

GSEB  
Batch :  
10<sup>th</sup> Std.  
Eng. Medium

**MAHESH TUTORIALS**  
**SUBJECT : Social Science**  
**Chapter # 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 17, 20, 21**  
**Question Paper**

Date:  
Marks : 50  
Time: 1 Hrs.

## PART - A

**Instructions :** [1] All **1 to 50** objective questions are compulsory. (Write your answer in the OMR Answer Sheet given separately.)  
[2] All objective questions carry equal marks. Each of **1 mark**.  
[3] A O, B O, C O, D O are given for each questions in the given separate OMR Answer Sheet. You have to dark compulsory ● the circle(O) with pen to the correct answer from the given alternatives.

1. **Which script has not been deciphered yet ?**  
(A) Moban-jo-Daro's (B) Lothal's (C) Prakrit (D) Harappa's
2. **Who is responsible for the construction of National Highways?**  
(A) State Government (B) Central Government  
(C) District Panchayat (D) None
3. **Scheduled tribes are scheduled in article \_\_\_\_\_.**  
(A) 341 (B) 343 (C) 330 (D) 342
4. **Which of the following minerals is not used as alloys?**  
(A) Chromium (B) Manganese (C) Zinc (D) Vanadium
5. **Which scheme help unemployed young people to become entrepreneur?**  
(A) Start up India (B) Make in India  
(C) Swachchh Bharat Abhiyan (D) Digital India
6. **Which of the following is a collection of 10 songs ?**  
(A) Ettutokai (B) Tolikappiyam (C) Patthupattu (D) Kural
7. **Which company provides helicopter services to ONGC ?**  
(A) Indian Airlines (B) Air India (C) Pavanhans (D) Jet Airways
8. **When did the law relating to the wildlife protection came into force ?**  
(A) 1952 (B) 1972 (C) 1981 (D) 1964
9. **The first industrial complex of iron furnace based on charcoal was found in \_\_\_\_\_.**  
(A) 1840 (B) 1783 (C) 1953 (D) 1853
10. **In ancient India, who wrote 'Brahmsiddhant' which declares the law of gravitation ?**  
(A) Brahmagupta (B) Vatsyana (C) Grutsmad (D) Maharshi Patanjali
11. **The offended RTI applicant may make an appeal to state's chief information officer within \_\_\_\_\_ days.**  
(A) 30 (B) 90 (C) 45 (D) 60
12. **In which district of Maharashtra are the Ajanta-Ellora caves ?**  
(A) Nagpur (B) Solapur (C) Aurangabad (D) Ahmadnagar

- 13. Which is the first historical book of India ?**  
 (A) Uttar Ramcharit (B) Rajtarangini  
 (C) Chandrayan (D) Prithviraj Raso
- 14. When did the Government start the liberalization process ?**  
 (A) 1981 (B) 1998 (C) 1991 (D) 1988
- 15. Naxalism was inspired by \_\_\_\_\_.**  
 (A) Chinese Revolution (B) French Revolution  
 (C) Pakistani Revolution (D) Afghan Revolution
- 16. \_\_\_\_\_ mineral is found in the Deccan Traps.**  
 (A) Bauxite (B) Mica (C) Copper (D) Iron
- 17. Under the Wildlife Protection Act**  
 (A) Provision was made to develop forests.  
 (B) Ban on game of wild animals  
 (C) Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks were established.  
 (D) Ban on activities threatening ecological balance.
- 18. Aluminium is used in making \_\_\_\_\_.**  
 (A) Car (B) Railway (C) Aeroplanes (D) All of these
- 19. When one group of people have less income than other. What is it called?**  
 (A) Relative poor (B) Absolute poor  
 (C) comprehensive poor (D) poverty line
- 20. Who composed Ramayana in Bengali ?**  
 (A) Jaydev (B) Krittivasa (C) Saint Chaitanya (D) Poet Chandidas
- 21. PMGSY stands for**  
 (A) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (B) Pradhan Mantri Gram Soya Yojna  
 (C) Pradhan Mantri Gau Suraksha Yojna (D) Pradhan Mantri Gram Samrudhi Yojna
- 22. 'Ashtang Hriday' is a famous book about \_\_\_\_\_.**  
 (A) Heart diseases (B) Orthoprad  
 (C) Diagnostic science (D) Medicine
- 23. Which of the following temples are in Madhya Pradesh ?**  
 (A) Hampi (B) Pattadakal (C) Konark (D) Khajuraho
- 24. Which of the following statements is false ?**  
 (A) Unity in diversity is a unique feature of Indian culture.  
 (B) Swami Ramdas had addressed the World Religious Conference at Chicago.  
 (C) The ancient torch-bearers named the entire country as Bharat Varsha.  
 (D) Let us be compassionate towards all living beings.
- 25. Identity me :**  
**I discovered theorem about trigonometry (triangle policy).**  
 (A) Apastambha (B) Boddhayan (C) Brahmgupta (D) Bhaskaracharya
- 26. Which temple is also known as 'Black Pagoda ?**  
 (A) Brihadeshwar (B) Khajuraho  
 (C) Sun temple at Konark (D) Virupaksha
- 27. The rulers of which dynasty constructed the Khajuraho temples ?**  
 (A) Pandya (B) Chandella (C) Chola (D) Rashtrakuta

