

5**SOCIAL SCIENCE (010) E****FORMAT OF THE QUESTION PAPER - 2023**

Note : This format of the question paper is meant for the guidance of the students teachers, paper setters, moderators, etc. The paper setter has liberty to change the format keeping in mind the basic objectives of the syllabus and the chapterwise weightage of marks.

Weightage of marks as per objectives :

Objectives	Knowledge	Under- standing	Applica- tion	Higher Order thinking Skill		Total
				Organising/ Analysis	Inference/ Evaluation	
Marks	17	39	15	05	04	80
%	21	49	19	06	05	100

Weightage to type of questions :

No.	Type of Questions	Number of Questions	Total Marks
1	Objective Questions (OQ)	16	16
2	Short Questions (SQ-I)	10	20
3	Short Questions (SQ-II)	08	24
4	Long Questions (LQ)	05	20
Total		39	80

Chapterwise weightage of Marks

Chapter	Name of Chapter	Marks
1.	Heritage of India	03
2.	Cultural Heritage of India : Traditional Handicraft and Fine Arts	03
3.	Cultural Heritage of India : Sculpture and Architecture	04
4.	Literary Heritage of India	04
5.	India's Heritage of Science and Technology	04
6.	Places of Indian Cultural heritage	04
7.	Preservation of Our Heritage	03
8.	Natural Resources	03
9.	Forests and Wildlife Resources	04
10.	India : Agriculture	05
11.	India : Water Resources	04
12.	India : Minerals and Energy Resources	03
13.	Manufacturing Industries	03
14.	Transportation, Communication and Trade	03
15.	Economic Development	04
16.	Economic Liberalization and Globalization	04
17.	Economic Problems and Challenges : Poverty and Unemployment	04
18.	Price Rise and Consumer Awareness	04
19.	Human Development	04
20.	Social Problems of India and Challenges	05
21.	Social Change	05
Total Marks		80

Q.PAPER**Social Science : (010) E****1****QUESTION PAPER - 1****Std.-10****Time : 3 Hours****MARCH-2020****Total Marks : 80****Instructions : Same as per Question Paper-1****Section : A**

- ★ **Answer the following questions as required. (Each question carries 1 mark)** 16
Match the following correctly

A	B
1. Bhavnath Fair	A. Dholka
2. Padhar Dance	B. Junagadh
3. Malav Lake	C. Somnath
	D. Surendranagar

- ★ **State whether the sentences are true or false.**

4. The 'Indian National Satellite' launched by India is helpful only in the forecast of weather and cyclone.
 5. "Let us get good thoughts and Vibrations from all four directions", is the message of Upanishad.
 6. Deforestation can be said to be the result of progress of man.

- ★ **Answer the following questions in short.**

7. Which organisation resolves the trade related disputes arising between two countries?
 8. A merchant from Kolkata orders onions from Karachi. Which type of trade system is it known as?
 9. For the growth and development of non-conventional energy sources, which organisation Gujarat is functional in the field of solar energy?

- ★ **Fill in the blanks with correct alternative**

10. _____ state has the least area under irrigation. (Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya)
 11. _____ is not mentioned as a way of achieving salvation in 'Shremad Bhagwad Gita'. (Karma, Bhakti, Yoga)
 12. Instruments, tools, houses are included in _____ of the factors of production. (Capital, Labour, Land)

- ★ **Choose the correct alternative out of the alternatives given for the questions.**

13. Which of the following institutes has the given logo?

01



- (A) I.S.I.
 (C) F.P.O.

- (B) B.I.S.
 (D) I.S.O.

14. Which of the following river flows near the monument 'The statue of unity'.

01

- (A) Narmada
 (C) Mahi

- (B) Tapi
 (D) Daman ganga

15. A girl is on her way alone. Some persons with antisocial tendency tries to harass her with intention of eve teasing. Which of the following numbers should the girl dial for help?
 (A) 108 (B) 118
 (C) 181 (D) 101
16. In a classroom a teacher discusses about the steps taken by the government for safety and security of elderly people. Some students gave their opinion. Find out which of the students gave incorrect opinion?
- Jack → Elderly people are given more interest on the amount deposited by them in bank or post office.
 Jill → "Old Age Home" with grand facilities are opened in every district.
 David → Elderly people are given pension under the 'National Policy for the senior citizens' of 1999.
 John → Male and Female are given upto 50% discount/concession in bus, railway or air tickets.
- (A) Jack (B) David (C) John (D) Jill

Section : B

- ★ Answer the following questions in about 30 words.
 (Each question carries 2 marks)

20

17. Give an introduction of the tribe which contributed greatly in making Indian culture variegated and prosperous.

OR

17. Differentiate between cultural heritage and natural heritage.
18. A monument of India finds its place on the new five hundred rupee currency note of India. Give its introduction.
19. In an art the characters like Rangla-Rangli promotes social themes through their presentation. Give an introduction of that art.
20. What will you do as a part of maintenance cleanliness and preservation of a picnic spot in your City/Village?
21. Describe the places of pilgrimages in India. (Mention any six)
22. Define a multipurpose project. Write the objectives of a multipurpose project.
23. Explain the types of forests according to administration.

OR

23. Mention the reasons for the destruction of wildlife.
24. Under different five year plans what provisions have been made for the people of schedule castes and schedule tribes?
25. Which remedies would you suggest as a future citizen to overcome the problem of shortage of mineral resources in future?

OR

25. Mention the characteristics and uses of copper.
26. Explain sugar industry which stands second after textiles in agrarian industry.

OR

26. During a visit to West Bengal, it was noticed that people extensively used Jute door-mats, ropes and gunny bags. What could be the reason for it?

Section : C

- ★ Answer the following questions in about 60 words.
(Each question carries 3 marks)

24

27. Explain a temple of north Gujarat which has been carved in Iranian style.

OR

27. Write in brief about the architecture of Gujarat.
28. Divya's father works in L.I.C. Bhavya's father is a farmer. Preksha's father manufactures sewing machine. In which sectors of economy will you place the father of these three girls? Explain in brief.

OR

28. Mention the advantages and disadvantages of a system in which there is no interference by the government?
29. Define the terms :
(1) Solitary resource
(2) Resource
(3) Soil Erosion
30. Identify from the given picture the ancient university of India. Explain in brief.



31. Give your suggestions so that peace and harmony can be maintained among people of different religions living in India.
32. Explain the statement, "Price rise is beneficial as well as hindrance in economic development".

OR

32. Mr. Lobo purchases a T.V. of branded company from a famous shop. The T.V. developed a fault during the guarantee period. He didn't get a satisfactory reply when complaint was lodged to the company? What suggestions would you give to Mr. Lobo in this situation?
33. Out of the economic reforms in industrial policy to strengthen economic development, what is meant by economic liberalisation? Mention its advantages and disadvantages.
34. India stands among the countries with medium human development in the classification of countries on the basis of Human Development Index. What should be done so as to bring India among the countries with Highest Human Development?

Section : D

- ★ Answer the following questions in about 120 words.
(Each question carries 4 marks)

20

35. Give detailed information about "Vastushastra".

04

OR

35. Explain chemistry as an experimental science.
36. In the picture a major food grain of India is shown. Identify it. Give detailed information about the crop.



37. Poverty in India is more deep rooted in rural areas as compared to urban areas. What reasons do you think are responsible for it?

OR

37. Unemployment in India can be decreased through the opening of new areas of employment to plan manpower. Explain.
38. Explain the reasons for more demand of child labour in India and the measures to prevent it.
39. You have been given an outlined map of India. Label the following with suitable symbols.
- (1) Wild life sanctuary
→ Etumagaram
 - (2) A region growing millet
 - (3) A centre of shipbuilding industry (with name)
 - (4) The longest rail route of India (Vivek Express) (With any one junction)



QUESTION PAPER : 1 - MARCH 2020 : FULLY SOLVED
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1. (A) Bhavnath Fair (B) Junagadh
2. (B) Padhar Dance (D) Surendranagar
3. (C) Malav Lake (A) Dholka
4. The 'Indian National Satellite' launched by India is helpful only in the forecast of weather and cyclone. **(False) (x)**
5. "Let us get good thoughts and Vibrations from all four directions", is the message of Upanishad. **(False) (x)**
6. Deforestation can be said to be the result of progress of man. **(True) (✓)**
7. Word Trade Organization (WTO) resolves the trade related disputes arising between two countries.
8. A merchant from Kolkata orders onions from Karachi. International Trade system is it known as.
9. For the growth and development of non-conventional energy sources, Gujarat is functional in the field of solar energy GEDA - Gujarat Energy Development Agency.
10. **Mizoram** state has the least area under irrigation. (Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya)
11. **Yoga** is not mentioned as a way of achieving salvation in 'Shremad Bhagwad Gita'. (Karma, Bhakti, Yoga)
12. Instruments, tools, houses are included in **Capital** of the factors of production. (Capital, Labour, Land)
13. (B) B.I.S.
14. (A) Narmada
15. (C) 181
16. (B) David

Section : B

17. Give an introduction of the tribe which contributed greatly in making Indian culture variegated and prosperous.

- **Australoid (Nishad people)** : People of this tribe came from South East Asia. Their physical features were : black skin with broad head, flat nose, short in height etc.
- The 'Aryan' who came later on to India call them 'Nishad'. The origins of the tribes like 'Kol' and 'Munda', Khasi, tribes of Assam, the tribes of Nicobar and Myanmar have similarities to the Australoids.
- Their contribution in the development of Indian culture and civilisation is immense. They made clay utensils, wore cotton cloth and knew many other skills. They had great religious beliefs too.

OR 2. Ans. → In reply to this question. If candid as has mentioned Negritoit, Australoid, Dravidians, Mongoloid, Alpine, Dinarik, Armenoid and Aryans.

OR

17. Differentiate between cultural heritage and natural heritage.

(1) **Natural Heritage of India** : The result of close relationship between nature, environment and human-life is natural heritage, Natural heritage of India is unique and varied.

- It includes, features like mountains, forests, deserts, rivers, streams, seas, trees, plants, creepers, flowers, leaves, insects and varied landscapes, wide range of minerals, vegetation, plants and animals.
- We are the children of Nature, so it has made a beautiful arrangement for our food, water, fresh air and dwelling to cater our all needs. We treat nature with respect and faith.

(2) **Cultural Heritage of India** : India has gifted to the world a diverse and rich heritage, Cultural heritage is a man made heritage.

- Whatever is received or created by human with his tact, wisdom, art and skill is called cultural heritage, Starting from Aryans, Kshatrap, Kushan, Huns, Persians, Turks, Arabs, Mughal, Britishers, French etc. castes and tribes have come to India, Indian culture from the exchange between all this has become rich.

18. A monument of India finds its place on the new five hundred rupee currency note of India. Give its introduction.

• **Red Fort :**

- Red Fort located at Delhi was built by Shahajahan in 1638 A.D. This fort is made of red stone, Shahajahan founded city namely Shahajahanabad in the same fort, which was named after him.
- This fort includes Diwan-e-Aam, Diwan-e-khas, Rang Mahal etc. Diwan-e-khas is more magnificently decorated than other buildings, It is decorated with an amalgamation of gold and silver, embedded with precious stones.
- The other buildings of Red fort are Rang Mahal, Mirror palace (Aaina Mahal) of Mumtaz, Lahori gate, Meena bazar and Mughal Garden etc. which are the centre of attraction of Red Fort. Peacock throne is the best exquisite creation of this fort, which Nadirshah took along with him to Iran, Red fort is one of the outstanding buildings among the mughal art of architecture, Every year our Indian flag is hoisted on the Red fort on national festivals.

19. In an art the characters like Rangla-Rangli promotes social themes through their presentation. Give an introduction of that art.

- **Bhavai**

- Script writers have said that 'Bhavai' is emotion oriented drama, It is special dramatic art that started 700 years ago by Asait Thakar.
- This art which has been providing public education along with entertainment at the economical rate, promoted during Solanki Era, It was chiefly performed without curtains, with light humour and with the music playing on trumpet, Characters disguised in the form of Ramdev, Jhanda Jhulan, Kajoda etc. are the main features of Bhavai.
- Theme of Bhavai includes protest against social vices, The characters like Rangla-Rangli are used to promote the programme like girls' education, save the girl-child etc.

20. What will you do as a part of maintenance cleanliness and preservation of a picnic spot in your City/Village?

- We will you do...
- Do not use plastic.
- Do not litter at picnic spots, use dustbin.
- Do not spoil historical monuments either by writing or drawing picture.
- Waste should be properly disposed off.
- Do not spit after eating tobacco or Paan (betel).
- Do not pollute surrounding areas of historical monuments.
- Extensive care should be taken during monsoon of historical monuments which constitutes step-wells, lakes, ponds, streams etc.
- Be cautious while cleaning monuments with archaeological chemical methods.
- Sensitized domestic and foreign visitors to avoid damage of our historical heritage.
- If natural disasters has caused damage to the historical places, make efforts to bring it again to the original form.

21. Describe the places of pilgrimages in India. (Mention any six)

- India has been a land of pilgrimages since ancient time, People of India go on pilgrimages.
- The journey of chardham and twelve jyotirlingas includes Badrinath (Uttarakhand), Rameshwar (Tamilnadu), Dwarka (Gujarat), Jagannathpuri (Odisha).
- Moreover pilgrimage of 51 Shaktipeeths 'and Amamath yatra are considered as one of the most important.
- Girnar (Lili Parikrama), Shetrunjya Pradakshina and Narmada Pradakshina have great importance. India is a treasure house of rich cultural heritage.
- In this way places of Indian cultural heritage gave India a unique identity in the world. The tourists from India and abroad visit Indian art of architecture regularly.
- This accelerates economical benefits of accelerated economical benefit of tourism industry in India.
- Thus 32 monuments of Indian cultural and natural heritage have been included in the world heritage site by the UNESCO.

22. Define a multipurpose project. Write the objectives of a multipurpose project.

- **Multi-purpose Projects :** Many large and small rivers flow in India, Water transportation is very rich in India.
- This is because its physiography is such that many rivers merge with other rivers and empty their water into the sea.
- With the idea that this water may be harnessed for various purposes, multi-purpose projects are planned on many rivers, A multi-purpose project means to solve various problems associated with river valleys.

