

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :**

- ▶▶ ALL QUESTIONS ARE COMPULSORY.
- ▶▶ THERE ARE FOUR SECTIONS AND TOTAL 39 QUESTIONS IN THIS PAPER.
- ▶▶ SECTION A CONTAINS OBJECTIVE 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 BRIEF 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.

**SECTION-A**

Answer the following objective question as required.

(1 × 16 = 16 marks)

Match the following.

Ans. (1 – b) (2 – a) (3 – c)

State whether the following statements are True or False

4. True
5. False
6. False

Answer the following questions in short.

7. Kadna-Vanakbori
8. Grand Anicut Canal
9. Bauxite

Fill in the blanks

10. Pavan Hans
11. Central Government
12. 2009

- Choose the correct options from the those given below and answer the questions.
- 13. (4) 1981
- 14. (3) CAC
- 15. (3) Chiranjivi Yojna
- 16. (3) Children

**SECTION-B**

Answer the following question in short.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

17. The characteristics of Mongoloids are yellow complexion, flat face, chubby cheeks, almond shaped eyes etc. Having yellow complexion.

They came to India from North-East China via Tibet and settled down at north Assam, West Bengal, Sikkim, Bhutan and they gradually Indianized themselves. Mongoloid were known as "Kirat".

**OR**

Rivers are called Lokmata because Indian culture has flourished on the river bank of the Indus and the Ravi. The rivers like the Ganga, the Yamuna, the Saraswati, the Indus, the Narmada, the Godavari and the Krishna etc. have profoundly influenced the people of India.

Rivers are the source for drinking water, household use, irrigation, floor-plastering as well as making utensils from clay etc.

18. Skin of dead animals was used for various purposes in ancient India. After the death of animal its skin was processed in a traditional manner.

Leather was used for making 'Masak' (a leather bag for fetching water) and kos, drum, dholak, tabla (musical instruments) and the bellows used by blacksmiths and various types of footwear, leather belts to tie animals etc. Leather was also used to prepare shield which was used during wars.

Leather industry had a Prominent place in ancient India. Well-knitted Mojadi of Rajasthan, shoes, leather knitted purses, belts and other things made out of the leather for horse and camel like saaj, palan, lagaam and whip were very much in use.

19. 'Fort of Agra' is in the Agra city of Uttar Pradesh. It is made up of red stones.

It was built by Akbar in 1565 AD. We can see the reflection of Hindu and Iranian style of art in it. The fort has 70 feet tall wall with 11.5 mile circumference.

Red stone are skill-fully embedded on the wall in such a way that no crack can be seen on the wall. Shahjahan had spent the last days of his life in this fort.

**OR**

Mahabalipuram is located 60 kms away from Chennai and is named after the king, Nrusinhvarman I, who was popularly known as 'Mahamalla'. He belonged to Pallava dynasty.

This place is also known as the 'City of Seven Pagoda'.

At present, there are only five rock-cut temples. Two rock-cut temples have submerged in the sea. These chariot shaped temples have been named after the Pandavas.

20. According to the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1876, if any citizen suddenly finds any ancient artistic and antique article from a house, field, well, lake, etc. while digging then he has to immediately notify to the officer of archaeological department. With this small effort they can preserve valuable things which could have been lost due to the carelessness. Government has tried to obtain information regarding personal or private museums consisting expensive artistic pieces under the act of 1972.

Systematically archived documents corresponding to each state provides better guidance to the historians and researchers. Museums performs important task of preserving valuable things carefully. The best examples of the museums are given below:

21. It is necessary to change our attitude and perception towards the forests. It as a source of unlimited income, which is a mistake. It must be preserved. Only then the natural habitats for wild life can be saved.

Maintain the balance of number between the herbivores and the carnivores in the forests. For this, steps like maintaining the water sources in the forests and restriction on grazing of domestic animals should be taken.

There should be strict laws to ban hunting. Those laws should be implemented very harshly. Heavy punishment should be inflicted for illegal mining in forest area and a fine should be imposed.

22. Human activities are permitted within certain limit. Domesticated animals can be allowed to graze after due permission from the authorities.

Wildlife sanctuary is established for the protection of some species. The sanctuary can be established by the Government after certain process. Perriyar, Chandraprabha, Eturnagaram etc. are famous sanctuaries.

