

# LIBERTY PAPER SET

STD. 10 : Social Science

**Full Solution**

**Time : 3 Hours**

**ASSIGNMENT PAPER 9**

**Section A**

1. (F), 2. (A), 3. (E), 4. (B), 5. (D), 6. ✓ (True), 7. ✗ (False), 8. ✓ (True), 9. ✗ (False), 10. ✓ (True), 11. Currency, 12. 1972 AD., 13. 71%, 14. Grand Anicut, 15. Konkan, 16. (B) Aryans, 17. (D) Daksh : It is a part of rainwater harvesting, 18. (C) Rivers, 19. (C) Developing, 20. (C) 20, 21. International Trade, 22. Ahmedabad, 23. Non-economic Activities, 24. trade, Communication, airways, waterways, education, health, banking and insurance, tourism and entertainment.



## Section B

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

25.

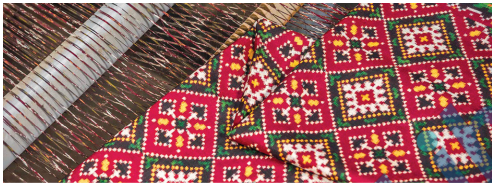
- Some historians believe that Negrate or Negrose are the most ancient inhabitants of India.
- They came from Africa via Baluchistan to India.
- They were black, had curly hair and having height of 4 to 5 feet.

26.

- Silk production has a long tradition. After China, India ranks second in the world in silk production.
- In India, four types of silk are produced. These are Mulberry, Eri, Tasar and Muga.
- Today there are about 300 silk weaving mills in India.
- Major states producing silk are Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Punjab and Jammu-Kashmir.
- Silken clothes are exported to Europe, Africa and Gulf countries.

27.

- The silkware (Bevad Ikt) produced in Patan is called Patola of Patan.
- This art of Patan is more than 850 Years old.
- During the reign of sidharaj jaysing many weavers (artisans) settled in patan The patola of patan became world famous due to their skills.
- Only some artisans have the skill for such a complicated and time consuming art.



- Patola of patan are called bevad skt (silkware).
- Ikt means weaving. the patola of patan (saree) is designed in such a manner that it can be worn on either side.
- Patola of patan has good durability and its original colours remain intact for a long time.
- There is a saying in Gujarati, “પડી પડીને ભાંગે, ફાટે પણ ફીટે નહિ”
- The design laid down in Patola shall never fade even if the cloth may be torn.
- In Gujarat, during solanki era the Patolas of Patan became worl famous.

28.

- There is a close relation between man and clay since ancient times.
- The whole life of a person revolved around clay.
- Potters made toys, pots, pitchers, earthen lamps, clay stove, etc. from the clay.
- Clay was used in making utensils to store grain, milk, ghee, curd and buttermilk.
- Most of the kitchen wares were made up of clay.
- Paste of clay and cow-dung was used to plaster the walls of the houses and making kubas.
- Red-coloured clay utensils in ancient period have been found in Lothal, Mohen-Jo-Daro and Harappa.
- Ancient India was famous for producing utensils of unbaked and baked clay, i.e. terracotta.

29.

- The Sun temple of Konark is in Odisha.
- The Sun temple of Konark is one of the famous Chariot temple.
- The Sun temple of Konark is situated near the bay of Bengal at Puri district in Odisha.
- It was built in 13<sup>th</sup> century during the reign of king Narisnh Varman – I who belonged to the Garg dynasty.

- It is a Chariot temple which is drawn by seven horses took the form of Chariot of Sun god.
- It has 12 giant wheels, which adds beauty to the pedestal of the temple.
- These wheels reflect twelve months and each wheel has eight spokes which shows eight prahars of the day.
- Details of motif and subject diversity of the Sun temple of Konark is unparalleled.
- It is called as 'black pagoda' because it has been built by black stones.
- It is a very important temple of India.
- It is an extra-ordinary temple of ancient India.

30.

- India has been a land of pilgrimages since ancient time.
- Indians go on Pilgrimages.
- In India, the Chardham Yatra and Yatra of twelve jyotirlingas are popular.
- Chardham Yatra includes Badrinath (Uttarakhand), Rameshwar (Tamilnadu), Dwarka (Gujarat), Jagannathpuri (Odisha).
- Pilgrimage of 51 shaktipeeths and Amarnath are also very important.
- Girnar (Lili Parikrama), Shetrunjay Pradakshina and Narmada Pradakshina are also considered as the most important.
- So, we can say that India has been a land of Pilgrimages since ancient time.