- 28. What aim of economic development has been set by the government to reduce unemployment ?**  
 (A) 8% (B) 9% (C) 7% (D) 10%
- 29. Whose title name is 'Mahamalla' ?**  
 (A) Emperor Ashoka (B) Narsimhvarman II  
 (C) Krishnadevrai (D) Narsimhvarman I
- 30. Which of the following group of books is written in Awadhi ?**  
 (A) Mrigawati, Padmavat, Kiratul Sadayan  
 (B) Padmavat, Ramcharitmanas, Chandrayan  
 (C) Padmavat, Rajtarangini. Panchtantra  
 (D) Kural, Rajtarangini, Mrigawati
- 31. Domestic airports.: 87 ; Civilian airports \_\_\_\_\_.**  
 (A) 25 (B) 22 (C) 15 (D) 13
- 32. Match the following and choose the correct alternative**
- | State                  | Rebellion organization |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) Tripura            | (a) ULFA               |
| (2) Manipur            | (b) N. S. C. N.        |
| (3) Nagaland           | (c) A. T. T. F.        |
| (4) Assam              | (d) K. N. F.           |
| (A) 1-a, 2-d, 3-c, 4-b | (B) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b |
| (C) 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a | (D) 1-c, 2-b, 3-d, 4-a |
- 33. \_\_\_\_\_ of Gujarat is considered to be the largest natural gas reserve.**  
 (A) Ankleshwar (B) Surat (C) Bharuch (D) Vapi
- 34. Air pollution caused by industries turned white colour marble of Taj Mahal into which colour ?**  
 (A) Yellow (B) White (C) Black (D) Brown
- 35. Which is the main centre of cotton textile industry in Tamil Nadu ?**  
 (A) Madurai (B) Vellore (C) Chennai (D) Coimbatore
- 36. Match pairs and choose the correct option.**
- | A                      | B                      |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| a. Prajananshastra     | 1. Patanjali           |
| b. Kamasutra           | 2. Shakmuni            |
| c. Yogashastra         | 3. Bhrambhavya Panchal |
| d. Kaalaganana         | 4. Vatsayana           |
| (A) a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1 | (B) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2 |
| (C) a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2 | (D) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1 |
- 37. Which things are forbidden in the law related to free education?**  
 (A) Admission without birth certificate (B) Facility of special training  
 (C) Admission without entrance test (D) Capitation fee at time of admission
- 38. Who had commissioned the work of the Rani ni Vav in Patan ?**  
 (A) Rani Bhanumatl (B) Rani Udaymati (C) Rani Rupmati (D) Rani Padmavati
- 39. People mentioned in article 342 generally lives in \_\_\_\_\_.**  
 (A) Rural areas (B) Hilly and forest areas  
 (C) Both rural and urban areas (D) Every where
- 40. Which of the following statements is not true ?**  
 (A) Manganese is used in electric apparatuses as it is a non-conductor of

electricity.

- (B) Aluminium is used in electrical apparatuses as it is a good conductor of electricity.
- (C) Mica is used in electrical apparatuses as it is a bad conductor of electricity.
- (D) Copper is used in electrical apparatuses as it is a good conductor of electricity.

