

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

1. (C) Man-made
2. (C) Bharatshetra
3. (B) Bikaner
4. (A) Materialistic heritage
5. (C) Thanjavur
6. (D) Iranian
7. (B) Shetrunji
8. (B) Fa-Hien
9. (B) Bhavbhuti - Kiratarjuniyam
10. (C) Indus Valley
11. (B) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2
12. (D) Ellora
13. (C) Jahangiri Mahal
14. (B) Rani Udaymati
15. (A) Alampur
16. (B) Salarjung Museum
17. (D) Eight
18. (B) Limited
19. (C) National resources
20. (C) Leopard
21. (C) Sunderban
22. (D) Til (Sesame)
23. (D) Tamilnadu
24. (C) Nitrogen
25. (B) Canals
26. (A) Mahisagar
27. (C) Urbanization
28. (D) Mica
29. (B) Jamnagar
30. (B) 1855
31. (A) Salem
32. (C) Silk
33. (B) Sindri
34. (A) Dibrugarh to Kanyakumari
35. (D) Satellites
36. (C) bureaucracy
37. (A) Capitalist
38. (C) 5 June
39. (A) Free
40. (D) Public sectors and private sectors should work as complementary to each other.
41. (D) Sex-ratio
42. (B) Japan
43. (C) 1988
44. (C) Article 17
45. (C) On 5th October, 2005
46. (A) Maa Annapurna Yojna.
47. (D) Fiscal Policy
48. (A) Ralph Nadar (Ralph Nader)
49. (D) having education, energy and ready to work at market rate wage.
50. (A) Bihar



PART - B		
SECTION - A		
Answer the following questions : [2 marks]		10
1.	Our motherland has bestowed us with rich and varied heritage.	½
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Knowledge of 'Sat', 'Chit' and 'Anand' are realized from Indian Culture. ▪ The values of Indian culture like non-violence and peace have been accepted and admired by the world. ▪ People right from the Indus - Valley civilization till today, have made our country culturally rich and wealthy with their intellectuality, ability, talent and skill. ▪ Many scholars, thinkers, artists, sages, saints, scientist and historians have contributed to the growth and development of our culture. 	½ ½ ½
2.	Brihadishwar temple is situated at Thanjavur.	½
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This temple was built by the Chola king named RajaRaj Chola. ▪ So it is also known as Rajrajeshwar temple. ▪ This temple is about 200 feet high. ▪ This is one of the biggest temples of ancient India. 	½ ½ ½
OR		
2.	There was an impact of Jainism on Kannada literature.	½
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poet Pampa composed 'Adipurana' and 'Vikramarjuna Vijayanta'. ▪ Poet Ponna composed 'Shantipurana' ▪ Poet Ranna composed 'Ajitnathapurana' and 'Gada Yuddha'. ▪ The poet Pampa, the poet Ponna and the poet Ranna are known as 'The Trio' of Kannada literature. 	½ ½ ½
3.	Southern India has more of mountains and plateau and hence it contains lesser groundwater.	½
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ So, water crisis is a very serious problem in the interior area of southern peninsular plateau. ▪ Hence, the agricultural land of southern India is irrigated by ponds. 	1 ½
4.	National Park is a protected region for the protection and conservation of wildlife.	½
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is more protected zone than a sanctuary. ▪ More than one ecosystems are included at National Park so it is not concentrated on any particular species. ▪ National Park is established through the co-ordination of State and Central Government. ▪ In National Parks, human activities like farming and grazing of cattle are not permitted. 	½ ½ ½
5.	Resources have alternative uses. e.g. a piece of land can be used for making farm, garden, pasture land, buildings etc.	½
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ So human being has to choose which will give him maximum satisfaction or advantage. ▪ When a person selects one use of the resources other uses will not be available to him. ▪ This is called alternative uses of resources. 	½ ½ ½
SECTION - B		
Answer the following questions : [2 marks]		10
6.	Main details about the ropeways of India are as follows :	½
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. ▪ There are more than 100 ropeways in India. 	½