→ It includes flood control, prevention of soil erosion, water for drinking and irrigation, industries, water provided to settlements, generation of electricity, internal water transportation, entertainment, wild life protection and development of fishery etc.

23. Explain the types of forests according to administration.

→ Types of forests according to administration :

- (1) **Reserved Forests** : Such forests are under the control of the Government directly. Here, there is restriction on lumbering, collection of woods or for pasturing.
- (2) **Protected Forests** : These forests are looked after by the Administration, Local people are permitted to collect the wood and to graze their animals without causing any harm to the trees.
- (3) **Unclassified Forests** : These forests are still not classified, There is no restriction on tree felling or animal grazing.

OR

23. Mention the reasons for the destruction of wildlife.

• **Reasons for the destruction of wildlife :**

- Due to the human interference in grassland in watershed area of the forests, the natural habitat of the wild animals is put in danger.
- Destruction of forests is the main reason responsible for natural imbalance, Its final impact is the reduction in the number of wild animals.
- Hunting the animals to obtain hair, skin(hide), bones, horns or nails is also responsible.
- The over exploitation of forests made by man for his greedy motives, such as roads, multi-purpose projects, mining minerals, expansion of new settlements or cities etc. displace the wild animals.
- Forest lands being encroached for grass, fuel or for grazing. The forest fire engulfs many species.

24. Under different five year plans what provisions have been made for the people of schedule castes and schedule tribes?

- Under different five years programmes, hostels have been opened and a scheme has been launched to offer scholarship for children, counselling and training classes for competitive examinations have been started. Residential schools (Ashram Shala) have been set up for educational progress. Minimum requirements of age, fees and qualifications have been relaxed for the candidates of these groups for government jobs.
- There is a separate division in the state and a special officer is appointed at the central level for the welfare and protection of the interests of these people.
- National Commission is formed at the central level for these people. Alongwith it, various schemes have been started for social, educational and economical development of these people by state and central government.

25. Which remedies would you suggest as a future citizen to overcome the problem of shortage of mineral resources in future?

• **Remedies for mineral preservation :**

- **Use of proper technology** : If a proper technology is used to obtain the minerals, the wastage of minerals can be reduced.
- **Recycling** : The scrap of minerals like iron, copper, aluminium, and tin should be reused.
- **Alternate use of minerals** : Alternate option should be found out for those minerals which are found in less quantity; e.g. solar energy instead of electricity, aluminium instead of copper, CNG instead of petrol etc.

- **Use of non-conventional means :** The non-conventional sources like water, solar, wind, bio-gas etc. should be used increasingly.
- **Sustainability :** Maintain the purity of the environment and gift the clean environment to the future generation. Attempts should be made for pollution-free environment..
- After the reserves of the minerals is calculated, it can be used for a long period by planning it properly. It is necessary to preserve and enhance the minerals.

OR

25. Mention the characteristics and uses of copper.

- Copper is used since primitive times, This was the first mineral used by man.
- It is more important because of its mixing property.
- It forms bell metal when mixed with Tin and makes Brass when mixed with Zinc.
- It is used mostly in the making of electric equipment, telephone, radio, television, refrigerator and air conditions is good conductor of electricity.
- It is also used in insecticides, explosive, coloured glass, coins and in printing.

26. Explain sugar industry which stands second after textiles in agrarian industry.

- Making Jaggery from the sugarcane juice is very old industry in India. Sugar industry stands second after textiles in agrarian industries in India.
- After reaping the crop of sugarcane, it has to be squeezed within twenty four hours so that the amount of water is not reduced, otherwise its sugar contents will decrease.
- That is why the sugar factories are located near sugarcane growing centres. Sugar factories are located in Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat etc.
- This industry is developed in Gujarat at Bardoli, Gandevi, Surat, Navsari, Vyara, Bharuch, Bharuch, Kodinar and Talala Gir.

OR

26. During a visit to West Bengal, it was noticed that people extensively used Jute door-mats, ropes and gunny bags. What could be the reason for it?

- Jute is second ranked major industry of India. India holds first place in the production of jute and goods made from jute.
- India is at second place after Bangladesh in the export of Jute. Of the total jute production of the country, West Bengal produces about 80%, Andhra Pradesh about 10% and the rest is produced by Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Assam and Tripura.
- Much water is needed to purify jute. So most the mills are located on the bank of Hoogli river.
- This industry is concentrated in West Bengal due to cheap labour force, banks and insurance coverage, port for export facility etc.

Section : B

27. Explain a temple of north Gujarat which has been carved in Iranian style.

- Modhera temple in Gujarat (Mahesana District) was built in 1026 A.D. during the reign of Solanki King Bhimdev-I.
- In this temple, a gem was studded in the middle of the crown of Sun God. The entrance gate on the Eastern side of this temple is constructed in such a way that the first ray of Sun falls directly on the gem and because of it, the entire sanctum is lit up, creating a divine atmosphere.

- Twelve different images of Sun God and erotic sculptures are seen in this temple. The carving of this temple is done in Iranian school of Art.
- There are 108 small temples surrounding the outside tank which creates a pleasant sight at dusk and dawn.

OR

27. Write in brief about the architecture of Gujarat.

- Sculpture and architecture of Gujarat include temples of various religions, mosques, viharas of Buddha religion, Maths, Stupas, Chaityas, Cave-temples, Jain temples.
- Besides this, different types of building construction useful for the society like - Royal palaces, forts, domes, gates, kirtistambh (tower of fame) inns (sanctuary), upashrya, visamas, varandas, skylight (Jharookho) watchtower, arches, wells, step wells, lakes and ponds, figures of animal and birds are the most beautiful and magnificent structures.

28. Divya's father works in L.I.C. Bhavya's father is a farmer. Preksha's father manufactures sewing machine. In which sectors of economy will you place the father of these three girls? Explain in brief.

- Various occupations and economic activities are classified in three sections : (1) Primary sector (2) Secondary sector (3) Service sector. This classification of economic activities are recognized as commercial structure. All the three sections and activities included in them may be discussed as follows :
 - (1) **Primary sector** : Agriculture and agriculture related activities such as cattle rearing, cattle breeding, fishing, poultry farm, collection of forest products, mining of raw metal etc. are included in primary sector section.
 - (2) **Secondary sector** : Small and large scale industries, factories, construction, electricity, gas and water supply are included in this section. This section is also acknowledged as industry, which includes production from small pin to gigantic machines.
 - (3) **Service sector** : Different types of services are included in this section. Services like trade, communication, airways, waterways, education, health, banking and insurance, tourism and entertainment are included in this sector.

OR

28. Mention the advantages and disadvantages of a system in which there is no interference by the government?

- **Benefits of Market Mechanism System :**

- (1) Economic freedom of individual is protected in market system.
- (2) Resources of production are utilized to the greatest extent and efficiently.
- (3) Abundant production may be done.
- (4) New explorations keep on taking place continuously in economy. As a result, economic development becomes faster.
- (5) Quality of things improve because of competition.

- **Limitations of market mechanism system :** In spite of having many benefits, market system is not perfect. There are many disadvantages and limitations of it. which are as follows :

- (1) Because of keeping profit in the centre of production, commodities are produced in more quantity and production of luxurious commodities of basic requirement is neglected or reduced.

- (2) Because of lack of policy related to role of state, natural resources are wasted.
- (3) Due to lack of knowledge and ignorance about the market, consumers are exploited.
- (4) Due to centralization of property and income there is increase in disparity of income.
- (5) There is a fear of monopoly, economic instability, exploitation of labour etc.

29. Define the terms : (1) Solitary resource (2) Resource (3) Soil Erosion

- (1) **Solitary resource** : Minerals available only at one or two places in the world of chryalite.
- (2) **Resource** : Any thing which is used to fulfill the human needs is called as resource.
- (3) **Soil Erosion** : The transpartation of and particles from one place to another with the help of moving wind and water.

30. Identify from the given picture the ancient university of India. Explain in brief.

- Ancient Nalanda University was situated at Badgaon village of Patna district in Bihar.



- The Nalanda gave more importance in Buddhist and Jain traditions. This ancient university also became pilgrimage of Jains as Mahavir Swami had performed fourteen chaturmas here.
- In the fifth century Kumar Gupta had build a monastary here.
- Since then fame of Nanlanda had increased. There were thousand of priceless treasures of manuscripts.
- This was a pious place of Indian culture. Students from various part of the world used to come here for study.
- The great traveller Heun Tsang also came here.
- Today only the ruins of the great university. But amidst the ruins, one can visualize the glorious culture of India.
- A student who passed out from Nalanda was considered the ideal student of India. During firth to elventh century, education was best at Nalanda and in India at that time had best libraries of the world were available.
- Many students of India and abroad used to come for study and research in the library of Takshshila as well as in Nalanda University. Huen Tsan took 657 books from here to China.
- Huen-Tsang visited in the 7th century. There were seven huge Halls (rooms/sections) in the university. There were 300 rooms for delivering lectures.
- Special monastries were built for dwelling of students.
- Many villages were donated for University sustenance. Food and clothing facilities were provided free of cost from the earnings obtained from those villages.
- Its book repository (Library) area was known as "Dharmgunj" During 5th to 11th century (BC) Nalanda was a reputed as well an esteemed centre of education.

31. Give your suggestions so that peace and harmony can be maintained among people of different religions living in India.

• **India: Unity in Diversity**

- Being one of the most ancient civilizations of the world, India has varied and rich cultural heritage. Diversity of India is its unique identity.

- India has a fine amalgamation of different cast, community, religion, tradition, culture and languages inspite of having variety, Yet, India stands united and undivided. India has proved the feelings of “Vasudhav Kutumbakam”.
- The whole world is a family. This feeling exists in India since Vedic periods. “Let us get good thoughts and vibrations from all four directions” is the message of Rig Veda’s, which show-cases the grandeur and glory of Indian culture. India has spread religious tolerance and secularism across the world.
- Swami Vivekananda said the following words in the “World Religious Conference” which was held in Chicago (US), “I am proud to say that, I represent the religion that has taught the lessons of tolerance, compassion and universal fraternity to the world.”
- India is a secular country. India is a land of multi-religious; influence of Hinduism, Islamism, Buddhism, Jainism, Christianity etc. is seen in Indian culture.
- Therefore, the torch bearers named our country as “Bharat Varsha” by stressing on its unity, which reflects upon our broad outlook. Holy names of 7 sacred rivers have been used in our prayers.
- People including great sages, Sufi saints, Swami Vivekananda, Dayanand Saraswati and Mahatma Gandhi always stressed upon peace, co-ordination and universal brotherhood.
- Unity in diversity is the unique feature of Indian culture. As at the end of the day, all the rivers amalgamate into the great ocean, equivalently our country conglomerates different religions, castes, languages, traditions, creed, customs and festivals.
- The people of India live their life with the feelings of co-existence. The people of India have conserved this quality and have wonderfully enhanced it.

32. Explain the statement, “Price rise is beneficial as well as hindrance in economic development”.

- Among many economic and social problems of India, one is price rise. Continuous and constant rise in price in different fields of economy at a high rate is called price rise which is a problem. But price rise along with stability is beneficial for economy.
- Generally, increase in price results in increasing profit of organizers and producers. Because of undecided profit they get opportunities to set up new production units.
- Profit amount increases when production cost is less than price rise, so the producer gets encouragement for new investment.
- As a result, production activities, production and employment increases. Due to increase in income, producers, organizers and businessmen can increase the wages of their employee.
- Thus, due to increase in income, purchasing capacity increases. So, money spent on usage of commodities increases resulting into rise in the living standard and speed of economic development.
- So it can be said that stable price rise is prerequisite for economic development.
- When there is noticeable increase in price level of commodities or services invariably and continuously at high rates, then the production of intantaneous commodities and services do not increase but supply of money increases speedily.
- Thus, excessive amount of money is used on comparatively less commodities, this kind of price rise condition is called inflationary situation.

- High disturbance in prices, expenditure, income and calculation of price of production equipment and their allocation, generates serious disparity in economy by creating chaos in money supply. In such condition, price rise acts as a hindrance in development of economy.
- Price rise is not always inflationary. Many times inspite of decrease in inflation rates in economy, price of basic commodities or services used by common people increases, while the prices in other sectors show stable or decreasing behaviour.

OR

32. Mr. Lobo purchases a T.V. of branded company from a famous shop. The T.V. developed a fault during the guarantee period. He didn't get a satisfactory reply when complaint was lodged to the company? What suggestions would you give to Mr. Lobo in this situation?

- Mr. Lobo can take help of consumer society or can file a complaint to consumer court. Any member of his family can file a complaint. File a complaint in simple and clear language typed or handwriting or through e-mail.
- **Who can file a complaint? Where ?** (1) Consumer himself (2) Central Government, State Government or Government of Union Territories (3) Consumer society or company law or other prevailing laws (4) Representative consumer on behalf of consumers on the matter in which it is in the interest of all consumers (5) Any member of the family of person who has purchased the product or service with his permission may file a case if there is shortage of material or service or may lodge a complaint against loss.
- If the producer or trader neither find solution nor show preparedness to find solution of true, correct and clear the complaint, in that case, consumer or his family members may file a case in local district forum, state commission, national commission. They may complain in supply court, office of metrology (science of weights and measures) and consumer court, consumer society, collector office.
- The consumer can file a complaint if the item or service is faulty or deficient or is not in accordance with the agreement or prevalent law. Thus, consumer may file a case against deficiency in quality, of type and purity of goods, less weight etc.
- **How to file a complaint?**
 - A victim may file a complaint in simple and clear language, either typed or handwritten or through e-mail. If the victim goes to the court through lawyer then he needs affidavit. Name of applicant, address, contact number should be there in application
 - Write detailed description of complaint and give the reason for complaining clearly.
 - Enclose copy of supportive evidence or documents related to accusation. Never give the original evidence.
 - Enclose bill, receipt of payments. If the payment has been done by cheque, then attach counter or give details of cheque.
 - Enclose copy of conditions mentioned by seller, copy of advertisement, pamphlet, prospects. Complaint may be lodged in any consumer forum by submitting appropriate fee as per amount of compensation claim.
 - Consumer may lodge a complaint within 2 years of emergence of reason of complaint. Any consumer may call on Gujarat State helpline toll free number 1800-233-0222 or national level helpline number 1800-114000 for consumer related complaint, as well as for special information about law and guidance.

