

माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल मु.पु. 24 पृष्ठ
कार्यालयीन उपयोग के लिए निम्न रिक्तियों की सही प्रविष्टि परीक्षार्थी द्वारा की जाए।



परीक्षा के नाम
की सील

परीक्षा का विषय Social Science

1. विषय कोड 300

परीक्षा का विषय Social Science

2. परीक्षा का माध्यम English परीक्षा की दिनांक 21/02/09

कोड 7-1035-B सेट

3. परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न पत्र का पूर्ण कोड नम्बर (A, B, C, या D) अनिवार्यतः भरें

7-1035-B

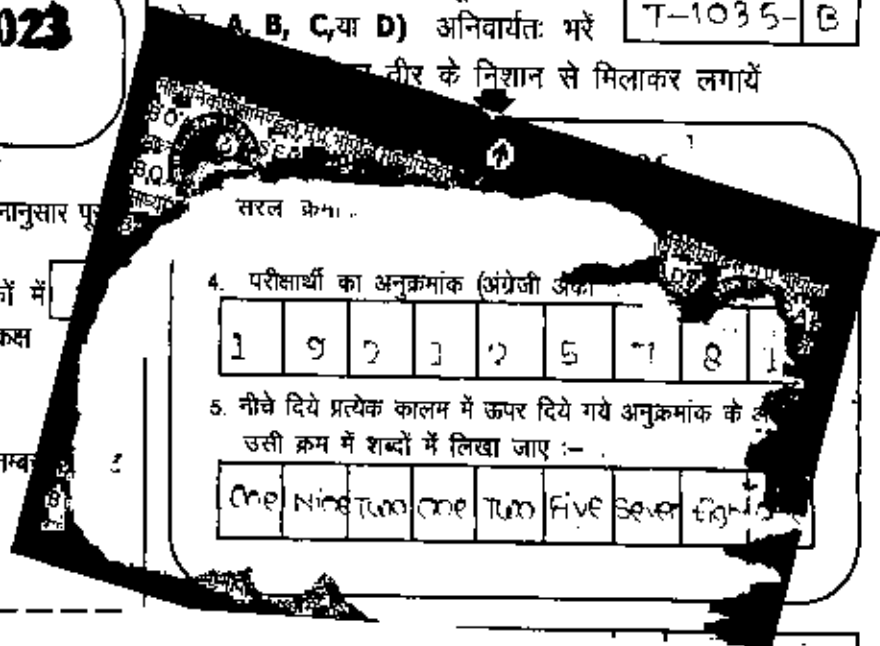
प्रश्नपत्र के निशान से मिलाकर लगायें

केन्द्र क्रमांक की सील
केन्द्र क्रमांक :- 212023

पर्यवेक्षक/केन्द्राध्यक्ष का प्रमाणीकरण प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि परीक्षार्थी द्वारा निम्नानुसार पूरे उत्तरपुस्तिका ली गई है :-

क :- संख्या शब्दों में One अंकों में
ख :- परीक्षार्थी की बैठक व्यवस्था कस क्रमांक 10 में है।

ग :- उत्तर पुस्तिका पर प्रश्न-पत्र का कोड नम्बर सही लिखा है।



B हस्ताक्षर (पर्यवेक्षक) Shay

S नाम श्रीकृष्णपति पद स.शि.

E पता/संस्था ठा. 211 पट्टीरुई

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा ली गई सभी पूरे उत्तर पुस्तिकाएँ मुख्य उत्तर पुस्तिका के साथ संलग्न हैं।

M
P हस्ताक्षर केन्द्राध्यक्ष

परीक्षार्थी, परीक्षक से अपेक्षा है कि वे पृष्ठ भाग पर दिये गये निर्देशों का यथेष्ट पालन सुनिश्चित करेंगे।

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि उपरोक्तानुसार संलग्न पूरे उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं का सख्या मूल्यांकन के समय सही पाइ गई है। उत्तरपुस्तिका का सख्या स्थिति में यथावत् रखते हुए ही उत्तरपुस्तिका का मूल्यांकन किया गया है। मैंने सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तरों का गहन मूल्यांकन किया है। उत्तर पुस्तिका के अन्दर के अंक एवं कक्षर पृष्ठ पर दर्शाये अंक एक समान है एवं योग पूर्णतः सही है।

हस्ताक्षर (परीक्षक) B Singh

हस्ताक्षर (उपमुख्य परीक्षक)

हस्ताक्षर (मुख्य परीक्षक)

परीक्षक क्रमांक 9/60/9

दिनांक.....

