
Part A

Choose the correct option from those given below each question and write the answer. (50)

01. The word 'Lokmata' is used for _____
(c) *Rivers*
02. Which of the following is the work of Kalidas?
(c) *Meghdoot*
03. What is another word used for architecture in Sanskrit language?
(a) *Vastu*
04. _____ is the most ancient book of Indian literature.
(a) *Rigveda*
05. Which sculpture has international significance from the art point of view?
(b) *Nataraja*
06. The resource available at one or two places in the world _____
(c) *Solitary*
07. Which wildlife has extinct from Gujarat?
(c) *Tiger*
08. Which of the following farming types has the lowest per hectare production?
(b) *Jhoom*
09. Which is the main source of surface water?
(a) *Rainfall*
10. Economically, India is which type of country?
(c) *Developing*
11. Where is headquarter of the World Trade Organisation?
(b) *Geneva*
12. Which state in India has highest rate of poverty?
(c) *Chhattisgarh*
13. Which language does not belong to Dravid language group?
(a) *Hindi*
14. Which veda is associated with music?
(b) *Samveda*
15. What was built in Lothal to facilitate the ships?
(c) *Dockyard*
16. In which language is Buddhist literature written?
(a) *Pali*
17. Maharshi Shushrut : _____
(a) *Shushrut Samhita*
18. Which of the other name of Padkhau soil?
(b) *Laterite*
19. Forests over which the local self government institutions have control _____
(c) *Collective*
20. In which of the following farming types, the chemical fertilizers and insecticides are not used?
(a) *Organic*
21. Which agricultural crops need more water?
(c) *Jute - Sugarcane*

22. Which system is called Free Economy?
(b) *Market*
23. When was the 'Earth Conference' organised to bring awareness about environment?
(a) *1972*
24. What was the rate of poverty in India in 2011-12?
(b) *26.93*
25. To protect the _____ reserves are created and even laws for protection of their life are made.
(a) *Wild Life*
26. 'Chaado' dance means _____ dance
(a) *Tribal*
27. In which language are stone inscriptions engraved?
(b) *Brahmi*
28. Which is the oldest language of Dravidians?
(a) *Tamil*
29. In ancient India the tradition of making _____ developed in the 10th and the 11th century.
(d) *Metallic Sculpture*
30. The soil of India is classified into _____ types by Indian Council for Agricultural Research.
(b) *Eight*
31. How many species of animals and birds are there in the world?
(d) *15 lakh*
32. Which state produces maximum groundnut?
(c) *Gujarat*
33. River Chambal : _____ Valley
(d) *Chambal*
34. Cattle rearing is included in which sector of Economy?
(b) *Primary*
35. When is the World Environment Day being celebrated?
(c) *5 June*
36. In which state the rate of unemployment is highest?
(c) *Kerala*
37. Miradatar Fair : _____
(c) *Unava*
38. With which region Kathak dance is associated?
(b) *North India*
39. _____ Kings developed Dravid style of architecture up to the great height.
(a) *Chola*
40. One is not included in 'Moksha marg'.
(a) *Moksha marg*
41. It is believed that Buddhist Acharya _____ has initiated the use of mercury ash as medicine.
(a) *Nagarjun*
42. Oxygen and Nitrogen : _____ resource
(a) *Universal*
43. One is not included in private forest that is mostly seen in India.
(c) *Telengana*
44. In the production of which of the following condiments is Gujarat first?
(a) *Isabgul*
45. In 1982, in which state Eastern Yamuna Canal was built?
(c) *Uttar Pradesh*

46. In which nations does the dual form of economy prevail in urban and rural area?
(c) *Developed*
47. When did globalisation begin in India?
(b) *1991*
48. What level of annual growth rate can solve the problem of unemployment?
(c) *10 %*
49. Which tribes' characteristics are seen in Kol and Munda of India and Khasi of Assam?
(c) *Australoid*
50. Vallabhi was the centre of _____ cult of Buddhist religion.
(b) *Hinayana*

Part B

(1) Answer the following questions as required. (2 marks each) (10)

1. On what basis, can it be said that we are descendants of nature?

The examples of our close relation with nature are stories of 'Panch Tantra' and 'Jataka Tales' of Buddhist religion. Our classical and folk music and several ragas are based on 'Prahara' (Period of a day). Similarly, Ayurveda, Unani and Nature Cure are also totally based on nature.