**41. Which organization was established in 1883 ?**

- (A) Animals and Birds Protection Committee
- (B) Bombay Natural History Society
- (C) Museum Protection and Development Board
- (D) Forest and Environment Protection Board

**42. When was Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) established ?**

- (A) 1960
- (B) 1972
- (C) 1956
- (D) 1958

**43. Which organization takes decision about declaring a place as the 'World Heritage Site' ?**

- (A) The UN
- (B) The WHO
- (C) The UNICEF
- (D) The UNESCO

**44. \_\_\_\_\_ stated that number of child labourers is highest in both organized as well as unorganized sector.**

- (A) UN
- (B) WHO
- (C) UNICEF
- (D) ILP

**45. Which is the most ancient science ?**

- (A) Astronomy
- (B) Astrology
- (C) Vastushastra
- (D) Mathematics

**46. Which is the correct option of arranging the following historical places in India in the sequence of north to south ?**

- (A) Taj Mahal, Khajuraho temples, Brihadeshwar temple, Ellora caves
- (B) Ellora caves, Taj Mahal, Khajuraho temples, Brihadeshwar temple
- (C) Taj Mahal, Brihadeshwar temple, Khajuraho temples, Ellora caves
- (D) Taj Mahal, Khajuraho temples, Ellora caves, Brihadeshwar temple

**47. Which of the following industry does not fit with its production centre ?**

- (A) Cement industry - Chennai
- (B) Railway Engine manufacturing - Varanasi
- (C) Railway Coach factory - Jamshedpur
- (D) Ship Building industry - Marmagao

**48. In which city is the Prince of Wales Museum located ?**

- (A) Kolkata
- (B) Mumbai
- (C) Delhi
- (D) Pune

**49. Which of the following statements is incorrect?**

- (A) The rebellion organizations have been struggling for the demand of separate state, to secure their own political, economic interests, or on the questions of illegal immigration.
- (B) The terrorist have terrorized people by kidnapping, murders, bomb explosion, etc.
- (C) The intention of the terrorists is to create fear and instability.
- (D) B.L.T.F is a rebellion organization of Tripura.

**50. Which one source of the following sources is not included in the non-conventional resources ?**

- (A) Natural gas
- (B) Wind energy
- (C) Solar energy
- (D) Bio-gas

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<b>PART - B</b>		
<b>Instructions :</b> [1] There are four sections in this question paper and total 18 questions. [2] All questions are compulsory. [3] Take care of internal options in the question paper. [4] Draw neat, clean and labelled diagram as directed. [5] The number on the right-hand indicates marks. [6] Write the answer of questions according to the section.		
<b>PART - B</b> <b>SECTION - A</b>		
<b>Answer the following questions : [2 marks]</b>		<b>10</b>
1. What is a mineral ? Explain. 2. Give brief introduction of Bhaskaracharya's contribution in mathematics. 3. Which activities are undertaken by the Department of Archaeological Survey of India ?		
<b>OR</b>		
3. State the reasons of need for the protection of our heritage. 4. Write about the Brihadeshwar temple. 5. Waterways are cheaper than other forms of transport. Give reason.		
<b>SECTION - B</b>		
<b>Answer the following questions : [2 marks]</b>		<b>10</b>
6. How does the man have an old and sound relation with mineral resources ?		
<b>OR</b>		
6. State the uses of limestone. 7. Write a brief note on the Elephanta caves. 8. Which problems is the jute industry of India facing ? 9. Write short note about Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana. 10. Right to constitutional remedies is the soul of constitution. Give reason.		
<b>SECTION - C</b>		
<b>Answer the following questions : [3 marks]</b>		<b>15</b>
11. Give Information about Vallabhi University.		
12. Write a note on sugar industry.		
<b>OR</b>		
12. Write a note on Industrial Pollution and Environmental Degradation.		
13. "India has been a land of pilgrimages since ancient time." Explain.		
14. The condition of SC and ST is improving. Give reason.		
15. Corruption is one of the causes of price rise. Give reason.		
<b>OR</b>		
15. Why is child labour more in demand?		
<b>SECTION - D</b>		
<b>Answer the following questions : [5 marks]</b>		<b>15</b>
16. Write a short-note on Vastushastra.		
17. Describe unemployment problem of India.		
<b>OR</b>		
17. State the reasons for unemployment.		

