

# LIBERTY PAPER SET

STD. 10 : Social Science

Full Solution

Time : 3 Hours

ASSIGNMENT PAPER 5

Section A

1. (F) 2. (C) 3. (E) 4. (A) 5. (B) 6. ✓ (True), 7. × (False), 8. ✓ (True), 9. × (False), 10. ✓ (True), 11. Torrid 12. Hyderabad 13. Humus 14. Eastern and Southern. 15. Vivek Express 16. (B) Mountain 17. (B) (1-b), (2-a), (3-d), (4-c) 18. (B) Sabarmati 19. (A) Mathematics 20. (C) Gaurdian 21. Bhotia 22. Ahmedabad, 23. America, Japan 24. Secondary sector



## Section B

➤ Write the answer of the following questions : (Each carries 2 Mark)

25.

- Shree, Deepak, Hindol, Megh and Bhairavi are the main ragas of music.
- SA, RE, GA, MA, PA, DHA, NI are main vowels of music.

26.

- The Nordic - Aryans were nature lovers.
- Aryans leved and worshipped various elemens of nature like the tree, the rivers, the mountains, the sun, the wind, the rain etc.
- Aryans had composed hymns (Richas) for praying to various elements of nature.

27.

- Bhavai is a Popular folk drama of western India.
- This art was started 700 years ago by Asait Thakar.
- Bhavai was well promoted during solanki era.
- It is based on emotions.
- Bhavai was chiefly performed without using curtains, with light humour and the music being played on trumpet.
- In 'Bhavai' the characters like 'Rangla-Rangli promotes social themes through their presentation.
- Characters disguised in the form of Ramdev, Jhanda Jhulan, Kajoda etc. are the main features of Bhavai.
- Bhavai mainly focuses on highlighting the social evils.
- Performers of Bhavai play trumpet and pray to Goddess by reciting hymns.
- Script writers have said that 'Bhavai' is an emotion oriented drama.

28.

- There were many plays written in Sanskrit language in ancient period.
- Poet-author Bhas had written 'Karnabhar', 'Urubhanga' and 'Dutvakyam' based on Mahabharat.
- Poet Kalidas has gifted us plays like 'Abhigyan Shakuntalam', 'Vikramovarshiyam' and Malvikagnimitram'.

29.

- We can find Red Fort on the new five hundred rupee currency note of India.
- Red Fort is located at Delhi. It was built by Shahjahan in 1638 A.D.
- This fort is made of red stone and hence is called Red Fort.
- Shahjahan, founded the city called Shahjahanabad on his name in this Fort.
- The Red Fort includes Diwan-e-Aam, Diwan-e-Khas, Rang Mahal, etc. Diwan-e-Khas is decorated with gold and silver and embeded with precious stones.
- The other buildings in Red Fort which catches the attraction are Rang Mahal, Mirror Palace of Mumtaz, Meena Bazar, Mughal Garden etc.
- Shahjahan built a beautiful peacock throne for himself.
- Every year on national festivals India hoists its national flag on Red Fort.

30.

- Ahmedabad could be known as a historical city.
- Many historical places like fort of Bhadra, Jama masjid, Mosque of Queen Sipri, Roza of Sarkhej, Kankariya lake, Shaking minaret (Jhulta-Minara), Sidi Saiyed Jali (Grill), Temple of Hathi sinh, Mosque of Queen Roopmati are very famous all over the world.
- The shaking Minarets (Jhulta Minara) outside Sarangpur darwaja in Raipur Gomptipur are famous for its unsolved secret of Vibration.
- The Sidi-Saiyed Jali (Grill) is well known for its vegetational and geometrical creation and minute carving.

31.

- Under the wildlife protection scheme, the government has started some projects to protect those animals which are in danger or may get extinct in near future. The main projects are:
- (1) Tiger Project (2) Elephant Project (3) Rhino Project (4) Crocodile Project (5) Vulture project and (6) Snow Leopard Project.
- The government has started operational projects like Kashmiri Hangool Project, Red Panda Project, Manipur-Tamil Project for the special species of deer found in Manipur, Ganga Dolphin Project on Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers.

