



શ્રી વંદનમ્ એજ્યુકેશન એન્ડ ચેરીટેબલ ટ્રસ્ટ સંચાલિત

શ્રી વસિષ્ઠ વિદ્યાલય

મુ. પો. વાવ, ને. હા. નં.-48, કામરેજ, જિ. સુરત.

ઉત્તરવહી

Unit - test પરીક્ષા - 2026-27

નામ : Khush. P. Bhanvadaya

ધોરણ : 10th વર્ગ : F

વિષય : Social - Science તારીખ : 14-7-2026

મુખ્ય ઉત્તરવહી	પુરવહી	કુલ
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નિરીક્ષકની સહી : *W. Patel*

પરીક્ષકની સહી : *W. Patel*

વિભાગ / પ્રશ્ન	ગુણ	મેળવેલ ગુણ
OMR		
1	24	24
2	18	18
3	18	18
4	20	20
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કુલ	80	80

પરીક્ષાલક્ષી સૂચન : જરૂર હોય તેટલી જ પુરવહી લેવી.
અહીંથી જવાબ લખવાનું શરૂ કરવું

Section-A

1. → (B) Ahwa ✓

2. → (C) Potter's wheel ✓

3. → (E) commercial farming ✓

4. → (A) capitalist system ✓

5. → (b) Akram ✓

6. True ✓

7. False ✓

8. False ✓

9. True False ✓

Excellent!

$$\boxed{} + \boxed{} + \boxed{} + \boxed{} + \boxed{} = \boxed{}$$

10. True ✓

11. Astronomy ✓

12. 12th ✓

13. Land ✓

14. Capital ✓

15. 5th June ✓

16. → (D) Nature love ✓

17. → (A) Tribal dance ✓

18. → (B) Fifteen lakh ✓

19. → (B) Cocoa ✓

20. → (B) Primary ✓

21. The world famous diamonds like 'Kohinoor' and 'The Great Mughal' were found from India.

22. Vegetation is included which can be raised naturally without the help of man is called virgin vegetation.

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23. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of developing countries.

24. In Market system government does not have any specific economic policy or does not play any role.

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Section-B

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25. Dravidians are the original inhabitants of India.

- Due to the dominance of Aryans in North, they migrated to South of India.

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- They gave the concept of Goddesses as Mother and God as father, so thought of Parvati and Shiva as Mother and Father had developed.

- They had matriarchal family system and permitted Intercaste marriage also.

- They spoke Dravidian family languages like Tamil, Telugu, Kannad, Malayalam, etc.

26. - Negritoit are considered as the most ancient Inhabitant of India.

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- they come to India from Africa via Baluchistan.

- Their Physical feature are: short stature - height of 4-5 feet, dark complexion and curly hair.

- They are also known as Habshi people.

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27.	Natural Heritage	Cultural Heritage
-	River	- Stupas
-	Himalaya	- Temple
-	vegetation	- Santiniketan
-	ocean	- Tomb

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28. (i) ~~Tana-rini~~ - duet girl are ~~considered as~~ considered as rare jewels of music

(ii) ~~Jaysankar~~ ~~Sundari~~

29. This state is made with reference to Patola of Patan.

- During the reign of ~~Siddharaj~~ Jaysinh, many artisans came and settled in Patan.

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- the ~~Art~~ Art of Patan became world famous due to their skills and ~~expertise~~.

- the Art of Patan is ~~850~~ Years old. Silk wares (~~Bevad~~ ~~Itt~~) produced in Patan is called Patola of Patan. ~~Itt~~ means weaving.

- this type of Patola has ~~good~~ durability and its original colour remain intact

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30. - Sangeet Ratnakar is composed by Pandit Sarangdev.

- He lived in Pavlatabad (Chengiri) so, He is familiar to the Music of North and South India.

- Pandit Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande has said that it is the best source of Music (Sangeet).

- Sangeet Ratnakar has understanding of all aspects of music.

31. - Kathakali Dance is famous in Kerala.

- The word 'Kathakali' is derived from dramas based on ancient epics like Ramayana and Mahabharat and mixed dramas of Sanskrit and Malayalam language.

- The character of this dance wore beautiful plaited attire.

- The characters of this dance perform dance with different poses of Hand and facial expression to introduce the character of 'Trilok'.

- The poet of Kerala, Shri Vallathol Kalamandalam, Krishnaprasad and Shivanram are the preserver of this dance.

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32. Indian council of Agricultural Research classified Indian Soils into ~~Eight~~ types:

- (1) Alluvial soil
- (2) Red soil
- (3) Black Soil
- (4) Laterite soil
- (5) Desert soil
- (6) Mountainous Soil
- (7) Forest Soil
- (8) Marshy or Peaty soil

33. - This project is started for the protection of one Horned Rhinos in India.