2. What is the process followed in spinning?

The art of making long threads using small pieces of cotton from cotton balls (swab) and joining them together is called art of spinning.

Or

What is sculpture?

The art of shaping figures or design with facial expression in round or in relief professionally performed by a sculptor with the help of chisel and hammer is known as sculpture.

3. Which philosophical principles have been explained in Shrimad Bhagwad Gita?

The Bhagwad Gita, a part of Mahabharata, expounds the deep philosophical principles. It conveys the message of achieving 'Moksha' or salvation through 'Gyana', 'Karma' and 'Bhakti'.

4. Into how many sections is astrology divided?

Varahmihir was the great astrologer and astronomer who divided astrology into 3 sections - Tantra, Hora and Samhita.

5. State the remedies to prevent soil erosion.

Measures to prevent soil erosion

- Control the grazing activity on the land.
- Plantation should be carried out in contour method in sloppy 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.

(2) Answer the following questions as required. (2 marks each) (10)

National Park :

- Compared to the sanctuary, this is more protected zone.
- More than one ecosystem included here.
- There is a complete ban on animal grazing.
- It is not centred around one species as it is in a sanctuary.
- It is established through the coordination of State and Central Government.
- Kaziranga, Corbett, Velavadar, Marine National Park, Gir, Dachigam etc. are important National Parks.

6. What is National Park?

7. Name the institutions working on agricultural research at national level.

Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR) and Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) are active at national level.

8. Agriculture in South India is done through ponds. Why?

Canal irrigation is practiced in the vast plains of Satluj, Ganga and Yamuna and also in the delta regions of Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri rivers in the Eastern plains. Wells and tube wells are very common in alluvial plains. Irrigation by ponds is practiced more in the eastern and southern states.

9. What do you mean by alternative use of resources?

When any tool of production may be utilized in more than one way, it means that the tool has multiple usage. So, it may be said that this usage is alternative. For example, if wheat is sown in a land bajra, maize, groundnut or any other yield can not be cultivated. Other usage of the land has to be stopped.

Or

Explain the concept of sustainable development.

According to the definition of sustainable development “Sustainable development is the development which meets the needs of present generation without compromising with the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

10. Write about ‘Maa Annapurna Scheme’

Under this programme absolute poor families and people living below poverty line in cities and villages are given 35 Kg food grains per family every month by Gujarat Government which is provided free of cost and the poor people of middle class are given 5 Kg food grains at low rate. In which wheat is given at the cost of Rs.2 per kg, rice Rs.3 per kg, at fair price shops

(3) Answer the following questions as required.

(3 marks each)

(15)

11. Write about ‘Australoid’

Australoid (Nishad people) : People of this tribe came from South East Asia. Their physical features were : black skin with broad head, flat nose, short in height etc. The ‘Aryan’ who came later on to India call them ‘Nishad’. The origins of the tribes like ‘Kol’ and ‘Munda’, Khasi, tribes of Assam, the tribes of Nicobar and Myanmar have similarities to the Australoids. Their contribution in the development of Indian culture and civilisation is immense. They made clay utensils, wore cotton cloth and knew many other skills. They had great religious beliefs too.

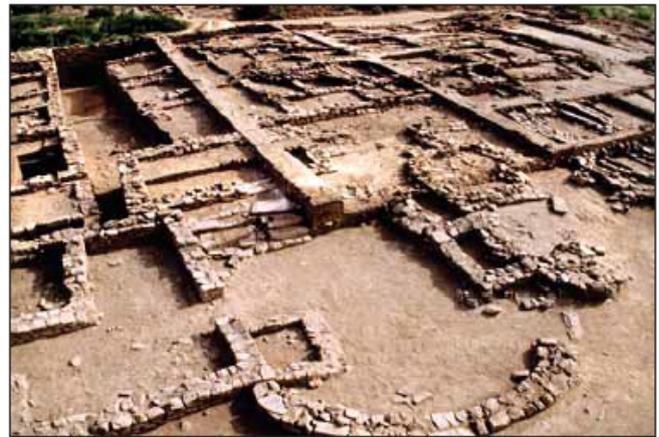
12. Give information about Garba and Garbi.

