

माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

मु.उ.पु. 24 पृष्ठ

कार्यालयीन उपयोग के लिए

निम्न रिक्तियों की सही प्रविष्टि परीक्षार्थी द्वारा की जाए।

परीक्षा के नाम की सील

हाई स्कूल परीक्षा



1. विषय कोड 300

परीक्षा का विषय Social Science

2. परीक्षा का माध्यम English

परीक्षा की दिनांक 07-03-20

केन्द्र क्रमांक की सील
केन्द्र क्र. 461024

3. परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न पत्र का पूर्ण कोड नम्बर (सेट A, B, C, या D) अनिवार्यतः भरें कोड सेट T-1035 A

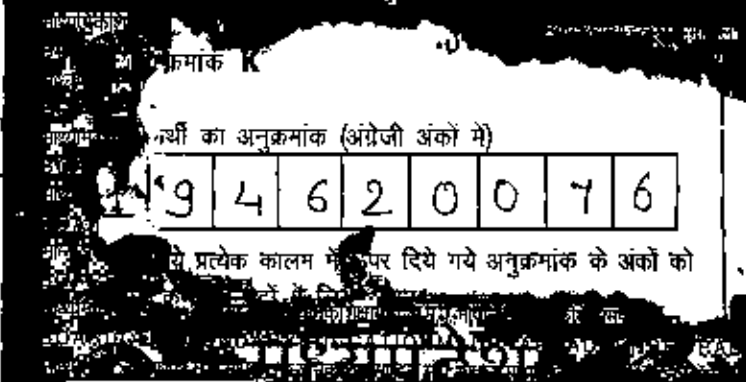
स्टीकर तीर के निशान से मिलाकर लगायें

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

क :- संख्या शब्दों में [] अंकों में []

ख :- परीक्षार्थी की बैठक व्यवस्था कक्ष क्रमांक 3 में है।

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



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हस्ताक्षर (पर्यवेक्षक) [Signature]

नाम B. Manjekar पद

पता/संस्था M. R. W. H. S. S. Dewas

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा ली गई सभी पूरक उत्तर पुस्तिकायें, मुख्य उत्तर पुस्तिका के साथ संलग्न हैं।

[Signature]
हस्ताक्षर केन्द्राध्यक्ष

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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 पूरक उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं 'घस्था स्थिति में यथावत् रखते हुए ही उत्तरपुस्तिका का मूल्यांकन किया गया है। मने सख प्रश्नों क उत्तरा का गहन मूल्यांकन किया है। उत्तर पुस्तिका के अन्दर के अंक एवं कवर पृष्ठ पर दर्शाये अंक एक समान है एवं योग पूर्णतः सही है।

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परीक्षक क्रमांक 9740350

हस्ताक्षर (उपमुख्य परीक्षक)
दिनांक.....

हस्ताक्षर (मुख्य परीक्षक)
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 :-