33. Out of the economic reforms in industrial policy to strengthen economic development, what is meant by economic liberalisation? Mention its advantages and disadvantages.

♦ **Economic Liberalization :**

→ Government gradually reduces the restrictions and controls imposed on private sector and encourages economic development. This is known as economic liberalization. Main economic reforms related to liberalization which were made in the earlier period were as follows :

- (1) There was reservation for 18 industries. For the industries other than them, compulsion to take government permission was eliminated.
- (2) Areas other than railways, atomic energy and defence were opened for private sector.
- (3) Tradition of compulsory registration for industries was cancelled.
- (4) Provision to take government permission for setting up industries which do not cause pollution and are not hazardous for environment was cancelled.

Advantages of Liberlization :

- (1) As a result of liberlization, private sector has got an opportunity to make unconstrained development which led to increase in production.
- (2) Because of accepting policy of liberlization, global trade started getting an impetus and there has been increase in global trade.
- (3) Because of the increase in foreign trade there has been incrase in reserve of foreign exchange.
- (4) Internal infrastructural facilities increased due to liberlization.

Disadvantages of Liberlization :

- (1) Inspite of decrease in restrictions, monopoly could not be checked.
- (2) As focus has only been paid on industrial sector, India has remained backward in development in agriculture field.
- (3) There has been increase in disparity of income.
- (4) Because of increase in imports and decrease in export foreign debt has increased.

34. India stands among the countries with medium human development in the classification of countries on the basis of Human Development Index. What should be done so as to bring India among the countries with Highest Human Development?

- As a result man is leading long healthy life. Decline in birth rate, mortality rate, child mortality rate has been recorded. Life expectancy rate is increased.
- Water borne diseases, diseases and malnutrition have raised problems for people. As the ladies, children and poor people are not getting nutritious food, suffering from lack of nutrients, basic minerals, many vitamins and protiens, their development has either stopped or their development is incomplete. Environmental pollution and poisonous gases are another challenge in our daily life.
- Increasing urbanization, crowded habitats have created more problems for newly raised health facility. In order to face new challenges, it has become especially important to focus on health agenda and changes to be done respiratory.

- **For Highest Human Development :**

- Increase in life expectancy index.
- Increase in Education index.
- Increase in income index.
- Improve health, control environmental pollution.
- Give importance for women empowerment etc.

Section : D

35. Give detailed information about “Vastushastra”.

- **Vastushastra :**

- There is an immense contribution of ancient India in the field of Vastushastra. It is an inseparable part of astrology. Vastushastra of India is being recognized, dignified and praised by many countries of the world.
- Brahma, Narad, Bruhspati, Bhruhu, Vashishtha and Vishwakarma have made unique contribution in the field of Vastushastra.
- They have propogated the principles of construction for dwellings, temple, palace, ashwashala, forts, store-house of ammunition and the town planning.
- The description of Vastushastra is mentioned in ‘Brihat Samhita’, Rana Kumbha of Mewar revived this science in the 15th century.
- According to the traditional belief, Vishwakarma was the first architect of Gods. He divided Vastushastra into eight sections. Various information of Vastushastra like selection of place, shapes, structure, proper planning of things, temples, Bhramsthan, dining - room, bedroom etc. are mentioned. As the time passes by changes are taken regarding the principles and understanding of Vastushastra. Now it is being adopted by the foreigners.

OR**35. Explain chemistry as an experimental science.**

- **Chemistry (Alchemical Lore) :**

- Chemistry is an experimental science. This science is very useful for various minerals, plants, seeds for agriculture, making of various metals or to bring changes in them. It is also useful for making medicine.
- Acharya Nagarjun, a learned Buddhist of Nalanda University is known as Acharya in the field of Chemistry.
- He had written books like ‘Rasaratnakar’ and ‘Arogyamanjari’. Acharya Nagarjuna, advocated the use of Alopahthy along with herbal medicines. It is believed that the use of mercury ash as a medicine was initiated by him.
- Nalanda University had its own school of chemistry and furnace for study and research. The description of main rasa, uprasa, ten types of poisons as well as various types of salts and ash of minerals is seen in the chemistry.
- The copper statues of Buddha reflect an expert knowledge and skill in the field of

chemistry. The copper statue of Buddha discovered from Sultangunj in Bhagalpur district of Bihar is 7½ feet high and weighs one tonne.

- The statue of Buddha at Nalanda is 18 feet high. An exquisite example is of Vijay stambha the 24 feet high iron pillar, which weighs 7 tonnes, built by Chandragupta-II. In spite of nature's fury over centuries, the pillar has not yet corroded. This is the best example of alchemical lore of India.
36. In the picture a major food grain of India is shown. Identify it. Give detailed information about the crop.



♦ **Paddy (Rice) :**

- Paddy is our most important crop. A large majority of the world and about half of the population of India uses rice. India stands second in the world after China in paddy production. Paddy is sown over one fourth of the total sown area. Paddy is a crop of torrid zone.
- Hot and humid climate, minimum temperature of 20° C, fertile alluvial soil and more than 100 cm of rainfall are necessary for more production. In the regions of less rainfall in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh, this crop is taken through irrigation. More human labour is necessary for paddy cultivation.
- West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Bihar, Orissa are major paddy producing states. The crop is taken two or three times in West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and Tamil Nadu.
- In Gujarat paddy is grown in Surat, Tapi, Panchmahal, Ahmedabad, Kheda, Anand, Valsad districts.
- Paddy requires more water. However, instead of keeping the paddy fields fully under water, paddy is grown by irrigating through sprinklers using less water.

37. **Poverty in India is more deep rooted in rural areas as compared to urban areas. What reasons do you think are responsible for it?**

- ♦ **Reasons of poverty :** The origin of poverty is more deep rooted in (villages) rural areas as compared to urban areas. Following are the reasons for it :
- Decrease in income from agriculture sector because of insufficient development in the field of agriculture and insufficient irrigation facilities.
- Lack of alternative employment apart from farming.
- Lack of knowledge regarding other employment, education, skill or training in the rural area.
- Increase in debt as a result of excessive expenditure because of caste system and orthodoxy, traditions and customs. Thus, it may be said that it is due to increase in unproductive expenditure.
- Due to illiteracy the poor become victim of exploitation and injustice. Along with that they are not able to get proper benefit of government schemes because of lack of

information.

- Due to ignoring necessities and economic welfare of the poorest section of the society during formation of economic policies.
- Production of cash-crops was encouraged while production of edible crops was reduced. This triggered the scarcity of foodgrains and pulses and price rise because of which people could not get meals twice a day.
- Because of execution of economic reforms, rural economy collapsed, cottage and small scale industries broke down, migration increased, income in agriculture sector decreased.
- Poor people are becoming victims of malnutrition and diseases. Expenditure on health increased; although income was static but expenditure on medicines increased.
- Due to change in technology, traditional business, cottage industries etc. were deteriorated and unemployment had increased.
- There was an increase in population growth, death-rate decreased, average life-span increased, supply of labour increased in comparison to demand of labour, so unemployment increased. On the other side the production of things of basic requirement decreased, there was price rise there was. Do fall in purchase power was experienced, living standard deteriorated. Thus, poverty increased.

OR

37. Unemployment in India can be decreased through the opening of new areas of employment to plan manpower. Explain.

- Government has opened new areas of employment to plan manpower. Lot of employment opportunity is 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 requirement. Accordingly curriculum of education, training and teaching has been changed so that it may fulfill the requirement of job in future.
- At the end of acquiring education, short term diploma or certificate courses have been started to fulfill the need of manpower like course in spinning, weaving, tanning, plumbing, radio, tv, fridge, mobile, A.C. repairing.
- As a result of revolution in the field of automobile, electronics, computer science, genetic science, aero-space, robot making new courses have been started in order to produce skilled artisans, engineers and technicians.
- It is tried 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 co-operation between local industries and training institutes; so that as per local requirement supply of labour could be made for generating employment and in place of white collar job self-employment should be fostered with government's economic help.
- For this purpose such an environment and proper and strong structure should be created that educational courses and educational expenses become cheaper and admission becomes easy.
- It is necessary that new business industry should be set up for industrial growth and generating of new employment opportunities.
- Investment is essential along with development of skill, co-operation, to increase

entrepreneurship among youth. In order to promote opportunities of self-employment, government has started many plans for providing of financial help at low rate of interest for small investments, for various purpose to purchas implements small margin, raw material or office furniture initially, along with help for selling produced goods.

- Efforts have been started to provide technical and commercial knowledge, managerial skills, help. With the efforts of banks, economical help of financial institutes, economical easy loan facility local businessmen and welfare organization, women have been provided self-employment by setting up household industries.
- Thus, coming out of the traditional business, a new firm of members of family was prepared which expanded the horizon of new business and industrial sector.

38. Explain the reasons for more demand of child labour in India and the measures to prevent it.

◆ **Reason for More Demand of Child Labour :**

- Owner of many industries or businessmen prefer to keep child labour rather than adult. Demand of child labour has increased in manifold because of following reasons
 - (1) Child labour is the cheapest factor of production. As compared to adult more work may be taken from child labour by giving less wages.
 - (2) They are unorganized. Due to lack of organization, they can not raise their voice or can not protest. So child labourers can easily be exploited in various ways, without even their knowledge.
 - (3) In hard and hazardous condition, work could be taken from them by paying less wages. For assigned work they are forced to work for more hours than the scheduled time by threatening or tempting.
 - (4) As child labourer is easily available, so the number is more.
 - (5) Due to lack of educational facilities in the rural area, children are sent to work in order to fulfill requirement of the family, at the age of schooling. Parents view them as the more earning hands and send them to work.
- Thus, in the young age children are deprived of games, entertainment, rest, childhood, love of parents, warmth, care and education. Some of the children among them get involved in crime in tender age and become criminals.

◆ **Remedies for abolishing Child Labour**

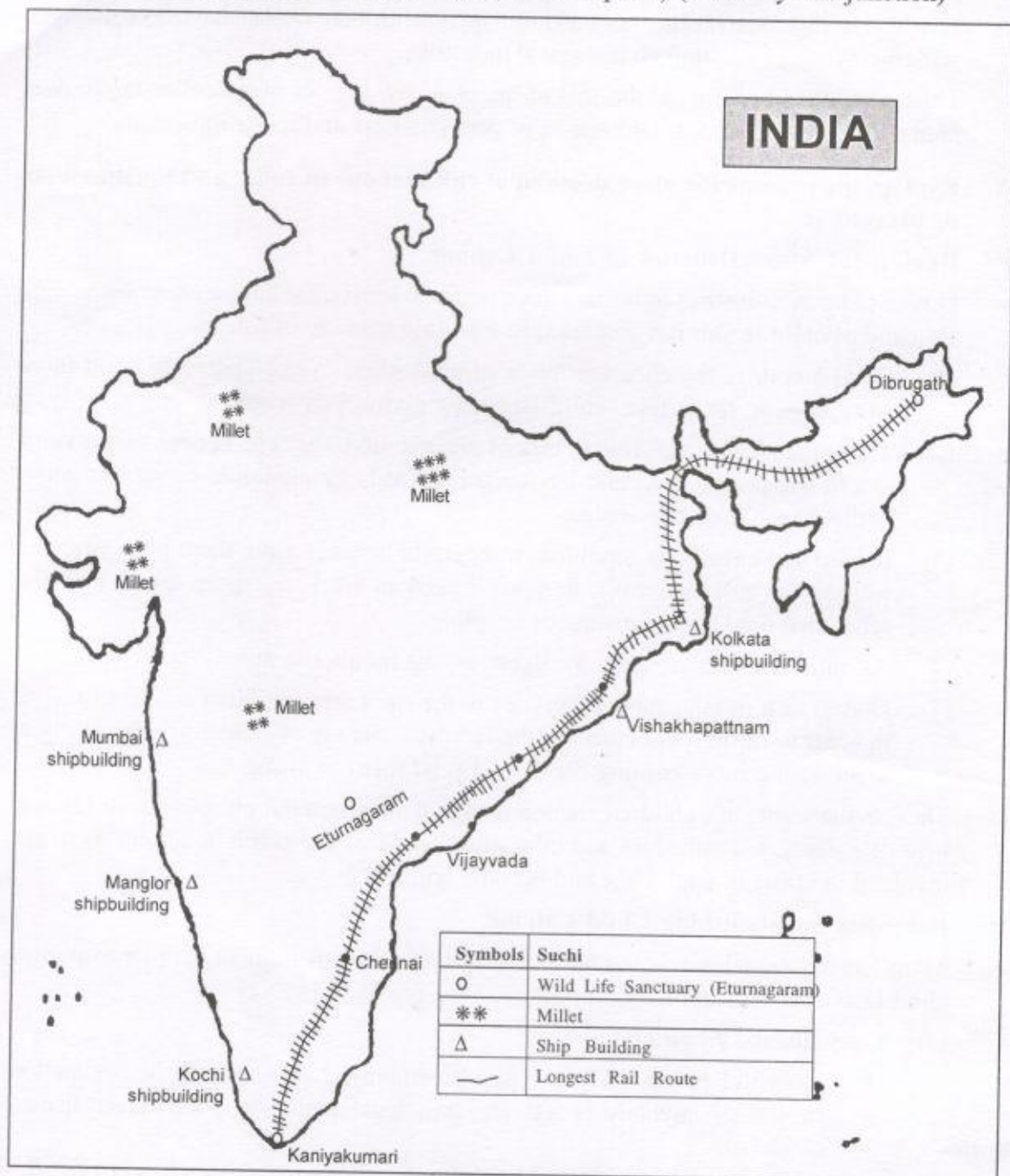
- Many Constitutional provisions have been made by the government in order to abolish child labour, child exploitation or abuse. They are as follows :

(1) **Constitutional Provision :**

- (a) No child below 14 years will be employed in a factory or occupation or job. If anybody breaks the law, legal action may be taken against employer.
- (b) He can not be exploited in any way in childhood or teenage. He can not be devoid of moral security and physical comforts.
- (c) After implementation of Constitution or within 10 years government will have to arrange free education for children upto 14 years of age. In relation to this central and state governments have implemented law in 2009 so that children of 6 to 14 age group may get free compulsory education.