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In India, ropeways are installed in the mountainous area at Darjiling, Kullu-Manali, Cherrapunji, Chennai, Anaimalai and Haridwar. ▪ Ropeways are installed in Gujarat at Pavagadh, Ambaji, Saputara, etc. for the convenience of pilgrims and tourists. 	½
OR	
6. Railways are useful for carrying people and goods over short and long distances.	½
<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. ▪ Over and above the railways have also started metro rail in many cities. ▪ Mumbai also has local trains and mono rails which save a lot of time, money and energy of people. ▪ Therefore, railways are the lifeline of India. 	½
7. Swami Vivekanand attended the World Religious Conference at Chicago in the USA.	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ While addressing the gathering, he had said that "I am proud to say that I represent the religion that has taught the lessons of tolerance, compassion and universal fraternity to the world." 	1
8. Some of the reasons due to which the developing countries lack behind in economic and social development are : [Any 6]	½
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Indifference or dislike towards improvement ▪ Low aspirations ▪ Illiteracy in both male and female ▪ Lack of entrepreneurship ▪ Suspicion and superstition ▪ Old, rigid and orthodox thinking and traditions ▪ Improper use of natural resources ▪ Improper family planning ▪ Not allowing women to empower, etc. 	½
9. Synthetic textile industry :	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The fiber made by man artificially i.e. without using natural fibers is called synthetic fiber. ▪ Synthetic fiber is used in making ropes, nets, clothes, etc.. ▪ Synthetic fiber is strong, durable and does not wrinkle. Hence, the industry based on synthetic fiber has grown much. ▪ By mixing cotton fibers with synthetic fibers we produce mixed variety of cloth. ▪ Kerala, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, etc. are leading states in synthetic textiles. ▪ Surat, Kanpur, Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Kolkata, Chennai, Modinagar, etc, are other important centres. 	½
10. Social effects of terrorism:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Terrorism disintegrates the nation. ▪ Terroriat activities like kidnapping, robbery, violence, etc. cause fear, suspicion and distrust among people of all age groups. ▪ Education suffers adversely in areas affected with terrorism. ▪ Terrorism leads to loss of mutual faith and feelings of brotherhood: ▪ Terrorism leads to communal conflicts. This breaks the harmony and co-operation of the society. ▪ Such effects lead to chaos and unrest in the society. People cannot celebrate social functions with enthusiasm. ▪ As a result, relations between people become sour. 	½

SECTION - C		
Answer the following questions : [3 marks]		15
11.	<p>The Sun temple of Konark is situated near the Bay of Bengal in Jagannath Puri district of Odisha.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Its work was commissioned in the 13th century during the reign of the king Narsimhvarman I of the Garg dynasty. (Narshimhdeva - I of Eastern Ganga Dynasty) ▪ This magnificent piece of art work was built in black stone and hence also described as the 'Black Pagoda'. ▪ The temple is in the shape of the chariot of Sun God, driven by seven horses. The chariot has twelve massive wheels and each wheel has eight spokes. ▪ Twelve wheels signify twelve months and eight spokes signify eight prahars in a day. ▪ The details of motifs and diversity of subjects of this temple is unparalleled. ▪ It reflects civilization and sculpture of the 13th century Odisha. 	<p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p>
12.	<p>Wood is an unseperahle part of human life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the past, wood was used as firewood. ▪ Then man started to use wood for making weapons, construction of buildings and other instruments. ▪ Man used wood for different purposes like, for making toys for children, wooden pillars, windows and doors, thrones, chairs etc. ▪ Sankheda and Idar are famous for wood work. ▪ Sankheda is famous for wooden furniture and swings. ▪ Idar is famous for wooden toys. 	<p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p>
OR		
12.	<p>Since ancient time, after the death of an animal, its skin was processed properly in traditional manner.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Leather was tanned traditionally for making 'Masak' (a leather bag for fetching water), kos (a leather bag to draw water from the well). ▪ Leather was used for making drums, dholaks, tablas and the bellows used by blacksmiths. ▪ Leather is used in making of 'Saaj', 'Palan', 'Lagaam' and 'Whip'. ▪ Leather was used to prepare shield which was used during war. ▪ Well knitted Mojadi of Rajasthan, shoes, leather knitted purses, belts, footwear and other things are made from leather even today. ▪ Thus, we can say that leather work is a very old art of India. 	<p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p>
13.	<p>Before crores of years from today, the large marshy region on the earth was covered by diversified vegetation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Due to the tectonic movements, this vegetation was buried in the interior of the earth. ▪ Due to the heat and pressure at the interior the carbon element within the vegetation and the animals was burnt away slowly. ▪ The carbon element within them was transformed into coal. ▪ This is how the coal came into existence. ▪ The period before 25 crore years was known as Carboniferous Period. 	<p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p>
14.	<p>Groundnut needs black, vital and a mixture of loamy and sandy oil and land which would not retain water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It requires 20°C to 25°C temperature. ▪ It needs 50 to 70 cms rainfall. ▪ Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra are leading in the production of groundnut. ▪ India ranks second after China in the production of groundnut in the world. ▪ Gujarat is leading in the production of groundnut in India. 	<p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Junagadh, Gir-Somnath, Amreli, Rajkot, Bhavnagar etc. districts produce groundnut. 	½
15.	<p>Corruption is widely spread in India at all levels. 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"> ▪ People have to pay their hard earned income as bribe to these officials for getting the work done. ▪ This increases the input costs as well as frustration of the bribe giver. ▪ He also loses the morale and motivation to be honest in the country, ▪ The bribe giver then raises the prices of his products to be sold in the market to balance the bribe money he paid. ▪ This way the vicious cycle goes on and the prices keep on rising due to corruption at various levels. 	½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½
	OR	
15.	<p>As per RTI any citizen may approach higher official of the department and ask questions to get proper information about his pending work or implementation of schemes, or for success or status of public oriented work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Due to the fear of RTI, the works of the government has become more transparent and efficient. ▪ As per RTI, everything should be open and disclosed to all, so, the officials fear getting involved in corruption. ▪ Moreover, if a citizen is suspicious about any work going under the government then he can have their printed copies of the work. ▪ All such rights given to citizens. under RTI forces the government to remain alert, honest, efficient and transparent. ▪ Hence, it is said that RTI is the biggest right given to people to pull the thread of corruption. 	½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½
	SECTION - D	
	Answer the following questions : [5 marks]	15
16.	<p>Vastushastra is an unseparable part of astrology.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vastushastra is now accepted by many countries of the world. ▪ Brahma, Narad, Brihaspati, Bhrgu, Vashistha and Vishwakarma are the pioneers of Vastushastra of ancient India. ▪ Vishwakarma is considered as 'The First Architect' of Gods. ▪ He divided Vastushastra into eight sections. ▪ Rana Kumbha of Mewar revived Vastushastra in the 15th century after improving the previous versions. ▪ Vastushastra is also mentioned in the book 'Brihad Samhita'. ▪ Various informations like selection of place, shapes, structure, proper planning of things, temples, brahamsthan, dining-room, bed-room etc. are included in Vastushastra. ▪ In Vastushastra, information regarding construction for dwelling, temple, palace, ashwashala, forts, storehouse of ammunition and the planning of town in particular direction etc. are given. ▪ Formally, Vastushastra was explained with religious perspectives but now it has been looked in with scientific spirit. 	½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½
17.	<p>The schemes and programmes undertaken by the government to reduce unemployment are as under : [Any 6]</p>	
(1)	The government has aimed at economic development of 10% per year with a view to increasing capital investment and opportunities for employment. The government has started giving economic help, education and opened training centres to increase the opportunities for employment.	½
(2)	The government has laid stress on development of units using labour intensive method for production of consumer goods, small and cottage industries,	½