**OR**

Due to the human interference in grasslands and in watershed area of the forests, the natural habitat of the wild animals is put in danger.

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. Forestlands are being encroached for grass, fuel or for grazing. The forest fire engulfs many species. When the forest fire occurs at the time of rearing the young ones of the birds or hatching the eggs, it creates a negative impact on the number of wild animals.

Due to the loss of their natural habitats many animals without any abode come into conflict with man and sometimes even lose their lives. Hunting to procure bio-medicinc or things which make perfume also bring the species on the verge of extinction.

23. Industries are divided on the basis of human labour, ownership and the sources of raw material. On the basis of human labour, the industries can be divided as "small scale" and "large scale" industries. Those industries where more employment is available is known as large scale industry, e.g. cotton textile industry. When an industry is under the direction of an individual's ownership and the number of labourers is also less, it is called small scale industry, e.g. sugar (khandasari) industry.

Besides these, industries can be classified as private, public, collaborative and cooperative groups. So industries can be classified in many ways. On the basis of the source of the raw material, the industries can be classified into agro based industries and mineral based industries.

24. Due to the human interference in grasslands and 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. Hunting to procure bio-medicines or things which make perfume also bring the species on the verge of extinction.

**OR**

The remedies for preservation of the minerals are use of proper technology : If a proper technology is used to obtain the minerals, the wastage of minerals can be reduced.

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.

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.

25. Cotton textile industry has an important place in the industrial economy of India. This industry provides employment to about 3.5 crore people.

Textile Industry is the industry which provides maximum employment in the country. India holds second rank after China in the export of cotton textiles. It is the main industry from production and employment points of view.

First cotton mill was established in Mumbai. Thereafter, Shahpur Mills and Calico mills were established in Ahmedabad in Gujarat.

There are more mills in Mumbai in Maharashtra, hence it is also called as Cottonopolis of India. The industry is also established at Pune, Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Jalgaon cities. In Gujarat, Ahmedabad is called as "Manchester of the East" or "Denim city of India".

OR

The existence of nations depends only on the development of industries. Economic development without the industrial progress will be impossible. Those countries which have developed more industrially have strengthened their economy equally.

Countries like United States of America, Russia, Japan, South Korea are prosperous and developed nations on the basis of their industrial development. Those countries, where industries are either not developed or are less developed, are not capable to harness the natural resources as industrial raw material.

They have to sell their natural resources at a cheaper price and purchase the things made of the same raw material from foreigners at a higher price. Manufacturing industries contribute about 29% of the national production of India.

26. The line between terrorism and rebellion is very thin.

Rebellion	Terrorism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Rebellion is a national problem.</li> <li>● It is spread on the regional level against own government.</li> <li>● It is carried out with the help of local people.</li> <li>● Development of state is suffering from problem of rebellion is hindered.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● It is a global problem</li> <li>● It is either against own country or at against other countries. It is spread at the international level.</li> <li>● They may or may not get local support.</li> <li>● Development of countries suffering from terrorism is hindered.</li> </ul>

Thus, rebellion originates from local dissatisfaction and there is no such restriction on terrorism. Today India is fighting against internal rebellion and terrorism.

### SECTION-C

Answer the following question in brief.

(3 × 8 = 24 marks)

27. Caves at Junagadh : There are three groups of caves in Junagadh.

Group of Bavapyara caves : This cave is situated near Bavapyara math. They are in three layers intersecting each other at right angles. There are total 16 caves, out of them four are in first line, seven in second line and five in third line. They are double storyed. On seeing their remain say one can that they might have been carved during the end of second century and the beginning of fourth century.

Caves of Khapra and Kediya : Caves of Kund : On seeing the remains, it can be said that they were floored caves. It might have been carved in the third century. There are twenty pillars and they are in ruins now.

Khambhalida Cave : It is discovered in 1959 A. D. They are situated at Khambhalida near Gondal. 70 km. from Rajkot. Three of them are remarkable. Chaitya Gruh with stupa is situated in the middle cave. Figures of Bodhi sattvas and statues of devotees are standing on both the side of entrance path supported by trees. And they are of second or third century.

Talaja Cave : Mountain of Talaja is situated near the mouth of Setrunji river in Cave architecture of Buddhist religion belongs to the third century A.D.