दिनांक.....

परीक्षार्थी के लिए निर्देश

1. परीक्षार्थी को अपना अनुक्रमांक/विषय/माध्यम/दिनांक एवं प्रश्न-पत्र का कोड (समूह) मुख पृष्ठ पर अंकित करना अनिवार्य है। अन्यत्र कहीं भी नहीं लिखा जाएगा।
2. अनुक्रमांक नीचे दिये गए उदाहरण अनुसार लिखा जाए :-

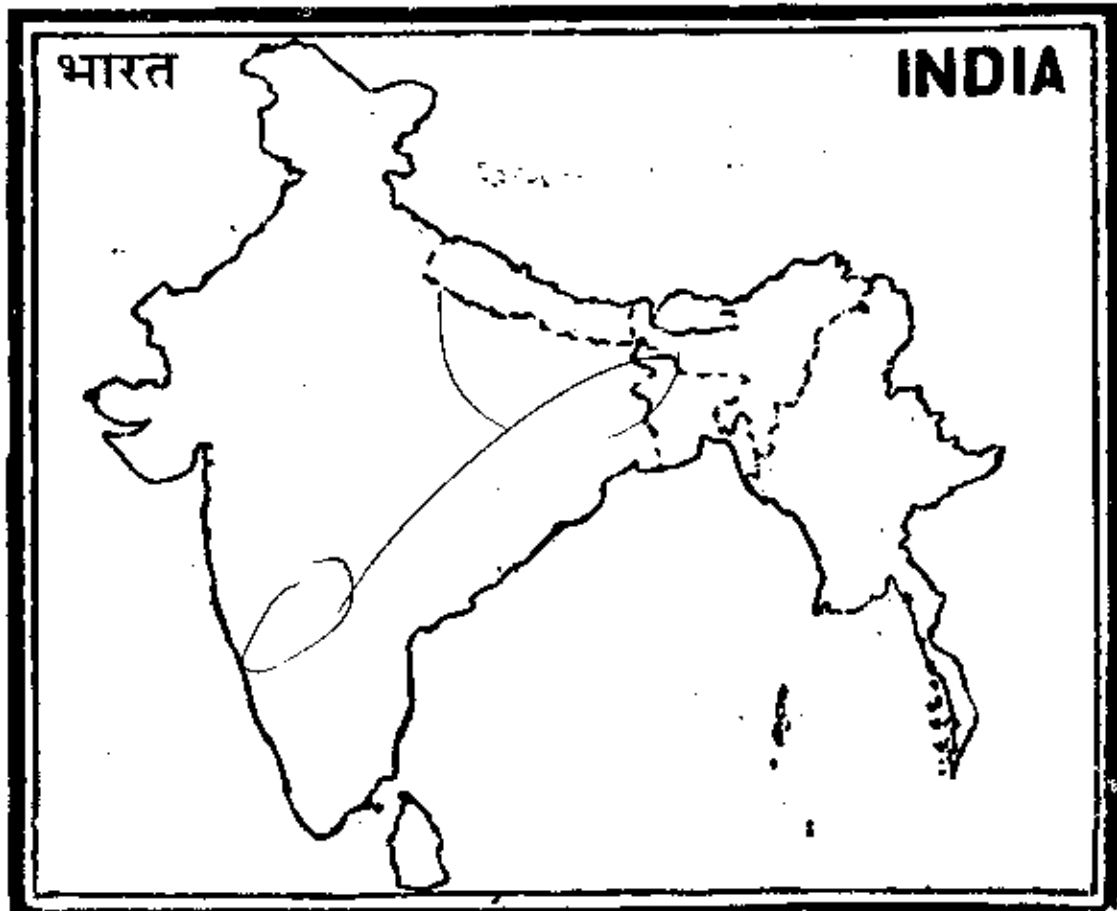
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एक	आठ	दो	चार	तीन	नौ	पाँच	छः	आठ
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के दोनों ओर पृष्ठों में लिखें। बीच में रिक्त स्थान न छोड़ें। भूल से छूटा/रिक्त स्थान तथा शेष खाली पृष्ठों को क्रास किया जाए।
4. परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न पत्र हल करते समय ही, कव्हर पृष्ठ पर दी गई तालिका में प्रश्न क्रमांक के सम्मुख वाले कालम में उत्तरपुस्तिका का वह पृष्ठ क्रमांक अनिवार्य रूप से अंकित करें जिस पर प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखा गया है। यदि पूरक उत्तरपुस्तिका का उपयोग किया गया हो, तो उस पर 25 से प्रारंभ करते हुए पृष्ठ क्रमांक परीक्षार्थी द्वारा स्वयं डाले जाएँ।

