

INSTRUCTIONS:

- ⇒ All questions are compulsory.
- ⇒ The question paper consists of 39 questions divided into four section A, B, C and D.
- ⇒ Section A objective type questions (Q.1 to Q.16) carrying one mark each.
Section B contains short answer type questions (Q.17 to Q.26) carrying two marks each.
Section C contains short answer type questions (Q.27 to Q.34) carrying three marks each.
Section D contains long answer type questions (Q.35 to Q.39) carrying four marks each.
- ⇒ Use of calculators and cell-phones are not permitted in the Examination Hall.

SOLUTION
SECTION-A

Multiple Choice Questions:

(4 marks)

1. (3) 2002
2. (4) Capitation fee at the time of admission
3. (2) APCA
4. (1) Insight

True and False:

(3 marks)

5. False
6. True
7. True

Fill in the blanks:

(3 marks)

8. Border Road Organisation
9. Bhavnagar
10. Developing

Match the Column :

(3 marks)

11. (b)Madurai
12. (d) Pandit Sarangdev
13. (c) Pandit Narad

Answer in one or two lines:-

(3 marks)

14. Kaveri River
15. Punjab
16. Bell Metal

SECTION-B

Answer the following in short:

(2 marks each)

17. ⇒ The dravidians were the direct decendants of stone age civilization.
 - They are the creator of Mohen-jo-daro culture.
 - They gave the thought of mother as a ‘Goddess’ and father as a ‘God’
 - The tradition of worshipping with dhup, deep and arti are considered to be the gift of Dravidians.

OR

17. • The Aryans were more developed people than any other tribes.
 - They loved, prayed and worshipped the trees, rivers, mountains, the sun, wind and rain.

- They had composed hymns for prayers.
- Aryans were amalgamated through inter-tribe marriage.
- Some religious ceremonies were originated out of them.
- 18. • The word 'Kathakali' is related to Katha (Story).
- This style of dance is well-known in Kerala.
- The characters of this art wear beautiful attires and artistic crown.
- The subject matter of story is related to Mahabharata, Battle of Rama-Ravana etc.
- 19. • It is situated at Agra, Uttar Pradesh.
- It is made up of red stones.
- Shahjahan had spent the last days of his life in this fort.
- Bengali and Gujarati style of architecture is seen in Jahangir Mahal.
- 20. • The Christians missionaries of Portugal came to India to spread Christianity.
- They built many Big and small churches in Goa.
- The relics of St. Francis Xavier are Kept in a coffin in a Church in Goa.
- This body has not decayed even after so many years.
- 21. • We should always remember that the preservation of all heritage sites is not a matter of short term but it is a continuous process.
- One thing should always be kept in mind that the monument should be repaired in such a manner shape and condition.
- Repairing work should be done by experts.
- Pollution should be kept away from monuments.
- Precaution must be taken that the monument is not damaged by Chemicals used for cleaning or by heavy machinery.
- 22. • Tiger is our national animal. This project was started in 1971 to save tigers.
- Many reserves, protected areas and national parks were established under these projects.
- Today 44 areas are monitored under this project.
- Due to these efforts, numbers of tigers have crossed 2000.

OR

- 22. • Migratory birds travel to India in winter season for comfortable weather and food in winter.
- Favourable location is the Nalsarovar Bird Sanctuary.
- It is located in the west of Ahmedabad near Sanand village in Gujarat.
- 23. • Multipurpose project means to undertake well-planned reservoir construction work across the perennial rivers.
- It solves the problem of irrigation, flood, soil erosion, drinking water, inland navigation, Hydroelectricity etc.
- The projects are also used to create facilities like entertainment, wildlife preservation, marine life and development of fisheries.
- 24. • Lime stone is mainly used for making cement.
- It is also used for melting iron in chemical factories.
- It is also used in making of lime soda ash, soap, colour, paper and in sugar purification.

OR

- 24. • Manganese is found in igneous and sedimentary rocks.
- The main reserves of this ore are in Karnataka, Orissa, M.P., Maharashtra, Goa, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh etc.
- 25. • India is the 2nd largest producer of sugarcane in the world.
- India ranks 1st in the total production of sugar, jaggery and khandsari.
- 50% of sugar mills are located in Uttar Pradesh & Maharashtra.

OR

25. • The real growth of the industry began with the establishment of a plant at Sindri by FCI in 1951.
• After, green revolution demand for the same has increased.
• Fertilizer industries have been established due to easy availability of natural gas.
• Gujarat, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Kerala produce more than half of total fertilizer.
26. • Inspired by the Chinese Revolution under Mao's leadership some naxalite people started the insurgency movement.
• This movement originated in Naxalbari Village of West-Bengal.
• After 1967, it has spread in Orissa, Jharkhand, Kerala, Tripura, Chattisgarh etc.

SECTION-C**Answer the following questions in brief:****(3 marks each)**

27. • Town planning was a subject of expertise for the people of Indus valley civilization.
• The town was divided into 3 parts:
(i) Citadel
(ii) Upper part &
(iii) Lower part.
• Citadel was the residence of Royal family.
• Upper part of the town was the residence of Administrative officers and Nobles.
• Common people use to live in the lower part of town.
• Upperpart : House were of Double storeyed having 5 to 6 rooms.
• Lower part : House were of single storeyed having 2 to 3 rooms.