39. You have been given an outlined map of India. Label the following with suitable symbols.

- (1) Wild life sanctuary → Eturunagaram
- (2) A region growing millet
- (3) A centre of shipbuilding industry (with name)
- (4) The longest rail route of India (Vivek Express) (With one junction)

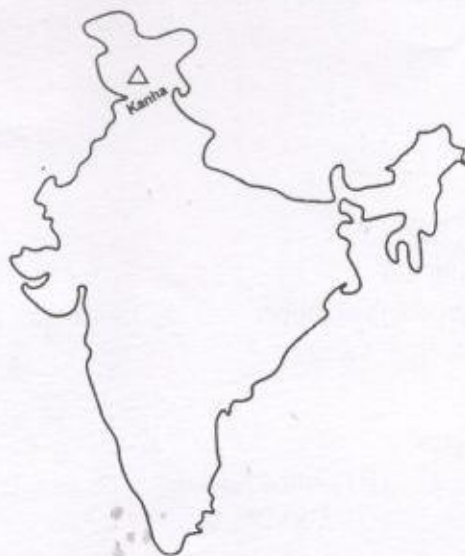


9. PAPER**2****Social Science : (010) E****QUESTION PAPER - 2****Std.-10****Time : 3 Hours****AUGUST-2020****Total Marks : 80****Instructions : Same as per Question Paper-1****Section : A****Answer the following objective questions as required. (1 mark each)****16**★ **Match the following :**

A	B
1. Tarnetar Fair	A. Vadnagar
2. Bharatnatyam	B. Surendranagar
3. Kirti Toran	C. Tamilnadu
	D. Patan

★ **State whether the following statements are True or False :**

4. The earlier Jain literature was written in Pali. As it is divided into three sections, it is known as Tripitika. It consists of Suktapitika, Vinayapitika and Abhidhamma pitika.
5. Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Museum (L.D. Institute of Indology) situated in Ahmedabad.
6. The location of National Park Kanha is marked in the given map. Is it in correct place?

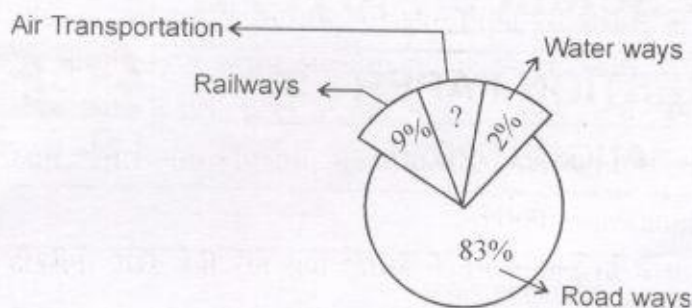


7. Other than Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra which other state gets the benefit of Sardar Sarovar multi-purpose project?
8. Which is the original source of water on the earth?
9. Which is an aluminium ore?

★ **Fill in the blanks With the correct option from those given in the brackets.**

10. _____ Railway has provided a good example by lying down railway tracks through Tunnels in the mountainous regions which were highly in accessible. (Konkan, Vivek, Himsagar)

11. Based on the given figure _____ is the ratio of air transportation. (12%, 6%, 13%)



12. From those given below _____ is not included in service sector.
(Education, Banking, Fishing)

★ Choose the correct option from those given below and answer the questions.

13. Which of the following is not an improvement associated with globalization?
(A) Obstacles of trade between two nations have been removed
(B) Capital exchange can easily take place between two nations
(C) Obstacles in the way of exchange of technology have been removed
(D) Solving the boundary disputes between two nations.
14. For which purpose 181 Abhayam help line has been started? Select the correct option.
(A) Protection at the time of accident
(B) Consumer protection
(C) Protection to women against exploitation
(D) To prevent suicidal attempt
15. For which product the figure (Logo) shown in the picture is used?



- (A) Soap, detergent, paper, lubricating, oil
(B) Textile, chemical, insecticides, products of rubber
(C) Meat, mutton and products made from them
(D) Woolen products and dress
16. Who declared manifesto of human rights?
(A) Great Britain (B) United Nations
(C) UNESCO (D) World Bank

Section : B

★ Answer the following questions in short (Q.No. 17 to 26) :
(2 marks each)

17. India is a land of ancient culture. Explain the statement.

OR

17. Explain the contribution of the Dravidians in the development of Indian culture.
18. Man and clay have been closely associated since ancient time. Give its details.

19. Based on the picture of given monument. Write some details.



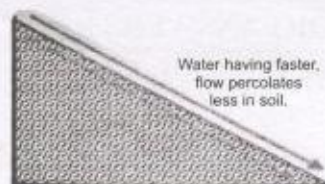
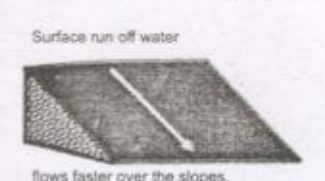
20. Ahmedabad could be known as a historical city. Give some details in this context.
21. Write your views regarding cleanliness and preservation of tourists spots.
22. The over exploitation of forests made by man for his greedy motives displaced the wild animals. Give details. **OR**
22. State the reasons for forest destruction.
23. State the benefits of multi-purpose projects.
24. Define the following terms :
(i) Mineral (ii) Muscovite **OR**
24. Define the following terms and give one example each.
(i) Conventional energy
(ii) Non-conventional energy
25. Mention the steps to curb the environmental degradation. **OR**
25. Mention the problems faced by jute industry.
26. Explain the difference between rebellion and terrorism.

Section : C

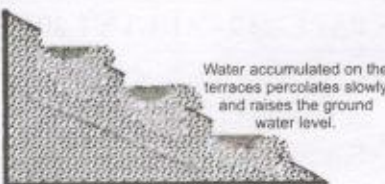
- ★ Answer the following questions in brief. (Q. No. 27 to 34) (3 marks each) 24
27. Lothal might be a rich and prosperous port of India. Explain

OR

27. Write in detail about Architecture of Gujarat.
28. Vallabhi university of Gujarat was a very famous centre of Education in 7th century. Explain.
29. Based on the figures given below. Mention the remedies of soil conservation.



Water harvesting in the terraced slopes
Most of the water is stored therein.



30. Differentiate between Economic and Non-economic activities with examples. **OR**
30. Mention the features of market mechanism system.
31. Give details and objectives of World Trade Organisation.

32. Write the full name of the following logos.



OR

32. In modern times consumers are exploited in various forms. Explain the statement.
 33. Which schemes have been started by Gujarat government to give equality to women?
 34. State the economic effects of terrorism.

Section : D

- ★ Answer the following questions in detail. (Q.No. 35 to 39) (4 marks each) 20
35. Explain ancient India's progress in medical science and surgery. OR
 35. Explain the progress of chemistry in ancient India.
 36. Explain the Technical Reforms in agriculture.
 37. What is Poverty? What are the reasons of origination of poverty? OR
 37. What is unemployment? Give details of types of unemployment
 38. Based on the given picture, explain the problems of elderly people and provisions for their protection and welfare.



39. Show the following details with proper symbols at their proper places in the given outlined map of India.
- (1) Gir National Park
 - (2) One region producing tea.
 - (3) One centre of Chemical Fertilizer (with name)
 - (4) Rail route from Mumbai to Chennai with one junction en route.



QUESTION PAPER : 2 - AUGUST 2020 : SHORT ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. (1 - B) | 2. (2 - C) | 3. (3 - A) | 4. False |
| 5. True | 6. No correct place | 7. Rajasthan | 8. Rivers |
| 9. Bauxite | 10. Konkan | 11. 6% | 12. Education |
| 13. (A) Obstacles of trade between two nations have been removed | | | |
| 14. (C) Protection to women against exploitation | | | |
| 15. (A) Soap, detergent, paper, lubricating, oil | | | |
| 16. (B) United Nations | | | |

9.PAPER**3****Social Science****QUESTION PAPER - 3****Std.-10****Time : 3 Hours****Board Sample Question Paper****Total Marks : 80****Instructions :** Same as per Question Paper-1**Section : A****Answer the following questions as required. (1 mark each)****[16]**★ **Match the pair correctly :**

A	B
1. Tana-Riri festival	1. Bikaner
2. Inlay (Jadatar) work	2. Siddhpur
3. Rudra Mahalaya	3. Patan
	4. Vadnagar

★ **State whether the following statements are True or False :**

- The ancient script of Harappan civilization has now been deciphered.
- "I am proud to say that, I represent the religion that has taught the lessons of tolerance, compassion and universal fraternity to the world." - Swami Vivekanand.
- Cheetah is extinct from the forests of India.

★ **Answer the following questions in a word or two :**

- What is the main resource of water on the earth ?
- What can be constructed to collect the rainwater ?
- What is the ore from which aluminium is obtained ?

★ **Fill in the blanks with the correct option form those given in the brackets :**

- _____ offers air services to ONGC. (Pavanhans, Air India, Indigo)
- _____ is responsible for the construction of National Highways. (State Government, Central Government, District Panchayat)
- By dividing the total national income with the total population of the country, _____ is obtained. (maximum income, regional income, per capita income)

★ **Choose the correct option from those given below each question and write the Answer :**

- When was the first 'Earth Conference' organized to bring awareness about the environment?
(A) In 1972 AD (B) In 1971 AD
(C) In 1932 AD (D) In 2016 AD
- Which is the organisation that regulates the quality of edible items ?
(A) BIS (B) CAS
(C) ISO (D) FPO
- Which economist of the Indian origin is a recipient of the Nobel Prize ?
(A) Mehboob-ul-Haque (B) Amartya Sen
(C) Rabindranath Tagore (D) Krupalani
- When is the 'World Elderly People Day' celebrated ?
(A) 8th March (B) 1st October
(C) 1st March (D) 10th June

Section : B

★ Answer the following questions briefly : (2 marks each) (20)

17. State the characteristics of the Australoid people.

OR

17. How can we say that the Aryans were nature-lovers ?
 18. "The relation between human life and the clay have been closely associated since ancient times." Explain.
 19. Give the details in brief about the Sun temple of Konark.
 20. Mention in brief about the Elephanta caves.
 21. "It is the moral responsibility of every citizen to preserve our heritage." Explain.
 22. "A time has come for us to think about the wildlife which are on the verge of extinction." Explain.

OR

22. Write about the effects of deforestation.
 23. "proper water management can save us from the water crisis." Explain.
 24. Name the non-conventional sources of energy.

OR

24. "Today, minerals are considered to be the backbone of economic development of any nation." Why ?
 25. The jute industry has flourished more in West Bengal. Why ?

OR

25. Write the steps to curb environmental degradation.
 26. Which steps need to be taken to do eradicate communalism ?

Section : C

★ Answer the following questions to the point : (3 marks each) (24)

27. How can we say that the people of Mohen-jodaro were very careful about their health and hygiene ?

OR

27. Why is the Gupta period regarded as the 'Golden Age' of the Indian arts ?
 28. Write a note on : The ancient universities of India - Vallabhi University.
 29. Explain the terms : (1) Soil erosion (2) Soil - conservation (3) Rare resources
 30. Write the difference between Market / Capitalist system and Socialist system. (three points)

OR

30. What are the factors of production ? Mention briefly.
 31. State advantages and disadvantages of the economic liberalization.
 32. "The necessity to control price has arisen." Explain.

OR

32. "Consumers are exploited in different ways." Explain.
 33. State various schemes started by the government of Gujarat to ensure equality of women.
 34. Distinguish between : Terrorism and Rebellion (three points)

Section : D

★ Answer the following questions in details. (4 marks each) (20)

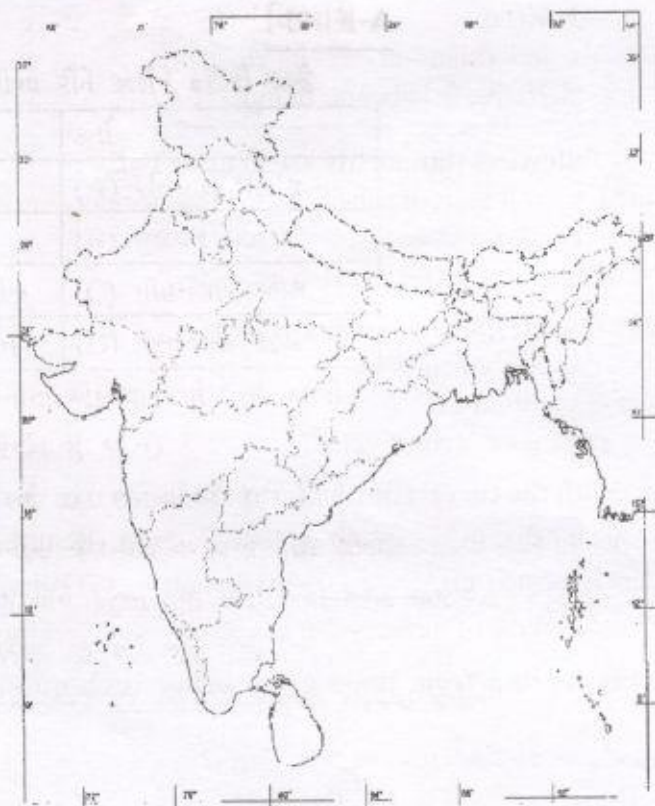
35. Write the notable achievements in the field of Mathematics in ancient India.

OR

35. Explain the achievements in Medical Science and Surgery in ancient India.
36. Describe the various types of farming in detail.
37. Describe the characteristic of the people living below poverty line.

OR

37. State the means to eradicate the unemployment.
38. Explain the main provisions of the Right to Education Act offering free and compulsory education to children.
39. Show the following details with correct signs and symbols in the outlined map of India given to you :
 - (1) Gir National Park
 - (2) One region to produce jute
 - (3) One centre of Woollen textile industry with name
 - (4) Rail route from Delhi to Kolkata with one junction.