परीक्षक के लिए निर्देश

1. केवल उन्हीं उत्तरपुस्तिकाओं का मूल्यांकन करें जिन पर होलो क्राफ्ट स्टीकर चस्पा है।
2. उत्तरपुस्तिका का मूल्यांकन होलो क्राफ्ट स्टीकर को चस्पा स्थिति में यथावत् रखते हुए ही किया जाये।
3. बिना होलो क्राफ्ट स्टीकर वाली तथा फटे हुए होलो क्राफ्ट स्टीकर वाली सभी उत्तरपुस्तिकाएँ मूल्यांकन हेतु परीक्षा नियंत्रक, माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल को व्यक्तिशः रूप से भेजी जाये।

मूल्यांकन केन्द्र के लिए निर्देश

1. **O.M.R. SHEET** पर प्राप्तांक की प्रविष्टि करने हेतु केवल वही उत्तरपुस्तिकाएँ प्राप्त करें, जिनका मूल्यांकन होलो क्राफ्ट स्टीकर को चस्पा स्थिति में यथावत् रखते हुए ही किया गया है। यदि होलो क्राफ्ट स्टीकर फटा हुआ पाया जाता है तो ऐसी उत्तरपुस्तिकाएँ मूल्यांकन केन्द्र अधिकारी को पृथक से सौपी जाएँ। ऐसे प्रकरणों के प्राप्तांकों की प्रविष्टि **O.M.R. SHEET** में नहीं की जाए। मूल्यांकन केन्द्र अधिकारी ऐसी उत्तरपुस्तिकाएँ पुनः मूल्यांकन के लिये परीक्षा नियंत्रक, माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल को व्यक्तिशः रूप से सौपेंगे।
2. उत्तरपुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ में अंकों एवं शब्दों में अंकित प्राप्तांकों को मिलान कर **O.M.R. SHEET** में अंकों की सटीक प्रविष्टि करें।
3. **O.M.R. SHEET** पर प्रमाणीकरण कर हस्ताक्षर करें।



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Answer-1

- (a) Kajitanga - Assam
- (b) Dudhwa - Uttarakhand
- (c) Kowaldev - Rajasthan
- (d) Fisheries - Railway Section
- (e) United Telecom - Nepal

Answer-2

(a) Milk production

(b) three

(c) Social

(d) West Bengal

(e) Internet

Answer-3

(a) Toxic

(c) Toxic

(b) Toxic

(e) False

(c) Toxic

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Answer - 4

(a) 1939

(b) March 1919

(c) 9th Dec. 1946

(d) 65 years

(e) 25 years

Answer - 5

(a) 30 years

(b) 64.8%

(c) 2.4%

(d) 33 lac

(e) 1969

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Answer-6

Sound Pollution

"The pollution which causes noise is known as Sound pollution". The sound pollution is excessive amount of noise. It is the type of pollution due to which noise took place. It is going dangerously these days. Today man has created such devices such as loudspeakers, microphones etc. Due to the use of such devices, now a days pollution is increasing which is causing great tension, irregular health etc.