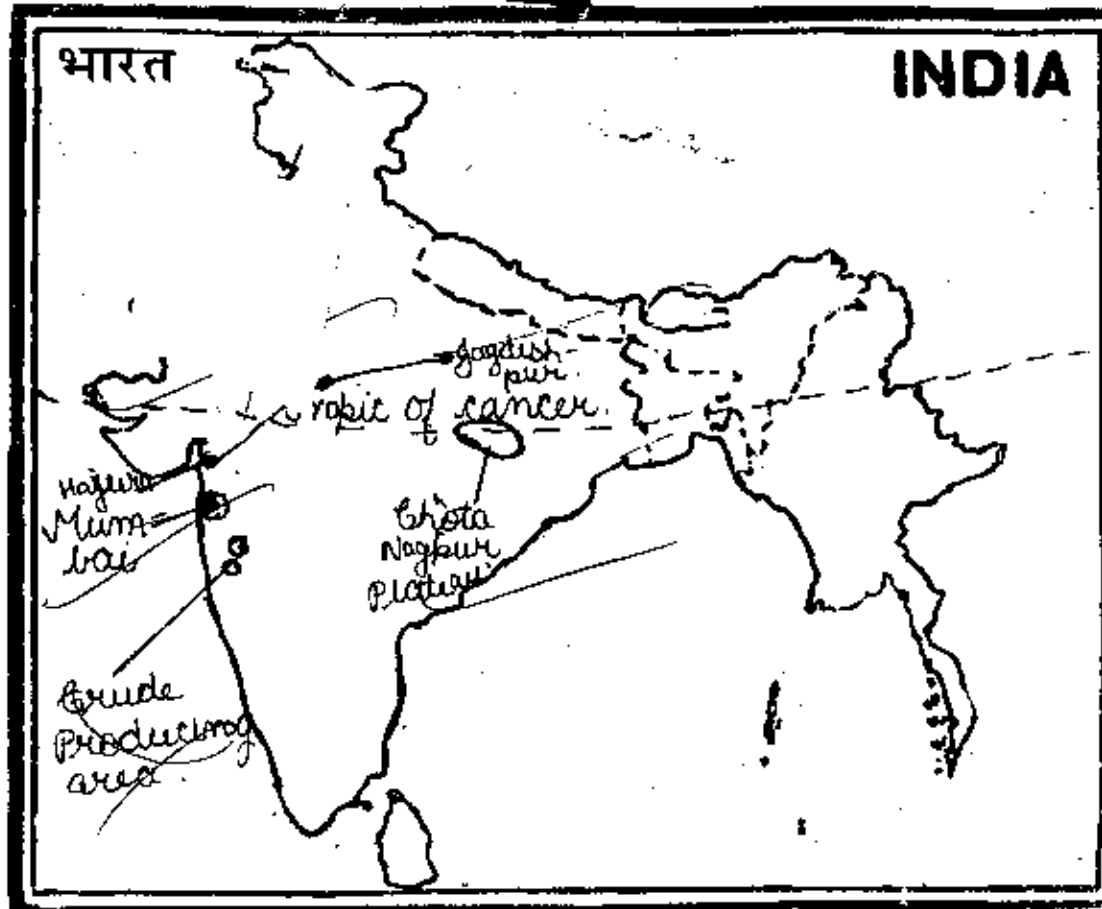
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एक	आठ	दो	चार	तीन	नौ	पाँच	छ	आठ
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के दोनों ओर पृष्ठों में लिखें। बीच में रिक्त स्थान न छोड़ें। भूल से छूटा/रिक्त स्थान तथा शेष खाली पृष्ठों को क्रॉस किया जाए।
4. परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न पत्र हल करते समय ही, कव्हर पृष्ठ पर दी गई तालिका में 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।





Section - A

Q. 1. Match the following.

a. Periyar	Kerala
b. Dachigam	Jammu & Kashmir
c. Corbet	Uttarakhand
d. Cotton Industry	Ahmedabad
D.D. 1 & D.D. 2	Delhi

Q. 2. Fill in the blanks.

a. Green revolution is related to agriculture.

b. Assam is the most flood effective state of India.

c. Residence of Nana Sahib was Komapur.

d. In 1942. Cripps Mission came in India.

e. The slogan of Jai Hind was



given by Subhash Chandra Bose

Q.3 True or False.

a. Supreme court is the protector of Fundamental Right.

True

b. Muslim League was established in 1906.

True

c. India did not become independent on 15 August, 1947.

False

Subhash Chandra Bose became the President of Congress in 1938.

False

e. On the advice of Prime Minister, President can dissolve Parliament.

True

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Q.4 Choose the correct.

Q.a. The no. of member in Rajya Sabha:

Ans. 250.

Q.b. Minimum age limit for becoming ^{dent} Busi:

Ans. 35 year

Q.c. Service (Tertiary) sector provides employment:

Ans. directly and indirectly both

Q.d. Agriculture is included in:

Ans. Primary sector.

Q.e. In ancient time India was called:

Ans. Bird of gold.

Q.5. Answer in one-word or one sentence.

Ans(a). According to 2001 census population of India was 102.7 crore.

Ans(b). India is in second (2nd) place.



in population in the world.

Ans. c. The service of doctor, teacher and advocate are included in direct service.

Ans. d. Economic reforms started in 1st April 1951.

Ans. e. Indian Railway service started in 1853.

Q6. Iron-steel industry is basic industry, why?