32.

- (1) Bauxite :
  - ▣➤ Bauxite is an aluminium ore.
  - ▣➤ Alluminium is obtained from Bauxite.
  - ▣➤ It was found for the first time at Les Baux in France in 1921.
- (2) Lead :
  - ▣➤ The lead ore is called galena.
  - ▣➤ Lead is soft and heavy in weight.

33.

- Lime-stone is a sedimentary rock which mainly consists of calcium carbonate.
- Lime-stone is used in large quantity in production of cement.
- It is also used for melting iron, in chemical industry, soap, soda ash, colours and chemicals, building construction, paper and for refining sugar.

34.

- Cheap cotton, availability of labour, transport facilities, ports of export and favourable markets were the main reasons for the establishment of cotton textile industry quite well in India.
- Today, the industry is facing a tough competition due to the factors like inadequate supply of the best variety of cotton, use of old machinery, irrigation, electric supply, competition from artificial fiber cloth and competition given by global markets.

35.

- Ahmedabad is called as Denim city of India.
- Bengaluru is called as Silicon valley of India.

36.

- The Indian constitution does not give a clear-cut definition of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.
- These castes and tribes have been specifically referred to by the order of the president of India on the advice of the governors of respective states about the castes and tribes.
- Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
  - ▣➤ The castes included in the schedule given in the Article 341 of the constitution are called scheduled castes (SC). The castes included in the schedule given in the Article 342 of the constitution of India are called scheduled tribes (ST).

- Scheduled Tribe people
  - ▣➤ Schedule tribe people live in the forest areas and mountainous regions.
  - ▣➤ They live in specific geographical conditions and live a different social and cultural life as compared to others. These people are economically and educationally backward.
- The provisions have been made in the Indian constitution:
  - ▣➤ To prevent caste based exploitation.
  - ▣➤ To wipe out injustice to such castes and tribes, through equality and fraternity.
  - ▣➤ To see that they progress socially, economically, politically and educationally.

37.

- Minority is such a group of people which is not in majority with regard to religion or language within a certain region or regions.
- There is no specific definition for minority in the Indian constitution, Generally, a group of people forming less than half of the total population of a region or a country can be called minority group.
- The concept of minority is not restricted to any religion, language or region.
- Just as the concept of minority exists at national level, similarly it exists at the regional level. If a community who is in majority at national level may be in minority at state level.
- Contrary to this, a group, which is in minority in a state, can be in majority at national level.
- The constitution has given equal rights to all i.e. minorities and majorities.
- Moreover, special provisions have been made in the constitution to protect and encourage the religion, language, culture, script etc. of the minority groups.

### Section C

➤ **Write the answer of the following questions : (Each carries 3 Mark)**

38.

- Dholaveera is about 140 km far from Bhuj.
- The huge and systematic ancient town contemporary to Harrapan civilization was found 2 km away from Dholaveera village at Khadir Bet.
- The Archaeological Department of Gujarat surveyed this heap of ruins in 1990 under the guidance of Ravindra Singh Bisht.
- The palaces and main walls of town were painted with white colour.
- Such fortified walls around the town suggest strong security.
- This wall was made up of clay, stone and bricks.
- Here potable water system was available and a proper water purification system was set up.

39.

- The Sun Temple of Modhera of north Gujarat has been carved in Iranian style.
- Modhera temple in Gujarat was built during the reign of Solanki King Bhimdev-I.
- In this temple, a gem is 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.
- There are 108 small temples surrounding the outside tank which creates a pleasant sight at dusk and dawn.

40.

➔ Picture of Nalanda University is given here.

Structure of Nalanda University :

➔ The ancient Nalanda University was situated at Badgaon village of Patna district in Bihar.

➔ There were seven huge halls (rooms/sections) in the university.

➔ There were 300 rooms for delivering lectures.

➔ Special monasteries 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.

➔ During 5<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> century, Nalanda was a reputed as well as an esteemed centre of education.

