

SET - B

<p>GSEB Batch : 10th Std. Eng. Medium</p>	<p>MAHESH TUTORIALS SUBJECT : Social Science(010) First Preliminary Exam Model Answer Paper</p>	<p>Date: Marks : 100 Time: 3 Hrs.</p>
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PART - A	
1.	(D) Dravidians
2.	(A) Mauryan
3.	(D) Pandit Ahobale
4.	(D) Devasur Sangram
5.	(D) K. K. Shastri
6.	(C) Shikhar
7.	(B) Mahrab
8.	(A) Aranyakas
9.	(C) Bharat
10.	(A) Takshashila
11.	(C) All of them were the pioneers of Vastushastra.
12.	(D) Both A and B
13.	(C) Dholaveera
14.	(A) (1 - d), (2 - c), (3 - b), (4 - a)
15.	(B) 1972
16.	(A) Indian Museum - New Delhi
17.	(D) Brick
18.	(A) Universal resources
19.	(D) Laterite soil
20.	(B) Red Panda
21.	(A) Chilotro
22.	(A) Isabgul
23.	(D) Paddy
24.	(C) Nagli (Ragi)
25.	(D) Sabarmati
26.	(A) Due to more and more extraction of water through wells and tube wells
27.	(B) 1882
28.	(D) All of these
29.	(D) Muscovite
30.	(D) All of these
31.	(A) P : Ahmedabad, Q : Vadodara, R Bharuch
32.	(C) Ahmedabad
33.	(C) 1956
34.	(D) International trade
35.	(A) Poshitra
36.	(D) All the three
37.	(C) Invisible hand
38.	(B) Readymade Clothes
39.	(A) Sweden
40.	(A) Decrease in foreign exchange
41.	(C) According to Human Development Report of 2015, average schooling years of Indians is 6 years.
42.	(C) Norway
43.	(B) (a - 2), (b - 3), (c - 1)
44.	(C) Both Q and R
45.	(A) WB
46.	(C) 1999
47.	(A) Seasonal unemployment
48.	(C) Fair price shop
49.	(A) Relative poor
50.	(A) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

PART - B		
SECTION - A		
Answer the following questions : [2 marks]		10
1.	Mongoloids came to India from North China via Tibet.	
	▪ They settled down at North Assam, Sikkim, Bhutan, West Bengal, etc.	½
	▪ They gradually Indianized themselves.	½
	▪ They possessed the physical characteristics like yellow complexion, flat face, chubby cheeks, almond shaped eyes, etc.	½
	▪ Having yellow complexion, Mongoloid were known as “Kirat”.	½
2.	Gopuram means the entrance of the temple.	
	▪ In South India, Pandya rulers built high outer walls and beautifully decorated gates outside the temple.	½