Ans. Iron and steel industry is the backbone of the industrial world of modern time. Right from the pins, nails to the big structures like bridges, motor cars etc. cannot be possibly manufactured without iron and steel. It has revolutionized construction and manufacturing. It is used

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for making buildings, super structures, cars, bridges etc. So, Iron and steel Industry is called basic Industry or key Industry.

Q.7. What do you mean by Internet?

Ans. Internet is the short form of International Network. It is a means of communication. We can communicate with anyone living at any part of world through e-mails, chatting etc. We can also get information regarding any subject on Internet. India is the second largest country in the world in terms of Internet. About 24% of the total population of the country are ^{connected to} depends on Internet.

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Q.8. What do you mean by Disasters?

Ans. Disaster is a calamity either natural or which occurs due to human mistake. It results in the loss of human life and property and the people are adversely affected by it. There are two kinds of disasters;

1. Natural disaster

2. Man made disaster

Flood, Earthquake, Tsunami etc. are Natural disasters.

Fire accidents, Road accident, rail accidents etc. are man made disasters.

Q.9. Mention the political reasons of the revolution of 1857.

Ans. The Revolt of 1857 was the first revolt against British rule. It shook the found-

ation of British rule in India
The Political reasons are,

Political reasons

Britishers introduced two policies which ~~caused~~ made a great discontent among people. Lord Dalhousie introduced doctrine of lapse and Lord Wellesly introduced subsidiary alliance.

By these policies, the Britishers took control over the states of Jodhpur, Gwalior, etc. and took the state title given to the Nawab of Awadh ^{and} Sindh ~~etc.~~

Seizure of land of Zamindars caused a great discontent among them.

These political reasons caused the revolt of 1857.

Q 10. Write any four consequences of Indo-China war.

Ans Indo-China war



began in 1962 on the Tukt issue.

The consequences of Indo-China war was;

- i) It strained the relation between two countries.
- ii) A large part of Indian territory went in the hands of China.
- iii) It harmed the India's non-aligned policy.
- iv) India's realism was considered better than idealism. There was improvement in Indo-America relationship!

Q.11. Mention any four functions of District Panchayat.

Ans. The functions of District Panchayat.

- i) District Panchayat exercises control over Gramad Panchayat and village Panchayat to exercise control over



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them

ii) It coordinates the work of Jampad Panchayat.

iii) It ^{works} grants for the grant for special purposes in state government.

iv) It works to implement the district which fall under two or more Jampads.

Q12. What is Vision India, 2020?
write

Ans. India Vision 2020 is an important document issued by Planning Commission of India in 2003. According to it, India would be included under the category of developed countries. As a result, poverty, unemployment, illiteracy would be completely eradicated from our country. Planning Commission has also estimated



that by ^{the year} 2020, 135 crore of the total population of the country would be self-satisfied with the basic needs of life and average living age.

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Q.14 what were the consequences of Revolution of 1857? Explain.

Ans. Result

1. A Proclamation was passed in 1858, by which British government took the control over India in place of British East India company.
2. The British army was restructured.
3. All the important posts were given to the British ~~the~~ Europeans since the Britishers had no faith on Indians.
4. Native rulers were assured no more merger of states.
5. Britishers favoured zamind-

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are in order to get their support.

6. Adoption of successor was reorganized

7. Britishers adopted the policy of divide and rule.

Importance.

1. In this struggle whole country united to fight against Britishers.

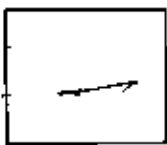
2. ~~Both~~ The line soldiers, common people and zamindars together fought this struggle.

Q.15. What were the reasons of Civil Disobedience Movement?

Ans. Civil Disobedience Movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930 by breaking the salt law.

The Reasons are;

1. The Britishers refused to grant the proposal of total





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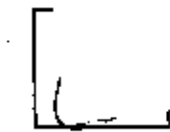
independence.

1. The demand for the total reduction of military expenses were not accepted.
2. The demand for the total cut off in the rate reduction ^{of exchange} was not accepted.
3. The demand to ban the supply of liquor, ^{not} to give licence for keeping gun and to stop the tax on salt was not approved.
4. The reduction of 50% in Military expenses was not approved.