➔ Nalanda gave more importance to Buddhist and Jain traditions.

➔ Mahavir Swami had performed fourteen chaturmas in Nalanda. So, this ancient university became an important pilgrimage of Jains.

➔ In the 5<sup>th</sup> century, Kumar Gupta built a monastery here. Since then fame of Nalanda increased.

➔ The university had a collection of thousands of priceless treasure of manuscripts.

➔ The university had the best education and best libraries.

➔ Nalanda was a pious place of Indian culture.

➔ Students from various part of the country as well as world used to come here for study and research.

➔ Huen-Tsang visited to Nalanda in 7<sup>th</sup> century.

➔ He took 657 books from the university to China.

➔ Today this great university has been ruined but one can visualize the glorious culture of India.

41.

(1) Rare resources :

➔ Resources that are available at limited places are called rare resources.

➔ For example, minerals like coal, petroleum etc.

➔ Copper gold, Uranium etc.

(2) Soil :

➔ Generally, the part of the surface of the earth wherein the vegetation grows is known as 'Soil'.

➔ The Soil is a thin layer composed of various elements on the surface of the earth.

(3) Casteism :

➔ Castes have existed in india's social system since its inception.

➔ In the past task based comminities for med on the foundation of work division to fulfill the basic needs of society.

➔ The varna system was based on division of work. Brahman, Kshatriya, Vaysya and Shudra were main post of varna system.

➔ In the casteism the dwelling arrangment and occupation were based on caste.

42.

➔ Things on which man is dependent, human needs can be fulfilled by them and man has the physical and intellectual capacity to utilize them can be called as resources.

➔ Resource planning is very essential for a country as human needs are unlimited, and resources are limited.

➔ During last one hundred years, usage of resources has increased considerably due to extraordinary development in sicence and technology and population explosion.

➔ If the same situation continues, we will have very bad result in the future. So it is our duty to conserve resources for future generations.

- ➔ Conservation is directly related to scarcity of resources. If resources are exploited haphazardly and irrationally, then it will be a dream to maintain the development of the current life style. The economic development of any country depends on the development, management and richness of the resources.
- ➔ So, it is very important to keep the environment clean and save our resources.

43.

- ➔ Earth Conference was organized for the first time at Stockholm in Sweden in 1972 to discuss measures to protect the environment at the global level. Thereafter many such conferences and conventions have taken place to discuss the environment related issues.
- ➔ India also participates in these meets.
- ➔ India has made following efforts to check environment problems :
- ➔ Central and State Pollution Control Boards have been established to control pollution.
- ➔ India presents information about pollution condition of different cities and prepares reports.
- ➔ Indian government passed 'Air Pollution Control Act' in 1981.
- ➔ June 5 has been declared as 'Environment Day' in the world.
- ➔ International agreements have been signed for deteriorating level of ozone layer, disposal of nuclear waste and maintenance of bio-diversity.

44.

Conventional Resources	Non-Conventional Resources
Conventional Resources are non-renewable resources.	Non-Conventional Resources are renewable resources.
They are limited.	They are abundant.
They make pollution.	They are pollution-free.
Coal, mineral oil, natural gas etc. are conventional resources.	Hydro-energy, wind-energy, solar energy etc. are non-conventional resources.

45.

- ➔ India has a long way to go and still a lot of work needs to be done to fulfil the parameters of health, education and women empowerment.
- ➔ Health is an important and valuable asset. In order to make an individual's family and social life great, it is very essential that a person should be healthy. In the developing country like India, attention has been focused on population growth, common diseases, malnutrition, handicapped, contagious diseases etc. Expenditure on health is not only for improving quality of life but is also an investment in human resource development. It has become especially important to focus on health agenda and changes to be done accordingly.
- ➔ Indian constitution guarantees equality and justice to all citizens. According to census 2011, out of total population, 48.46% female and 51.54% males are there. Females play a leading role as a human resource. But due to biological differences and differences in upbringing and expectations from social and cultural perspective, path of development of male and female is different. In many families, women are engaged in household chores, cooking or bringing up children. The government should try to remove discrimination in their clothes, games, opportunities of education, food, hangout, ethics and behaviour. Inequality in economic, political, social, cultural and religious field should be removed.
- ➔ Government should provide personal and social security.
- ➔ Opportunity to exercise human rights should be provided.
- ➔ India should use more natural resources to raise the standard of living of the people.
- ➔ India should improve health related amenities.
- ➔ India should pay attention for long, qualitative and healthy life of its people.

