



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 पूरिये मार्च 2014

पुरस्तिका का क्रमांक: **A-** 5023792

परीक्षार्थी का रोल नम्बर: 4 6 7 2 7 0 5 8

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे

परीक्षार्थी/सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष एवं परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे

नीचे दिये गये उदाहरण अनुसार रोल नम्बर भरें।

उदाहरणार्थ	1	1	2	4	3	9	5	6	8
	एक	एक	दो	चार	तीन	नौ	पांच	छ	आठ

क - पूरक उत्तर पुरस्तिकाओं की संख्या अंकों में 2 शब्दों में Two

ख - परीक्षार्थी का कक्ष क्रमांक 3

ग - परीक्षा का दिनांक 26 03 14

परीक्षा का नाम एवं परीक्षा केन्द्र क्रमांक की मुद्रा **केन्द्राध्यक्ष**
केन्द्र क्र. 672019

हाई स्कूल सार्टिफिकेट परीक्षा

पर्यवेक्षक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर <u>Neetu Singh</u>	केन्द्राध्यक्ष/सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर <u>[Signature]</u>
---	--

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि मूल्यांकन के समय पूरक उत्तर पुरस्तिकाओं की संख्या उपरोक्तानुसार सही पाई गई हो। होलोग्राम स्टीकर 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 विनोद राठीर पदनाम - व्याख्याता Mob.No. 9406669346 V.No.-DH/TD/120/093 शासकीय उत्कृष्ट उ.मा.वि. भोपाल	परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा Smt. Jyoti Ch (V. Ad.) Mob No 909 DH/TD/12
---	--

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

प्रश्न क्रमांक	पृष्ठ क्रमांक	प्राप्तांक (अंकों में)
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		



प्रश्न क्र. प्रश्न क्र.

Section - A
Question No. 1

- 1) World Bank
- 2) Bahadur Shah Zafar II
- 3) Mahatma Gandhi
- 4) Social
- 5) Quality

Question No. 2

- 1) Earthquake and flood are two natural disasters which occur abruptly.
- 2) Supreme Court is the protection of Fundamental Rights in India.
- 3) Elected member of the Municipal Corporation or Municipality is called 'Mayor'.
- 4) Life expectancy at the time of birth.
- 5) National Consumer's Day is celebrated on 24th December.

B
S
F B
S
E

3

$$[] + [] = []$$



प्रश्न क्र.

Question No. 3

- 1) False ✓
- 2) False ✓
- 3) True ✓
- 4) True ✓
- 5) True ✓

Question No. 4

- B** 1) Akshvani - 1957
- S** 2) Swami Vivekanand - Ram Krishna Mission
- E** 3) Charan Paduka Piring - Chhatarpur
- 4) Transport and Communication - Tertiary Sector
- 5) Cement factory - Secondary Sector

Question No. 5

- 1) Diamond ✓
- 2) 1948 ✓
- 3) 20th October, 1962 ✓
- 4) 10 ✓
- 5) All of these ✓



(Section - B)

Question No. 6

Ans. Soil Erosion -

Removal of soil due to wind or water is called Soil Erosion. In this, the upper layers of the soil drains off due to storms, heavy winds, heavy rains, floods etc. Due to soil erosion, the humus and fertility of the upper part of soil is lost making it less usable.

B
S
E

Question No. 7

Ans. Immediate Cause of freedom struggle -

At that time, a new rifle had been introduced in the British army. Its cartridge had cow's fat and pig's lard out of it. The cartridge had to be bitten or torn at the corners before by teeth before loading it into the cartridge. Indians considered cow as holy. Thus, Indian soldiers didn't want to use those cartridges. This was the immediate cause of the struggle.

Case No. 10



प्रश्न क्र

Question No. 8 "or"

Ans. Per Capita Income -

When the National Income of a country is divided by its total population, then what we get is the Per Capita Income of that country.

