



# माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

20 पृष्ठीय

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

परीक्षा का विषय: Social Science विषय कोड: 3 0 0 परीक्षा का माध्यम: English

स्टीकर तीर के निशान ↓ से मिलाकर लगायें

1824395

अंकों में परीक्षार्थी का रोल नम्बर

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शब्दों में

तीन एक तीन आठ नौ तीसतीन

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे →

नीचे दिये गये जवाबमें अनन्तर रोल नम्बर भरें।

उदाहरणार्थ

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परीक्षा एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे →

क - पूरक उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं की संख्या अंकों में 2 शब्दों में two

ख - परीक्षार्थी का कक्ष क्रमांक 112

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परीक्षा का नाम एवं परीक्षा केन्द्र क्रमांक की मुद्रा

**हाई स्कूल परीक्षा** केन्द्र क्रमांक- 312005

पर्यवेक्षक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर	केन्द्राध्यक्ष/सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर
<u>सुधीर पांडेय</u> <u>पर्यवेक्षक</u>	<u>A. SHAH</u>

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि मूल्यांकन के समय पूरक उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं की संख्या उपरोक्तानुसार सही पाई गई हो। क्राफ्ट स्ट्रीकर क्षतिग्रस्त नहीं पाया गया तथा अन्दर के पृष्ठों के अनुरूप मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकों की प्रविष्टि एवं अंकों का योग सही है।

निर्धारित मुद्रा नाम, पदनाम, मोबाईल नम्बर परीक्षक क्रमांक एवं पदांकित संस्था के नाम की मुद्रा लगाए।

उप मुख्य परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा	परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा
<u>A. HARINKHEDE</u> No. 9770405	<u>A. SHAH</u> EM141771001628

केवल परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे। प्रश्न क्रमांक के सम्मुख प्राप्ताकों की प्रविष्टि करें।

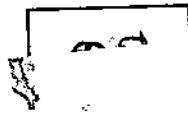
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Answer of Question-1

a) Ans - World Bank

b) Ans - Bahadur Shah Zafar - II

c) Ans - Mahatma Gandhi

d) Ans - Social

e) Ans - Quality

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Answer of Question-2

a) Ans - Earthquake and volcano occur abruptly.

b) Ans - Supreme Court

c) Ans - The elected member of municipal corporation of society is called Mayor.

d) Ans - Rate of adult literacy and total enrolment ratio.

e) Ans - 24<sup>th</sup> December.

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Answer of Question-3

(a) False ✓

(b) False ✓

(c) True ✓

(d) True ✓

(e) True ✓

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Answer of Question-4

(a) Aksharvani - 1957 ✓

(b) Swami Vivekanand - Ram Krishna Mission ✓

(c) Charan Paduka Airing - Chhatarpur ✓

(d) Transport and Communication - Tertiary Sector ✓

(e) Cement factory - Secondary Sector ✓

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Answer of Question-5

(a) Ans - (iv) Diamond

(b) Ans - (iii) 1948

(c) Ans - (ii) 20<sup>th</sup> October, 1962

(d) Ans - (iv) 10

(e) Ans - (v) All of these

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Answer of Question-6

Soil Erosion - The removal of upper layer of the soil due to running water or wind is called soil erosion. Soil erosion also causes due to deforestation and overgrazing.

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Answer of Question-7  
Answer of OR

Following were the main freedom fighters who led the freedom struggle of 1857:-

- i) Mangal Pandey
- ii) Bahadur Shah Zafar - II
- iii) Rani Lakshmi Bai
- iv) Tatya Tope

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Answer of Question-8  
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Per Capita Income - Per capita income is the ratio between the National income and total population of that country.

Per capita incomes gives the idea of standard of living of individuals.

Calculation of Per Capita Income  $\Rightarrow$

$$\text{Per Capita income} = \frac{\text{Total National income}}{\text{Total population of a country}}$$

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Answer of Question-9

Secondary Sector:- The In this sector of economy the natural resources are used and converted into new forms with the help of manufacturing units. Secondary sector is also called industrial sector.

Example:- Manufacturing of sugar from sugarcane and jute fibres from jute are the examples of secondary sector.

