

माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

मु.उ.पु. 24 पृष्ठ

कार्यालयीन उपयोग के लिए

निम्न शक्तियों की सही प्रविष्टि परीक्षार्थी द्वारा की जाए।

परीक्षा के नाम की सील

हाई स्कूल परीक्षा नियंत्रित



1. विषय कोड **300** परीक्षा का विषय Social Science
 2. परीक्षा का माध्यम English परीक्षा की दिनांक 7/3/09

केन्द्र क्रमांक की सील
 क्रमांक **501002**

3. परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न पत्र का पूर्ण कोड नम्बर कोड सेट
 (सेट **A, B, C, या D**) अनिवार्यतः भरे **T-1035 B**
 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 **TWO** अंकों में **2**
 ख :- परीक्षार्थी की बैठक व्यवस्था कक्ष क्रमांक **30** में है।

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

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हस्ताक्षर (पर्यवेक्षक)

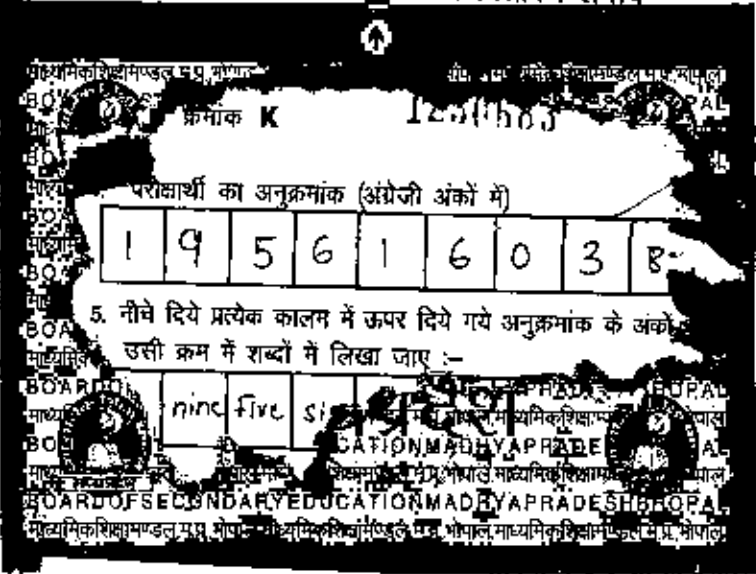
Jaini

नाम Shri. M. Jaini पद V.D.T.

पता/संस्था M.L.B. G.H.S. KNW.

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

[Signature]
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 पूरक उत्तर पुस्तिका... घस्या स्थिति में यथावत 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 कवर पृष्ठ पर दर्शाये अंक एक समान है एवं योग पूर्णतः सही है।

हस्ताक्षर (परीक्षक)

हस्ताक्षर (उपमुख्य परीक्षक)

हस्ताक्षर (मुख्य परीक्षक)

परीक्षक क्रमांक

501002

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 :-

1	8	2	4	3	9	5	6	8
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 पूरे 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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योग पूर्व पृष्ठ

पृष्ठ 3 के अंक

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Section A

(Objective type questions)

1. Match the following :-

A

B

(a) Kajiranga

-

Assam

(b) Dudhwa

-

Uttar Pradesh

(c) Keoladeo

-

Rajasthan

(d) Fisheries

-

Primary Sector

(e) United Telecom

-

Nepal

2. Fill in the blanks :-

(a) Milk production promoted in India by white revolution.

(b) Economy is divided into three sectors.

(c) Education and Health are the components of social infrastructure.

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योग पूर्व पृष्ठ

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(d) Most paper producer state is West Bengal

(c) The short name of International Network is Internet.

3. State whether True / False.

B (a) Losses of disaster can be minimized
S Ans → True
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M (b) Bahadur Shah II was declared
P the king of India by public of
Ans Delhi
True

(c) Second World War started in
3 September 1939.
Ans True

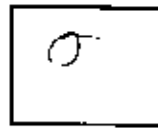
(d) Congress Conference of Lahore was
held in December 1929.
Ans True

(e) First World War ended in 1920.
Ans True

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4. Answer each of the following in one-two words or one sentence.