The word Garba is derived from the word 'Garbh deep'. Earthen lamp is placed in a holed earthen pot Dancers keep it on their head and move around in circle Garbas are performed during navratri festival (In Hindu month - Aso Sud Ekam to Aso Sud Navmi or somewhere upto Dasam or on Sharad Poonam) in all part of Gujarat. Gujarati people perform and sing garba to worship and pray Adhya Shakti (Goddess of power) mother Jagdamba. Generally, it is performed in the open ground encircling to the Mandvi' kept in the centre of the ground along with the strokes of hands and beats of drums.

Gujarati poetry known as Garba and Garbi are chiefly associated with Krishna Bhakti. Gujarati poet Dayaram wrote poems in Gujarati which masde ladies sing the colourful and emotional garbi of Lord krishna's love.

13. Write about 'Dholaveera'

A huge and systematic ancient town, contemporary to Harappan civilization has been found 2 km away from Dholaveera village at Khadirbet, in vast desert of Bhachau taluka which is about 140 km. away from Bhuj. Archaeological department of Gujarat surveyed this heap of ruins. After this officers of Archaeological survey of India had undertaken the research work in 1990 A. D. Special task of excavation was carried out under the guidance of Ravindra singh Bisht.



Remains at Dholaveera, palaces and main walls of town were painted with white colour. Such fortified walls encircling town suggest strong security. This wall is made up of clay, stone and

bricks. potable water was available here as well as a proper system of water purification was set up here which is not made available to all even in modern age.

Or

Give information about 'Vallabhi Vidhyapeeth'

This university of Gujarat was a very famous centre of education in 7th century. There was a significant contribution of contemporary ruler of Vansh Dynasty and its people to make Vallabhi a well renowned and a huge centre of education. (Vidhyadham) Vallabhi was the centre of Hinayana cult of Buddhist religion. In the middle of seventh century Buddhist scholars like Sthirmati & Gunmati were the leading principals of Vallabhi. The students from the distant areas of Ganga-Yamuna used to come here for higher studies Chinese traveller It sing noted that vallabhi completed with the famous education centre Nalanda which was located at eastern part of India.

Vallabhi was a capital and an international port (from 480 AD to 775 AD). The ruler of vallabhi belonged to Maitrak Dynasty and he patronized education and university as well. It is also notable that royal people of Maitrak Dynasty were not Buddhist. However, they were helping the institution

In 775 AD, Arabians attacked, Maitraks were defeated and university was closed down. The name of famous scholars were written on the gate. Scholars by showing their erudition were getting higher rights in Rajsabha.

14. Explain : Aryabbhatta is considered as father of Mathematics.

Aryabhatta had mentioned the value of π (Pie) is $\frac{22}{7}$ (3.14) in his book "Aryabhattiyam" he also propounded that π (pie) is constant to show the ratio of circumference and diameter of circle..

Multiplication, addition, subtraction, square-root, cube-root etc, 'Ashtang' method introduced by Aryabhatta in his work hence Aryabhatta is known as the 'father of Mathematics'. Moreover he had written many other books like 'Dash Gitika' and 'Aryabhattiyam'. He has described main principles of Astronomy in short in his book named "Aryasiddhanta". He found the solution of fundamentals of methematics, i.e Arithmetic and Geometry.

15. Remedies for Soil Conservation.

- The roots of the trees in forest cover hold up the soil particles.
- Plant trees in the rivers gorges and on mountain slopes.
- A series of trees should be grown near a desert region to prevent the winds with more velocity. It will stop the advancing desert.
- The river floods should be controlled by diverting their flow in other rivers or in dry river beds.
- The unrestricted pasturing loosens the soil layer on the mountains, it should be prevented.
- Methods like horizontal cultivation, terraced farms etc. should be implemented.
- Humus contents should be added to the soil which has lost its fertility.