31.

- The reasons for the destruction of forests are as follows :

1. Increase of mining.
2. Agriculture expansion
3. Cutting of forests by people for their own advantage.
4. Over population
5. To start new industries.
6. Unsustainable forest management
7. Fuelwood harvesting.
8. Greed of people for getting more land.
9. To get wood for furniture and construction
10. Climate change and forest fire.
11. To construct canals for dams
12. Shifting agriculture
13. Expansion of big cities.
14. For getting raw materials for industry.

32.

(i)

- The matter formed due to inorganic process and has a certain chemical composition is called a mineral.
- Minerals can be also defined as the solid, liquid or gaseous matter which is formed due to specific abiotic process within the rocks in the interior of the earth, has a certain chemical composition, homogeneous constitution and specific atomic structure.
- Thus, minerals are formed due to abiotic process which took place in the interior of the earth since a long time.
- Minerals exist in all the three physical forms, i.e. solid, liquid and gaseous.

(ii)

- (1) Bauxite :

- ▣➤ Bauxite is an aluminium ore.
- ▣➤ Aluminium is obtained from Bauxite.
- ▣➤ It was found for the first time at Les Baux in France in 1921.

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.

(i)

- There are many uses of plastic. So, there is a constant increase in demand of raw material for plastic.
- It is waterproof and can fit into any mould.
- Because of its use and excellent properties of plastic, plastic industry is known as 'Sunrise Industry'. It is used in packing chemicals, textiles, building construction, vehicle manufacturing, electronics etc.

(ii) Manchester of the East - Ahmedabad

35.

- 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.

36.

- Amir Khusro was the most outstanding literary figure of the Delhi Sultanate.
- He was a poet, a historian, a composer of music and a mystic saint. He wrote in Persian language.
- He was a disciple of Nizamuddin Auliya.
- He wrote the 'Ashiqua, the, 'Nuh', 'Sipiher', the 'Kiratul Sadayan', the 'Khazain-ul-Futuh' and several other works of poetry.
- He took great pride of his being an Indian and praised, India as the Earthly Paradise.
- He strongly believed that in many aspects Hinduism resembled Islam.
- He praised India's Flora-Fauna, its beauty, its buildings, its knowledge and learning.
- He considered 'Hindawli' the Hindi spoken around the region of Delhi, his mother tongue and composed many verses in it.
- He also composed verses in many other languages.
- He wrote a number of bilingual quatrains and verses in Hindi and Persian.

37.

- First, the government should take punitive action against people who cause communalism.
- Education plays an important role in eradicating communalism.
- So in our education and curriculum positive things have been included.
- Prayers of all the religions are done at the school. Such prayers and programmes on communal harmony should also be done at social functions and all other important functions.
- Political party based on communal idea should not be given recognition. Special ethics are framed by the government for elections. They should be strictly followed.
- Radio, T.V. and cinema are the best audio-visual aids to reach common people. Through them, message of secularism and tolerance should be spread. Such type of programmes should be telecasted, which promote national interest and nationalism.
- Religious leaders and political leaders should work together to combat communalism.
- Youth must come forward to remove communalism.
- Efforts must be made at the social and educational level to develop secular feeling and scientific attitude among youths.
- Our society should support the government to fight against communalism.

### Section C

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

38.

- A stupa is oval shaped structure under which Lord Buddha's body remains were kept in a box.
- The Sanchi stupa was built during Mauryan Period.
- It is situated in Madhya Pradesh.
- The original stupa of Sanchi was made of bricks.
- It was half in size compared to the present stupa.
- This Buddhist stupa is a precious specimen of art of architecture.

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.

- The earlier Buddhist literature was written in Pali. As it is divided into three sections, it is known as 'Tripitika'.
- Gupta period was known as the golden period for the growth and development of sanskrit poems and dramas.
- The great writers like Kalidas, Bhavbhuti, Bharvi, Bhartrihari, Banabhatt, Mangha and many others belonged to this period.