(a) In which year Forward Block Organisation was established by Subhash Chandra Bose?
Subhash Chandra Bose organised Forward Block in the year 1939.

(b) When was Rowlatt Act applied?
Ans: Rowlatt Act was applied in the year 1919.

According to this act any person can be sent to prison without any trial in the court.

(c) When was the first meeting of Constitutional Assembly held?

Ans: The first meeting of constitutional assembly was held on 9th December 1946 and the president of this meeting was Sachinandra Sanyal.

6



(d) Mention the retirement age of High Court judge?

Ans The retirement age of High Court judge is 62 years.

(e) What is minimum age for the Parliament members?

Ans The minimum age for the Parliament Members is 25 years.

S Q5. Choose the correct answer:-

E (a) Minimum age of the Rajya Sabha membership is :-

M Ans 30 years.

(b) According to 2001 census, the percentage of literacy in India is:-

Ans 64.8%.

(c) Total area of India of the world area is.

Ans \rightarrow 2.4%.

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योग पूर्व पृष्ठ

५०/५०५



(d) How many persons were employed in beginning of first plan?

Ans 33 lakh

(e) Fourteen Commercial Banks were nationalised in :-

Ans 1969

Section B

(Very short answer type)

6. What is the sound Pollution?

Ans Sound Pollution :-

Any sound that causes irritation or disturbance is called a noise. When noise increases too much than it is called noise or sound pollution. It causes mental disturbances.

Causes of sound Pollution :-

(1) Machines of industries are producing a lot of sound which causes sound pollution.

(2) Use of loud speakers or sound from music systems causes this type of pollution.

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- (iii) Sound pollution is also cause due to the use of loud horns in vehicles.
- (iv) When the parts of vehicles are not working properly, due to friction it produces irritating sound.
- (v) Over crowd also causes sound pollution.

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Harmful effects of sound Pollution :-

- (i) Sound pollution may also cause deafness.
- (ii) It disturbs the balance of mind.
- (iii) Sometime person suffer from mental problem.

Ways to overcome sound pollution:-

- (i) Industries should be located faraway from the cities.
- (ii) Sound proof substances should be used in industries.
- (iii) People working in factories should try to protect their ears.
- (iv) Use of loud speakers should be prevented.

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(v) Machines producing a lot of sound should be remove.

7. "Means of transport and communication are the lifelines of any nation".
Prove this statement.

Ans

1. Means of transport and communication are very important for a nation to develop.

2. Transportation means transfer of goods and passengers from one place to another.

3. Transportation is called the guiding factors of civilizations.

4. Means of communication means exchange of information and broadcasting.

5. Means of transportation are needed for following purposes.

(i) We need transport for going from one place to another.

(ii) Means of transport are very necessary for making communication.

(iii) It has made the world so small.

(iv) They are necessary at the time of natural calamities, flood, drought,



epidemic etc. To provide relief to the people.

6. Means of communication are needed for following purposes

(i) In talking to our friends and relatives we need transportation and communication.

(ii) Transportation cannot be possible without communication.

(iii) Communication facilities help us to know about the events taking place in the country.

(iv) They are also helpful in bringing people of different regions close to each other.

7. Through Transportation and communication facilities people exchange their thoughts, they come in contact with each other which promotes unity among the people.

8. It gives the feeling of brotherhood, feeling of national integration.

9. Some of the means of transportation are roads, railways, airways.

10. Some of the means of communication



are post office, Radio, Internet etc.

11 A country cannot progress without these means because import and export are possible because of this.

Thus, this statement is proved that "Means of Transport and Communication are the lifelines of any nation"

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8 Qns. How does Epidemic spread? Clarify Epidemic is a disease or health related problem.

When the no. of patients of a particular disease is more than the expected than this is said to be the warning of epidemic.