18. **MAP :**
- i. Corbett National Park
  - ii. Amritsar Woollen Industry
  - iii. National Waterway No : 4
  - iv. Tobacco Growing Region
  - v. Red Soil Region

★★★★ *Best of Luck* ★★★★★



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**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. (D) Harappa's
2. (B) Central Government
3. (D) 342
4. (C) Zinc
5. (A) Start up India
6. (C) Patthupattu
7. (C) Pavanhans
8. (B) 1972
9. (D) 1853
10. (A) Brahmagupta
11. (B) 90
12. (C) Aurangabad
13. (B) Rajtarangini
14. (C) 1991
15. (A) Chinese Revolution
16. (A) Bauxite
17. (C) Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks were established.
18. (D) All of these
19. (A) Relative poor
20. (B) Krittivasa
21. (A) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna
22. (C) Diagnostic science
23. (D) Khajuraho
24. (B) Swami Ramdas had addressed the World Religius Conference at Chicago.
25. (B) Boddhayan
26. (C) Sun temple at Konark
27. (B) Chandella
28. (D) 10%
29. (D) Narsimhvarman I
30. (B) Padmavat, Ramcharitmanas, Chandrayan
31. (A) 25
32. (C) 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a
33. (A) Ankleshwar
34. (A) Yellow
35. (D) Coimbatore
36. (B) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2
37. (D) Capitation fee at time of admission
38. (B) Rani Udaymati
39. (B) Hilly and forest areas
40. (A) Manganese is used in electric apparatuses as it is a non-conductor of electricity.
41. (B) Bombay Natural History Society
42. (C) 1956
43. (D) The UNESCO
44. (C) UNICEF
45. (A) Astronomy
46. (D) Taj Mahal, Khajuraho temples, Ellora caves, Brihadeshwar temple
47. (C) Railway Coach factory - Jamshedpur
48. (B) Mumbai
49. (D) B.L.T.F is a rebellion organization of Tripura.      50.(A) Natural gas

**PART - B**  
**SECTION - A**

**Answer the following questions : [2 marks]**

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
|  | <b>10</b> |
| 1. The solid, liquid or gaseous matter formed due to geological and inorganic processes within the rocks since infinite age and having a certain atomic composition and chemical properties is called a mineral. | 1         |
| ▪ Thus, the matter formed due to natural organic or inorganic processes and having a specific chemical composition is called mineral.  | 1         |
| 2. Bhaskaracharya was one of the great scholars of mathematics in ancient India.   | 1         |
| ▪ He wrote 'Lilawati Ganit' and 'Bij Ganit(Algebra)' in 1150 A.D.  | ½         |
| ▪ He discovered signs of addition and subtraction.   | ½         |
| 3. The Department of Archaeological Survey of India functions under the Department of Archaeology of the Government of India.  | ½         |
| ▪ It undertakes archaeological excavations at the sites of the ancient civilization. This work led to the discovery of the Indus Valley civilization.  | ½         |
| ▪ There are about 5000 national monuments in India. They are protected by this department.   | ½         |
| ▪ It authorizes undertaking of archaeological excavation.  | ½         |

**OR**

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
|   | <b>½</b> |
| 3. Great damage was caused to our heritage by the invading foreign tribes.  | ½        |
| ▪ Our people are unaware about protecting our heritage.   | ½        |
| ▪ Out of ignorance some of us deface, damage and destroy places of our heritage.  | ½        |
| ▪ The unscrupulous among us steal the valuable antiques and smuggle them out of country.  | ½        |
| ▪ Our industries cause damage to historical monuments by causing air pollution.   | ½        |
| ▪ Natural calamities cause damage to our monuments.   | ½        |
| ▪ Under these circumstances it becomes an urgent need to protect our heritage.  | ½        |
| 4. The magnificent Brihadeshwar temple is situated at Thanjavur (Tanjore) in Tamil Nadu.  | ½        |
| ▪ Chola king Rajraja I had built this temple between 1003 and 1010 AD. Hence it is also known as Rajrajeshwar temple.                                       | ½        |
| ▪ This temple is the finest specimen of the Dravidian architecture.   | ½        |
| ▪ This temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva.   | ½        |
| ▪ Its dimensions are massive, with length of 500 feet, width of 250 feet and the height at which the Shikhar is situated is 200 feet from the ground level. | ½        |
| ▪ It is one of the tallest temples in the world and one of the grand temples in South India.  | ½        |
| 5. Unlike roads and railways, there is no need to construct waterway, bridges or tunnels.   | ½        |
| ▪ Water is a free resource. So, steamers and boats can ply easily wherever suitable water conditions are available.   | ½        |
| ▪ Water is a natural means of transport which is open to all while roads have to be constructed on land.  | ½        |
| ▪ Since no construction is needed to develop waterways, there is also no cost of maintenance and expansion of waterways.                                    | ½        |
| ▪ Hence, waterways are cheaper than other forms of transport.   | ½        |