41.

- Soil erosion is a process in which soil particles are transported from one place to another by running water and moving wind.
- It takes many years to form the upper layer of soil.
- When this top layer of soil erodes due to heavy rain or stormy wind, the agricultural production on that soil decreases.
- It is extremely important to check that the soil does not erode.
- The remedies to prevent soil erosion :
  - ▣ Control the grazing activity on the land.
  - ▣ Plantation should be carried out in contour method in slopy regions.
  - ▣ Plant trees in fallow land.
  - ▣ Construct check dams where there are streams.
  - ▣ Cultivate very deeply in the field to reduce the speed of the water.

42.

- Lava rocks and climate play an important role in the formation of such soil.
- There is more proportion of iron, lime, calcium, potash, aluminium and magnesium carbonates in this soil.
- Black soil is quite fertile.
- This soil has the capacity to retain more moisture. Whenever the moisture dries up, they develop cracks.
- Crops like cotton, linseed, mustard, groundnut, tobacco and udad are grown in this soil.
- As it is more suitable to the cotton, the soil is also known as cotton soil.
- Black or Regur soil covers about 15% of the total area of India.
- Such soil is found in entire Maharashtra, Western Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and certain parts of Karnataka.
- In Gujarat-Surat, Bharuch, Narmada, Vadodara, Tapi and Dang districts have this type of soil.

43.

➔ The objectives of World Trade Organization are as under :

- To remove obstacles that hinder global trade.
- To remove protection policy given to industries of country for foreign trade.
- To co-ordinate with global trade policy and economic policy.
- To solve the trade related disputes arising in the world.

44.

➔ (1) ISI :



- The government of India established 'Indian Standard Institute (ISI)' in 1947 to regulate quality of industrial products produced in India.
- The institute is known as 'Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)' since 1986.
- The goods that meet the described standard and quality are allowed to use ISI mark.
- BIS mark is given to gold and silver. The mark made on gold and silver is called BIS hallmark. It is provided by the central government.

➔ (2) FPO - Fruit Products Order :



- FPO mark is used on products made from fruits such as jam, fruit juice, squash, fruits or vegetables that are packed in tin.

➔ (3) MPO :



- The full form of MPO is meat processing optimiser.
- It is given to meat, mutton and products made from them.

45.

➔ Consumer is exploited because of following reasons :

➔ (1) Consumer is himself/herself responsible :

- Traders, producers, organizer take undue advantage of consumer by exploiting them in different ways because of ignorance, lack of awareness, illiteracy, lack of tendency to become organized and oppose, lack of preparation and tendency to fight legally against exploitation.

➔ (2) Limited Information :

- In the absence of true knowledge or information about usefulness of the product, quality and maintenance, conditions of use, after sale services, warranty or guarantee etc. the consumer is not given complete information about the commodity.
- Due to limited information and lack of understanding the consumer tends to make mistake.

➔ (3) Limited Supply

- Artificial scarcity of product or service is created due to hoarding by traders, producers or natural calamities.
- In such situation traders take undue advantage by over pricing.
- Improper supply of commodities in the market is also responsible for exploitation of consumer.

➔ (4) Limited Competition

- Due to limited competition producer exploits the consumer in different ways.
- Consumer is dumped with defective services and commodities of low quality.

46.

- Mohen-Jo-Daro means 'the heap of the dead men'.
- In 1922, the archaeologists Rakhil Das Banerjee and Dayaram Sahani found the remains of the Indus Valley Civilization under the guidance of Sir John Marshall and Colonel Meke.
- From the point of view of town planning, Mohen-Jo-Daro is the best.  
Roads in Mohen-Jo-Daro :
- Roads are the main features of this town planning.
- The roads were 9.75 metres wide.
- The small link roads crossed the major ones at right angle.
- The roads were wide enough for a number of vehicles to pass at a time.
- Pits on the two sides of road suggest that there might have been lamp posts.
- The main roads were straight and without any turn.
- There were two main roads - one was going from the north to south and the other was going from the east to the west. Both roads crossed each other at the right angles.
- This road system is comparable to the road system in big cities of present times.

#### Section D

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

47.