**OR**

It is situated near the Bay of Bengal at Puri district In Odisha. It was constructed in 13th century during the reign of king Narsinh Varman-1, who belonged to the Garg Dynasty.

This chariot temple drawn by seven horses took the form of chariot of Sun god. It has 12 massive wheel, providing beauty to the pedatal of temple. These wheels reflect twelve months and each wheel has eight spokes which show eight prahars of the day.

This temple has been built by black stones. Hence, it is called as "black pagoda" Odisha.

It reflects the sculpture and civilization of 13th century Odisha.

28. During the beginning of Medieval age in North India the language of literature was Sanskrit. So the great works were composed during this period were in Sanskrit.

Two great works were written in Kashmir, first was Somdeva's 'Kathasaritsagar' and second was Kalhana's 'Rajtarangini'. There are first historical books of India.

The 'Geetgovind' by Jaydeva, which is one of the finest poems in Sanskrit literature. As we have said before, this was the period when the Apabhramas languages had started developing into modern Indian languages.

29. This type of soil is spread over about 43% of the total area of India.

This soil is found in the northern plain from the Brahmaputra valley in the east upto Satluj in the west and in the delta regions of Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri rivers.

The formation of alluvial soil is due to the alluvial deposition by the rivers. There is more proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and limestone in this soil and there is less proportion of nitrogen and humus.

If pulses are grown in this soil, the nitrogen content can be stabilised. Crops like wheat, paddy, sugarcane, jute, cotton, maize, oil seeds etc. can be grown in this soil.

30. (1) Less per capita Income : National income of developing countries is less, while population growth rate is high. So, per capita income remains low. Because of less per capita income, living standard of people is low.

(2) Population growth : Population growth rate is high in developing nations. Rate of population growth is 2 % or more in these nations.

(3) Dependence on agriculture : Main occupation of the people of developing countries is agriculture. More than 60% of the population is dependent on agriculture for employment. Contribution of agriculture in national income of these nations is about 26 %.

(4) Unequal distribution of income: Unequal distribution of income and factors of production is seen in developing countries. This inequality is seen in cities as well as villages. 20 % rich people of the country share 40 % of national income and the poorest 20 % people share 10 % of the national income.

(5) Unemployment: Unemployment may be counted as an important feature of developing countries. In these countries ratio of unemployment is more than 3% of total labour.

(6) Poverty : Poverty is also a feature of developing economy. People who are not able to satisfy their primary necessities like food, clothing, shelter, education and health are called poor.

**31.** Government gradually reduces the restrictions and controls imposed on private sector and encourages economic development. This is known as economic liberalization.

(1) As a result of liberalization, private sector has got an opportunity to make unconstrained development which led to increase in production.

(2) Because of accepting policy of liberalization, 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 increase in reserve of foreign exchange.

(4) Internal infrastructural facilities increased due to liberalization.

**OR**

Privatization means the process in which ownership and management of industrial units, under state control is handed over or transferred to the private sector is called Privatization.

Benefits of Privatization : (1) There is increase in number of production units in industrial sector.

(2) Production has been increased in capital intensive and consumable commodities due to privatization.

(3) Working capacity of public sector has improved due to privatization of public sector enterprise.

Limitations of Privatization : (1) Economic power has centralized as a result of privatization. Because of which evil of monopoly has increased.

(2) Cottage industries have not developed properly due to privatization. Only large industries have been benefitted.

(3) Prices have not remained under control due to privatization this has led to problem of price rise.

**32.** Mainly two factors are responsible for price rise : (a) due to lack of instantaneous increase in production and supply of commodities and services in economy, (b) due to sharp increase in total demand of country as compared to supply, continuous price rise is seen. Following reasons are responsible for it :

(1) Increase in Monetary Supply : Supply of money in economy increases in three ways (i) by filling deficit replacement i.e. by generating new money (ii) increase in circulation of money i.e. increase in transaction of money in market (iii) to decrease rate of interest on debt.

(2) Population Growth : Population increases at a rate of 1.9% in India. Total population of India was 121 crore in 2011. Because of speedy increase in population of country in 2001 an imbalanced condition in demand and supply was created which led to shortage of supply leading to price rise.