OR

27. • During the Gupta period architecture, sculpture, painting, dancing, music and carving flourished.
• Stone sculpture of Buddhism, Vaishnavism, Shaivism were perfectly developed.
• Iron pillar by Vikramaditya is the best example of contemporary development.
• Kings of Gupta dynasty constructed many viharas at Nalanda and Sarnath.
28. • Nalanda university was located near Badgaon village, patna district in Bihar.
• In 4th ce, Kumar pala built monastery.
• Great chinese traveller Heun-Tsang visited this university in 657 AD.
• There were 7 main halls built for giving lectures.
• It's library area was known as Dharmagunj.
• Special viharas were built for dwelling of students.
29. • Global Resource :- Resources which are physical or non-physical and are used for welfare of human-kind.
eg. • Resources of common ownership of all Nation.
• Non-renewable resources : The resources which cannot be regenerated for a longer period of time.
eg. • Fossil fuels.
• Generally Available resource:- It is the type of resource found in the most of the places in world.
eg. • Coal, Natural resource.
30. • This system for distribution of resources is completely opposite to market system.
• In this system there is absolute control of state over all things.
• Social welfare is at the centre of all economic activities, rather than profit.
• Due to controls and regulations, natural resources are not wasted.
• Basic and essential commodities are produced keeping in mind the social welfare.
• There is fear of Bureaucracy in this system.
• Lack of competition.
• Lack of research & development.

31. • Idea of sustainable development was conceived keeping in the effect of nature on Human habitation and around.
- It means that development should be done without destroying the needs of future generation.
 - As per Gandhiji :- “There is enough for everybody’s need but not for anybody’s greed”.
 - Resources should be used judiciously.
 - Wastage should be minimised.
 - Alternative resource should be used.
32. • While Purchasing a commodity the consumer should make right choice of variety of goods available.
- He should always ask the seller for original bill.
 - He should look for all information about the product including its price, date & place of manufacturing.
 - Consumer’s behaviour should be polite & gentle with seller.
 - It is the duty of the consumer to file a complaint against seller if he is conducting any mat practices.

OR

32. • If a consumer is cheated, exploited, is denied justice, then he himself tried to obtain justice.
- The consumer can write the details of the deficiency of the product or service on a plain sheet of paper attaching supporting documents, i.e cash-memo, warranty card, deposit receipt etc.
 - The consumer can himself plead the case in any consumer court.
 - The court collects all the expenses like, charges of the court and lawyer, damages and compensation from the trader or producer.
33. • Health is an important aspects of Human development.
- A healthy human can lead a creative & successful life according to his skill.
 - In India, health services have generally improved in last decade.
 - Universal immunisation, Polio programme, Vaccination related to Tuberculosis, DPT, OPV and MPV are given to all child.
 - Schemes like ‘Maa Amrutam Yojana’ and Ayushman Bharat aims to provide healthcare services at an affordable rate to poor people.
34. • Constitutional provisions for the welfare and development of miorities.
- Many constitutional provisions are made for minorities in our constitution
 - Article-17 – Restricts any form of Untouchability and similar practices.
 - Article-15 – Discrimination on any basis is banned by it, public places are open for all without any discrimination.
 - Artical-29(a) – provides minorities right to preserve their own culture and script.
 - Article-46 – of Directive principle states that the state can frame low regarding the minorities, if it feels that the minorities are underrepresented in government jobs.
 - Article-26 – allows state to permit to keep open religious institutes. Here, Hindu institutes includes Jain, Sikh, Buddhist and Parsi institute as well.
 - For equal representation of minorities in parliament Article 330, 332 and 334 were framed.

SECTION-D

Answer the following questions in detail:

(4 marks each)

35. • During the Gupta period, the great scholar Aryabhata contributed much to the field of Mathematics.
- He is acknowledged as the “Father of Mathematics”.

- Aryabhata's, 'Aryabhatiyam' contains the information about zero, decimal system, subtraction sign and unknown numbers in Algebra.
- The method of Trirashi was found and made perfect.
- The method of solving single square equation was discovered.
- Value of π (Pi) was calculated as 3.14.
- Method of division, Multiplication, integer and non-integer were discovered.
- Bhaskaracharya has written 'Lilawati Ganit' as well as other books on Arithmetic, Astrology and Algebra too.

OR

35. • India has made significant progress in the field of chemistry.
- He started the use of Mercury ash to cure skin disease.
 - Nalanda university had its own school of chemistry and furnace for the study and research.
- eg. • The copper statue of Buddha at Sultangunj in Bhagalpur district of Bihar is 7.5 feet high and weighs one tonne.
- The statue of Buddha at Nalanda is 18 feet high.
 - An exquisite example is the 24 feet high, Iron Pillar Built by Chandra Gupta II at Delhi.
36. • The Government of India has implemented the policy of globalization in the agriculture sector.
- The government has liberalized the import and export trade of agricultural products.
 - The aim of globalization is to integrate our economy with world's economy.
 - The patent of high quality agricultural products must be registered in the name of our country.
 - Chilli and Sesamum of Gujarat are available in china market and different fruits of the world are available in the Indian market.
 - Supplementary income can be obtained by carrying on animal husbandry along with farming.
37. • MGNREGA is known as Mahatma Gandhi national rural employment guarantee act.
- This act was passed in 2005 under right to work act.
 - It aims to provide employment to rural and urban poor.
 - It provides employment for 100 days.
 - It also works for the upliftment of infrastructure in rural and urban areas.
 - If Government fails to provide employment, than compensation has to be paid.
 - It's included in Poverty Alleviation programme.
 - So far, It has been implemented in more than 625 districts of India.
38. • Every child has a right to protect himself against any physical or mental torture, exploitation and violence.
- Every child has a right to conserve its culture and live among its religious community.
 - Birth –right to live without any discrimination of sex, colour, gender, language, creed or nationality.
 - Every child has a right to education for development of his personality.
 - Every child has a right to express itself in its own way.
 - Every child has a right to healthy life.
 - 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.
 - Every child has a right to obtain social security and proper standard of living for its physical, moral mental and social development.