Causes of epidemic :-

It is mainly cause when there is dirtiness in the city as a result of which virus, bacteria spreads and cause disease.

It is also caused whenever there are a lot of passengers coming from outside or number of tourists coming from outside. It is also caused in a place which has suffer from any disaster.



Effect on health :-

Mainly those people are affected by epidemics who are suffering from malnutrition or living in an unhygienic place. It is also caused to people whose immune system is weak.

Possible Measures :-

(i) To prevent epidemic vaccination should be given on time to people.

(ii) Surrounding should be kept clean.

(iii) People suffering from malnutrition should be given nutritive food.

9. Mention the ^{name of} main leaders of the Freedom struggle of 1857?

Ans Though the Freedom struggle of 1857 failed but it proved to be a milestone. Many freedom fighters took part in this struggle. Some of the main freedom fighters are.

(i) Mangal Pandey :- Mangal Pandey was



the soldier in British army. He refused to open the cartilages filled with animal fat through mouth and shoot the British officer in anger. This only became the immediate cause of freedom struggle. He was hanged on 8th April 1857. He was the first person to sacrifice his life for the country.

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2. Tatya Tope :- He was also one of the valiant ruler in the struggle of 1857. Tatya Tope will be remembered for his Gorilla Warfare, Courage, skillfull tactics. He helped Rani Laxmi Bai in capturing the Gwalior fort. After the death of Rani Laxmi Bai, he engaged himself in Gorilla warfare and challenged the Britishers. He was arrested in the jungle of Guna and was hanged in Shimpure on 18th April 1859.

पृष्ठ के अंकों का योग

3.

Bahadur Shah Zafar II :-

He also played an important role in freedom struggle.



of 1857. He was the last Mughal Emperor. He was the leader of the struggle of 1857.

4. Nana Sahab :- He was from Bithur, and he was the adopted son of Baji Rao Peshwa II. He also played an important role in chasing the Britishers in Kanpur.

5. Begam Hazrat Mahal :- She was the widow of Nawab of Awadh. She ruled in the name of her son Birjis Kader. She challenged the British residency at Lucknow.

6. Rani Laxmi Bai :- She was brave, intelligent and able ruler. After the death of her husband, she ruled. The Britishers took the ^{kingdom} title of Laxmi Bai and but Laxmi Bai gave tough fighting to them.



Other rulers were Jantya Bhill,
Rani Dvanti Bai etc.

10 Write the consequences of the Indo-China war?

Ans → The Indo-China war between India and China started in 1962. The main consequences of this war were:-

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(i) India was defeated.

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(ii) A large part of Indian territory went into the hands of China.

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(iii) India's non-aligned policy was harmed.

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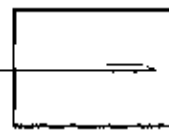
(iv) India's foreign image was harmed.

(v) In India realism was considered better than idealism.

(vi)

The Indo-American relations became strong because of the Indo-China war.





11. Write the main legislative powers of the Governor?

Ans. Governor is the head of the state. The governor enjoys the power in the state as the President enjoys the power over the country.

Some of the powers of the governor are :-

1. Legislative power :-

Governor is the head of the state, he decides the meeting of the legislative assembly. He could dissolve the assembly on the advice of the chief Minister.

2. Governor's assent is necessary on the state budget's bill, if the governor refuse the bill and send it to the legislative assembly and the assembly sends back to the governor, than the governor has to give its assent. He also takes the report of auditor general of the state.

Executive powers :-

1. Governor elects the chief minister from the majority party that has won the election
2. It also allocates the different departments to the minister on the advise of chief Minister.

Other powers :-

If governor sends report to the President that the state is not working properly than the President can declare emergency in the state after getting ratification from both the houses within two months and from the cabinet.

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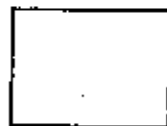
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योग पूर्व पृष्ठ

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12
Ans

Write the functions of Money?