**SECTION - B**

**Answer the following questions : [2 marks]**

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
|   | <b>10</b> |
| 6. Man before 5 lakh years used equipment made out of stone. From that time onwards till today man has interwoven his life with the minerals. | ½         |
| ▪ Small pins to giant sized machines and space-crafts are made out of minerals.   | ½         |



▪ Minerals have unique contribution in the economic and cultural progress of man.	½
▪ Certain stages of human civilization are known as stone age, copper age, bronze age and iron age after the minerals. The present age is also a 'mineral age'.	½
▪ Thus, man and mineral resources have an old and sound relation.	½
<b>OR</b>	
6. The uses of limestone are as follows :	
▪ Limestone is mostly used in the production of cement and in building construction.	½
▪ It is also used in the furnaces for smelting iron and in chemical industry.	½
▪ It is also used in the production of glass, paper and colour industries, sugar refining, lime, soda ash, soap, etc.	½
7. The Elephanta caves were built on an island in the Arabian Sea and are situated at a distance of 12 km from Mumbai.	½
▪ The Portuguese named this structure as Elephanta caves as there is a huge monument of an elephant.	½
▪ However, the local fishermen refer to this structure as Dharapuri.	½
▪ The famous 'Trimurti' sculpture is in cave number 1.	½
▪ The UNESCO designated Elephanta caves as a 'World Heritage Site' in 1987.	½
8. The jute industry of India is facing the following problems :	
▪ The demand for the goods made from jute is decreasing globally as well as domestically.	½
▪ The artificial goods used in their place are more durable and superior.	½
▪ So the competition of these goods is increasing.	½
▪ On other side, the cost of production of jute and the goods made out of it is increasing.	½
▪ The Indian jute industry is facing these problems.	½
9. According to National Agricultural Plan to increase agricultural growth rate and sectors related to irrigation facilities are very essential.	½
▪ To provide it to the whole country, drip irrigation method, small, big and medium sized check dams and various other schemes should be introduced .	½
▪ Due to these facilities farmers will be able to cultivate their land maximum times.	½
▪ It will generate employment opportunities, increase in food production etc.	½
10. Right to constitutional remedies is not just a special right of the Fundamental Rights but also a very special feature of the constitution.	½
▪ This right empowers a citizen to go to the court in case he is deprived of any of his Fundamental Rights.	½
▪ The court ensures complete protection to the citizens by listening to their complaints and taking proper action.	½
▪ Since a citizen can fight for any right that he is deprived of through the Right to Constitutional Remedies, this right is known as the 'Soul of the Constitution'.	½
<b>SECTION - C</b>	
<b>Answer the following questions : [3 marks]</b>	
11. Vallabhi university of Gujarat was a famous centre of education in 7th century.	15
▪ According to Itsing - the Chinese traveller, Vallabhi university was in direct competition with Nalanda university.	½
▪ There was a significant contribution of rulers of Maitrak dynasty and its people to make Vallabhi a well-known centre of education.	½
▪ Vallabhi was the centre of Hinayan Cult of Buddhist religion.	½
▪ In the 7th century, Buddhist scholars like Sthirmati and Gunmati were the leading Principals of Vallabhi university.	½