This is the type of pollution which creates such atmosphere where people are having a lot of suffering. Like we can see on T.V. matches are played and a lot of crowd come to see the matches. Due to the large no. of crowd noise increases in the ground and result into the sound pollution.

At last we can say that "The pollution which leads to the excessive quantity of noise is called noise pollution."

Answer-7

"The means of transport and communication are the life lines of Indian Economy (Nation)"

This statement seems to be true because of the following reasons:-

- (1) Transport and communication play a important role in the economic development of the country. It plays the vital role in providing strength to Indian Economy.

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- (2) Indian economy is also based on such type of facilities. If the transport facility and communication facility is good in nation, then it leads to development of that nation.
- (3) It is very useful ~~important~~ aspect of life. People life depends on the transport and they enjoy their living if these kinds of facilities is good in the country.
- (4) At the time of disaster ~~time~~ these things prove to be of great help.

Let's take an example:-

Few years ago there was no communication facility in India. There were no telephones and other things. But ~~later~~ ~~recently~~ a increase in transport facility took place few years before. So now we can see the increase in standard of living with the increase in facility of transport and communication.

So at last it can said that "Transport and communication play a important role in any economy. So they can said as "lifeline of a nation"

Answer-B

Epidemics :-

"Epidemics is a health of disease related problem which increase tremendously due to some reasons"

These reasons are discussed below:-

- (a) Polluted water increase the mosquitoes in the particular

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area and these mosquitoes after then cause some diseases due to which epidemics start spreading their way.

- (2) Unhygienic conditions in the society leads to the increase in the no. of flies and bacteria due to this epidemics spread.
- (3) Human is also responsible for that unhygienic standard of living leads to the epidemics.
- (4) Tourists from other countries also bring some diseases with them due to which epidemics spread.
- (5) Human excreta and low standard of living leads to the unhygienic condition of person living in a house. This causes epidemics.

So at last we can say that the major factors which are responsible for epidemics are — polluted water, unhygienic conditions, bacteria etc. These are the factors due to which epidemics spread.

Answers - 9

The revolt of 1857 is the revolutionary revolt in the history of India. In this revolt many people sacrificed their lives for the sake of their motherland. The first one — Mangal Pandey — Mangal Pandey was the first man who sacrificed his life for his country. He refused to use cartridges. The Britishers hanged him on 8th April 1857.



Rani Laxmi Bai - Rani Laxmi Bai, after the death of his husband was one who can save her Jhansi from attack of Britishers. She played an important role in revolt of 1857.

Tatya Tope - Tatya Tope was the great freedom fighter of India. He was the man who helped Rani Laxmi Bai in annexing her empire.

Nana Sahab :- Nana Sahab was the great freedom fighter. He was the man of wit. He was adopted son of Bazirao Peshwa II. He played an important role in the revolt of 1857.

Hazrat Mahal :- Hazrat Mahal was the widow of Nawab of Awadh. She attacked British residency in Lucknow along with his soldiers. She was a brave lady.

In spite of these freedom fighters, there was Kurukan Singh, Bahadur Shah Zafar II, Maulana Mohammad and others who gave them valuable support to the India to get freedom.

Answer-10

Tashkand Agreement

Historical agreement between India and Pakistan.

Under nine conditions this pact affirmed the need for negotiated settlement of disputes. The important condition of this agreement

- (1) Both the countries will agree to build harmonious relation like good neighbours.
- (2) Both countries will call back their armies till 25th Aug 1966. Both countries will abide by the conditions of cease-fire.
- (3) Both countries will not interfere in the internal matters of each other.
- (4) Both countries will discontinue publicity against each other and restore diplomatic relations.
- (5) Both countries will make their relationship better than before in the field of economic, social and cultural sectors. Both countries will make their official relationship better than before and executive of both will start working again.
- (6) Both the countries will consult with each other matters of refugees and people who came from other countries.
- (7) Both countries will see the problems of other matters according to UNO charters.
- (8) Samyukt dal will be established for other matters related to both countries.