Following formula is used to calculate it :

$$\text{Per Capita Income} = \frac{\text{National Income}}{\text{Total population of the country}}$$

Question No. 9 "or"

Ans. Following are the two types of infrastructure :-

i) Economic Infrastructure - Infrastructures related to energy, transport and communication are Economic Infrastructures. Eg, Railways, roads, dams etc.

ii) Social Infrastructure - Infrastructures which help in the social development are Social Infrastructures. Eg, health facilities, education, etc.

B
S
E

6

$$\square + \square = \square$$

योग सूत्र

पृष्ठ 6 के अंक



प्रश्न क्र

Question No. 10 "or"

Ans) The duties of Consumers are :-

1) To take a bill or a receipt from the shopkeeper.

2) To take full information about the commodities and services, eg. expiry date, manufacture date, instructions to use etc.

Question No. 11 "or"

Ans) On the basis of size, the Industries have been classified

Ans) Industry -

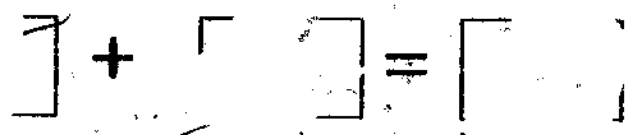
The work of making or manufacturing things with the help of raw materials, labour, energy etc. is called an Industry.

Industries are classified in many types. On the basis of size, the classification is as under :-

Next Page

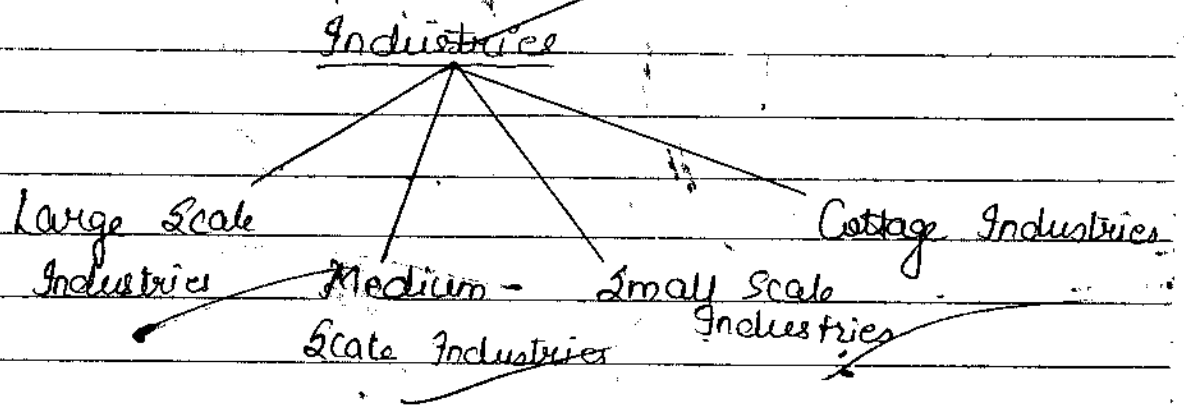
B
S
E

7



बाग पूव पृष्ठ पृष्ठ के अंक

श्न क्र.



1) Large Scale Industries -

Industries in which investment is of more than ₹ 10 crore are known as Large Scale Industries. Eg, Iron and steel Industry.

2) Small Scale Industries -

Industries in which investment is between ₹ 2 crore to ₹ 5 crore are called Small Scale Industries. Eg, Jute industry.

Question No. 12

And Internal Navigational Transport -

The transport which takes place between the ports of same coast line is called Internal Navigational Transport.

B
S
E

8

$$\square + \square = \square$$

यो. पूव पृष्ठ

पृष्ठ 8 के अंक



Main Handicaps :-

प्रश्न क्र.

- 1) In the summer seasons, ^{some of} the rivers of India dry up, due to which running and rowing boats and streamers is not possible.
- 2) Due to heavy rains in rainy season, the rivers over flow; thus it becomes dangerous for the ships to travel.
- 3) Due to the construction of canals, dams, etc. obstructions have grown in transport routes.
- 4) In Southern India, the rivers flow through stony areas forming waterfalls.