QUESTION PAPER : 3 - SHORT ANSWERS

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Tana-Riri festival - Vadnagar (2) Inlay (Jadatar) work - Bikaner (3) Rudra Mahalaya - Siddhpur (4) False (5) True (6) True (7) Rain (8) Pits, wells, weirs, khet talavadi, deep drains around the farms, underground tanks, etc. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (9) Bauxite (10) Pavanhans (11) Central Government (12) Per capita income (13) In 1972 AD (14) BIS (15) Amartya Sen (16) 1st October |
|---|---|

G.PAPER**4****Social Science****QUESTION PAPER - 4****Std.-10****Time : 3 Hours****010 (E)****Total Marks : 80****Instructions : Same as per Question Paper-1****Section : A****Answer the following questions as required. (1 mark each)****[16]**★ **Match the pair correctly :**

A	B
1. Negritoits	a. Nishad
2. Australoids	b. Kirat
3. Dravids	c. India's ancient most Inhabitants
	d. Native In habitants of India

★ **State whether the following statements are True or False :**

- The art of weaving Banarasi Saris of patan is even more ancient than 850 years.
- Surat is well known in india for jari work.
- Jaipur city of Rajasthan is famous for its jadtar jewellery.

★ **Answer the following questions in a word or two :**

- when is world yoga day celebrated?
- Name the pioneers in Vastushastra?
- On which river 'Grand Anicut' is constructed?

★ **Fill in the blanks with the correct option form those given in the brackets :**

- The Ajanta caves are located in _____ state. (Rajasthan, Maharastra)
- The mini steel plant is located in _____ in Gujarat. (Hajira, Nadiad, Rajkot)
- _____ is the main source of surfacewater? (rain, lakes, rivers)

★ **Choose the correct opiton from those given below each question and write the Answer :**

- which is the main source of water resources on Earth?
(A) Oceans (B) Rivers
(C) Lakes (D) Rain
- A school in surat wants to show biogas plant to the students of std:10. Which place will it select?
(A) Methan (B) Jamnagar
(C) Saputara (D) Lune
- Which of the following city is called "Cottonopolis of India" for cotton texti les?
(A) Indore (B) Mumbai
(C) Ahmedabad (D) Nagpur
- Which is the longest National Highway in India?
(A) NO.3 (B) NO.8
(C) No.44 (D) No.15

Section : B

★ Answer the following questions briefly : (2 marks each)

(20)

17. Modern age is known as "Mineral age" why?
18. Why is Black soil also known as "Cotton Soil"?

OR

18. What is Called as mountain soil?
19. State the social effects of terrorism.
20. Which rights of children are included in the Indian constitution?
21. state the remedies to conserve the water resources.
22. How are the consumers exploited?
23. Explain the duties of the consumer.
24. Explain the term 'Stupa'?

OR

24. What is Gopuram?
25. Write a note on Takshashilla OR Nalanda University.
26. Describe the reasons of consumer exploitation.

Section : C

★ Answer the following questions to the point : (3 marks each)

(24)

27. Explain the difference between in surgency (rebellion) and terrorism.

OR

Write a note on the Naxalite movement.

28. Write about the efforts of the government to curb corruption .
29. Explain the term of "smuggling".

OR

29. Exeplain the term of ISL.
30. Discuss the allocation of resources in mixed economy.

OR

30. Distinguish between Economic activities and non-economic activities.
31. Explain the terms :
 1. Economic development
 2. Capital
 3. Soil erosion
32. Write a detailed note on types of forest.
33. Mention the steps taken for the preservation of the physical heritage ?
34. Write a note on the places of cultural heritage of Gujarat.

Section : D

★ Answer the following question in details. (4 marks each)

(20)

35. Write about the progress achieved in ancient India in the field of chemistry?

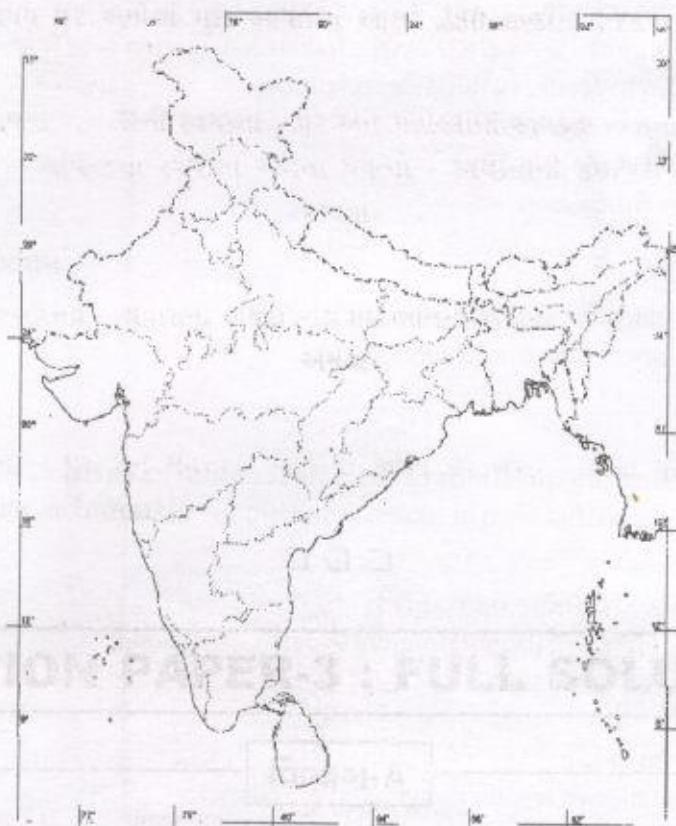
OR

35. Discuss ancient India's progress in Medical science and surgery?
36. Write notes on types of agriculture.
37. Give information about the efforts made by the government to reduce poverty.

OR

37. State the reasons for unemployment.
38. Which are the schemes started by the Government of Gujarat to ensure equality to women?

39. In the outline map of India given to you show the following details with proper symbols at proper place.
1. One area where copper is found.
 2. One centre of Iron and Steel industry show along with name.
 3. One region growing sugarcane.
 4. Delhi to Mumbai railway route via Ahmedabad with two junctions.



QUESTION PAPER : 4 - SHORT ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|------------|------------------|---|-------------|----------|
| (1) c | (2) a | (3) d | (4) False | (5) True |
| (6) False | (7) 21st June | (8) Brahma, Narad, Brahaspati, Vishwakarma etc. | | |
| (9) Kaveri | (10) Maharashtra | (11) Hajira | (12) Rivers | (13) D |
| (14) A | (15) B | (16) C | | |

Q.PAPER**5****Social Science****QUESTION PAPER - 5****Std.-10****Time : 3 Hours****010 (E)****Total Marks : 80****Instructions : Same as per Question Paper-1****Section : A****Answer the following questions as required. (1 mark each)****[16]**★ **Match the pair correctly :**

A	B
1. Tana Riri Mahotsav	a. Bikaner
2. Inlay work	b. Siddhpur
3. Rudra Mahalay	c. Patan
	d. Vadnagar

★ **State whether the following statements are True or False :**

- I am proud to say that I represent the religion that has taught the lessons of tolerance, compassion and universal Fraternity to the world:- swami vivekanand.
- The Script of ancient India belongs to the vedic period.
- Cheetah has been extinct from the Indian Forests.

★ **Answer the following questions in a word or two :**

- Which is the main water source on earth?
- What should be done for rain water harvesting?
- what is the ore of aluminium?

★ **Fill in the blanks with the correct option form those given in the brackets :**

- _____ Helicopters Limited offers air services to O.N.G.C. (Pavanhans, Air India, Indigo)
- _____ is responsible for the construction of National Highways.
(Central Government, District Panchayat, State Government)
- By dividing the total national income with the total population of the country _____ is obtained.
(per capita income, Economic income, Economic development)

★ **Choose the correct opiton from those given below each question and write the Answer :**

- When is the "World Elderly people Day" celebrated?
(A) 8th March (B) 1st October (C) 1st April (D) 15th June
- Which is Organisation that regulates the quality of edible items?
(A) BIS (B) CAC (C) I S O (D) F P O
- Trade is the _____ type of economic activity.
(A) primary (B) Secondary (C) teritiary (D) none
- Which system is called Free economy?
(A) Socialist economy (B) mixed economy
(C) market system (D) none of these.

Section : B★ **Answer the following questions briefly : (2 marks each)****(20)**

17. Write about the people of the Australoid.

OR

17. How can we say that Aryan were nature lovers?
 18. man and clay have been closely associated since ancient times. Explain this statement.
 19. Write a short note on sun Temple at Konark?
 20. Why should we preserve and conserve our heritage?
 21. Write a note about the wildlife on verge of extinction.

OR

22. Describe Various projects for wild life protection.
 23. Describe the circumstances creating water crises in India.
 24. Which are non-conventional energy resources?

OR

24. Today minerals are considered to be the backbone of economy ? Why?
 25. why is maximum Jute produced in west Bengal?

OR

25. Mention the Challenges against the cotton textiles industry.
 26. Suggest the steps to eradicate communalism.

Section : C★ **Answer the following questions to the point : (3 marks each)****(24)**

27. Why can we say that the people of Mohen-jodaro were very careful about their personal health and public hygiene.

OR

27. Why is the Gupta period regarded as the "Golden Age" of the Indian arts?
 28. Write short note on : Vallabhai University.
 29. Explain the terms :
 (1) soil erosion
 (2) soil conservation
 (3) rare resources
 30. Distinguish between market system and social system.

OR

- What are the factors of production.
 31. Explain the benefits of liberalization.
 32. Why has it become necessary to control price rise?

OR

32. Describe the reasons of consumer exploitation.
 33. What is woman empowerment?
 34. State the economic effects of terrorism.

Section : D★ **Answer the following question in details. (4 marks each)****(20)**

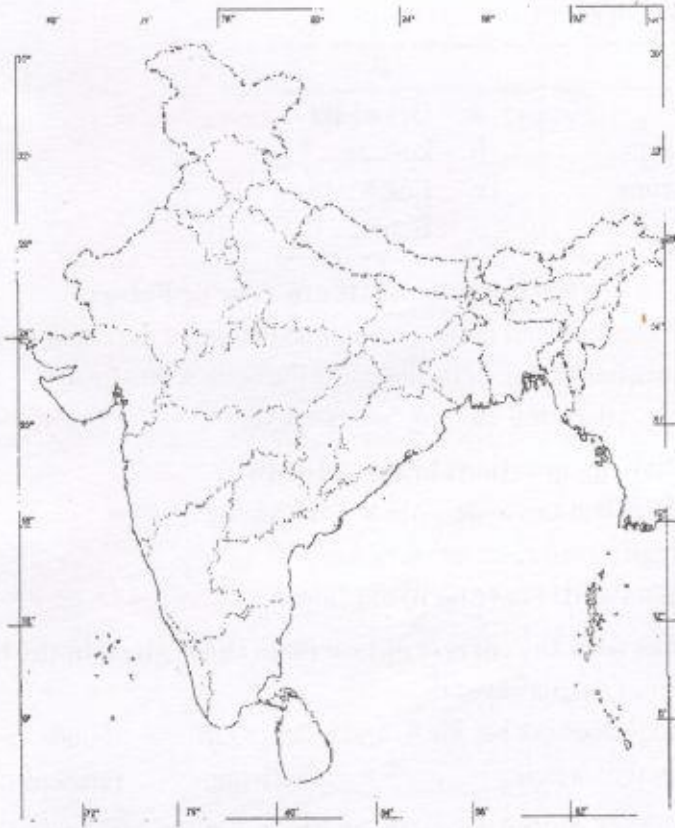
35. Describe the problems of elderly people and provisions made for their protection and welfare.
 36. Explain the poverty alleviation programmes.

OR

36. Explain the poverty in India.
 37. Discuss ancient India's progress in Medical science and surgery.

OR

37. Write about the progress made in Mathematics in the ancient India.
38. Which favourable conditions are necessary for tea and coffee ? State the names of the states having producing these crop.
39. In the outline map of India given to you show the following details with proper symbols at proper place.
- (1) Gir National Park,
 - (2) Delhi to Culcutta railway route with two junction
 - (3) One region producing Wheat
 - (4) One centre of woollen textile.



QUESTION PAPER : 5 - SHORT ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|---|------------------|-------------------------|----------|-----------|
| (1) d | (2) a | (3) b | (4) True | (5) False |
| (6) True | (7) Rain | | | |
| (8) to dig pits, wells weirs, khet talavadi deep drainage around the farms for rain water conservation. | | | | |
| (9) Bauxite | (10) Pavan hans | (11) Central Government | | |
| (12) Per capita income | (13) 1st October | (14) A | (15) B | |
| (16) C | | | | |

Q.PAPER**6****Social Science****QUESTION PAPER - 6****Std.-10****Time : 3 Hours****010 (E)****Total Marks : 80****Instructions : Same as per Question Paper-1****Section : A****Answer the following questions as required. (1 mark each)****[16]****★ Match the pair correctly :**

A	B
1. Rivers	a. Bevad-Ikt
2. Patola of Patan	b. kolkata
3. Indian Museum	c. Lok Mata
	d. Bhopal

★ State whether the following statements are True or False :

- The chariot Temples of south India are a unique feature of the chola reign.
- The great grammarian Maharshi Panini wrote the book Ashtadhyayi.
- United Nations had declared 1975 as "women's year".

★ Answer the following questions in a word or two :

- Who finalizes the schedules under Article 341 and 342?
- Which soil has high moisture retention power?
- Which temple is located in cave no 16 of Ellora?

★ Fill in the blanks with the correct option form those given in the brackets :

- The total number of Ajanta caves is _____. (29,34,18)
- _____ language does not belong to dravidian group? (Hindi, Tamil, Kannada)
- India is a country with a rich _____ heritage. (ancient, cultural, social)

★ Choose the correct opiton from those given below each question and write the Answer :

- Which term is used for architecture in Sanskrit language?
(A) Vastu (B) Carving
(C) Mandir (D) khandar
- In which language was the Buddhist literature written?
(A) Pali (B) Hindi
(C) Brahmi (D) Gujarati
- Maharshi charak = charak samhita maharshi sushrut= _____
(A) Sushrut samhita (B) charak shastra
(C) vagbhatta samhita (D) sushrut shastra
- Why did the white marble of Taj Mahal turn pale and dull?
(A) Land pollution (B) Water pollution
(C) Air pollution (D) Noise pollution

Section : B

★ Answer the following questions briefly : (2 marks each) (20)

17. What is included in mass communication?

OR

17. What are the types of transportation?

18. Name the institutions working on agricultural research at national level.

19. State the importance of multipurpose projects?

OR

19. Give information about rain water harvesting.

20. Describe the effects of deforestation.

OR

20. What is meant by a sanctuary?

21. Write notes on Alluvial soil.

22. When was the Bombay Natural History Society established? What activities does it undertake?

OR

22. Describe the advantages of Tourism industry.

23. "India has been a land of pilgrimages since ancient Time" Explain.