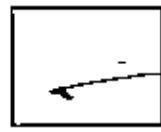
All these reasons forced Gandhiji to start the civil disobedient movement.

Q 16. Write any five features of Indian Constitution.

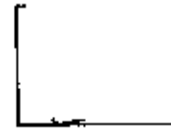
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Ans 16

Features of Indian Constitution.

Following are the main features of Indian Constitution.

1. Written & Extensive.

Indian Constitution is the written and most extensive constitution of the world. It has 395 articles,

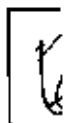
12 schedules and 22 parts.

2. Rigid and Flexible.

The constitution is termed as rigid or flexible on the basis of process taken place for its amendment. If the provisions are implemented by simple majority, it is termed as flexible. If certain proceedings are needed for its amendment then it is termed as rigid or inflexible.

3. Sovereign state

Indian constitution



is based on sovereign state. That means no other country can take decisions for India. India is free to have its own decision.

4 Socialist and secular state

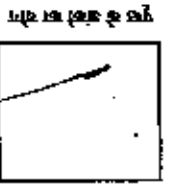
Socialist state means the availability of minimum thing needed. Indian constitution provides minimum available thing as per the Indian condition.

Secular means there is no discrimination of any citizen on the basis of its religion. Everyone is free to preach any religion and change his religion.

5 Rights and duties

Indian constitution provides certain rights to the citizens for their satisfaction. There are 6 fundamental rights

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1. Joint family system which has brought day to bring up children
 2. The narrow feeling of the people for small child usual for gaining mekha

3. Social Reasons.
 rapid increase for the growth of population are the world. The cause for the 2nd largest country of terms of population it is terms of area but in country in the world in India is the 7th largest

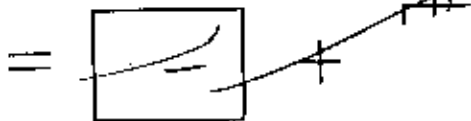
8.17 Mention any five causes of population explosion
 Ans

Ans 13. In map
 Indian constitution also provides some duties to its citizens which has to be followed by them. There are 10 fundamental duties



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3. There is a lack of education among the people.
4. Woman's social condition is low.

I Economic Reasons

1. Due to population children are considered as an asset (property).
2. People think that more children in the family will increase to agricultural work.

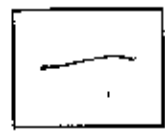
II Religious Reasons

1. People think that more children will be there than we can spread our religion throughout the country.

III Other reasons.

1. Child marriage system has increased the population.

2. The climate of India leads to early proberthy due to which population



increases.

3. The increase in medical facilities resulted in decline of death rate due to which population increases.

Q18

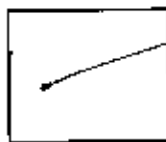
Ans

write the duties of consumers
Government has given some rights to the consumers for their benefit. But to make full use of these rights government has mentioned some duties for the citizens. The following are the main duties of the consumers.

1. To take cash memo, receipt, guarantee cards etc. and preserve them carefully: By doing this they can raise voice against exploitation in the consumer forum.

2. To have the knowledge of consu-

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mer protection act: It is the duty of each consumer to have the knowledge of consumer protection Act

3. To increase or decrease the consumption according to demand: It is the duty of each consumer to increase or decrease the consumption by demands
4. To complain collectively. The consumers should complain collectively the cheating tendency of producers or sellers
5. To prevent black marketing and smuggling.
6. To buy ~~the~~ standardized goods: The consumers should purchase only those goods which have standard ^{marks} ~~signs~~ like ISI, Agmark, Hallmark, Wollmark etc.



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Q. 19
Ans.

Write the demerits of capitalism.
The economy in which the means of production are owned by public is called capitalistic economy.

There are several demerits of capitalism. They are,
1. Based on exploitation

capitalistic economy system is based on exploitation of capitalistic owners to labours.

2. Unemployment

In capitalistic economy the capitalistic owners employ labors for particular time. So, there rises unemployment.

3. Economic inequality

The capitalist owners pay less wages to workers in order to earn more profit. So, there rises economic inequality.