	gramodyog, handloom and handicraft skill.	
(3)	Agriculture is the main occupation in India. So the government has implemented different programmes at rural level like : to develop method, to take more than one crop from the field, to remove seasonal unemployment, to bring new land under cultivation, to arrange irrigation and electricity for every field, to construct big and small darns, check dams, ponds, wells etc. to construct roads, to increase activities related to agriculture like poultry, fishery, cattle rearing, dairy industry, afforestation etc. at village level.	½
(4)	Efforts have been made to increase employment in villages so that migration towards cities may be reduced and pressure on demand of employment may be decreased. For that the government has tried to increase plantation agriculture, organic farming, dry fanning and multi cropping, growing vegetables and fruits.	½
(5)	Efforts are made to improve the quality and quantity of education at rural level.	
(6)	In order to sustain human development in rural area steps like ♦ Facilities of health, education, pure drinking water, nutritious food, electricity, roads, banking, insurance, Internet etc. Improvement in communication and entertainment, water harvesting activities, construction of permanent public properties Development and encouragement of local industries to increase employment at local level etc. are undertaken so that qualitative and result oriented changes may be brought among the rural people.	½
(7)	In order to decrease, educated unemployment among the youth, the government has encouraged business oriented or technical education. In the syllabus of school and colleges, the requirement of local industries is kept in mind. The youth are given education and training to develop special skills in them, to improve quality along with production, to increase employment, to increase income and to improve living standard.	½
(8)	Labour ministry of Indian government and state government have implemented ambitious programmes like 'Make in India', 'Skill India' and Digital India' to enhance knowledge, understanding, enthusiasm and work capacity of youth along with industrial development. Technical colleges and universities have been set up nation wide to provide education facility as per vocational curriculum and modern technology. At present Higher Institution like IIT and IIM are being established in most of the state of our country.	½
(9)	Lot of employment scopes are there in computer technology, information technology, pharmaceutical, business management, packing and processing, out sourcing, marketing, catering, event management, office management, hotel management, share-stock marketing etc. So new curriculum has been set up in the universities fulfilling local requirements. Moreover short term diploma or certificate courses have been started to fulfill the need of man power for spinning, weaving, tanning, plumbing, radio and T.V. repairing, mobile repairing. A.C. repairing etc. Government tries to provide loan at less rate of interest to the entrepreneurs under 'Start up India' for promoting new business. Mutual co-ordination has become possible because of cooperation between local industries and training institutes so local supply of labour could be made for generating employment.	½
(10)	In order to promote opportunities of self-employment, government has started many plans for providing financial help at low rate of interest to purchase instruments/machines to start new industry, to purchase raw material, to buy office furniture, etc. and government also helps in selling produced goods. Efforts have been made to provide technical and commercial knowledge, managerial skills etc. Women have been provided self-employment by setting up household industries and by providing them training, financial help at low interest rate, subsidies and selling facilities.	½
(11)	Employment exchange centres work as a chain between unemployed and owners who are in search of such youth. Employment exchange centres provide authentic information regarding registration of educated unemployed the place	