24. Give details of the Aryan.

25. "Leather work is a very old art in India." Discuss.

26. In which wetlands regions of India do the migratory birds come to spend the winter?

Section : C

★ Answer the following questions to the point : (3 marks each) (24)

27. Write about the art of "pillar Inscription".

OR

27. "Lothal was an important port in Gujarat" Explain.

28. Give a brief introduction of the ancient Indian Literature.

29. Write the features of the developing economy.

OR

29. Discuss the difference between economic growth and economic development.

30. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of globalization.

31. State the constitutional provisions for the welfare and development of minorities.

OR

31. Why can we say that terrorism a global problem ?

32. Write short note on the iron and steel industry of India.

33. What are the uses of mica.

34. Explain the following terms

(1) W.T.O, (2) Economic activity, (3) child labour.

Section : D

★ Answer the following question in details. (4 marks each) (20)

35. Describe the effects of the Price rise on capital investment.

36. Write about the contribution of the ancient India in metallurgy?

OR

36. Write about progress achieved in ancient India in the field of chemistry.

37. What are reasons for the emergence of poverty in India?

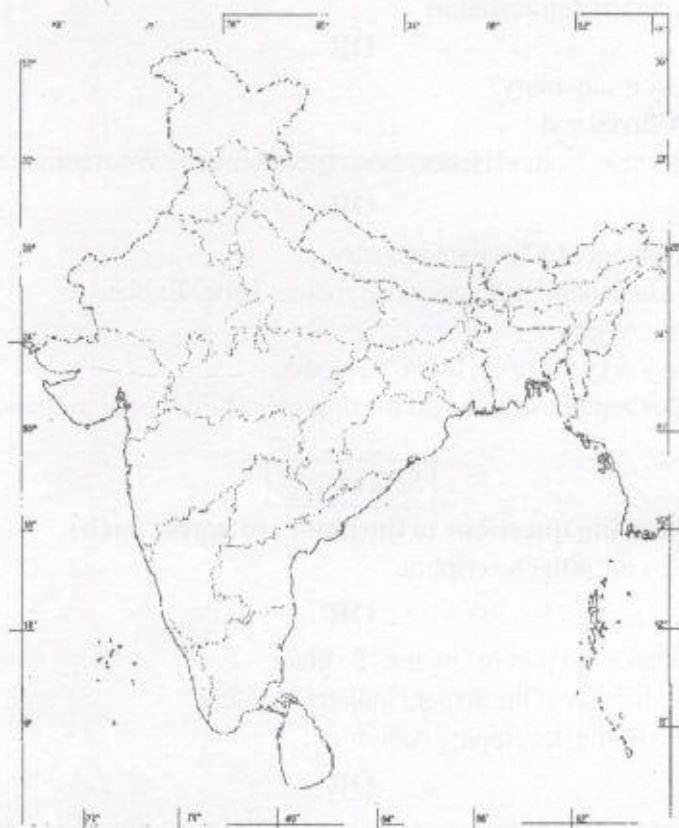
OR

37. Explain any four schemes undertaken by the government to reduce unemployment.

38. How is Human Development Index measured or calculated?

39. In the outlined map of India given to you, show the following details with proper symbols at proper place.

- (1) One region growing cotton
- (2) One area where copper is found.
- (3) The Narmada river
- (4) Mumbai to Chennai railway route with two functions.



QUESTION PAPER : 6 - SHORT ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|----------|
| (1) c | (2) a | (3) b | (4) False | (5) True |
| (6) True | (7) President | (8) Black soil | (9) Kailas Temple | (10) 29 |
| (11) Hindi | (12) ancient | (13) Vastu | (14) a | (15) a |
| (16) C | | | | |

Q.PAPER**7****Social Science****QUESTION PAPER - 7****Std.-10****Time : 3 Hours****010 (E)****Total Marks : 80****Instructions : Same as per Question Paper-I****Section : A****Answer the following questions as required. (1 mark each)****[16]**★ **Match the pair correctly :**

A	B
1. Sun Temple of Modhera	a. Odisha
2. Sun Temple of Konark	b. Rajasthan
3. Delwara Temples	c. Madurai
	d. Gujarat

★ **State whether the following statements are True or False :**

- The caves of Ajanta are in Karnataka state .
- The Brihadeshwar temple is a temple of Lord Shiva.
- Varahmihir was a great astrologer and astronomer.

★ **Answer the following questions in a word or two :**

- When was The Elephant project started ?
- Which economic system has been adopted by India.
- What is liberalization?

★ **Fill in the blanks with the correct option form those given in the brackets :**

- In _____ first time "Earth conference was organised. (1972, 1991, 1995)
- What was India's score in H.R.Index as per H.D. Report-2015? (0.944, 0.609, 0.935)
- _____ has the highest Human Development Index? (Niger, Norway, Brazil)

★ **Choose the correct option from those given below each question and write the Answer :**

- Naxalite started insurgency in India for the first time in the state of _____
(A) West Bengal (B) Assam (C) Bihar (D) Gujarat
- Which of the following information may be refused to be given ?
(A) Election Commission (B) Government schemes
(C) judgement (D) Matters related to sovereignty.
- Which things are for bidden in the law related to free education?
(A) Admission without birth certificate
(B) Facility for special training
(C) Admission without entrance test
(D) Capitation fee at the time of admission.
- Which is the longest National Highway in India?
(A) NO.3 (B) NO.8 (C) NO.44 (D) NO.15

Section : B

★ Answer the following questions briefly : (2 marks each)

(20)

17. Describe the objectives of the National Food security Act.

OR

17. Mention the fundamental rights of the citizens.

18. Write the importance of industries .

19. Write a note on National Highways.

OR

19. Write a note on pipe lines.

20. Write the contribution of India in the field of Astrology.

21. Explain town-planning of Mohen-Jo- Daro .

OR

21. Explain the details of Roads in Mohen- Jo- Daro .

22. What precautions should be taken while repairing historical monuments?

23. Write a note on Fatehpur sikri .

24. State the uses of limestone.

OR

24. State about Mica.

25. Explain the following terms

(1) Galema (2) Heritage.

26. Mention the objectives of the world Trade organization.

Section : C

★ Answer the following questions to the point : (3 marks each)

(24)

27. Write about distribution of irrigation.

28. State the remedies to reduce the traffic problem.

OR

28. State the advantages of transportation.

29. Distinguish between Economic activities and Non-economic activities .

30. State the reasons for destruction of wild animals.

31. State the remedies to prevent soil erosion.

OR

31. Write note on Black soil.

32. Explain our fundamental duties as laid down in the constitution for the preservation and conservation of heritage.

OR

32. Explain in details the cultural heritage of Gujarat.

33. Explain the progress of the art of dancing in India .

34. "Child development and child welfare is a pre-condition of social development" Explain.

Section : D

★ Answer the following question in details. (4 marks each)

(20)

35. State the technical reforms brought in Indian agriculture.

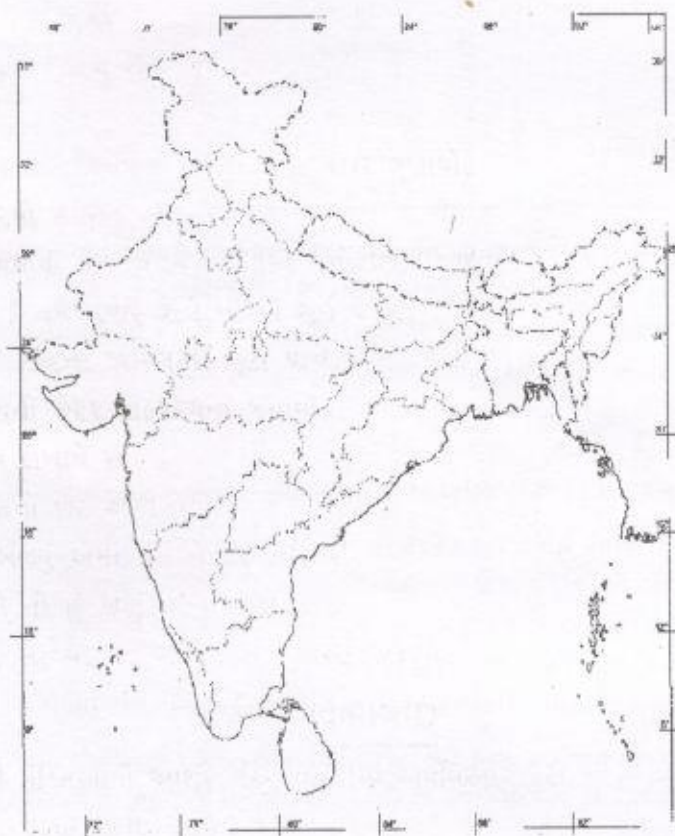
OR

35. State the institutional reforms made in agricultural field in India.

36. Discuss the steps taken by the government for poverty alleviation programme in the agricultural sector.

OR

36. What is poverty line ? How is poverty measured.
 37. Explain the rights of the consumer .
 38. Give a brief introduction of the ancient Indian literature.
 39. In the outline map of India given to you show the following details with proper symbols at proper place.
- (1) One centre of Iron and Steel industry show along with name
 - (2) One region growing sugarcane.
 - (3) Delhi to Mumbai railway route via Ahmedabad with two junctions
 - (4) Kosi project.



QUESTION PAPER : 7 - SHORT ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|----------|
| (1) d | (2) a | (3) b | (4) False | (5) True |
| (6) True | (7) 1992 | (8) Mixed | (9) removal of restrictions in trade | |
| (10) 1972 | (11) 0.609 | (12) Norway | (13) a | (14) D |
| (15) D | (16) C | | | |

Q.PAPER**8****Social Science : (010) E****QUESTION PAPER - 8****Std.-10****Time : 3 Hours****MAY-2021****Total Marks : 80****Instructions : Same as question Paper - 1 .****Section-A****Answer the following objective questions as required. (1 mark each)****[24]**★ **Match the following :****[5]**

A	B
1. Dwarkadhish Temple	A. Delhi
2. Inlay work	B. Junagad
3. Jari work	C. Dwardka
4. Ref Fort	D. Bikaner
5. Adi-Dadi Step-well	E. Surat
	F. Patan

★ **State whether the following statements are True or False :**

6. In black soil when the moisture dries up, they develop fissures. **[1]**
7. Raja Krishnadevarai, the great king of Vijaynagar was Hindi and Sanskrit writer. **[1]**
8. Industries which use minerals as raw material are known as mineral based industries. **[1]**
9. Increase in population is not a main reason responsible for increasing unemployment in India. **[1]**
10. For security of women, 108 Abhayam women help line has been started. **[1]**

★ **Answer the following questions briefly :**

11. Who was the great Sanskrit grammarian ? **[1]**
12. What is Soil Erosion ? **[1]**
13. In which regions of India desert soil is found ? **[1]**
14. In which year, the public distribution system was implemented in India ? **[1]**

★ **Choose the correct option and fill in the blanks :**

15. _____ language is considered as the language of 'Aryan' or language of 'sages' or language of scholars. **[1]**
(Latin, Prakrit, Sanskrit)
16. The statue of Lord Buddha at Naland is _____ feet high. **[1]**
(24, 18, $7\frac{1}{2}$)
17. For vegetarian people _____ is the main source of protein. **[1]**
(Pulses, Oilseeds, Beverages)
18. Nobel prize winner, the great economist of Indian origin _____ has given the concept of Human Development Index. **[1]**
(Ralph Nadar, Amartya Sen, Dr. Abdul Kalam)
19. _____ movement was started in India, for first time in 1967 in West Bengal. **[1]**
(consumer right, naxalite, U.L.F.A.)

★ **Choose the correct alternative and write the answer :-**

20. List of major fairs of Gujarat are given in the below table. **[1]**
Identify the fairs which are organized in the month of Falgun.

Sr. No.	Name fo Fair	Place fo Fair
1.	Tarnetar fair	Tarnetar (Surendranagar)
2.	Bhadiyad fair	Bhadiyad (Ahmedabad)
3.	Naklang fair	Bhavnagar
4.	Madhavpur fair	Madhavpur (Porbandar)
5.	Vautha fair	Dholka (Ahmedabad)
6.	Miradatar fair	Unava (Unjha)
7.	Dang's Darbar fair	Ahwa (Dang)
8.	Gol Gadheda fair	Garhada (Dahod)
9.	Kartik Poornima fair	Somnath (Gir)
10.	Bhanguriya fair	Chhota Udaipur and Kwant

(A) Bhadiyad fair - Vautha fair - Madhavpur fair

(B) Gol Gadheda fair - Kartik Poornima fair - Bhanguria fair

(C) Tarnetar fair - Naklang fair - Miradatar fair.