Question No. 13

Ans) Disasters -

Disasters are the calamities, either natural or due to human folly, which cause great loss of lives and property. Eg, earthquakes, floods etc.

During disasters, excessive loss of lives of human beings, animals, destruction of buildings, railways, roads, etc. happens and this affects the

9

य

म

व



economic development of the concerned place.

Disasters are of the following types :-

- 1) Natural Disasters
- 2) Disasters due to human folly.

1) Natural Disasters -

The disasters which occur in nature, abruptly or gradually, are called Natural Disasters.

Eg, Earthquakes, floods, droughts etc.

There is no human control on those disasters; neither they

can be stopped, nor their intensity can be reduced.

2) Disasters due to human folly -

The disasters which occur due to human mistakes are called Man-made disasters or disasters due to human folly.

Eg, atomic, chemical, biological bombs, fire, etc.



No. 14 "or"

प्रश्न क्र.

B
S
E

Ans

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

The British introduced Rowlatt Act in 1919. Strong opposition started against this act in India. On 6th April, strikes and demonstrations were observed in Punjab. The British arrested two Congress leaders Dr. Satgopal and Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlu. To oppose and protest against these arrests, a large gathering was held on 13th April 1919, the Baisakhi Day in Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar. It is a garden surrounded by buildings on all sides. It had only one entrance. British General Dyer reached there with all his soldiers and blocked the entrance. Without any warning, he ordered the policemen to open fire on the crowd. Children, women, men all were there. No one could escape from there. Around 1000 people died and 1200 men injured. It shook the whole country. Some of them even jumped in the well of the garden. It was such horrible, that some English people also considered this 'gruesome' act as soul stirring.



Ques no. 15

Any A war was held between India and China on the Tibet Issue. India was ready to accept the right of China over Tibet. But China opened war against India on 25th October 1962.

Suddenly, China ~~of~~ declared one-sided cease-fire.

It had the following effects :-

- 1) The relations between the two countries strained.
- 2) A large part of Indian territory went in hand of China.
- 3) It harmed the international image and Non-aligned policy of India.
- 4) In the international policy of India, realism was considered better than idealism.
- 5) It improved the Indo-American relations.

B
S
E



Question No. 16

Ans) Fundamental Rights -

For the better development of citizens, fundamental rights have been introduced in the constitution that the state shall protect.

There are six fundamental rights:-

- 1) Right to Equality ✓
- 2) Right to Freedom ✓
- 3) Right against exploitation ✓
- 4) Right to Freedom of Expression ✓
- 5) Cultural and Educational Rights ✓
- 6) Right to Constitutional Remedies ✓

1) Right to Equality -

According to this, all the citizens of India are equal in front of law irrespective of their caste, creed, sex etc.

2) Right to freedom -

The citizens of India have the freedom to stay anywhere in the country, choose any occupation they want, follow any religion etc.

B
S
E

प्रश्न क्र.



न क्र

3) Right to Constitutional Remedies -

15-15 98 1x35 9M

The citizens, in case of violation of their fundamental rights can approach to the High Court or Supreme Court.

Question No. 19

Ans) Socialist Economy -

In socialism, the economy is controlled by the government, keeping in mind the welfare of the society.

This system has the following merits:-

- 1) End of Class conflict
- 2) End of exploitation
- 3) End of unemployment
- 4) Proper utilization of resources
- 5) Social security
- 6) Rapid economic growth
- 7) Social welfare

ii) End of class Conflict -

In socialism, there is no ^{class} owners, and no labour class. Thus, all the people are equal and work under government.

B
S
E



प्रश्न क्र

B
S
E

2) End of unemployment -
The government make sure that proper employment is provided to all the people.

3) Proper utilization of resources -
The government keeps a check and makes such policies so that economic resources are used efficiently.

4) Social Security -
The government provides old age pension, compensation to death during work etc. for the social security.

Question No. 19 "or"

"Synopsis"

- ① Introduction
- ② Demand for total independence
- ③ Reasons of conducting Civil Disobedience Movement
- ④ Beginning of the movement
- ⑤ Importance



1) Introduction -

In the Freedom Struggle of India, many movements and revolts were held. Many of them were led by Gandhiji. One of such movements was Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930 which was much intensified movement.