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Answer of Question-10

Consumer Exploitation - The world is full of cheaters. The consumers are cheated in the markets also. The producers and sellers cheat the consumers by taking high prices, underweighing, giving false information regarding the commodities. Due to lack of information, also consumer is cheated. This is called Consumer Exploitation.

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Answer of Question - 11

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Ans- On the basis of size of industries, these can be of four types.

- i) Large scale industries
- ii) Medium scale industries
- iii) Small scale industries
- iv) Rural and cottage industries

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i) Large Scale Industries:- The industries whose capital investment is more than ₹ 10 crore, those industries are called large scale industries.

Example - Iron and steel industry.

ii) Medium scale industries:- Those industries where capital investment is between 5 to 10 crore rupees are called medium scale industries.

Example - Cotton textile industry.



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### Answer of Question #12 -

Ans- Following are the main hindrances of the Internal Navigational transport :-

i) Time Consuming:- The main hindrance of the navigational transport is that it consumes more time as compared to the other means of transport. So, most of the people don't prefer the water transport.

ii) Uncertainty of Rivers:- In India, most of the rivers depend on monsoon for water. Monsoon rainfall is certain times low and sometimes high. Therefore, the conditions of drought and flood are common here.

Constructions of dams and irrigation projects in the rivers are also one of the main cause of hindrance in the internal navigational transport.

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### Answer of Question-13

Ans - Disaster - Those natural activities or human related activities which cause loss of lives and property and the lives of all the living beings fall in danger are called disasters.

In India disasters are classified into the following types:-

i) Disasters that appear abruptly - Earthquake, volcanic eruptions, landslides, avalanches etc. are the disasters which appear abruptly.

ii) Disasters that appear gradually - Drought, erosion, transformation of land into deserts are the disasters which appear gradually.

iii) Epidemics - Water borne diseases, insect born diseases, malaria, dengue etc.

iv) Failure of industries/chemical disasters - The disasters like accidents, fire, chemical disasters etc. occurs due to human mistake.

v) War - This is such a disaster in which lakhs of lives are lost.

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## Answer of Question - 14

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre - Rowlett Act came into force from March, 1919. There was protest against this act all over the country.

Two important leaders of Congress Satyapal and Saifuddin Kichlu were arrested by the Britishers. A meeting was held on 13th April in protest of these arrests.

All the people were gathered in Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar on 13th April, 1919. It was a small garden surround by houses from all sides.

Lord Dalkousie along with his soldiers, entered the along with his soldiers from the only gate. He ordered his soldiers to open fire on the people with giving any prior information. The firing lasted for 10 minutes. In this firing about 1200 people were injured killed and about 1000 people were killed. This incidence in the history is famous by Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

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## Answer of Question - 15

Ans -

Following were the short term and long term effects of Indo-China war -

1) The relations between both the countries become strained.

2) A large area of Indian territory went in the hands of China.

3) India's non-alignment policy and foreign policy were harmed.

4) India improved its relations with America.

5) China established new relations with Pakistan.

6) In the international policy of India Realism replaced Idealism.

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Answer of Question-16

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Ans- Fundamental Rights :- The rights which are essential for the all-round development and dignity of a citizen are incorporated in the ~~Con~~ Indian constitution and are protected by the Judiciary are called Fundamental Rights.

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Following six fundamental rights have been provided to the Indian citizens by the constitution :-

1) Right to equality - This right ensures that no discrimination will take place on the basis of caste, religion, sex, region etc. All the citizens are equal before law.

2) Right to freedom - This right provides a citizen freedom of speech and expression, to go anywhere and to settle in any part of the country. He is free to choose any occupation.

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iii) Right against exploitation - This right prohibits the child begging, child labour for the children below 14 years of age. This right ensures that no exploitation will take place.

iv) Right to freedom of religion - India is a secular state. Every citizen of India is free to follow his own religion.

v) Right to constitution Remedies - The citizens of India can move to the supreme court or high court if his rights are violated. Court can nullify such laws.

vi) Cultural and education Rights - Each and every citizen is free to follow and protect his own culture, religion, language and script.

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## Answer of Question-17

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Globalization - Globalization means the system in which the markets of the world comes close together and work with co-ordination and co-operation in the form of a unit.

Effect of Globalization on small producers:- The globalization has adversely affected the small producers. In India, the small producers are not able to compete the goods produced in other countries.