- Vallabhi was a capital city and an international port. 1/2
- So, many students from other countries came here for education. 1/2
- The names of famous scholars were written on the gate and they were getting high posts in Rajsabha. 1/2
- In 775 AD, the Arabs attacked and Maitrak Kings were defeated and the university was closed down. 1/2
- Though, Maitrak Kings were not Buddhist, they were the greatest supporters to this institution. 1/2

12. **Sugar industry :**

- India has been long involved in making jaggery from sugarcane juice. 1/2
- In agro based industry, sugar industry comes second after textile industry in India. 1/2
- It is necessary to extract the juice of sugarcane within 24 hours of reaping it so that its water level does not decrease. 1/2
- If the water level of Sugarcane reduces, it will give lesser sugar. 1/2
- Hence, the sugar factories are located near sugarcane growing centres. 1/2
- Sugar factories are located in-Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, etc. 1/2
- In Gujarat, this industry is developed at Bardoli, Gandevi, Olpad, Vyara, Bharuch, Kodinar, Talala-Gir, etc. 1/2

**OR**

12. Various harmful gases, smoke, non-oozing and solid matter and floating matter produced due to industries and defective machines producing undesired noise cause air, water and land pollution. 1/2
- All this is known as Industrial Pollution. 1/2
  - When the quality of the environment is deteriorated due to natural and man-made reasons it is called 'environmental degradation'. 1/2
  - There are four major types of pollution : (1) Air Pollution, (2) Water Pollution, (3) Land Pollution and (4) Noise Pollution. 1/2
  - The air is polluted because of harmful gases like carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and sulphur dioxide. 1/2
  - The noise pollution has increased due to the shrill, loud and intense noise of large and obsolete machines and transportation equipment. 1/2
13. People of India are religious and visit their places of pilgrimage. 1/2
- They undertake journey to 'Char Dham' which are at Badrinath (Uttarakhand), Rameshwaram (Tamil Nadu), Jagannath Puri (Odisha) and Dwarka (Gujarat). 1/2
  - They visit twelve Jyotirlingas which are scattered all over India. 1/2
  - They undertake Parikrama at Girnar (Lili Parikrama), Shetrunjay and the river Narmada. 1/2
  - There are 51 Shaktipiths in India. 1/2
  - Amarnath and Vaishnodevi in Jammu-Kashmir are also most sacred places visited by thousands of pilgrims every year. 1/2
  - In this way India has been a land of pilgrimages since ancient times. 1/2
14. As per Constitution of India, all citizens are equal and hence all should be treated equally and given equal fundamental rights. 1/2
- With this aim, the constitution has provided several provisions for the people belonging to the scheduled class and scheduled tribe who earlier could not enjoy the fundamental rights. 1/2
  - Hostels have been opened and a scheme has been launched to offer scholarship for children. 1/2
  - Facilities for counseling and training classes for competitive examinations have also been started. Minimum requirements of age, fees and qualifications have been relaxed for the candidates of these groups for government jobs. 1/2
  - Through all these and several other steps the states's taking care of the educa- 1/2