Answer-11

The main legislative powers of Governor:-

Governor is the person who sees the state.

He is the 'eye and ears' of the central govt. He is the person who plays very important role in the states. The main legislative powers of Governor—

- (1) To promulgate ordinance → The Governor can promulgate ordinance in the Vidhan Sabha of state. He can promulgate ordinance any time by his wish.
- (2) He can also conduct emergency in the state by the help of President if sees that constitutional machinery is ~~not~~ failed in the state.
- (3) Besides this he has also many powers in relation to legislative assemblies. He is very important person in the legislative assembly.
- (4) To elect the members of cabinet is the also the work of Governor. Thus Governor plays a very important role in the legislative assembly of state.

Besides this he has also the power of emergency, selecting the members and removing the members of cabinet.

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Answer - 12

According to Prof. Marshall "Money includes all those commodities which in particular, time can be accepted as consideration for goods"

Money is a matter of four functions viz Standard Store, measure, matter, money plays a very important role in the economy. The main functions of money are as follows -

(1) Measure of value :- The value of each and every commodity is measured by money. Money is that thing from which everything can be bought. Everything in the market is expressed in terms of money only.

Transfer of purchasing power - The money can be transferred from one place to another. It is very important function of money. Money can easily be transferred to other places through bank-drafts, cheque, money-order, etc.

(2) Store of purchasing power - It is the nature of man that he saves money for his future. The money is very important in every aspect of life. By storing money man can make full use of it in future.

Basis of deferred payments - The money has made it possible that payment of prices can be made in later time in future.

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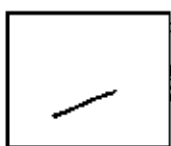
Answer-14

Indian Cottage Industries were affected by Economic Exploitation policy of Britishers in the following way —

(1) Diminishing of cottage industries of India — The cottage industries of India were badly affected through the economic exploitation policy of Britishers. Indian cottage industries suffered a great set back due to the economic management policy of Indians. Indians were exploited on a large scale because of the economic exploitation policy of Britishers.

(2) Suffering of people — People suffered by the economic policy of India. Indians were made to be clutched in the hands of Britishers. Britishers made Indian people so down that their moral and social feeling were hurt on a large scale.

(3) Decrease in Standard of Living — There was a decrease in the standard of living of Indians. Indians were exploited so badly that they had to kneel down in front of Britishers. They were made to live a life of poverty and unemployment.





(4) Unemployment and Poverty:- There was unemployment and poverty in country due to the land-management policy, other economic policy. Indian cottage industries were shut down and this caused the unemployment and poverty in country.

(5) Shutting of Indian handloom industry:- Due to the economic policy of Britishers there was the shutting down of handloom industry of Indian also Indian industries were closed and Britishers enjoyed their policies.

Answer-15

The main aim of partition of Bengal-

The Bengal was parted by the Lord Curzon in 1905. He made the partition of Bengal due to his want of suppressing the Indian nationalist movement. He wanted to suppress the nationalist feeling among the Indians. Therefore, he done the partition of Bengal. The main cause of nationalist ^{movement} is unity between the Hindus and Muslims. Muslims and Hindus both participated in the struggle of nationalism. That's why he wanted that some how Indian unity can be destroyed and this can ^{be} done only through Bengal partition.

Bengal was participated into



two parts one was East Bengal and another was the West Bengal. East Bengal includes Bangladesh and West Bengal includes Assam, Bihar, Orissa. This was the right decision of Lord Curzon that he partitioned both the Indians and ^{Hindus} Muslims. He did so if he had not done so then it will be difficult for him to chase the aggressive Indian movement.

He wanted to suppress all the nationalist feelings which were taking place in the hearts of Indians. He wanted that ^{if} Indians were to ~~ouled~~ come then it is very necessary to suppress the nationalist feelings among Indians.

The main aim of partition was that however Indians cannot grow the nationalistic feelings and made the Britishers to get out from the India. But Britishers doesn't want so, they wanted that however Indians can not organise themselves and stand before the Britishers to raise their demand of gaining the freedom.