Money can be said to such a thing which can be easily transferable and readily acceptable as the final payment of the debts.

The functions of the money are:-

1. Medium of exchange:-

Today all the things are exchanged in terms of money. The consumer purchases a thing from producer through money and with that money the producer buys the things he required.

2. Transfer of Power:-

Money can be transferred from one place to another, one person to other and one to business to another. This can be possible with the help of drafts, banks, cheques, A.T.M. etc.

3. Storing power:-

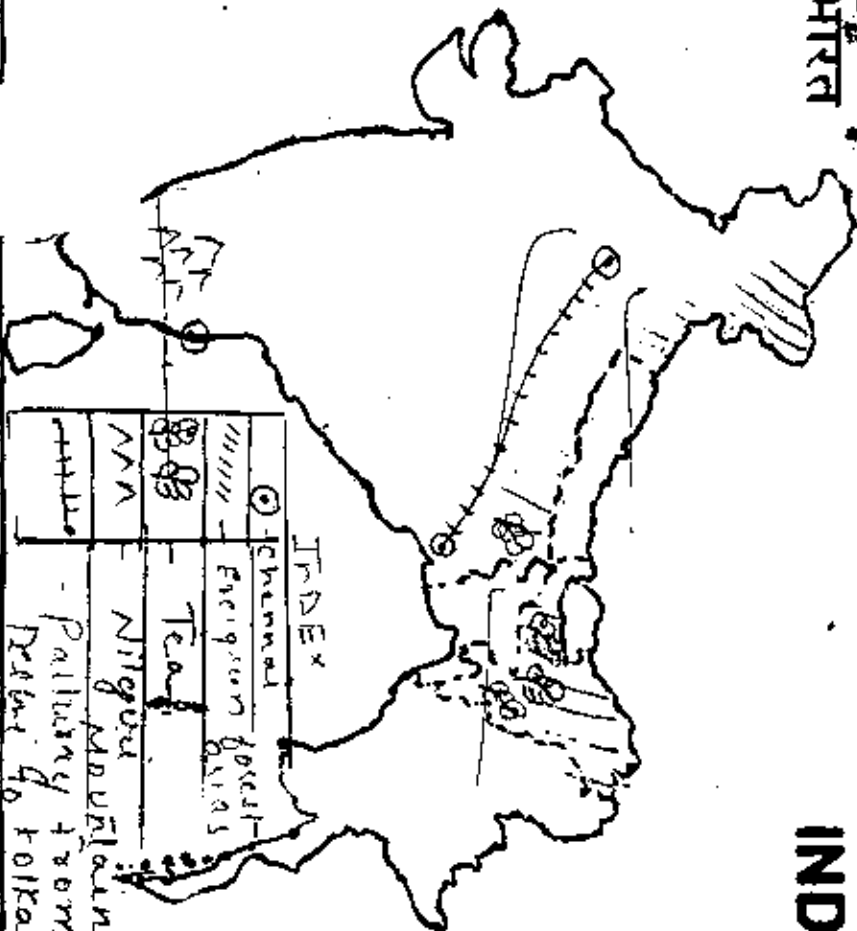
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भारत

INDIA



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storing the thing and he uses it when he requires. Money can also be stored in banks, insurance companies and can earn profit from it.

3) Measure of value:-

Today all the things are measured in money. If a person want to buy something he had to take the help of money.

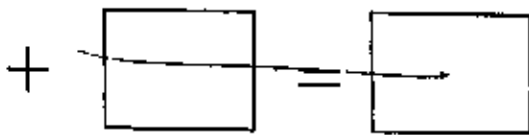
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Show the following on the given outline of map:-
(in the map)

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14.

How the Indian Cottage Industry was affected by the Economic Exploitation Policy of Britishers?

Ans.

Britishers came to India in order to trade. They effected all the sectors of economy. The Indian Cottage Industry were also effected by the Britisher's policy of exploitation in the following way:-

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(1) Due to industrial revolution in England, Indian Cottage Industry suffered a great loss.