As a result of this many small scale industries and other industries have closed. It is the fact to be stated that in India most of the people of India are engaged in industries like leather, jute, glass, cotton etc. and depends on these industries second after globalization. As a result, many people have become unemployed.

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Answer of Question-18

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S.No.	Sign/Name	Symbols
(a)	Snow	✓
(b)	Rainfall	✓
(c)	Hail	✓
(d)	Fog	✓
(e)	Low Sunlight	✓

## Answer of Question-20

Answer of Q/R

### Reasons for defeat of Pakistan

In the Indo-Pak War of 1971, Pakistan was defeated. It proved very costly affair for Pakistan. This war lasted for fourteen days.

The main causes for the failure of Pakistan in the Indo-Pak war of 1971 were as follows:-

1) From point of view of army Pakistan was weak.

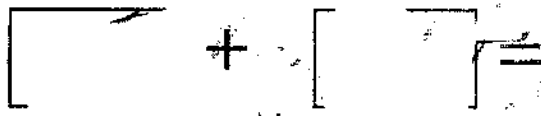
2) Pakistan followed the policy of discrimination against the East Pakistanis. Bengalis were demanding for the separate nation.

3) Pakistan's <sup>army</sup> looked down the democracy of Pakistan which proved to be disastrous for Pakistan.

4) Pakistan could not reach the East Pakistan easily. The Indian



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Army had also captured the east Pakistan by sea coasts. The supply of army and weapons hampered and became the cause of defeat of Pakistan.

1) Lakhs of refugees came to India due to oppressive activities of Pakistan. In this way India got opportunity to interfere in the matter of Pakistan.

### Answer of Question - 21

Emergency powers of President :- Indian constitution has provided certain powers to the President to face the conditions of Emergency. The President can declare emergency taking advice from the Prime Minister. At the time of emergency earlier implemented rules and regulations are not followed.

Following are the main conditions under which the President of India can declare emergency :-

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1) National Emergency: If the President of India is satisfied that such conditions prevail in the country or a part thereof due to foreign aggression or civil war, he can declare emergency to protect the country.

2) Failure of the Constitution Machinery

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If the government of India is satisfied with the report of governor of a state or any other source that it is not possible to run the state as per the constitutional provision then he can declare emergency to avoid the failure of constitutional machinery. It is simply called President's rule.

3) Financial Emergency: If the government of India is satisfied that there is a financial crisis in the country or a part thereof or the economic condition of the country or a part is in danger he can declare the Financial Emergency.



# माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, नवम्बर २०१४

4 पृष्ठीय

परिक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

परीक्षा का विषय

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परीक्षा का दिनांक →

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परीक्षा का नाम एवं परीक्षा केन्द्र क्रमांक की मुद्रा

राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर परीक्षा

11/03/2014-2014/0000

उम्मीदवार का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर

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Answer of Question - 22

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Effects of drugs on body

Mental disability :- The condition of the drug addict deteriorates. He falls suffers from many mental diseases. He always remains tense. He becomes irritating from his nature and always remains angry.

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- 2) Physical Condition deteriorates:- The drug addict person always remains weak. His physical conditions ~~people~~ deteriorate. He becomes unable to do more work.
- 3) Social status- The social status of drug addict falls down. He is not looked upon as a good man. Whole the family of drug addicts had to suffer many problems remaining in the society.
- 4) Road accidents, crimes etc. increases:- Due to the addiction of drugs, road accidents increases. Quarrels, thefts, sex crimes increases due to the drug addiction. The children had adverse effect of this.
- 5) Economic development hampers- Due to the increased rate of drug addiction smuggling on drugs is done. Our government has to pay more attention towards checking the drug addiction. The resources and energy is used to check it and the economic development hampers.

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## Answer of Question - 23

Ans- Role of Government agencies in Forest Conservation can be seen as under :-

- 1) Central Forest Development Programme -  
The central government of India established the central forest development programme in 1965. Its main function is to collect resource information, data of technical knowledge and coordinate with the institutions engaged in programme of plantation.
- 2) Indian Forest Survey Organisation :- This organisation was established in 1971 to keep a check on forest products.
- 3) Indian Institute of Forest Development :-

This institute was established in 1978 in Ahmedabad in collaboration with a Swedish Company. The Indian government also established Indian Intra Institute of Forest in Bhopal to impart training and for research programmes.