So, at last we can say that the main aim of partition was to suppress the nationalist feelings of India.

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(3) Right to equality - This means that Indians has right to equality. This means that all are equal before law. Everybody is same before court. No one like leaders or any body cannot say that he can do anything inspite of permission of Government. Everybody is equal before law.

(4) Right to Freedom of Religion - The constitution says that Indians have the right of freedom of religion. Every religion is same. Everybody Hindu, muslim, Sikh can enjoy same right of religion.

(5) Right against exploitation - The constitution states that if anybody exploit the person. He has the right to go in the court and appeal before him.

(6) Right to Culture and Education - This means that every culture of any part of country is good and No body can say that their culture cannot be followed by them. Education can be taken by anybody inspite of caste, colour, creed and sex.

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Answer - 17

The unemployment means "that when person wants to do work but due to some reasons he cannot work."

The measures to eradicate unemployment are as follows:-

(1) Vocational Education

(2) ~~Steps to Control Population~~

(3) Development of Small and Cottage Industries

(4) Development of Agriculture

(5) Development of training and other sources of employment.

1) Vocational Education - This means that Vocational education should be provided to the young persons so that they can do some work after their studies. This education will provide him the way to find their job.

2) Steps to control population - Population should be controlled.

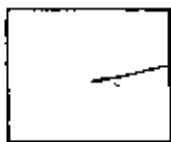
If we want that unemployment should stop. If unemployment wants to stop that we should anyhow control the population explosion.

(3) Development of Small and Large Scale Industries -

Development of Small and Large Scale

Industries will provide some base to the people. They can use the industries in that way so that they can earn some money. Development of cottage and small scale

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Industries will provide them employment.

- (10) Development of Agriculture - The agriculture is the main base of country's economy. Everyone depend on agriculture for their work. So if provide them better means to develop agriculture then this should definitely provide them unemplo-
-yment.

- (11) Training Schemes and other sources of Employment -

If unemployment needs to be eradicate then training for better future should be given to young persons. ^{Government} Development should come forward for the solution of problem. Government should implement schemes like Rajgas Yojna for the development of youth.

Other sources besides agriculture should be developed like cattle rearing, animal rearing etc. This will provide them some employment.

In this way employment can be eradicate from the country.

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Answer-18

Measures to save consumers from exploitation—

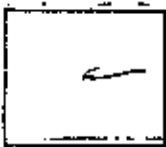
- (1) Consumer Awareness.
- (2) Not to be lured by Advertisement.
- (3) Taking of Bill receipts from shopkeeper.
- (4) Education about consumer duties.
- (5) To be ready for any kind of trouble.

(1) Consumer Awareness - Consumer Awareness should be developed among the people so that they can know about the consumer duties and rights. If they come to know about their rights and duties then this will help them to fight against sellers and exploitation can be reduced.

(2) Not to be lured by Advertisement - The big companies sell their product through advertisement. These advertisement leads them to buy the goods showing on advertisement. If they are not lured by advertisement they can be saved from consumer exploitation.

(3) Taking of Bill Receipts from shopkeeper - If they take the receipts from shopkeeper then it will really provide them something which can be shown in

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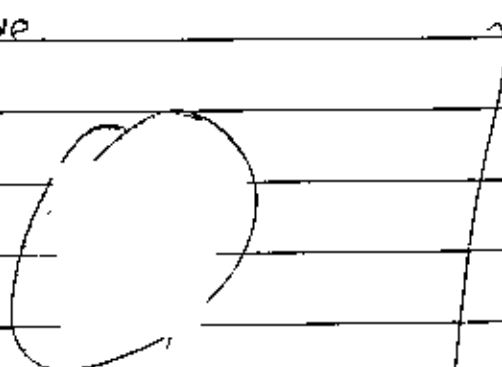


consumer forum. And they can fight against the
sellers. If they take the receipts from sellers then
it will provide them method to save from exploitation.

(4) Education about consumer duties - The education
about consumer duties will
provide them the method to be saved from exploi-
-tion. If they want to save from exploitation they
should have education about their duties.