- Many epoch making discoveries were made in India in mathematics.
- Since ancient times India is known for many epoch making mathematical discoveries.
- The gift of India to the world are discovery of zero, decimal systems, algebra, theorem of Boddhayan, geometry and arithmetic.
- Aryabhata discovered zero.
- The process of writing zero, after figures was discovered by 'Grutsamad'.
- The ancient Indian mathematicians have decided the names of the numbers made up by placing 53 zeros after 1(one).
- Archaeologists found out that decimal system had been used on the measuring and weighing instruments of Harappa and Mohan-Jo-Daro.
- Bhaskaracharya wrote books 'Lilawati Ganit' and 'Bij Ganit' in 1150 A.D.
- He discovered the signs of addition (+) and subtraction (-).
- Brahmgupta introduced the types of equations.
- Boddhayan discovered theorem.
- Aapstambha had decided the measurement of sacrificial pits used for vedic yagya in 'Shulva Sutras' 1800 BC.
- Aryabhata had mentioned the value of  $\pi$  (pi) is  $\frac{22}{7}$  (3.14) in 'Aryabhattiyam'.
- He propounded that  $\pi$  (pie) is constant to show the ratio of circumference and diameter of circle.
- Aryabhata introduced 'Ashtang' method of multiplication, addition, subtraction, square root, cube root etc. So, he is considered as the 'Father of Mathematics'.
- He had written 'Dash Gitika' and 'Aryabhattiyam'. He had described main principles of Astronomy, in short in 'Aryasiddhanta'.
- Boddhayan, Aapastambha, Katyayana, Bhaskaracharya, Brahmgupta etc. had discussed various aspects of mathematics.

48.

➤ **Reasons Poverty :**

- (1) Decrease in income from agriculture sector because of insufficient development in the field of agriculture and insufficient irrigation facilities.
- (2) Lack of alternative employment apart from farming.
- (3) Lack of knowledge regarding other employment, education, skill or training in the rural area.
- (4) 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.

(5) Due to illiteracy, the poor become victim of exploitation and injustice. They are not able to get proper benefit of government schemes because of lack of information.

(6) Due to ignoring necessities and economic welfare of the poorest section of the society during formation of economic policies.

(7) Production of cash crop 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.

(8) Although economic reforms boosted our economy but on the negative side, rural economy collapsed. Cottage and small scale industries broke down, migration increased and agricultural income decreased.

(9) Poor people are becoming victims of malnutrition and diseases. Expenditure on health increased, although income was static but expenditure on medicines increased.

(10) Due to change in technology, traditional business, cottage industries etc. deteriorated and unemployment increased.

(11) 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 needs decreased, there was price rise.

▬▬▬▬ ▬ Downfall in purchasing power was experienced, living standard deteriorated.

49.

- ▬ Wheat is the second important crop of India after paddy.
- ▬ It is grown over  $1/3^{\text{rd}}$  area of arable land of India.
- ▬ It is the substantial diet of North and West India. Now, it is cultivated with mechanized methods. So, it can be produced with less labour.
- ▬ After the green revolution, the wheat production has almost doubled.
- ▬ Wheat is a rabi crop of temperate zones.
- ▬ It requires black or fertile loamy soil and more than 75 cm of annual rainfall.
- ▬ It can be grown in regions of less rainfall with irrigation.
- ▬ It can not be grown in area having more than 100 cm rainfall.
- ▬ Wheat is the most nutritious cereal. It is the best foodgrains.
- ▬ Rotli, bhakhri, sev, shiro, lapsi, ladu, sukhadhi, bread, puri, cake, biscuits are prepared from wheat, so it is called the king of grains.
- ▬ Wheat cultivation is carried out in Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh. These states produce  $2/3^{\text{rd}}$  of the total national production.
- ▬ There are very good irrigation facilities in these states so the per hectare production is more.
- ▬ Punjab has a strong canal water network. So, wheat is produced in abundance. Punjab is known as the 'Wheat Bowl' of India.
- ▬ Wheat is produced in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, West Bengal, Rajasthan and Maharashtra.
- ▬ 'Bhaliya' wheat is produced in Bhal region of Gujarat.

50.