	▪ The artistic glory of Gopuram became more popular than temple.	½
	▪ Gopurams of Kanchi and Madurai are famous worldwide.	½
	▪ Minakshi temple has four Gopurams.	½
	▪ Brihadeshwar temple of Thanjavur has thirteen storeyed Gopuram.	½
OR		
2.	Persian was the court language of Delhi Sultanate.	
	▪ Ziauddin Brani wrote ‘Tarik-e-Firozshahi’.	½
	▪ This book gives details of the reign of the Khilji and Tughluk kings.	½
	▪ Fatwa-e-Jahardari was written by Ziauddin Barani.	½
	▪ This book is on political theory.	½
3.	Rain is the main source of water in India. But, the monsoon season of India is very short.	½
	▪ Also, rain is quite irregular and uncertain.	½
	▪ Sometimes monsoon begins early and sometimes it is late.	½
	▪ Thus, the irregular monsoon season may harm and damage the crops.	½
	▪ Therefore, a proper irrigation system is required in India so that crops can get water on time and thus quality and productivity of crops can be increased.	½
4.	One horned rhino is found in Assam and Sunderban of West Bengal.	½
	▪ Rhino project was started for the protection of one homed rhino.	½
	▪ Rhinos were hunted to obtain medicine from their horn and so their numbers were decreasing fast. So this project was implemented.	½
	▪ According to the strategy of 'Rhino Vison 2020', an increase in the number of rhinos is targeted at 3000.	½
5.	Lack of individual freedom.	½
	▪ Lack of encouragement and motivation to increase production.	½
	▪ Lack of competition and research	½
	▪ Fear of bureaucracy etc. are the drawbacks of socialist system.	½
SECTION - B		
Answer the following questions : [2 marks]		10
6.	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
OR		
6.	Ropeways :	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ropeways are used in hilly regions to carry people and goods, transport tourists, natural resources and labourers, etc. ▪ The ropeways connect land to the summits of the mountains or summits of two mountains. ▪ There are about 100 ropeways in India. ▪ Ropeways can be seen in Darjeeling, Kullu-Manali, Cherrapunji, Haridwar, etc. in north India. ▪ In the south, there is a ropeway between Chennai and Malai Mountain. ▪ The ropeway services in Gujarat are available at Pavagadh, Saputara and Ambaji. ▪ Work for a ropeway has started at Girnar in Junagadh. 	<p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p>
<p>7. People from all over the world have come to India and made India their home.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the ancient times the Indo-Aryans, the Greeks, the Kushans and several other foreigners settled down in India. ▪ In the medieval age, the Arabs, the Turks and the Mughals made India their home. ▪ In the modern times, the British, the French, the Portuguese and the Dutch invaded India. ▪ As a result India has a fine amalgamation of people belonging to different races, religions, sects, castes, having different cultures and languages. ▪ This diversity is realization of the sentiment of 'Vasudhev Kutumbkam'. 	<p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p>
<p>8. Women are the center of whole development process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In any of the developing country, economic empowerment is the main aspect of women empowerment. ▪ If a woman is educated she would educate a house, a society and ultimately entire nation. ▪ Moreover, educated women would contribute significantly in the economy of the nation. ▪ Hence, it is utmost important to educate women. 	<p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p>
<p>9. The factories producing sugar and jaggery are located in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sugarcane is heavy in weight and has the tendency to decompose. ▪ It starts squeezing after its reaping and the amount of sugar decreases. ▪ So it should be squeezed within 24 hours after it is reaped. ▪ That is why the sugar factories are located in sugarcane producing area only. 	<p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p>
<p>10. An act of armed resistance to an established government or leader is called rebellion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The person who involves in rebellion (insurgency) is called a rebel (insurgent). ▪ Rebellion originates from local dissatisfaction. ▪ When some people, believe that they are deprived of their basic rights and are not getting equal treatment they start rebelling. ▪ The act of rebellion is at a smaller level as compared to terrorism. ▪ India is fighting against rebellion (insurgency) from several groups. 	<p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p>
<p>SECTION - C</p> <p>Answer the following questions : [3 marks]</p>	
<p>11. Aryabhatta was a great mathematician of ancient India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Zero(0) was discovered by Aryabhatta. ▪ Aryabhatta wrote 'Aryabhattiyam' and 'Dash Gitika'. ▪ In his book 'Aryabhattiyam', he has mentioned that the value of it is $3.14 \left(\frac{22}{7} \right)$. ▪ He has also mentioned that ratio of circumference and diameter of a circle is constant $\pi(3.14)$. 	<p>15</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ He has also given information about the methods of division, multiplication, addition and subtraction, square-root, cube-root etc. ▪ He has also found the solution of fundamentals of mathematics. i.e arithmetic and geometry. ▪ Thus, due to his contribution in the field of mathematics, he is known as 'The Father of Mathematics'. 	<p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p>
12.	<p>During golden period of Solanki era, Gujarat had progressed in this field of weaving.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Many artisans (weavers) came and settled in Patan, during reign of king Siddharaj Jaysinh. ▪ This art of Patan is 850 years old. ▪ Only handful artisans are skilled in such a complicated and time consuming art. ▪ The silkware (Bevad Ikt) of Patan is called 'Patola of Patan'. ▪ This type of saree is designed in such a manner that it can be worn on either side. ▪ It has a good durability and its original colour remains intact. 	<p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p>
OR		
12.	<p>Garba and Garbi are the unique features of Gujarat.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The word Garba is derived from the word 'Garbh deep'. ▪ Earthen lamp is placed in a holed pitcher and keeping it on head, the dancer moves round and round in a circle. ▪ Garbas are performed during Navratri festival in Gujarat. ▪ During Navratri, Gujarati people perform and sing Garba to worship and pray Adhya Shakti mother Jagdamba. ▪ Generally, Garba is performed in the open ground, encircling to the 'Mandavi' kept in the centre of the ground along with the strokes of hands and beats of drums. ▪ The Garbi of Gujarat is associated with Krishna Bhakti. ▪ Poet Dayaram has composed colourful and emotional Garbis of Lord Krishna's love. 	<p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p>