- It is found in more ~~sq.~~ in Assam.

- It is also found in some part of Sunderban of West Bengal.

- According to 'Rhino vision 2020', the increase in the number of Rhinos is targeted '2000'.

34. - It is more protect ~~Area~~ than Sanctuary.

- More than one ecosystem is included here.

- There is Total ban on ~~animal~~ hunting.

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- It is not centered around one single species as it is in sanctuary.

- It is established by the coordination of state and central government.

- Gir, Dachigam, Corbett, Velavadar, Marine, Kaziranga are some famous National Park of India.

36. (1) Per capita Income: It is obtained by dividing National Income of the country with total population of the country.

(2) Non-Economic Activities: The Activities that are not aimed for obtaining monetary gain or to reciprocate something indirectly is called Non-Economic Activities.

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Section-c

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3A. - Bhavai is an emotion oriented drama.

- It is started by Asaji Thakar, Ten Years Ago.

- This art which have been providing public Education along with Entertainment at Economical rate is promoted During Solanki Era.

- The characters disguised in form of Ramdev, dhanda, dhulan, Kainda are the Unique or main features of Bhavai.

- the theme of Bhavai include Protests againsts Social Vices.

- The characters like Ranglo and Rangli are used, Promote the Programmes like girls's Education, Save girls-child, etc.

- The Bhavai is very famous in Gujarat since ancient time.

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39. Many epoch making mathematical theories were made in India.

~~The gift of India to the world is theory of Boddhayan~~

39. Many epoch making mathematical discoveries were done in India.

- The gift of India to the world is hiscovery of zero, Decimal System, Algebra, Boddhayan theorem, Arithmetic and Geometry.

- Aryabhatta discovered a zero and process of writing zeroes after figure was discovered by the Sage named 'Gutsamad'. Ancient Indian mathematician had found or named a number containing 53 zeroes after 1.

- Bhaskaracharya has written a book named 'Lilawate Ganit' and 'Bid Ganit' in 1150 A.D. He also discovered the sign of addition (+) and subtraction (-).

^{Brahmagupt}
- ~~Brahmagupta~~ discovered the types of equation and Boddhayan discovered the types of equation theorem (A theorem)

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- Aryabhatta had founded the value of π is $\frac{22}{7}$ or 3.14 in his book named 'Aryabhattiyam'.
 - Hence, Aryabhatta is known as the 'Father of Mathematics'.
 - In this way, Contribution of ancient India in Mathematics is immense.

3

40.	Alluvial Soil	Black soil
-	found in total <u>43%</u> of India	- found in total <u>15%</u> of India.
-	Formed due to alluvial deposition by <u>Rivers</u> .	- Formed due to spreading of <u>basaltic lava</u> .
-	Found in Brahmaputra in east upto Satluj in west and in delta region of Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri	- Found in Entire Maharashtra, Western Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, etc.
-	Minerals like phosphat, potash, phosphoric acids and limestone are found	- Minerals like Iron, lime, calcium, Aluminium and magnesium carbonate is found.
-	Minerals like <u>Nitrogen</u> , humus not found	- considered as <u>quite fertile</u> .
-	crops like cotton, wheat, paddy, sugarcane, date, etc. are grown	- crops like cotton, <u>idol</u> , tobacco, wheat etc. are grown and known as Black cotton soil

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Intro:

41. - Soil conservation means to Prevent Soil Erosion and to maintain its quality.

- The word conservation is directly connected to maintain the particles at its original position.

- Different Remedies are used in the world according to the different problems and different places.

- If the soil is not conserved then, there is a chances of flood, which enhance the risk against lives and properties.

Thus, Soil conservation is very much necessary.

steps taken to Prevent Soil and Soil conservation?

- The trees in the forest lower hold up the soil from its roots.

- plant trees in the river gorges and in steepy regions.

- A series of trees should be grow near desert region to prevent wind with more velocities. It will stop the advancing desert.

- the river should be controlled by diverting its flow into other river or dry water beds.

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- Unrestricted pasturing lessens the soil layer, it should be prevented.
- Methods like Horizontal cultivation and terraced farmings are used in sloppy areas.
- Add Humus to the soil which has lost its fertility.

From the above steps soil can be conserved.

42.

1. National resources:

The resources which are owned by a Nation or a country is called as National Resources.

OR

- The resources owned by the particular country or a areas is called National resources.

For e.g., Army, International trade, etc.

2. Laterite Soil:

- The word 'Laterite' is derived from the Greek word 'later' which means 'brick'.

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- It has a ~~red~~ colour due to presence of ~~Iron oxide~~.

- This soil is also known as ~~padkhu~~ soil.