(D) Vautha fair - Madhavpur fair - Naklang fair

21. Identify the cave, on the basis of picture given below.

[1]



(A) Ajanta cave

(B) Ellora cave

(C) Elephanta cave

(D) Dhank cave

22. Cotton, Sugarcane, Jute, Tobacco and rubber are which type of crops ?

[1]

(A) Oil seed corps

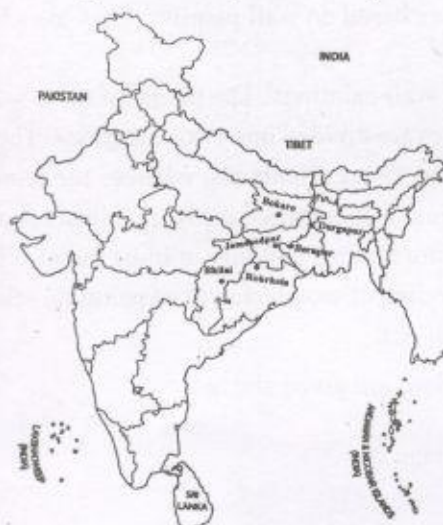
(B) Hot Beverages

(C) Cash crops

(D) Condiments and spices

23. Identify the industry whose major centres are shown in the map of India given below.

[1]



(A) Cotton Textile

(B) Jute Textile

(C) Sugar Industry

(D) Iron and Steel Industry

24. An organized, planned and deliberate violent act is called _____ [1]
 (A) Smuggling (B) Terrorism
 (C) Black marketing (D) Betting

Section : B

- ★ Answer any 9 out of 12 questions given below as required :-
 (approximately 30 to 40 words) (2 marks each) (18)

25. What does the cultural heritage of India comprise of ?
 26. Give information about the historical places given below :
 (A) Ahmedabad (B) Junagadh
 27. Write short note on "Vallabhi University".
 28. How many Vedas are there ? And which are they ?
 29. Give information about the wild life which are on the verge of extinction in India.
 30. How many types of soils are there ? Which are they ?
 31. Read the paragraph given below and answer the questions asked :
 Ground water :- Ground water has an important place among the sources of water. Ground water is obtained due to the process of water absorbed by the lower strata of the land. The volume of ground water is unlimited. In the Northern plains of India, there is about 42% of ground water. In southern India, there is less of ground water due to the plateau and mountainous region ground water is utilised maximum for irrigation.
 1. The farmers of Kerala and Tamilnadu practiced more canal and pond irrigation. Why ?
 2. Farmers of North India utilize more ground water for irrigation. Why ?
 32. Mention the names of Agro-based and Minerals based industries.
 33. Write short note on "Cement Industry".
 34. Classify the forests on the basis of administration.
 35. What are the common features of the people living below poverty line.
 36. Give information about :
 (A) MOP (2) FPO (3) FPO (4) ISI

Section : C

- ★ Answer any six questions out of 9 questions given below : Write the answer pointwise in 60 words. (3 marks each) (18)

37. Give information about "Garba", "Garbi" and "Rasa" of Gujarat.

38. Read the given paragraph and answer the following questions :

There are a total of 29 caves in the shape of a horseshoe near the Sahyadri mountain range. These caves are divided into two divisions. (1) Caves based on wall painting. (2) Caves based on sculpture.

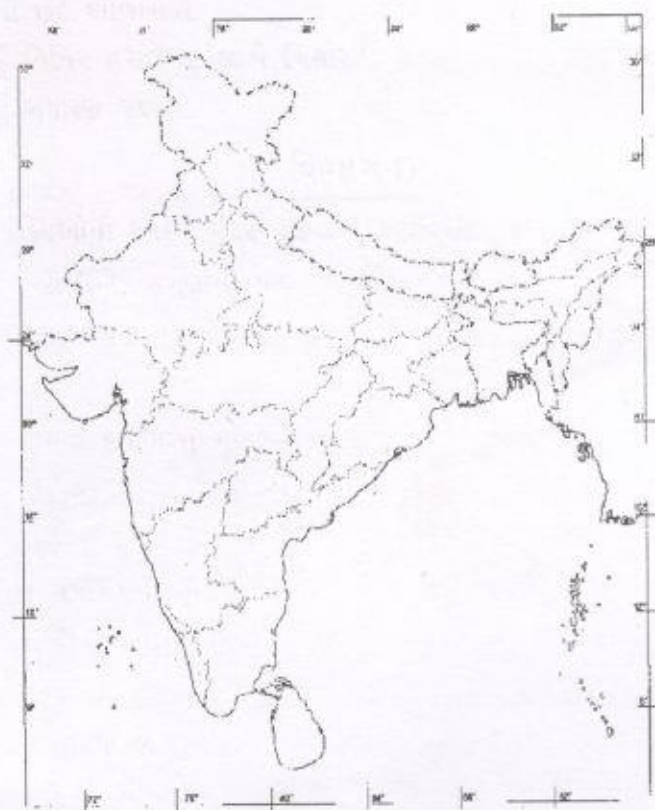
Caves no. 1, 2, 10, 16 and 17 have excellent wall paintings. The theme of these wall paintings is related to buddhist religion. These caves are divided into two categories. They are Chaityas and viharas. Cave no. 9, 10, 19, 26 and 29 are Chaityas, whereas the remaining caves are viharas. These Caves are the magnificent example of initial buddhist art of Vastu, art of Paintings and sculpture. These caves are famous not only in India but also in world for their extra-ordinary rich art. The fine blending of wonderful art of painting, sculpture and architecture has earned pride for an Indian Art.

1. About which Cultural Heritage the informations are given above ?
 2. How many viharas are there ?
 3. Why are these caves included in world Heritage ?
 39. Write short note on "Taj Mahal"

40. What do you mean by multi-purpose project ? Explain the importance of Multi-purpose projects.
41. How many types of unemployment are there in Indian Economy ? Explain any three.
42. Which are the main reasons of poverty ?
43. Mention various schemes of Gujarat Government for providing equality to women.
44. Which steps are taken to improve the health of the people of India.
45. Give introduction about following wild animals :
 1. Red Panda
 2. Ganges River dolphin
 3. One Horned Indian Rhino

Section : D

- ★ Answer any 4 out of 6 questions given below as required. (20)
 (approximately 100 words). Question No. 52 is compulsory question. (4 marks each)
46. Explain in detail about "Vastushastra".
 47. Discuss ancient India's contribution in medical science and surgery.
 48. Explain in detail about institutional reforms done in the field of Agriculture in India.
 49. State the favourable conditions for the growth of wheat crop.
 50. Discuss in detail, the reasons for price rise.
 51. Explain the difference between Rebellion and Terrorism.
 52. Show the following details with proper symbols at their proper place in the given outlined map of India.
 - (1) Alluvial soil region
 - (2) Gir National park
 - (3) Tea producing region
 - (4) One centre of Cotton Textile with name



QUESTION PAPER : 8 - MAY 2021 : SHORT ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|
| (1) C | (2) D | (3) E | (4) A | (5) B |
| (6) True | (7) False | (8) True | (9) False | (10) False |
- (11) Maharshi Panini was the great sanskrit grammarian.
 - (12) Erosion means the transportation of land particles from one place to another with the help of moving air and water.
 - (13) Desert Soil : Rajasthan, Haryana and Southern Punjab have this type of soil. In Gujarat, this type of soil is found in Kachchha and some parts of Saurashtra.
 - (14) In 1977, the public distribution system was implemented in India.
 - (15) **Sanskrit** is considered the language of 'Aryans'.
 - (16) The statue of Lord Buddha at Nalanda is 18 feet high.
 - (17)
 - (18) Nobel prize winner, the great economist of Indian origin **Amartya Sen** has given the concept of Human Development Index.
 - (19) **Naxalite** movement was started in India, for the first time in 1967 in West Bengal.
 - (20) Gol Gadhara fair, Kartik Purnima fair, Bhanguriya fair.
 - (21) (C) Elephanta cave
 - (22) (C) Cash crops
 - (23) (D) Iron and Steel Industry
 - (24) (B) Terrorism

9.PAPER	Social Science	
9	QUESTION PAPER - 9	Std.-10
Time : 3 Hours	MARCH-2022 (010)E	Total Marks : 80

Instructions :

- (1) Write in a clear legible handwriting.
- (2) This question paper has five sections A, B, C, D & E and Question Numbers from 1 to 54.
- (3) All questions are compulsory. There are only internal options.
- (4) The numbers to the right represent the marks of the questions.
- (5) Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary.
- (6) New sections should be written in a new page. Write the answers in numerical order.
- (7) Question number 54 of section-D is of map filling. It is a compulsory question. only for the blind candidates separate question are given.

Section-A

Answer the following objective questions as required. (1 mark each)

[24]

★ Match the following :

[5]

A	B
1. Ambaji	A. Bhavnath fair
2. Girnar	B. Bhadarvi poonam fair
3. Dholka	C. Jari Work
4. Surat	D. Vallabhi university
5. Patan	E. Vautha fair
	F. Nalanda University

★ State whether the following statements are True or False :

6. Acharya Nagarjuna learned Buddhist of Nalanda university. [1]
7. Generally available resources are known as easily available resources. [1]
8. Rain is the original source of water on earth. [1]
9. Labour is a non-living factor of production. [1]
10. Terrorism is just a national problem. [1]

★ Fill in the blanks with the correct option given in the brackets.

11. _____ book is written by Maharshi Charak. [1]
(Charak Samhita, Shushrut Samhita, Vagbhata Samhita)
12. Elephanta Caves are situated in _____ state of India. [1]
(Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujrat)
13. _____ state gets maximum solar energy in India. [1]
(Mharashtra, Gujrat, Kerala)
14. _____ is main economic activity of developing countries. [1]
(Agriculture, Trade, Industry)
15. _____ country has the lowest human development index. [1]
(Norway, Niger, Brazil)

★ Write the answer by Choosing the correct option from the following :

16. Which of the following statement is not correct. [1]
 (A) India proved the feeling of "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" in the world.
 (B) "I am proud to say that I represent the religion that has taught the lesson of compassion and brotherhood to the world!" Swami Vivekanand.
 (C) Indian who believed in tolerance and universal brotherhood even welcomed Dutch and Britishers.
 (D) Ancient Indian torch bearers stressed upon economic unity of India.
17. This type of soil is found in the valley and sloppy regions of Himalaya at an altitude of about 2700 to 3000 metres. Its layer is very thin and under developed. What type of soil is it? [1]
 (A) Laterite (B) Mountain
 (C) Marshy (D) Red
18. Connect the following multi purpose projects with the beneficiary states and select the correct order : [1]
 (1) Bhakra Nangal (A) Bihar
 (2) Koils (B) Punjab
 (3) Nagarjuna Sagar (C) Gujarat
 (4) Narmada (D) Andhra Pradesh
 (A) (1-B), (2-A), (3-C), (4-D)
 (B) (1-B), (2-A), (3-D), (4-C)
 (C) (1-D), (2-C), (3-B), (4-A)
 (D) (1-C), (2-D), (3-A), (4-B)
19. When was the world trade organisation established? [1]
 (A) 8-8-1995 (B) 8-3-1995
 (C) 1-1-1995 (D) 21-4-1995
20. Naxalist movement in India was originated in which village of West Bengal? [1]
 (A) Naxal bari (B) Uttar bari
 (C) North bari (D) Uttar purva

★ Answer the following questions in one or two words :

21. Where do the ropeways located in Gujarat? [1]
 22. Which Indian state has the lowest poverty rate? [1]
 23. When is the "World Elderly day" celebrated? [1]
 24. The first "Earth Conference 1972" was organised in which city of Sweden? [1]

Section : B

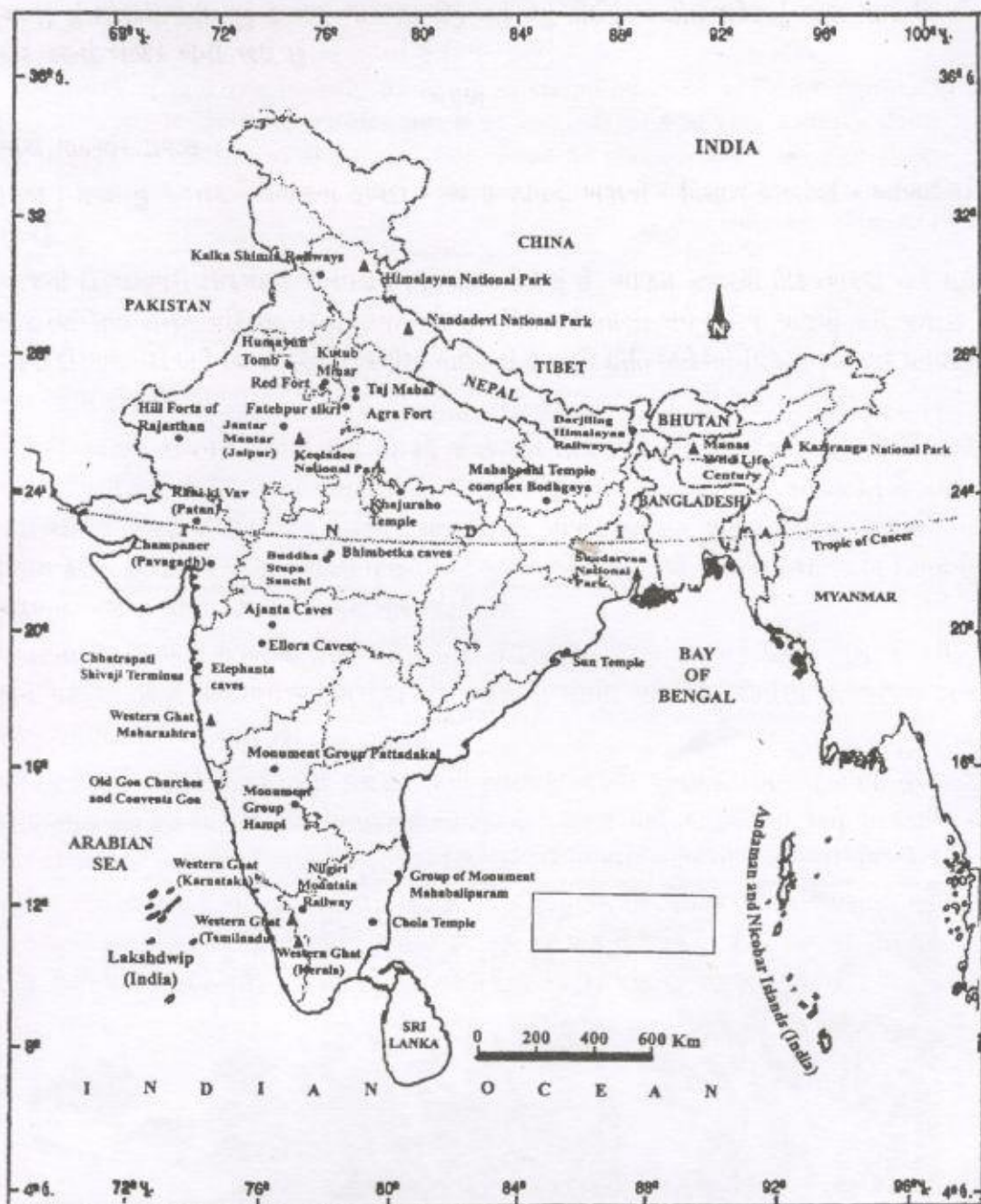
★ Question No. 25-37 there are 13 questions answer any 9 questions in 15 to 35 words. (each question carries 2 marks) (18)