(5) To be ready for any kind of trouble -

The most consumer
didn't take the trouble to go the consumer forum
if they are exploited or if seller cheat him. So exploit-
-ation can be reduced if they are well-prepared
for the trouble.

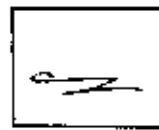


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Answer-19

Socialism

According to Dickinson "Socialism is that economic organisation in which factors of production are owned by Society"

The main features of Socialism are -

- (1) End of exploitation
- (2) Social welfare
- (3) End of individual freedom
- (4) No need of Police mechanism
- (5) End of consumer sovereignty

(1) End of exploitation - The Socialism ~~is~~ is the system in which exploitation comes to an end. The exploitation of people comes to an end because there is no class conflict. The means of production are owned by the govt.

(2) Social welfare - In this system social welfare is the main aim. The people are benefited by the social welfare because they are given the all facilities.

(3) End of individual freedom - In this system individual freedom comes to an end. The factors of production are owned by the state so there is no chance for individual to be free.



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- (a) No need of Price mechanism - In this system economy is not run by the price-mechanism. The factors are owned by the state and individual and government works according to planning.
- (b) Economic planning - In this system govt. planned the whole proceeding. The govt. made the plans for future so there is no need for price-mechanism. The economic-planning is the main characteristics of socialism.

ANSWER-13

(i) Light air -

(ii) Calm -

(iii) Gale -

(iv) Fresh breeze -

(v) Strong breeze -

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Answer - 20

The crude oil is extracted from different areas of country. The crude oil is one of the major resource of country. It plays an important role in the development of country. The oil is mainly extracted from sea-shore areas of country. The main in them are Assam oil fields, Bombay High, Arabian oil fields, and etc. These areas are very important for the country. The oil from here is sent to different parts of country.

The main crude oil producing

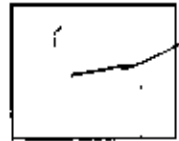
areas of India -

(1) Assam oil fields - Assam oil fields is one of the important oil fields of India. It is the oldest oil field of India from here everyday 1600 tons of oil is extracted. Assam oil fields is the main region from where the oil is extracted.

The plant for extracting the oil in the country of Assam is near the sea-shore of Assam. This oil fields extract tons of oil from this region.

Government of India earned a lot of income from the Assam oil fields. This region plays a important role in extraction of oil of country. It is the main basis of crude oil producing area.

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(2) Bombay oil fields —

The Bombay oil fields is one of the major oil producing area of country. Lots of tons of oil is extracted from this region. It is situated near Bombay shore. It is situated 296 km. away from the Bombay sea-shore. It is the one of the important oil producing areas of country. This plays a important role in the oil refining in the country. Lots of oils is extracted and sent to different parts of country. It is one of the major oil producing area of the country.

(3) Arabian oil fields — It is one of the important crude oil producing area of the country. It plays a important role in the country's economic development. The Arabian oil fields consists of 800 dig oil refineries. It is one of the oil producing area which contribute about half to the country's oil. It provides 34.8% of the total oil in the country.

(4) Sagar Sarnat — The Sagar Sarnat is another important oil producing area of the country. It plays a important role in providing the base to all oil-producing area of India. It is also situated near the Bombay high. The Sagar Sarnat produces about one-third of total oil in India.

माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

1. केन्द्र की सील

केन्द्र क्रमांक - 212023



परीक्षक के लिये

स्टीकर तीर के निशान से मिलाकर लगायें

2. पर्यवेक्षक के हस्ताक्षर व दिनांक

3. केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर की सील

4. केन्द्र क्रमांक. राई स्कूल परीक्षा

6. परीक्षा का नाम English

7. विषय Social Science B. माध्यम English

8. दिनांक 09/03/09

उत्तर पुस्तिका का सरल क्रमांक

167108

1. परीक्षार्थी का अनुक्रमांक (अंग्रेजी अंकों में)

1	9	2	1	2	5	7	8	1
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2. नीचे दिये प्रत्येक कालम में ऊपर दिये गये अनुक्रमांक के अंकों को उसी क्रम में शब्दों में लिखें जाए -