- Youth should be given employment.
- Government should set up women and child development departments for social, economical and educational progress of its people.
- All these things affect Human Development Index of our country. Thus, if not only government but also citizens of the country become active in the direction of development, then only we will be able to compete with nations having high human development in figure.

46.

- Two organizations are working at the international level for standardization of products. They are (1) ISO, and (2) CAC
- CAC (Codex Alimentarius Commission)
- Codex Alimentarius (Latin : Food code) commission is an international organization for food.
- It was set up to certify food products.
- Its main function is to develop food standards and guidelines for productions.
- It helps organizations producing milk, milk products, meat, fish etc.
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and World Health Organization (WHO) established CAC in 1963.
- The headquarters of CAC is in Rome, capital of Italy.
- The Director General of Health Services of India Works in co-ordination with CAC for Indian organizations seeking CAC certifications.

### Section D

➤ **Write the answer of the following questions : (Each carries 4 Mark)**

47.

- During the beginning of Medieval age in North India, Sanskrit was the language of literature.
  - (1) Sanskrit literature :
    - Two great works were written in Kashmir : (a) Somdeva's 'Kathasaritsagar' (b) Kalhana's Rajatarangini which was the first historical book of India. 'Geetgovind' by Jaydeva is one of the finest poems in Sanskrit.
    - (2) Hindi literature :
      - The first book of Hindi was 'Prithviraj Raso' by Chand Bardai.
      - Khadi Boli, Brij Bhasha, Awadhi, Bhojpuri began to be used.
      - 'Chandrayan' written by Mulla-Dawood is the oldest book in Awadhi language. Malik Muhammad Jayasi wrote 'Padmavat' in Awadhi. Tulsidas wrote 'Ramcharitmanas' in Awadhi.
      - The works of Kabir are composed in 'Sadhukhadi.'
    - (3) Kannada literature :
      - Jainism influenced Kannada literature.
      - The poet Pampa composed 'Adipurana' and 'Vikramarjuna Vijayanta'.
      - The poet Ponna wrote 'Shantipurana' which describes the life of 16<sup>th</sup> Jain tirthankar.
      - The poet Ranna composed 'Ajitnath Purana' and 'Gada Yuddha'.
    - (4) Tamil literature :
      - The poet Kambar composed Ramayana in Tamil.
    - (5) Telugu literature :
      - Raja Krishnadevrai wrote Amukta Malayda.
    - (6) Persian :
      - Persian was the language of the court. Ziauddin Barani wrote the 'Tarikh-e-Feroz Shahi' and 'Fatwa-e-Jahangiri.' The other books are 'Babarnama' by Babar, 'Humayun-nama' by Gulbadan Begum, Ain-e-Akbari and 'Akbar-nama' by Abul Fazal, Tuzuk-e-Jahangiri by Jahangir.
      - Mahabharata, Ramayana, Atharvaveda, Bhagwat Gita and Panchtantra were translated in Persian.
      - Amir Khusro wrote the 'Ashiqa', the 'Nuh', the 'Sipaher', the 'Kiratul Sadayan', the 'Khazain-ul-Futuh'.
    - (7) Urdu and other languages :

- ➔ Last Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar was an famous urdu poet. Krittā Vasa composed Ramayana in Bengali. Narsinh Mehta and Mirabai wrote Gujarati devotional songs and Namdev and Eknath in Marathi.

48.