- ▬ Reasons for more demand of children as labourers:
  - (1) Child labour is the cheapest factor of production. As compared to adult, more work can be taken from children that too by giving lesser wages.
  - (2) They are unorganized. Due to lack of organization, they can not raise their voice or can not protest. So, they can easily be exploited in various ways without their knowledge.
  - (3) In hard and hazardous condition, children can be easily bribed to work there by paying little wages. Children can be forced to work for more hours over the scheduled time either by threatening or tempting.
  - (4) Child labours are easily available, so the number is more.
  - (5) Poor families force their children to work at their age of schooling. They feel that children should work and support the family.



- To prevent child labour, the government has made many provisions in constitution. These are as follows :
  - (1) No child below 14 years will be employed in a factory or occupation or job. If anybody breaks the law, legal actions may be taken against the employer.
  - (2) A child cannot be exploited in any way during his childhood or teenage. He can not be devoid of moral security and physical comforts.
  - (3) After 10 years of implementing the constitution, the government will have to arrange free education for children upto 14 years of age. In this regards, the central and state governments have implemented a law in 2009 so that children belonging to age group of 6 to 14 years should get free compulsory education.

51.

- Meaning of poverty : A large number of people are deprived of satisfying their basic and essential requirement of the life such as food, clothes, shelter, education and health services. Such a situation is known as poverty. or 'comprehensive poverty.'
- Concept of poverty was first propounded by director of World Health Organization (WHO)
- As per WHO, certain factors such as expenditure on food, clothing, accommodation, education, health, clean drinking water, electricities, sanitation facilities, transportation facilities, income etc. determines the poverty of a person.
- On the basis of these factors a particular standard of living of the person is fixed.
- This line is known as the poverty line. People who are unable to get these things regularly and constantly are said to be living below poverty line.
- Poverty is a 'qualitative' concept. It cannot be measured.
- Common features of people living below poverty line are as follows :
  - ▣ A person who is not able to get two meals a day.
  - ▣ Death rate is high due to malnutrition. Poor people suffer from various diseases due to lack of nutritious food.
  - ▣ People suffer from problem of unavailability of dwelling place.
  - ▣ They are forced to live in shabby or slum areas.
  - ▣ Their income is less than the expected income.
  - ▣ Their life span is less than national average life expectancy.
  - ▣ Generally, they are illiterate.
  - ▣ Children take up the responsibility of looking after the family when they are supposed to study.

52.

- Main reasons for unemployment in India are :
  - ▣ Increase in population
  - ▣ Theoretical knowledge only.
  - ▣ Lack of practical knowledge
  - ▣ Lack of technical knowledge and skills
  - ▣ Government's failure in providing employment
  - ▣ Irregularity in rainfall in agricultural area
  - ▣ Improper irrigation facilities.
  - ▣ Losing interest in agriculture
  - ▣ Lack of alternative employment during time other than agriculture season
  - ▣ Weak condition of cottage industries, household industries and small scale industries
  - ▣ Caste system
  - ▣ Joint family system forces people to follow traditional business or family business
  - ▣ Lack of courage to set up new business
  - ▣ Lack of training and experience
  - ▣ Immobility of labour
  - ▣ Government's flawless planning of labour.
  - ▣ Low growth rate of industrial development
  - ▣ There is decrease in rate of capital creation. New business industry can not be set up due to lack of investment.

53. State the important reasons for child labour. State the efforts made by government for abolishing child labour.

- The condition of child labour is very bad in India. Because of fruitless implementation of laws people involve in child labour.
- Poverty, illiteracy of parents, big family, family requirements, unemployment of adults in family, to increase income of the family are main reasons for children to become a child labour.
- Children are forced to enter in child labour because of hunger and shelter.
- Some children run away from the house and those children who have taken shelter in their relatives houses, they force them to do labour in return as a compensation.
- Efforts to abolish child labour
  - ▮ Many constitutional provisions have been made by the government in order to abolish child labour.
  - ▮ No child below 14 years will be employed in a factory or job. If anybody breaks the law, legal action may be taken against employer.
  - ▮ A child cannot be exploited in any way during his childhood or teenage. He cannot be devoid of moral security and physical comforts.
  - ▮ It was clarified that within 10 years of implementing the constitution, the government will have to arrange free education for children upto 14 years of age. The central and state governments have implemented a law in 2009, so that children belonging to age group of 6 to 14 years should get free compulsory education.