(3) Increase in export : Because of increase in demand of Indian goods in foreign market, government has encouraged increase in export as a result of which availability of commodities decreases in local or internal market. So scarcity is observed. Shortage of supply against demand leads to price rise.

33. On comparing 1st live nations of Human Development Report, it is evident that, in India, still a lot of work needs to be done in order to achieve all the parameters, health, education and income (per capita income) and National income. Human development is not related with materialistic resources but with live human resources.

Challenges which come in the way of progress of human development according to Human Development Index and which are specially focused are (1) Health (2) Sex Ratio (3) Women Hmpowerment.

**OR**

For women security, 181 Abhayam Women Helpline has been started in Gujarat for helping women suffering from various types of violence. They may also even get guidance for their progress, just by making a call.

Women court have been set up so that poor women get justice easily and women welfare centers have been set up to solve social, legal and employment related problems of women. Government has become vigilant to provide protection to women against physical, mental and sexual exploitation.

By passing a law in the Parliament, working women have been given protection against sexual harrasment in government office, private, business or as maid.

34. Women are the center of whole development process. In any of the developing country, economic empowerment is the main aspect of women empowerment. Economic freedom is essential for women empowerment. If a woman is educated she would educate a house, a society and ultimately entire nation. Our country has started taking steps in this direction.

From time to time they have served at the post of Prime Minister, President and as chief minister of different states. Women are engaged in jobs like taxi driver to pilot. We have been watching women working as social worker, literateur, journalist, sports person, educator and actor on T.V. and News channels.



Women employment is expanding from working as a labourer to work in business and commerce, communication and many other jobs because of increasing education, training and skilled programmers. Still there is a lot of scope for development. So for extending it, we have to make a lot of efforts.

**SECTION-D**

**Answer the following question in brief.**

**(4 × 5 = 20 marks)**

- 35.** India attained an unprecedented achievement in the field of medicine and surgery. Since ancient period Maharshi Charak, Maharshi Sushrut and Vagbhatta pioneered the Indian medicine science and surgery through their intense researches and reached to the greatest height.

Maharshi Charak has written a book 'Charak Samhita' in which he has mentioned over 2000 medicinal herbs.

Maharshi Shushrut has mentioned instruments used in-surgery. The instruments were so sharp that they would split a single vertical hair in two divisions. Vagbhatta has written a book "Vagbhatta Samhita", is also a very important work. Study of Charak Samhita, Shushrut Samhita and Vagbhatta Samhita is very useful for every doctor.

Hindu herbal science of ancient time is enriched with huge collection of minerals and medicines from plants and animals. They could even stop blood circulation with bowl-shaped bandage.

**OR**

Acharya Nagarjuna, a learned Buddhist of Nalanda university advocated the use of allopathy along with herbal medicines.

It is believed that the use of mercury ash as a medicine was introduced by him. In the 7th century, iron and arsenic were also used as medicine. Nalanda University had its own school of chemistry and furnace for the study and research.

The copper statues of Buddha reflect an expertise and skill in the field of Chemistry. The copper statue Buddha at Sultanjung 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. In spite of nature's fury over centuries, the pillar has not corroded.

- 36.** Groundnut, til, soyabean, castor, mustard, sun flower etc. are considered to be oil seeds.

Groundnut: Black, and a mixture of loamy and sandy soil, land which would not retain water, 20° to 25° C temperature and 50-70 cm rainfall are the favourable conditions.

Groundnut is sown as kharif crop and wherever there is irrigation facility, it can be sown during summer also. Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra are major producers of groundnut. Groundnut oil is used more in Gujarat as edible oil.

Sesam/Til: In North India, it is a rain-based kharif crop. In South India, it is sown as rabi crop and occasionally as zaid crop also.

- Almost all the states grow til. Among all oil seeds til has more content of oil. In almost all parts of the world, it is used as an edible oil. Major producers of til are Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh states. Gujarat ranks first in India in terms of til production and the area sown.

Mustard : This is a rabi crop and is an important crop of North India. Mustard seed and its oil are used for medicine and also as edible oil.

Coconut: Coconut is a plantation crop of hot and humid coastal climate and saline land. In India, the coconut plantations are found in Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andaman-Nicobar etc. In Gujarat, coconut is grown in coastal regions.