- ➔ Requirements of primitive man were limited. He worked only to sustain life.
- ➔ Man conquered the height of evolution.
- ➔ Minerals have a large role in the human progress.
- ➔ Mineral is a natural resource.
- ➔ In stone age, man used stones for hunting but now he is travelling in to space. We use a lot of gadgets, vehicles, services etc, compared to the past.
- ➔ Man's relation with minerals is very old and strong.
  - Hence, minerals are considered to be the backbone of any nation.

49.

- ➔ There are many farming methods. Some of the current methods of farming are organic farming, sustainable farming and mixed farming.
- ➔ Organic farming :
  - Due to over use of chemical fertilizers and insecticides, the destructive effect of these chemicals is also felt.
  - The hygiene of the people is adversely affected.
  - More damage is caused to environment.
  - The productive capacity and fertility of the land has reduced.
  - In Organic farming chemical fertilizers or insecticides are not used.
  - In Organic farming, earthworm fertilizer, composite fertilizer etc. are used for the nutrition of the crop.
  - In Organic farming, cow urine, neem solvent, buttermilk etc. are used for the nutrition of crops.
  - The organic products are full of nutrition and they have natural taste, sweetness and fragrance. There are minerals, vitamins and life energising elements in these crops.
  - Organic products are more in demand so the farmers also get a good return.
- ➔ Sustainable Farming :
  - In order to see that the soil fertility is retained for a long time, care is taken through crop rotation, use of chemical fertilizers only when necessary, use of biotic controls for insects and harvests, water conservation etc.
- ➔ Mixed Farming :
  - In mixed farming the cattle rearing, poultry, sericulture and fishery etc. are also carried out simultaneously along with farming.

50.

- ➔ India has adopted the policy of globalization under the economic reforms of 1991, with the purpose that the Indian farmer can sell his farm products in world markets and earn good profit.
- ➔ Positive impact of globalization on Indian agriculture :
  1. Many changes took place in the agricultural field due to globalization.
  2. The process to import and export crop production is made very simple.
  3. Cotton, chillies, til are now available in Chinese market and various fruits from world market are now available in India.
  4. The costly "genetically modified" BT seeds sold by the multi-national companies are now available in India. The use of these seeds is costly but the production of cotton and maize has increased.
- ➔ Negative impacts :
  1. Indian agricultural products have to face competition in global markets.
  2. India will have to adopt new technology and concentrate on quality.
  3. Some products (such as turmeric) have gained global markets so it is necessary to register qualitative farm productions as National Patent in the world market.