4. No Place for human welfare.

In capitalistic economy goods are produced only for those who have power to purchase it. So, luxurious goods are produced more. Poor class people cannot purchase it. So, there is no place for human welfare.

5. Regional Imbalance

Goods are produced in only those areas where there are more purchasers. So, there rises regional imbalance.

6. ~~Social~~ Social Parasitism

Capitalistic owners live on the money which was earned by others. So, there is social parasitism.

Q.20. Mention direct and indirect advantage of forests.

Ans. There are many advan-



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uses of forests

1. Direct Advantages

1. Forest Provide Fuel Wood

Forest provide fuel wood. About 37% of total energy is produced by wood and coal. Forest also provide wood for making furniture.

2. Provide minor wooden Products

Forests provides minor wooden products like honey, wax etc.

3. Grazing land for animals

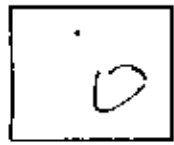
Forests provide free grazing land for animals.

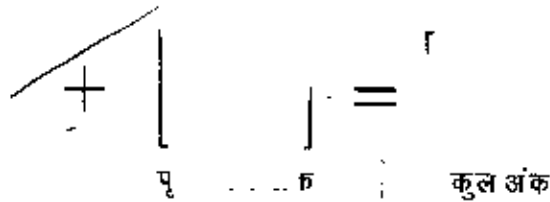
4. Provide employment

Forests provide employment to the people.

5. Foreign exchange

Forests helps to earn foreign exchange by transporting sandalwood,





turpentine oil etc.

6. Development of Small scale industry.

Forests helps in development of small scale industries by providing tendu-patta, wax etc.

7. Revenue Generation

Trees are revenue is generated in our country by forests.

Indirect Advantage

1. Control Wind

Forest act as wind breakers and control the velocity of wind.

2. Rain breakers

Forests act as rain breakers.

3. Helps to control flood

Forest holds the excess water and help to control flood.

4. Removes the expansion of desert

पारदार पट्टी को हटा

परीक्षक के लिये

1. केन्द्र की सील
2. पर्यवेक्षक के हस्ताक्षर व दिनांक
3. केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर की सील
4. केन्द्र क्रमांक
6. परीक्षा का नाम
7. विषय Social Science 8. माध्यम English
8. दिनांक 07-03-09

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said, "If the expansion desert is to be controlled and the human civilization is to be protected then plant more trees"

5. Helps in tourism business.

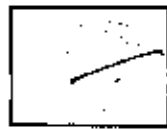
Forest increase the beauty of country and so more and more tourist are attracted to our country.

Q.21. What is Kashmir Problem? Explain.

Ans. Kashmir Problem is the complex problem which our country is facing today. It started in

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26th January 1957 by the merger of Kashmir with Indian union. Since then, Pakistan is raising the voice for plebiscite in security council since then two wars have ~~for~~ been fought on in 1965 and other in 1971. The reasons for Kashmir problem are.

1. After Independence, the native rulers were given the assurity to join either to India or to Pakistan. But Raja Hari Singh had refuse to join to India or Pakistan as he did not want to hurt the feelings of Hindus or Muslim.

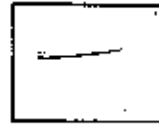
2. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru told him to join either to India or Pakistan through plebiscite.

3. Pakistan started to make terrorist inflammation through Kahilias in Kashmir.

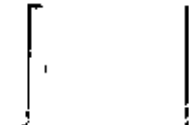
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affected international peace and security

4. Refusal of Pakistan to remove the troops and the Kashmiris living there also created a tension.
5. The decision of Kashmir assembly to join Kashmir with Indian Union in 1954 and by the article 370 of the constitution, Kashmir was given a special status.

When this issue was raised in security council of United Nation it formed a five nation team viz, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Argentina, America and Columbia. Pakistan got the support of America but Soviet Russia supported India in Kashmir ~~prob~~ problem. After signing to

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SEATO (South East Asian Treaty Organization) Pakistan raised the voice against this issue but was for Plebiscite. But India won it by Soviet Russia's veto power. Hence then all the government of Pakistan made the Kashmir issue alive.

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