	<p>tional, social and economic interests of backward class of the state.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Thus, slowly and gradually the condition of SC and ST has improved and is yet improving.</li> </ul>	1/2
15.	<p>Corruption is widely spread in India at all levels.</p> <p>The corrupt government officials demand Money from the agencies they deal with for each and every work they do.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ People have to pay their hard earned income as bribe to these officials for getting the work done.</li> <li>▪ This increases the input costs as well as frustration of the bribe giver.</li> <li>▪ He also loses the morale and motivation to be honest in the country,</li> <li>▪ The bribe giver then raises the prices of his products to be sold in the market to balance the bribe money he paid.</li> <li>▪ This way the vicious cycle goes on and the prices keep on rising due to corruption at various levels.</li> </ul>	1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2
	<b>OR</b>	
15.	<b>Reason for more demand of children as labourers :</b>	
(1)	Child labour is the cheapest factor of production. Compared to adult, more work can be taken from children that too by giving lesser wages.	1/2
(2)	Unlike, adult employees, the children are ignorant and not united. Due to lack of unity, they can neither raise their voice nor can they protest.	1/2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ As a result, child labourers can be easily exploited in various ways and they would not even come to know that they are getting exploited.</li> </ul>	1/2
(3)	Many times adults refuse to work in hard and hazardous condition. Children can be easily bribed to work there by paying little wages.	1/2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Children can be forced to work for more hours over the scheduled time either by threatening or tempting.</li> </ul>	1/2
(4)	Child labourers are easily available.	1/2
(5)	Poor families push their children into work when actually it's their age of taking education.	1/2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ They feel that children should work and support the family.</li> <li>▪ This thought adds more child labour in the market.</li> </ul>	1/2
	<b>SECTION - D</b>	
	<b>Answer the following questions : [5 marks]</b>	<b>15</b>
16.	Vastushastra is an inseparable part of astrology.	1/2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Vastushastra is now accepted by many countries of the world.</li> <li>▪ Brahma, Narad, Brihaspati, Bhrgu, Vashistha and Vishwakarma are the pioneers of Vastushastra of ancient India.</li> <li>▪ Vishwakarma is considered as 'The First Architect' of Gods.</li> <li>▪ He divided Vastushastra into eight sections.</li> <li>▪ Rana Kumbha of Mewar revived Vastushastra in the 15th century after improving the previous versions.</li> <li>▪ Vastushastra is also mentioned in the book 'Brihad Samhita'.</li> <li>▪ Various informations like selection of place, shapes, structure, proper planning of things, temples, brahamsthan, dining-room, bed-room etc. are included in Vastushastra.</li> <li>▪ In Vastushastra, information regarding construction for dwelling, temple, palace, ashwasha, forts, storehouse of ammunition and the planning of town in particular direction etc. are given.</li> <li>▪ Formally, Vastushastra was explained with religious perspectives but now it has been looked in with scientific spirit.</li> </ul>	1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2
17.	The unemployment data differs from state to state.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ We get information about it from NSS and Labour and Employment ministry of India.</li> <li>▪ According to 2011 census, 116 million people were unemployed out of it 32</li> </ul>	1/2 1/2

million were uneducated and 84 million were educated.

- Approximately 4.70 crore people of 15-24 age group were unemployed. ½
- According to survey of labour bureau 2013-14 rate of unemployment in India was observed was 5.4% and in Gujarat per thousand 12 persons ( 1.2 % ) were unemployed. ½
- In 2009-10 per thousand 34 person i.e. ( 3.4 % ) were unemployed in urban area and in rural area 16 persons ( 1.6 % ) were unemployed. ½
- Ratio of educated unemployment was more in urban area. ½
- Rate of unemployment in women was 7.7.% in 2013.
- The states having largest unemployment are Sikkim, Kerala, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Chattisgarh and Tripura. ½
- While Himachal Pradesh, Harayana, Karnataka, Chandigarh and Gujarat has less unemployment . ½
- Nearly 15% highly educated people are youth.
- 66% youth of the world who are 35 years of age live in India. ½
- To be super power, India needs to eradicate unemployment situation. ½

**OR**

17. The reasons for unemployment in India are as under :

- There is high population growth in India but employment doesn't increase according to rise in population. ½
- In India, only theoretical knowledge is given more importance. ½
- There is lack of practical knowledge and technical knowledge or skill. ½
- The government has failed in providing complete employment in India. ½
- Agriculture is the main occupation in India. ½
- Indian agriculture largely depends upon seasonal rainfall and there is irregularity in rainfall and there is risk of failure in agriculture. ½
- The educated youth is losing interest in agriculture sector. ½
- They prefer jobs rather than agriculture.
- Due to insufficient irrigation facilities and lack of alternative employment during time other than agriculture season, seasonal unemployment increases. ½
- There is weak condition of cottage industries, house hold industries and small scale industries so sufficient employment is not available at local level ½
- Due to caste system, joint family system, following of traditional business or family business, lack of courage to set up new business, unemployment increases. ½
- Due to lack in knowledge, skill, training and experience unemployment increases.
- Immobility of labour increases unemployment.
- Due to faulty planning of labour and low growth rate of industrial development, unemployment increases. ½
- 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.
- So, new business industry cannot be set up due to lack of investment. ½
- Ultimately unemployment increases.

18. **MAP :**

- i. Corbett National Park
- ii. Amritsar Woollen Industry
- iii. National Waterway No : 4
- iv. Tobacco Growing Region
- v. Red Soil Region

★★★★ *Best of Luck* ★★★★★