(2) Heavy taxes were imposed on the export of Indian goods.

(3) But no taxes were imposed on the import of foreign goods.

(4) As a result of this this policy of British Government money was drained out of India.

(5) This situation disturbs the economic balance of India.

(6) Because of their policies, many



Indian cottage industries were closed

- (7) As a result of this many people in India became unemployed.
- (8) This gave handloom industries also a sudden blow.
- (9) People started taking loans from zamindars for their livelihood.
- (10) Since they could not pay the loans, they fell into the ditches of zamindars and destroy their life.
- (11) Seeing all these conditions of people, national awareness arose among the people and they decided to fight against the British Rule.



15

What was the aim of partition of Bengal? Write.

Ans

1. In 1905th Lord Curzon in the meeting told to divide Bengal.

2. His opinions in the partition of Bengal was that it was difficult to rule such a big administration.

3. But actually he wanted to divide Hindus and Muslims and he wanted to break their unity.

4. Those days Bihar, Orissa and Assam were also included in Bengal.

5. As soon as the news of partition of Bengal took place there was agitation all around.

6. Due to this partition was cancelled.

But finally on 20th October 1905 partition of Bengal took place.

8. It was divided into two parts.



- 9 In one part Hindus were kept and in another Muslims.
- 10 People came to know that Lord Curzon has adopted "Divide and Rule" policy
11. People tied rakhi to each other, they sang Vande Matram on the streets to show they all are one.
- 12 Thus partition of Bengal was made divide Hindus and Muslims

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Write the fundamental Rights of Citizens ?

Constitution has given certain fundamental rights to citizen for their welfare.

Supreme court is the protector of these fundamental rights. If the rights of the people are violated they can go to Supreme court. There are six fundamental rights.

Following are the rights of citizen.

- Right to equality
- Right to freedom.
- Right to against exploitation.



4. Cultural and Educational Right.
 5. Right to follow any religion.
 6. Right against constitutional remedies.
- Government has taken steps to protect the fundamental rights of the citizen.

17. Write the five measures to eradicate unemployment?

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Ans

Unemployment is a situation where people are willing to work but are not getting it because labour is more than needed.

Following measures should be taken to control unemployment.

1. Control size in population:-

The major cause of unemployment is increasing population, so measures should be taken to control the population.

Vocational education:-

The education method in our country is not up to the mark. No stress is given over practical knowledge. So it is necessary to give vocational training to people.

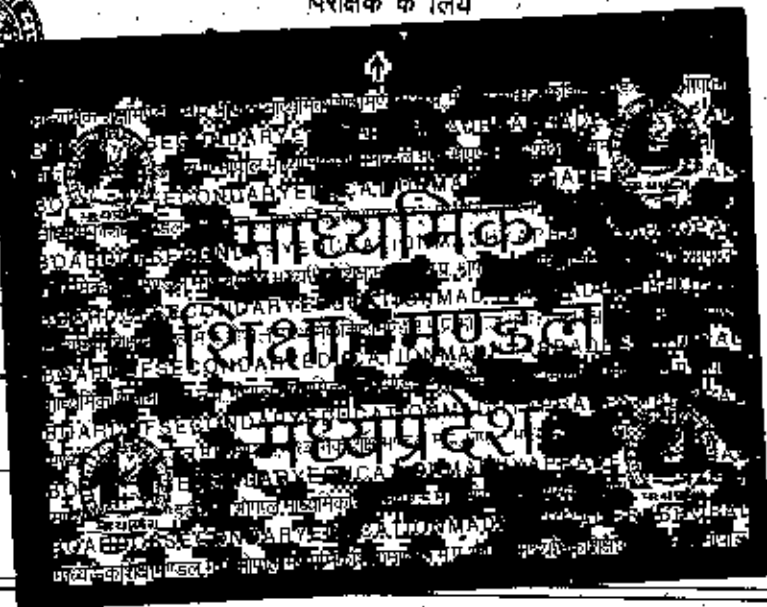
माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