- ➔ Unemployment in India can be decreased through the opening of new areas of employment to plan manpower. Following steps should be taken by government to reduce unemployment.
  - (1) Government has aimed high goal of achieving economic growth at 10% per year.
- ▮▮▮ Increasing capital investment and opportunities of employment. New fields should be opened for fast and balanced economic development along with development in agriculture sector, small and household industries, cottage industries etc. In order to increase employment government has started giving economic help, education, opened training centres.
  - (2) Government should lay stress on development of units using labour intensive method for production of consumer goods, small and cottage industries, gramodhyog, handloom and handicraft skill.
  - (3) More number of people may be employed in rural area by less investment by developing new method at the rural level in which more than one crop may be taken in order to remove unemployment during the time when farmers are not engaged in agriculture, to bring new land under cultivation, arranging water and electricity for every field, small and big irrigation scheme dam, check dam, ponds, canals, tubewell, activities of construction of road, activities related to agriculture. poultry, fishery, cattle rearing, dairy industry, programmes of afforestation.
  - (4) In order to sustain human development in rural areas health, education, pure drinking water, nutritious food, electricity, roads, banking, insurance, internet, improvement in communication and entertainment, water harvesting activities, constructing permanent public property, adopting employment oriented programmes should be undertaken.
  - (5) In order to decrease educated, unemployment and unemployment among youth, skill should be developed and employment should be provided as per the qualification.
- ▮▮▮ Such type of business oriented policy should be adopted, which produce skilled artisans. Curriculum of school and colleges should be such that it satisfies the requirement of local industries. Such type of efforts should be made by providing education and training to the youth. Special skills may be developed in them, quality improves along with production, employment increases, increase in income and improvement in living standard.
  - (6) Labour ministry of Indian Government and State Government have implemented ambitious programmes like 'Make in India', 'Skill India' and 'Digital India' to enhance knowledge, understanding enthusiasm and work capacity of youth along with industrial development. For this educational and training programmes have been started to develop skill. Technical colleges and universities have been set up nation wide. They should provide education facilities as per vocational curriculum and modern technology.
  - (7) 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 in outsourcing, marketing, catering, event management, office management, hotel management, share stock marketing etc. So new curriculum has been set up in the universities so that it may fulfill the requirement of job in future. Short term diploma or certificate courses have been started to fulfill the need of manpower like course in spinning, weaving, tanning, plumbing, radio. T.V. fridge, mobile, A.C. repairing. It is tried to provide loan at less rate of interest to the entrepreneurs under 'Start-up India' for promoting new business. 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.
  - (8) New business industry should be set up for industrial growth and generating new employment opportunities. Investment is essential along with development of skill, co-operation to increase entrepreneurship among youth. Government has started many plans for providing of financial help at low rate of interest for small investments, for various purpose to purchase implements small margin, raw materials or office furniture initially, along with help for selling produced goods. Government also makes efforts to provide technical and commercial knowledge and managerial skills. Women have been provided self-employment for setting up household industries with the efforts of banks, economical help of financial institutes, easy loan facility and welfare organization.
- ▮▮▮ This way women and young men came out of the family and traditional business and a new segment of workforce emerged which expanded the horizon of business and industrial sector.
  - (9) Employment exchange centres work as a link between unemployed and employers. Unemployed people can register their names in these centres. These centres share information of candidates with the organizations looking for employees. These centres provide information about employment through magazines like 'Rozgar Karkidi'.
- ▮▮▮ Though its 'Model Career Centre' and helpline number 1800-425-1514, it helps people by providing important information about employment, information related to skill based programme, employment fair etc.

52.

- In 1922, the United Nations has proclaimed the rights of the children with an objective to take care of their development and welfare.
- India has adopted these juvenile rights and has placed them in our constitution.
- Juvenile rights for every Indian child :
  - ▮▮▮ Every child has the right to live without discrimination on the basis of caste, colour, language or nationality.
  - ▮▮▮ It is the right of the child to get proper upbringing by the parents. A child cannot be separated from the parents without any solid ground.
  - ▮▮▮ It is the legal right of the child to get education so that he can develop his personality.
  - ▮▮▮ Every child has right to live a healthy life. The child also has a right to live life merrily by participating in games and entertainment.
  - ▮▮▮ Every child has right to conserve his culture and live among his religious community.
  - ▮▮▮ Every child has right to protect himself against any physical or mental torture, use of narcotic drugs, inhuman behaviour and protection from punishment or fine.
  - ▮▮▮ Every child has right to obtain security and proper standard of living for its physical, mental, moral and social development.

53.

- “Such an individual or group activity or behaviour which is against rules proposed by laws in the society is called anti-social activity”.
- There are two types of crimes : (1) Blue collar crime (2) White collar crime.
- Corruption is a white collar crime. It is a global problem.
- According to World Bank, “Corruption means the misuse of the public position for personal benefits.” Thus, corruption originates due to misuse of status and power by the people.
- Corruption can be seen in different forms. It is in the form of giving and taking money, gifts and presents in the form of costly ornament or things or foreign trips, partial behavior, influencing decision, favouring relatives and friends, etc.
- Adverse effects of corruption :
  - ▮▮▮ Degradation can be seen in the moral values and social policy regulation.
  - ▮▮▮ Problem of black money originates in economy, which is a hinderance in the development of the country.
  - ▮▮▮ Trust of people on state laws, Judicial process, government and administration system decreases, Honest people experience more frustration and disappointment.
  - ▮▮▮ Injustice and disparity in income originates which results into class struggle. So, Human rights are violated.
  - ▮▮▮ Due to corruption, morality and national character are at risk.
  - ▮▮▮ There is a fall in the level of economic system.