One	Nine	Two	One	Two	Five	Seven	Eight	One
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Answer-21

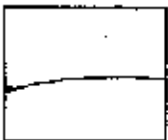
The Indo-Pak War of 1971 was the most important war in the Indian history. This war proved to be a dangerous one for both India and Pakistan. This war was fought on the issue of Kashmir. So both the countries made the effort to win the war. This war was an attack on India (countries). This war proved to be a disastrous fact both the countries. The important consequences of Indo-Pak war of 1971 are as follows -

(1) Formation of Bangladesh -

Bangladesh was formed as a result of this Indo-Pak war of 1971. Bangladesh emerged as a new nation. Bangladesh was the country which got divided from Pakistan.

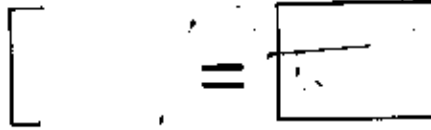
(2) Defeat of Pakistan showing their army weakness -

The defeat in the Indian-Pak war of 1971 was sufficient to show that Pak army is not strong enough to fight. It showed that there was the



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weakness in Pak-army. This proved that India is stronger than Pakistan.

(3) The Internal disputes in Pakistan — Due to the war of India and Pakistan of 1971 there was an internal dispute between the both countries. The most dramatic thing happened that Pakistani P.M. had to leave the post and Bhutto came into the existence. The Bhutto had to face many problems with the coming in rule.

(4) Relation between two-countries Strained —

The relation between both the countries strained. Both the countries became their enemies. The relationship between both countries again became very disastouring.

(5) Set Back to Pakistan — There was a set-back to the Pakistan. Pakistan wanted to solve this problem by war but she failed. Pakistan thought that muslim population will side with Pak but such things didn't happen. There was a major set-back to Pakistan.

(6) Happiness in the India →

The moral of the Indian army was very high. The Indian people also have high moral. Indian army showed that they are not the least one in the world.

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(3) UNO success in Indo-Pak of 1971 :-

The UNO was successful on one account that it was successful that it ~~stopped~~ stopped the war between both countries.

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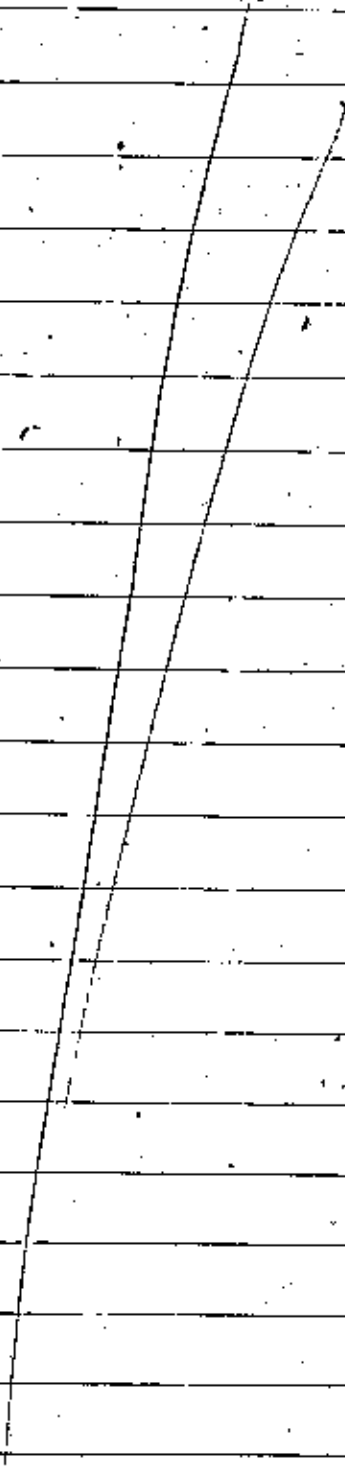
योग पूर्व पृष्ठ

पृष्ठ 4 के अंक

कुल अंक



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पृष्ठ के अंकों का योग