3. Erosion:

- Erosion means the ~~transportation~~ of the ~~particles~~ of the ~~land~~ from ~~one place~~ to ~~another~~ with help of ~~moving air or water~~. OR

- The ~~faster transportation~~ of the ~~particles~~ of ~~surface~~ land ~~to other land~~ with ~~natural forces~~ is called Soil Erosion or Erosion.

- If the soil is ~~eroded~~ then ~~Agricultural production~~ gets decreased.

- Therefore, it is ~~very much necessary~~ to ~~prevent~~ Soil Erosion.

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46 ~~sustainable development is the development which meets the needs of future g.~~

us. Sustainable development is the development which meets the need of a ^{Present} generation without compromising the ability of the future generation to meet their own need.

- sustainable development is developed because of extreme effect on nature of human development and man-created cover i.e., Environment.

- The Idea of sustainable development ^{studied} ↑ because of the present development and its effect on nature.

Strategy for sustainable development:

- The renewable resources like cultivable farm, water resources, etc. should be used in a way that their quality is maintained.

- Non-renewable resources like coal, petroleum, natural gas etc. should be used judiciously.

- Industrial location should be selected on a basis of lesser transportation cost. A Sincere attempt should

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be made to achieve ~~eco~~-friendly development.

- those resources which can be utilized in more than one way should be used for different purpose - for eg. ~~irrigation~~ Irrigation facility is used for many other purpose such as ~~producing electricity~~, flood control, transportation, etc.

- Control should be laid on unplanned disposal of wastages such as industrial waste, ~~poisonous~~ chemical, increasing slums, etc.

- stress should be laid on ~~use~~ use of ^{non-}conventional resources such as ~~solar and wind energy~~.

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Section-D

48. chemistry is a experimental science.

- This science is very useful for various minerals, plants, seeds for agriculture, for making of metal or to bring change in them.

- chemistry is also use for making medicines also.

- Acharya Nagarjuna, a learned Buddhist of Nalanda University is the Acharya in the field of chemistry. He wrote books like 'Rasaratnakar' and 'Arogyamajari' in chemistry.

- Nalanda University has its own school of chemistry and furnaces for study and research.

- The description of main rasa, upasa, various types poison, various salts and ashes of minerals are seen in chemistry.

- The copper statue of Buddha reflects skill and expertise of Ancient India in chemistry.

- The copper statue of Buddha found in Sultangai area of Bhagalpur district of Bihar is 7.5 feet high and weighs 1 tonne. the statue of Buddha at Nalanda is 18 feet high.

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- other example is Vijay stambha which located in Delhi, which is 24 feet heigh and weigh 7 tonne built by chandragupta II, inspite of Nature's fury, it is not yet corroded.

- this is the best example of Alchemical lore of India

49. Maharishi Charak, Maharishi shushrut and Vagbhata pioneered the Indian Medicine Science and surgery with their intense efforts, and reached the greatest height.

- Maharishi charak had written a Book named charak Samhita in which He mentioned over 2000 medicinal plants.

- Maharishi shushrut gives information about the instruments used in surgery. The instruments were so sharp that it would even split single vertical hair into two parts.

- The Study of 'Vagbhata Samhita' by Vagbhata is also very ~~use~~ useful.

- The Herbal Hindu Science of ancient India is enriched with huge collections of mineral and medicines from plants and animals.

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- They had even presented the process of making medicines, its classification and usage.
- They could classify, even joint the leg or displaced leg to its right position and extract things from body.
- They had also a knowledge of plastic surgery and joining of nose, ears, etc. They were expert ~~Gynaecologist~~ Gynaecologist and Paedetricians.
- The veterinary science also developed in our country. Many books are written related to diseases of horses and elephants.
- Among them Hasthi Ayurveda, Shalihotra and Ashwaghostra are well known.
- the Science/scholar writer of medicine ^{Vagbhata} made valuable contribution through his work - Ashtang Hriday in diagnosis.
- 51. - the Green Revolution took place in our country in decade of 1960. but before that there was acute shortage of food grains in our country.
- An agrarian country had to import the food grains. The country was struggling against such dependent condition.

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Good

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- The extraordinary increase in production because of improved seeds, increased use of fertilizers, widespread arrangement for electricity distribution, improved irrigation facilities is called Green Revolution.
- The main objective of Green Revolution is to increase production.
- Farmers are encouraged to use chemical fertilizers and insecticides more, this led to attain the target to increase agricultural production.
- There is record production of wheat and Paddy after green revolution.
- where there was acute shortage of food grain but now there is sufficient storage of it.
- once drought was the hazard of regular interval in India. but now its adverse effects are not seen due to Green Revolution.
- the condition of drought or scarcity of food grains is now faced conveniently.
- the self sufficiency in food grains is the landmark of historic achievement of Green revolution.

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52- - wheat is the Second most important crop of India.

- It is grown the total one third of the total arable land of India. It is a Substantial food of North-west India.