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4) Forest Conservation Act - Forest Conservation Act 1980 was passed by the Indian Government. This act ensures that the forests should not be converted into domestic land without the permission of Government. Forests are classified in India in four types - 1) National Forests 2) Protected Forests 3) Village Forests and 4) Tree groups.

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5) Vanmahotsav - In 1950, the then agriculture Minister K.M. Munshi started Vanmahotsav. "Plant More trees" movement to motivate the people for plantation. In our country vanmahotsav is celebrated from 1<sup>st</sup> July to 7<sup>th</sup> July.

6) Social Forestry Scheme - This scheme of plantation is financially attached with the World Bank. Its slogan is 'One tree for every child'. This scheme has increased the plantation on road sides, railway sides, schools, colleges, etc. This scheme has got motivation from Vanmahotsav.



# माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

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4 पृष्ठीय

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे

परीक्षा का दिनांक

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Science 300 English

स्टीकर तीर के निशान से मिलाकर लगायें

परीक्षा का नाम एवं परीक्षा केन्द्र क्रमांक की मुद्रा

हाई स्कूल परीक्षा

केन्द्र क्रमांक 212009

पर्यवेक्षक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर

Savitri Singh

केन्द्राध्यक्ष/सहायक, केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर

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## Answer of Question - 24

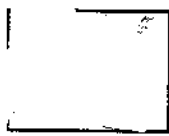
Ans - Short notes on

1) Rani Lakshmbai - Following the death of Gangadhar Rao, the husband of Rani Lakshmbai in 1847 the British government denied to accept the adopted son of Rani Lakshmbai, the heir to the throne of Thanvi. Rani Lakshmbai protested it and fought bravely. She captured Gwalior with the help of Tanya Tope and continue the revolt. On 18th June, 1858, fighting with the British soldiers

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is a soldier's outfit sacrificed her life. The stories of her valour are still sung by the Indians.

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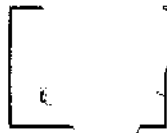
ii) Tatya Tope - Tatya Tope was one of the brave soldier of the revolt of 1857, who had loyalty with the Peshwa family. Tatya Tope will be remembered for his courage, skill, guerilla warfare tactics, perseverance in the absence of resources etc. Tatya Tope helped Rani Laxmibai in the revolt of Gwalior, captured Gwalior for her.

After the death of Rani Laxmibai he lead the revolt in Bundelkhand also. After that he due to a conspiracy he was captured by the British Government and hanged.

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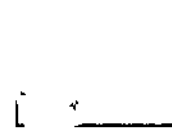
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## Answer of Question-19

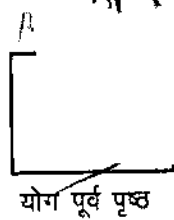
Civil Disobedience Movement : In Lahore session in 1929, congress passed a resolution of 'Purna Swaraj'. It was celebrated with zeal all over the country.

At the same time Lord Irwin refused to accept the resolution of Purna Swaraj. Gandhiji put forth 11 demands before Lord Irwin. These demands were, reduction in the land revenue, withdrawal of tax from salt, picketing on liquor shops etc. Gandhiji also stated that if the demands were not fulfilled he will start Civil Disobedience Movement.

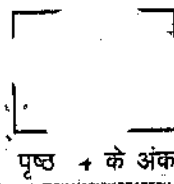
For this on 6<sup>th</sup> February, 1930, he started Civil Disobedience movement by reaching to Dandi with his 78 followers and broke the Salt Law.

In other words, Civil Disobedience Movement was started by breaking salt law.

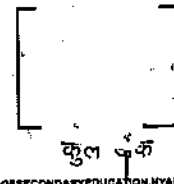
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The main programmes of this Movement were as follows:-

- 1) Withdrawal of tax from salt.
- 2) 50% reduction in the land revenue.
- 3) Programme to boycott the foreign goods was finalised.

Importance This movement has a great importance in the history of national movement. For the first time, Indian women actively participated in this movement.

Boycott of foreign goods helped indigenous industries and the farmers also became aware of political knowledge.

Government tried its hard to crush this movement but finally it make a compromise.

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