परीक्षक के लिये



1. केन्द्र की सील
2. पर्यवेक्षक के हस्ताक्षर व दिनांक
3. केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर की सील
4. केन्द्र क्रमांक 561002
6. परीक्षा का नाम Social Science High School
7. विषय Social Science 8. माध्यम English
8. दिनांक 7/3/09

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3. Subsidiary occupation :- Farmers should take the help of subsidiary occupation like horticulture, pisciculture which will help them to be employed.
4. Encouragement to cottage industry :- People should give encouragement to cottage industry which will help them to increase the employment opportunities.
5. Agriculture land :- Agricultural land should be increased and government should give facilities for loan to people. If agricultural land is increased, people will get more employment.



18. Write any 5 measures to save the consumer from exploitation

Ans

Now a days consumers are being exploited in many ways like Adulteration, Price etc. So it is very necessary to save consumer from exploitation.

It can be done in following ways:-

1. Consumer's Education:-

Consumer should be educated so that he may know the things happening around him and he is not exploited.

2. Taking of Stan cash memo or bill:-

Consumers should always take bill or cash memo while buying a substance, this will help them in complaining if necessary.

3. Not to be lured by advertisement:-

Consumer should not be attracted towards advertisement.

4. Complain collectively:-

If necessary complain should be made collectively.

5. Standardized quality goods:-

Always take ISI marked or AQA MARK quality good



19

Write the effect of globalization?

Ans

1. Globalization have effected the many small producers. Due to

2.

Due to many multinational companies small producers are suffering loss

3.

As a result they have to close their business

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This is affecting their social condition

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5.

Small producers are not able to able to competete with the foreign companies

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6.

So steps should be made for the propa development of small scale industries also

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7.

Globalization is only benefiting the big companies and industrial

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8.

So this shows that globalization has benifited only big producers and not the smaller



20 Describe the crude oil producing area?

Ans Crude oil is produced in various parts of our country.

1. The oldest and biggest crude oil producing area is Digboi in Assam. It produces tonnes of crude oil every year.

2. Crude oil is also produced in Assam having about 88 oil wells.

3. There are 900 oil wells in our country.

4. Oil is also produced in Bombay high and this is known as Luni.

5. Other oil producing areas are

(1) Rihand (Orissa)

(2) Chennai (Tamil Nadu)

(3) Mangalore (Karnataka)

(4) Digboi (Assam)

(5) Bombay High (Mumbai)

Bombay High is situated in the Arabian Sea.

Hajira - Jagdishpur pipeline via Vijaypur is one of the important pipe line.

8. India has so many wells still it has to import it from other country.

स्वीकार के लिये

स्टीकर तीर के निशान से मिलाकर लगायें

1. केन्द्र की सील
2. पर्यवेक्षक के हस्ताक्षर व दिनांक
3. केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर की सील
4. केन्द्र क्रमांक 551002
6. परीक्षा का नाम High School
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8. दिनांक 7/03/09



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21. Write the consequences of 1947 Indo-Pak war.

Ans The consequences of Indo-Pak war of 1947 are:

1. Bangladesh was formed.
2. A large part of Pakistan had gone to Bangladesh.
3. This loses the strength of Pakistan.
4. The relation between India and Pakistan became strain.
5. Pakistan again had to suffer defeat.
6. President of the Pakistan resigned.
7. Mr. Bhutto became the new President.
8. The relation between Bangladesh and India became more strong.
9. India came to know that America was no more going to support Pakistan.
10. China also left the support of

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Pakistan.

11 Russia was still with India.

After the war of 1971

Bangladesh formed and the main reason for the defeat of the Pakistan was that it had adopted the discriminatory policy towards East and West Pakistan so Bangladesh people started that they want separate nation. Another reason was the army of Pakistan was not powerful, Pakistan could not supply available resources as east and west Pakistan were at a distance.

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पृष्ठ 4 के अंक

कुल अंक



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