- India ranks Second after China in the Production of wheat.

- wheat is crop of Rabi category. It requires the rainfall of 75" and Hot-Humid climate.

- Less human labour is required in its cultivation due to mechanization.

- It is mostly grown in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh and they contribute about two-third in total Production.

- Due to canal water in Punjab, there is abundant Production wheat and hence it is known as "wheat Bowl of India".

- Besides it is also grown in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, etc.

- 'Bhatiya wheat' is produced in 'Bhat' region of Gujarat is very famous.

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- Besides it also grown in districts like Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Kheda, Junagadh, etc.

- Many items like Sev, Rotli, Shiro, Rotla, cake, bhajit, etc. is prepared out from the wheat.

- Wheat is most nutritious food grain and hence it is known as "King of Grains".

20)

Name Khush P. Bhanvadiya

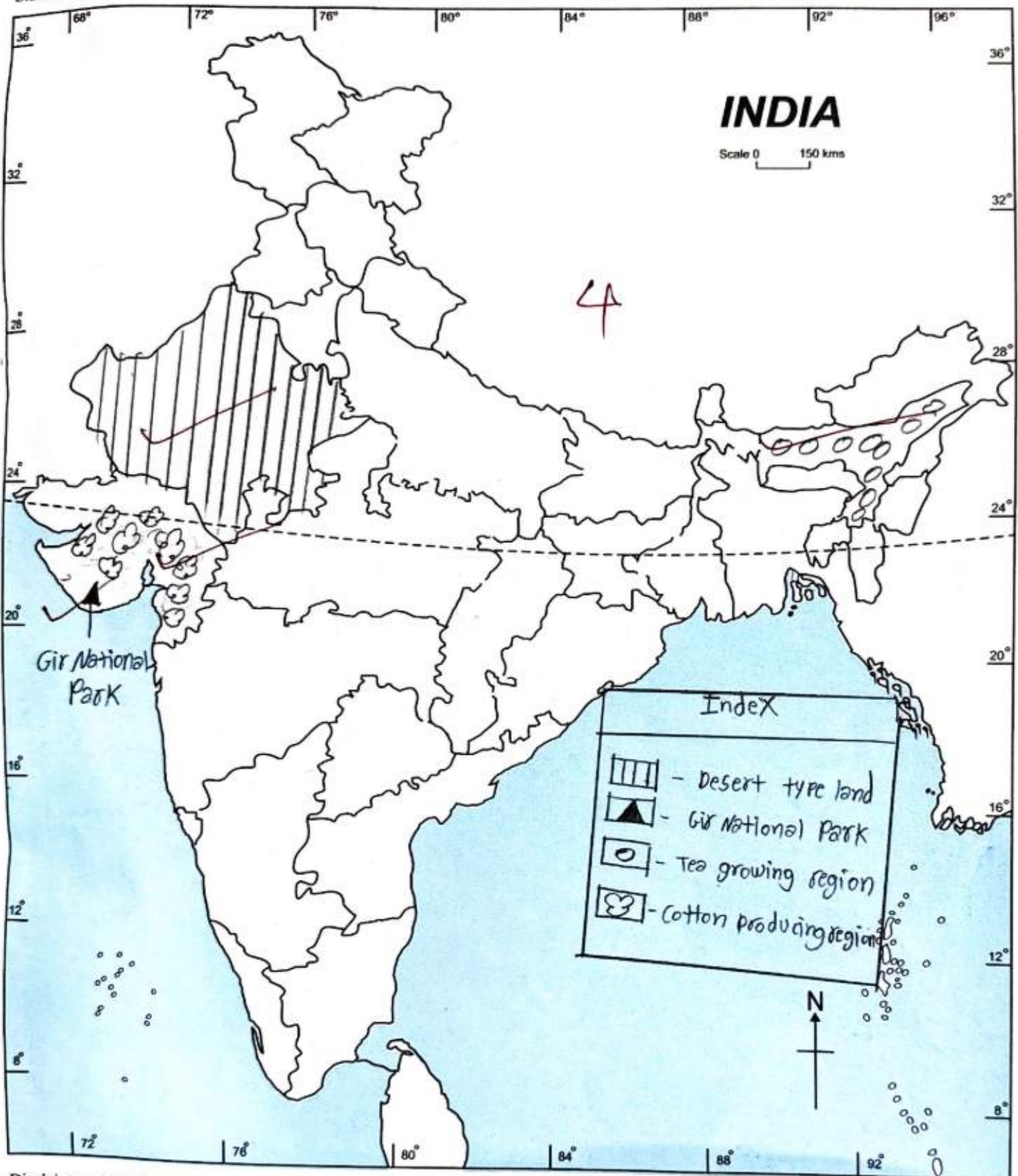
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