13.	<p>Minerals can also be classified in general as follows :</p> <p>i. Metallic minerals :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Precious metallic minerals : Gold, silver, platinum, etc. ▪ Light metallic minerals : Magnesium, bauxite, titanium, etc. ▪ Minerals used for common purpose : Iron, copper, lead, zinc, tin, nickel ▪ Minerals used as alloys : Manganese, chromium, tungsten, vanadium, etc. <p>ii. Non-Metallic minerals :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limestone, chalk, asbestos, mica, fluorspar, gypsum, sulphur, diamonds, etc. <p>iii. Minerals used as energy resources :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coal, mineral oil, natural gas, uranium, thorium, etc. 	<p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p>
14.	<p>Due to excessive use of chemical fertilizers and insecticides, the hygiene of the people is adversely affected. It also affects the fertility of the land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organic farming is a method in which chemical fertilizers or insecticides are not used. ▪ For nutrition of crops, dung, earth worm fertilizer, compost fertilizer etc. are used. ▪ For protection of crops, cow urine, neem solvents, butter milk etc. are used ▪ The products of organic farming have natural taste, sweetness and fragrance. ▪ There are minerals, vitamins and life energising elements in these crops. ▪ Nowadays, organic farm products are more in demand and so the farmers get good return. 	<p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p> <p>½</p>

15.	<p>The 'Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act' or 'Right to Education (RTE) Act', is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted in the year 2009.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As per this law, Gujarat government announced "Laws Regarding Right to Free and Compulsory Education" on 18th February, 2012. ▪ According to 86th amendment in Indian Constitution, primary education has been made free and compulsory for all the children of age group 6-14 years. 	1 1 1
OR		
15.	<p>Human Rights are rights that a constitution gives to its citizens so that they can live a life of dignity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ These rights treat everyone equal. Be it rich or poor, belonging to open class or backward, the rights are same for equal. ▪ As per UN and India no citizen of any country can progress fully in the social conditions that prevail in today's times. So, giving equal rights is utmost necessary to help citizens in this direction. ▪ Rights are the indispensable feature of citizenship. ▪ As a result, the UN has stated that all the nations of the world should try that all the citizens of the nation get the rights easily and equally. 	½ ½ 1 ½ ½
SECTION - D		
Answer the following questions : [5 marks]		
16.	<p>The grand minaret Qutub Minar is situated in Delhi.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The work of its construction was started in 12th century by the Sultan Qutub-ud-din Aibak of the Slave (Ghulam) dynasty and completed by his son-in-law Iltutmish in the 12th century. ▪ This 72.5 metres tall minaret was made from round red stone and marble. ▪ Its circumference in 13.75 metres at the base which gets progressively reduced to 2.75 metres at the top. ▪ Verses from Quran have been engraved on it. ▪ It is the tallest stone minaret in India. ▪ Humayun was the second Sultan of the Mughal dynasty. ▪ After his death in 1556 AD, his wife Hamidabanu commissioned the construction of Humayun's maqbara (tomb) which was completed in 1565. ▪ Iranian style of architecture was used for its construction. ▪ Skilful use of red and white stone was made in its construction. ▪ The subsequent tombs of the Mughal emperors were designed after Humayun's tomb. ▪ It is an exquisite specimen of the Mughal architecture and listed as a World Heritage Site. 	15 ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½
17.	<p>When the prices increase, the profits of producers also increase.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Higher growth in profit motivates them to invest more in the market. ▪ This gives rise - to increased production and more employment generation. ▪ It also leads to rise in wages. ▪ Increased wages increases the purchasing capacity of the employees and they buy more goods and services. ▪ This gives a positive boost to the economy. ▪ On the other hand, when Prices of goods or services increases invariably and continuously, the consumers have to pay more price. ▪ This means the supply of money increases in the market. ▪ Here, the customer is paying more but is getting less. ▪ During such a situation, producers become confused as how much to produce, how much should they charge, what will be the cost of production, etc. ▪ Owing to all these reasons they cannot take positive decisions about their business and the overall production and economy suffers. ▪ Thus, price rise is beneficial as well as a hindrance, in economic development. 	½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½
OR		

17.	Although consumers have several rights to get protection against exploitation, there are also certain duties which they need to perform while purchasing the goods or services.	½
	Duties and responsibilities of consumers : [Any 6 points]	
(1)	While purchasing a commodity or service consumer should think at ease and then select the right product. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is the duty of the consumer to see that the product is of good quality, is at reasonable price, the guarantee or warranty offered, after sale services, etc. ▪ Government has set several standards for various products. Such products are marked with BIS, ISI or AGMARK. ▪ The consumer should prefer to buy products with such signs only. ▪ While purchasing electrical or electronic gadgets, one should buy standard i.e. good quality products only. 	½
(2)	When a person goes in market to buy something. he gets a number of options for a product. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is the duty of the consumer to see that the product is carrying all the required for information. ▪ He should use his common sense and make wise, intelligent and calculative decisions so that he may not get cheated or fooled. 	½
(3)	The consumer should behave gently and also should keep faith in the seller or producer.	