Castor oil: Castor is also known as Divela locally. It is both kharif as well as rabi crop. With 64%, India is the largest producer of castor in the world. China and Brazil come next respectively. About 80% of its production comes from Gujarat.

**OR**

One who is adult, whose age is 15-60 years, who is ready to work at the prevalent market rate of wages, has energy and qualification to work, who is in search of work but is not getting work, such a person is said to be unemployed.

(1) Seasonal unemployment: Due to lack of irrigation facilities, irregularity in rainfall and lack of alternative employment farmers have to remain unemployed for 3 to 5 months in India. This is called seasonal unemployment.

(2) Frictional Unemployment: When new technology is introduced in place of old technology, labours remain unemployed for some time. This is called frictional unemployment.

(3) Structural Unemployment: Indian economy is backward and orthodox. Social backwardness, traditional orthodoxy, customs, illiteracy and lack of structural facilities are responsible for structural unemployment.

(4) Disguised Unemployment: Sometimes more than required number of workers are involved in an occupation. Even if a few labourers are removed from work, no decrease is recorded in total production. So these extra labourers are said to be unemployed in disguised way.

(5) Industrial Unemployment: In the industrial field if anyone has to remain unemployed for short term or long term due to changes taking place in industrial sector, such a situation is called industrial unemployment.

(6) Educated Unemployment: If a person has obtained at least secondary education or degree and is unemployed he is called educated unemployed.

37. (i) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna : Under National Agriculture Plan : there should be increase in agriculture growth rate and sectors related to it, improvement in irrigation facilities. Irrigation facility should reach every part of agricultural land, drip irrigation system should be used, along with construction of small, big, medium sized check dams to combat water problem.
- (ii) Prime-minister Farm Safety Insurance Plan : By improving farm safety insurance plan, farmers are to be helped at the time of natural calamity by providing them economic support. Government started giving bonus at the purchase of cotton and concession at loss/damage of crops. Kshtimukt Krushi bhav panch has been set up to stabilize the prices.
- (iii) National Drinking Water Programme : Programmes like providing water to every field, improving existing canal network, stop soil erosion, new tubewells for tribals, prevention of salinity have been implemented.
- (iv) E-Nam Scheme : Under this programme agriculture market has been set up for the farmers in which farmers may get their products listed, online trader may bid from any place.
- (v) 'From Gramoday to Bharat Uday': Through such programmes farmer oriented plans have been made to prevent loss faced by the farmers due to wild animals damaging the crops by providing them economic help

**OR**

When change of labours is there among nations of the world, it is called world labour market. When labourers migrate from one country to another for employment, business, training or higher education it is called movement of labour at international level.

Walkout of brain power for educational knowledge, higher technical knowledge and skill development, in search of more income, more facility, better job is brain drain or migration at the international level. Because of increasing social status recently, country-wise mobility of labour become popular in a noteworthy manner.

Migration to other countries or due to permanent settlement of intelligent and talented people, who have spent lot of money on them facing a great flaw of personalities having talent and intelligence, technical knowledge and scientific altitude.

Many countries are appointing such people who have special qualification and skill as trained expert labours and experts. They adopt attractive lactic and practices with high perks. Industrial firms send their employees to foreign countries to obtain required qualification, knowledge and skill so that they many survive the competition.

38. Right to Information Act, 2005 : On 15th June, 2005 Central Government had enacted Right to Information Act. On 5th October 2005, according to the above legislative provisions, Gujarat government has implemented the rules regarding Gujarat Right to Information Act, 2005.

The base of this legislative has been to acquire transparent, clean, simple and quick administrative operations and to seek public co-operation in it.

To use this right, applicant has to pay fixed fee (presently Rs. 20) in cash or postal order or pay order or non-judicial stamp along with application format, in order to get information. Person from the family included in the BPL list doesn't have to pay any fee or charge for copy.

There is no need to mention why information has been asked for. Concerned Assistant Public Information Officer (APIO) gives a copy of receipt of the received application, to the applicant after putting serial number (ID number) in the application.

APIO will give direction within 30 days of accepting application for acquiring information. If any copy is demanded by the applicant, then it could be obtained by paying fixed fee or charge decided according to the legislative AIPO may refuse to give information as per legislative.

39.