25. What comprises the natural heritage of India. [2]
 26. Explain the reference for which the following statement is made. [2]
 "પડી પડોળે ભાત, ફાટે પણ ફીટે નહિ"
 27. Write about the following words : [2]
 (1) Kumin (2) Garba
 28. Name the pioneers of vastushastra who had contributed immensely to ancient India vastushastra. [2]
 29. Which museums are situated in Gujarat? [2]
 30. State the importance of multipurpose projects. [2]
 31. Mention the utility of copper. [2]
 32. State the major places in India where iron is available. [2]

33. 1. I am known as "Silicon valley of India" Who am I? [2]
 2. I am called "Sun rise industries". Who am I?
34. Mumbai and Ahmedabad become the centre for cotton and textile Industry explain. [2]
35. What is internal trade? Explain with example. [2]
36. Define: 1. Per capita income [2]
 2. Non-economic activity.
37. Which steps have been taken to conserve environment. [2]

Section : C

- ★ Question No. 38 to 46 there are 9 questions answer any six in 60 to 80 words. [18]
 (each question carries 3 marks)
38. Mark and list the places of cultural heritage of India in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh on the basis of given map of India. [3]



39. Name of famous persons related to ancient India universities like Nalanda, Takshashila, Varanashi and Vallabhi are given in the box below match and writes as they related. [3]

→ Mahavir Swami	→ Bhagwad Buddha	→ Kumar Gupta
→ Grammarian panini	→ Chandragupta Maurya	→ Acharya Gunmati
→ Adi Shankaracharya	→ Chinese traveller Itsingh	→ Chinese traveller Hiuen-Tsang
→ Acharya Sthirmati	→ Chaitanya Mahaprabhu	→ Politician Kautilya

40. Write about architectural style of Taj Mahal. [3]
 41. What is soil erosion and how to revert them? [3]
 42. Explain the reasons for the distruction of wild life. [3]
 43. What is poverty? What are the characteristics fo people living below poverty line? [3]
 44. Write the types and ways of consumer exploitation. [3]
 45. Explain the difference between rebellion and terrorism. [3]
 46. Write the reasons for gender inequality in India. [3]

Section : D

- ★ Question No. 47 to 53 seven questions are given. Answer any four in 120-150 words. (each question carries 4 marks) No. 54 is compulsory question. [20]

47. On the bais of ext book chapeter 3 following table is given. Draw a similar table in your answer book and list any three monuments and their place.

Example : **Masjids in Gujarat**

Masjid	Place
1. Jama Masjid	Ahmedabad

No.	Temple in Gujarat	Place	No.	Jain Mandir in Gujarat	Place
1.			1.		
2.			2.		
3.			3.		

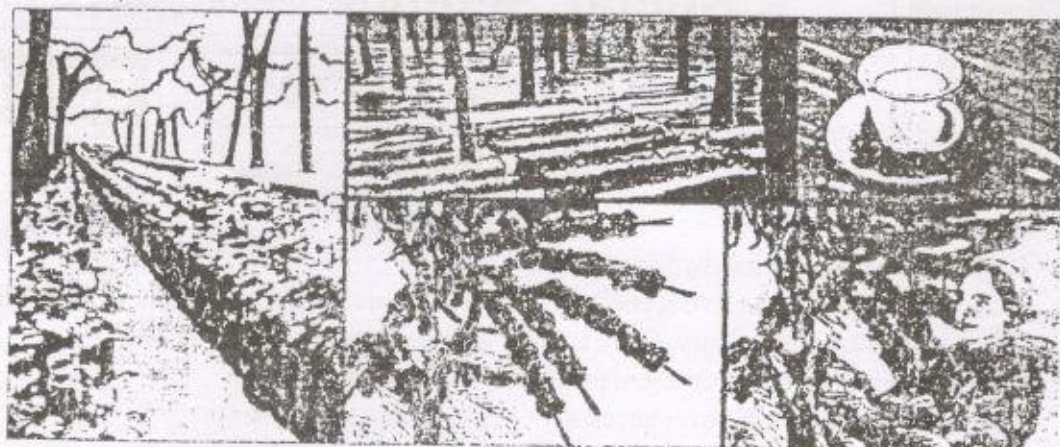
No.	Step wells in Gujarat	Place	No.	Caves in Gujarat	Place
1.			1.		
2.			2.		
3.			3.		

48. Write a note on discoveries made by Aryabhata in mathamatics. [4]
 49. Give the difference between Kharif Crop-Rabi Crop. [4]
 50. Identify the following crops in the pictures given and write a note on these crops with reference to (temperature, soil, rain and producing state.) [4]



and

2.



51. Explain the types of unemployment. [4]
52. Write the full form of the following and name the products where they used. [4]
ISI, FPO, MPO, HACCP
53. What do you mean by child labour? Where do you found the child labour? State the remedies to abolish child labour. [4]
54. Show the following places with proper symbols at their proper places in the given outline map of India. [4]
1. Desert Soil
 2. Gir National park
 3. Textile Industry (Mumbai)
 4. Tea producing states

For Blind Candidates :

1. Where do we found desert soil?
2. Gir National park is situated in which state of India?
3. Which is the main centre for cotton textile Industry in Maharashtra?
4. Which is the main tea producing state in India.

QUESTION PAPER : 9 - MARCH 2022 : SHORT ANSWERS
Section-A

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. B. Bhadarvi poonam fair | 2. A. Bhavnath fair |
| 3. E. Vautha fiar | 4. C. Jari Work |
| 5. F. Nalanda University | 6. True |
| 7. True | 8. True |
| 9. False | 10. False |
| 11. Charak Samhita | 12. Maharashtra |
| 13. Gujrat | 14. Agriculture |
| 15. Niger | |
| 16. (D) Ancient Indian torch bearers stressed upon economic unity of India. | |
| 17. (B) Mountain | 18. (B) (1-B), (2-A), (3-D), (4-C) |
| 19. (C) 1-1-1995 | 20. (A) Naxal bari |
| 21. Pavagadh, Saputara, Ambaji, Junagadh (Girnar) | 22. Goa |
| 23. 1 October | 24. Stockhome |

Q.PAPER	Social Science	
10	QUESTION PAPER - 10	Std.-10
Time : 3 Hours	JULY-2022 (010)E	Total Marks : 80

Instructions :

- (1) Write in a clear legible handwriting.
- (2) This question paper has five sections A, B, C, D & E and Question Numbers from 1 to 54.
- (3) All questions are compulsory. There are only internal options.
- (4) The numbers to the right represent the marks of the questions.
- (5) Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary.
- (6) New sections should be written in a new page. Write the answers in numerical order.
- (7) Question number 54 of section-D is of map filling. It is a compulsory question. only for the blind candidates separate question are given.

Section-A

Answer the following objective questions as required. (1 mark each)

[24]

★ **Match the following correctly :**

A	B
1. Tana-Riri festival	A. India
2. Kuchipudi	B. 1981 A.D.
3. Rhino vision	C. Andhra Pradesh
4. Mica	D. 1995 A.D.
5. Air Pollution Act	E. Rhino Project
	F. Vadnagar

★ **State whether the following statements are True or False :**

6. The stone inscription piltrar at Sarnath is the best specimen of Sculpture.
7. The earlier Buddhist literature was written in Tamil language.
8. Fiscal policy means Government's strategy with respect to public expenditure and rising revenue, taxation and public loan policy.
9. 1975 was celebrated as "Women Empowerment Year".
10. Communalism is a hindrance to the progress of individual, society and nation.

★ **Fill in the blanks with the correct option given in the brackets.**

11. Wildlife protection Act was enacted in _____ A.D. (1975, 1979, 1972)
12. Salarjung Museum is at _____ city. (Hyderabad, Mumbai, Bhopal)
13. In second century, the famous, Grand Anicut Canal, was constructed across the _____ river. (Krishna, Kaveri, Koshi)
14. Irrigation by ponds is practiced more in the _____ states of India.
15. The rail route between Dibrugarh and Kanyakumari is the longest railway route in India, which is known as _____
(Vivek Express, Ashram Express, Shatabdi Express)

★ **Choosing the correct option from those given below and answer the question :**

16. Which of the following statements is not correct?
(A) India proved the feeling of "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" in the world.
(B) "I am proud to say that I represent the religion that has taught the lesson of compassion and brotherhood to the world!" Swami Vivekanand.

- (C) Indian who believed in tolerance and universal brotherhood even welcomed Dutch and Britishers.
 (D) Ancient Indian torch bearers stressed upon economic unity of India.

17. Connect the following multipurpose projects with the beneficiary. States and select the correct order.

(1) Bhakra Nangal	(A) Bihar
(2) Koils	(B) Punjab
(3) Nagarjuna Sagar	(C) Gujarat
(4) Narmada	(D) Andhra Pradesh
(A) (1-B), (2-A), (3-C), (4-D)	(B) (1-B), (2-A), (3-D), (4-C)
(C) (1-D), (2-C), (3-B), (4-A)	(D) (1-C), (2-D), (3-A), (4-B)

18. 'Dharoi multi-purpose' project constructed on which river?

- (A) Mahisagar (B) Sabarmati (C) Narmada (D) Tapi

19. Economically, India is which type of country?

- (A) Developed (B) Backward (C) Developing (D) Poor

20. Which of the following given services is not related to service sector?

- (A) Communication (B) Health (C) Banking (D) Mining of raw metal

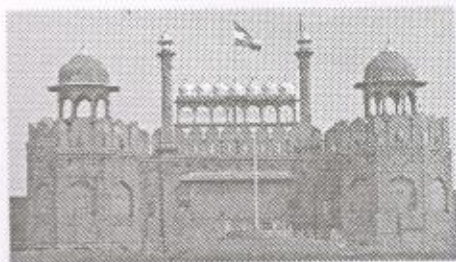
★ Answer the following questions in short :

21. During ascent to Everest which people work as labourers to carry goods of mountaineers ?
 22. Which is the biggest railway station of Gujarat ?
 23. Which countries have made their economic development through market system?
 24. Production from small pin to gigantic machines is included in which sector?

Section : B

★ Question No. 25-37 there are 13 questions answer any 9 questions in 15 to 35 words.
 (each question carries 2 marks) (18)

25. Explain, 'India is a land of ancient culture'.
 26. Aryans were nature lovers, Explain.
 27. Script writers have said that 'Bhavai' is an emotion oriented drama. Why?
 28. In Gujarat, during Solanki era the Patolas of Patan became world famous. Why?
 29. Identify, the monument in the given picture and give information about the monument.



30. Ahmedabad could be known as a historical city? Why?
 31. State the reasons for the destruction of wildlife.
 32. Define the following : 1. Buxite 2. Lead
 33. State the uses of limestone.
 34. Today, cotton textile industry is facing a tough competition. Give reasons.
 35. Identify me :
 1. "Denim city of India"
 2. "Silicon valley of India"
 36. Explain the difference between rebellion and terrorism.
 37. State the economic effects of terrorism.

Section : C

- ★ Answer any six (6) Question out of 9 questions given below in 60 to 80 words : [18]
(Each question carries 3 marks)

38. See the picture given below and answer the following questions.



1. Which ancient town planning is given in this picture?
2. This town planning is found in which state of India?
3. Give importance of this town planning.

39. There is a temple in North Gujarat, which is constructed in Iranian style of Art. Give information about the temple.
40. Give information about the ancient Nalanda University, situated at Badgaon village of patna district in Bihar.
41. Define the following term :
1. Rare resources, 2. Soil, 3. Soil Erosion
42. State the remedies of soil conservation.
43. State the steps have been taken to conserve environment.
44. See the picture given below and write the full name of following Logos.



45. State which are the forms of consumer exploitation now a days?
46. Which schemes have been started by Gujarat Government to give equality towomen?

Section : D

- ★ Answer any 4 questions out of 7 questions given below in 120 to 150 words.
Question No. 54 is compulsory. (Each question carries 4 marks)

[20]

47. Discuss ancient India's progress in medical science and Surgery.
48. Which information are included in Vastushastra?
49. State the Technical and Institutional Reforms in Agriculture.
50. See the picture and identify the important bevarages of India. Give information about the bevarages.





51. What is poverty ? What are the characteristics of the people living below poverty line ?
52. Explain the idea of world labour market.
53. "Corruption" is a global problem. Explain its adverse effects on economic or society.
54. Show the following details with proper symbols at their proper places in the given outlined map of India.
 - (1) Desert soil
 - (2) 'Kazkanga' - National Park.
 - (3) One region producing Sugarcane
 - (4) Iron and Steel industry - 'Bhadravati'

For Blind Candidates:

- (1) In which state of India desert soil is found.
- (2) In which state, is the 'Kazitanga' National Park situated?
- (3) Which state of India does produce more sugarcane.
- (4) Iron and steel industry 'Bhadravati' is in which state of India.

◆

QUESTION PAPER : 10 - JULY 2022 : SHORT ANSWERS

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. F. Vadnagar | 2. C. Andhra Pradesh |
| 3. E. Rhino Project | 4. A. India |
| 5. B. 1981 A.D. | 6. True |
| 7. False | 8. True |
| 9. False | 10. True |
| 11. 1972 | 12. Hyderabad |
| 13. Kaveri | 14. Eastern and Southern |
| 15. Vivek Express | |
| 16. (D) Ancient Indian torch bearers stressed upon economic unity of India. | |
| 17. (B) (1-B), (2-A), (3-D), (4-C) | 18. (B) Sabarmati |
| 19. (C) Developing | 20. (D) Mining of raw metal |
| 21. Bhotia people | 22. Ahmedabad |
| 23. America, Japan, England | 24. Secondary sector |
- ◆