. ▪ The country should develop the industries in such a way that industrial progress and development does not cause much harm to the environment. ▪ The amount of pollution and quality of pollution can be reduced with proper planning, methods and equipment ▪ Pollution can be also reduced by using correct raw material and fuel. ▪ The air pollution can be controlled by using filter, scrubber, precipitators, etc. in the factories. ▪ The water pollution can be prevented by releasing industrial effluents only after properly treating them. Moreover, industrial water can be purified after treatment and re-used. 	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>
<p>13. 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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The construction work had started in 1569 and most buildings were completed by 1572. ▪ 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. ▪ The other important structures are the tomb of Salim Chishti, Panch Mahal, Diwan-e-Aam, Diwan-e-Khas and Jyotish Mahal. ▪ 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. 	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1</p>
<p>14. The roots of the problem of backwardness of few communities lie in history.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In ancient time, the social structure was divided into four castes, namely Brahmins, Kshatriya, Vaishyas and Shudras. ▪ Every class could practice only that Profession which the society decided. ▪ Today's scheduled caste people fall into the class of Shudras. They were 	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>

considered inferior and they were looked upon as low class people of the society.

- People of this class had to live in the outskirts of the villages or only in some specific urban areas. ½
- These people were deprived of various social and religious rights. ½
- Due to all these reasons, people of these castes could not progress considerably. ½
- Hence few communities or castes have remained backward in comparison to others in India. ½

15. **Effects of corruption on economy and society:**

- Corruption degrades the moral values and rules and regulations meant for the society. ½
- Problem of black money originates in economy. Black money is a major hindrance in the development of the country. ½
- Trust of honest people on state laws, judicial process, government and administrative system decreases. ½
- Such people then experience frustration and disappointment ½
- Injustice and disparity in income originate which results into class struggle. This results in violation of human rights. ½
- Due to corruption, morality and national character comes at risk. ½
- The economic system of the nation becomes weak. ½

OR

15. **Child labour :**

- Any labourer who is under the age of 14 year is called a child labour. ½
- Child labour is a global problem. It exists in every country. ½
- According to UNICEF, India has the highest number of child labourers in proportion to its population. This holds true in both unorganized as well as organized sector. ½
- In India, we can see children working as labourers in abundance in almost all the sectors. ½

Sectors where we can find child labour include :

- Hotels, restaurants, tea-stalls, highway dhaabas, etc. ½
- Factories, construction sites, in hazardous industries such as cracker business or kiln ½
- Agriculture sector, animal husbandry, fishery, etc. ½
- Auto garage, cart-pulling, distributing newspaper, picking up plastic or debris, begging, cleaning roads, domestic help, etc. ½

SECTION - D

Answer the following questions : [5 marks]

16. India attained an unprecedented achievement in the field of medicines and surgery. 15
- Maharshi Charak, Maharshi Shushrut and Vagbhatta are the pioneers of Indian medical science and surgery. ½
 - They attained highest position through their researches. ½
 - Maharshi Charak wrote 'Charak Samhita' in which he has mentioned over 2000 medicinal herbs. ½
 - Maharshi Shushrut wrote 'Shushrut Samhita' in which he has mentioned about surgical instruments. ½
 - These instruments were so sharp that they would split a single hair. ½
 - Vagbhatta wrote 'Vagbhatta Samhita'. ½
 - 'Charak Samhita', 'Shushrut Samhita' and Vagbhatta Samhita' are very useful for every doctor. ½
 - Indian medical science includes herbal medicines, mineral medicines and bio-medicines. ½
 - It has presented a detailed and complicated process of making medicines, their classification and their uses. ½

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ancient Indian doctors could recognize symptoms and diagnose the disease and they gave dietary directions. ▪ In ancient time, they could perform operations of abdomen, kidney, cataract, hernia, stone, bladder by stopping blood circulation with bowl-shaped bandage. ▪ They could skillfully relocate the broken bones, pull out the sharp object pierced into the body. ▪ They could also do plastic surgery. ▪ The students were given practical knowledge with the help of wax-bodies and dead bodies. ▪ In ancient time they had the knowledge of gynaecology and paediatric. ▪ Vagbhatta also wrote 'Ashtang Hriday'. ▪ This book is about diagnostic science. ▪ Veterinary science also developed in ancient India. ▪ They wrote book related to the horses and elephant. ▪ Among them 'Hasti Ayurveda' and Shalihotra's 'Ashwashastra' are well known. 	<p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p>
17.	<p>Planning Commission decided per capita expenditure for rural areas as Rs. 816 which means Rs. 4080 per family expenditure and for urban areas it was Rs. 1000 so Rs. 5000 per family expenditure in 2011-2012.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ According to this new criteria, number of poor reduced to 27 crore in 2011-2012 rate of poverty has reduced to 21.9 % in the ratio of total population. ▪ In 2009-10 the ratio of poverty in relation to population of India was 29.8 %. ▪ So nearly 35.47 crore people were living in poverty. ▪ According to world bank if per capita income is 1.90 US \$ in 2012 as per the rate of 2008. It is considered as the scale of poverty line at international level. ▪ According to world bank in 2010, 32.7% population of India was below international poverty line which made about 45.6crore people. ▪ According to UNDP the poverty in India in 2011-12 was 21.92% Out of which proportion of poverty at rural area was 25.7%while at urban level it was 13.7%. ▪ It means that out of total poor i.e. 26.93 crores 21.65 crores people are in rural area and 5.28 crores people are in urban area. ▪ The poorest state in India is Chattisgarh (36.93%) and Goa has the lowest poverty (5.09%). ▪ India has very large resources but due to lack of ability to use them, lack of education, training and skill, defective planning, etc. we are not able to use them and we have poverty. 	<p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>1</p>
OR		
17.	<p>A person whose age is 15-60 years, who is ready to work, at the prevalent market rate of wages has energy and qualification to work, who is in search of work but not getting it, such person is called unemployed. Such type of condition in group is called unemployment.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Seasonal Unemployment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Farmers remain unemployed for 3-4 months in year due to irregular rain, lack of irrigation facilities, lack of alternate employment etc. ▪ This is called seasonal unemployment. ii. Frictional unemployment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ When new technology is introduced in place of old technology, labours remain unemployed for some time. This is called Frictional unemployment. iii. Structural Unemployment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unemployment due to Social backwardness, traditional orthodoxy, customs, illiteracy and lack of structural facilities is called structural unemployment. iv. Disguised Unemployment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ When more then required number of people employed and due to them there is not increase in production such unemployment situation is called disguised unemployment. 	<p>1</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p>

- Even if we remove some labours or people from that unit there is no change in production. ½
- v. Industrial Unemployment**
- In industrial sector, if anyone has to remain unemployed for some time due to changes taking place in industrial sector, it is called industrial unemployment. ½
- vi. Educated Unemployment**
- If a person has obtained atleast secondary education or degree and the person is unemployed it is called educated unemployment. ½

18. **MAP :**

- i. Kanha National Park
- ii. Bengaluru Silk Industry
- iii. National Waterway No : 2
- iv. Sugarcane Growing Region
- v. Laterite Soil Region

★★★★ *Best of Luck* ★★★★★