(4)	A consumer should insist on obtaining original bill of original receipt of items or services purchased by him. For products which come with a warranty, the consumer should ask for the warranty card and get it filled and signed and stamped from the seller.	½
(5)	Consumer should join and form voluntary consumer organizations or associations at non-political and non-commercial level. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ With the help of these organizations they should undertake legal fight for solution of problems related to consumer's complaint as and when necessary. ▪ They should also ask for representation of their organization in various consumer related government committees. 	½
(6)	In case if a consumer is exploited, it is his duty to make verbal or written complaint to the officer of consumer department without fail. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consumers should seek cooperation of various consumer organizations and non-profit organizations so as to prevent or eliminate consumer complaints. 	
(7)	While purchasing a product, the consumer should not make any compromise with quality of product or its safety. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ He should always insist on purchasing a product after checking packing, rate, date of manufacture, batch number, weight, expiry date, name of producer, address, etc. 	½
(8)	While purchasing a product, if the consumer finds that the product is adulterated, duplicate or fake or is under-weight then he should immediately bring it to the notice of the trader. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If the trader does not solve the complaint or delays it unnecessarily then the consumer should write to the manufacturer. ▪ Even if the manufacturer does not solve the problem the consumer should knock the door of the consumer court and seek justice and redresser. 	½
(9)	Consumer should purchase a product only in the quantity that he needs. He should not purchase unwanted and unnecessary products by getting attracted to the advertisements or by seeing others or just because there is more discount in sale. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The consumer should not waste money. 	½
(10)	While making a purchase, the consumer should see to it that the weighing scale, measurement equipment, electronic instruments and scales are proper. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A consumer should make sure that the measuring equipment have been tested and verified by an authorized officer. ▪ If these tools are not certified every year, the consumer should bring it to the 	½

	<p>notice of weight and measurement officer, Director of legal metrology and consumer affairs at the local level and if required, he should file a complaint.</p> <p>(11) While taking the delivery of the gas cylinder, the consumer should check if the seal is intact or not. Consumer should board a taxi or rickshaw only after checking the '0 (zero)' reading in the meter. Moreover, one should pay as per the rates of rate card for a given meter-reading.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Before the seller fills petrol, diesel or CNG, the consumer should see that the fuel pump is showing the reading '0000'. ▪ While purchasing kerosene, one should insist on purchasing only after the foam in the measuring can has settled down completely. ▪ The consumer should see to it that the kerosene seller dispenses kerosene from only that scale which is hung on the stand of kerosene unit. If the seller dispenses kerosene from any other scale then there are chances of cheating. <p>(12) If a consumer has a complaint against railway, bank, insurance companies, telephone companies, etc. then he should either himself go and file a complaint or should complaint through consumer society.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ He can seek compensation for physical, mental and economic harm that he faced due to lack of services or poor services. ▪ Consumer should ask the local T.V. news channel and newspaper to display the judgement he received so that other consumers can be made aware of their rights. <p>(13) A consumer should participate enthusiastically in different consumer awareness programmes, movement, discussion or seminars arranged by consumer society.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This way they are encouraging consumer awareness in the whole society. <p>18. MAP</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Narmada Valley Project ii. Ranthambhor National Park iii. Major Coffee Producing Region iv. Bokaro Steel Plant v. Rail route between Delhi - Mumbai Via any two junctions <p style="text-align: center;">★★★★ <i>Best of Luck</i> ★★★★★</p>	1/2
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