(4) **Answer the following questions as required.**

(5 marks each)

(15)

16. State the remedies for Forest Conservation.

- Research should be carried out to find the option of wood. This will reduce the usage of wood and it will save the forests. Wherever the trees are to be cut inevitably for the development work or for necessity, new trees of the same species should be grown. There should be a total ban for cutting trees which are not grown fully.
- Those industries which receive their raw material from the forests should be compelled for afforestation for future needs. Under the name of Eco-tourism, the forest cover should not be damaged and should be strictly controlled.
- Widespread public awareness programmes should be organised among the local people.
- The importance of forest and their conservation strategies should be included in the syllabus of schools and colleges. They should explain the necessity of forest conservation.
- Social forestry and Agro-forestry should be developed intensively by taking planned steps for the necessity of fodder and firewood.
- In place of firewood, alternative options like solar energy, natural gas etc. should be implemented.
- Forest resources should be used sparingly. In order to make the process of tree growth faster and healthier, infested trees should be removed. Forest fire causes heavy damage to forests. A separate system or a force at national level should be created for dousing the fire.
- Due to the increased means of transportation and easy travel thousands of pilgrims reach the religious places in forested area to attend the bhandara, fairs or the parikamma (circular travel). At that time, the litter should be cleared properly, otherwise the forests are polluted.
- An area should be demarcated and reserved for animal pasture.

Or

Give information about rain water harvesting and mention its main objectives.

Rain Water Harvesting

Special methods to collect the rainwater and conserve it include the construction of wells, small dams, khet talavadi (farm ponds) etc. Water is conserved through these mediums. This also raises the ground water level. This may fulfil the requirements of domestic use and agriculture.

Main objectives of rain water harvesting :

- To increase the capacity to conserve the ground water and increase the underground water table.
- Reduce the water pollution.
- Improve the quality of ground water.
- To save the land routes from water logging.
- Reduce the surface run off of water.
- Fulfil the requirement of domestic water requirements during summer and during long dry spells.
- Fulfil the increasing demand of water.
- Make arrangement to store rain water in underground tanks in multi-storey residence in large cities or arrangement should be made so that the water percolates in the ground.

17. Discuss in detail the steps taken by government for poverty alleviation programme in 'agriculture sector'.

(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. So that every field gets water. Such type of steps have been taken so that farmers are saved from dangers of agriculture and debt and they became free from the vicious circle of poverty by providing them employment in order to fulfill their income.

(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. Other than this programme of digging ponds, watershed development, construction of tanks, conservation of rain water, afforestation, constructing lining of canal, planting trees and shrubs, renovation and revitalization of check dams etc. have been started. so that people get employment in the rural areas and families come out of the vicious circle of poverty.

State Government has provide finance at low rate of interest from bank, for kharif crops cattle rearing, storing fertilizer and also taken solid steps in irrigation schemes of Central Government.

Gujarat Government has undertaken programmes for poverty elimination. Since last ten years, Government has been organizing poverty welfare fair for helping farmers to become self-reliant.

(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. Objective of this plan is to save farmers from loss faced by them due to mediators, brokers and they get more remuneration and earn more economic profit due to competition.

Thus, such steps should be taken which develop agriculture and yield maximum returns. So that farmer remains involved in agriculture business.

4. Subsidy under the scheme 'Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana for allround development of Adivasis' : Adivasi women are provided with training and guidance for live-stock rearing under 'Comprehensive Dairy Development Employment Scheme', for the development of creeper crops in agriculture and plantation, for constructing pavilions (pendals), organic farming, grading and packaging etc. Samras hostels and SmartAshrams are also established.

18. Show the following in the map of India.

- 1) Bandipur national park
- 2) Alluvial soil
- 3) Jessor wildlife sanctuary
- 4) Regions producing sugarcane
- 5) Hirakud project