2) Demand for total independence -

In the Lahore session of Congress of 1929, aim for total independence was made. It was made clear that the ultimate aim is to gain total independence. Thus, 26th January 1930 was observed as Total Independence Day.

3) Reasons for conducting the Movement -

Lord Irwin had refused the demand of Total independence, but Gandhiji put forth certain demands in front of Lord Irwin. He stated that if the demands were not met, Civil Disobedience Movement will be started.

Gandhiji demanded for reduction in price of exchange, reduction in land revenue, withdrawal of tax on salt, keep give licences to keep guns, 50% reduction

B
S
E



In military expenses, release the prisoners who refrain from violence and reduce import of cloth. Since Lord Irwin rejected all demands, Gandhi started the movement as per plan.

4) Beginning of the Movement -

The movement began with breaking the salt law. All the Indians supported the movement.

5) Importance -

It was very important as with tax on salt was withdrawn, prisoners refraining from violence were released etc.

Question No. 20 "or"

"Synopsis"

① Indo-Pak War of 1971

② Reasons of Defeat of Pakistan

1) Indo-Pak War of '71

When Bangla people were fighting for their own country, at that time the uprising in East Pakistan led to Indo Pak war. In this war Bangladesh was formed and Pakistan was defeated.

2) Reasons of defeat of Pakistan -

Due to the following reasons, Pakistan had to suffer a defeat in the war :-

- 1) Pakistan was weak in its army strength.
- 2) Pakistan's morale side was weak. Indian army fought with high morale and indigenous weapons.
- 3) The military rule in Pakistan was ignoring the democracy, therefore uprising had started and the military was weakened.
- 4) There was a big gap between West and East Pakistan. India also surrounded the sea route, therefore sources could not reach the army easily.



5) Many refugees came to India from Bangladesh and thus, India got a chance to interfere in Pakistan's internal matters.

Question No. 21

Powers of Lok Sabha

- 1) Framing Laws
- 2) Financial powers
- 3) Control over Executive
- 4) Electoral powers
- 5) Judicial powers (Impeachment)

B
S
E

1) Framing Laws -

The Lok Sabha has the powers to frame laws on various matters. Any bill can be introduced in Lok Sabha for making a law.

2) Financial Powers -

In case of financial matters, Lok Sabha is very powerful. The Money Bill can be initiated in Lok Sabha only. They are sent to Rajya Sabha only for consideration.

19



3) Control over Executive -

The Lok Sabha exercise control over Executive by asking questions to the Cabinet Ministers related to their working.

4) Electoral Powers -

Elected members of Lok Sabha take part in the elections of President and Vice-President.

5) Impeachment (Judicial Powers) -

Members of Lok Sabha can discuss over impeachment of President, Vice-President, Judges etc.

Question No. 22

① Population Explosion

② Measures to control population growth.

1) Population Explosion -

When the population growth rate becomes very fast and the resources fall short of needs of people, this is called Population Explosion.

$$\boxed{} + \boxed{} = \boxed{}$$



प्रश्न क्र

2) Measures to control population growth -
 following measures can be taken to control the population growth -

- (i) Controlling birth rate
- (ii) Family planning programmes
- (iii) Education
- (iv) Age of marriages
- (v) Select a standard

B
S
E

(i) Controlling birth rate -
 Birth rate controlling is very important to curb the population growth.

(ii) Family planning programme -
 Family planning programmes should be organised in towns and villages to make the people aware.

(iii) Education -
 By education and literacy people should make understand that small population is beneficial to the country.



माध्यमिक शिक्षा

abel A4ST-16 99 1x33 9mmx16

(Inkjet Copier)

4 पुस्तिकाएं 2014

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे

परीक्षा का विषय

विषय कोड

परीक्षा का माध्यम

परीक्षा का दिनांक

26 09 14

Social Science

3 0 0

English

स्टीकर तीर के निशान से मिलाकर लगाये

परीक्षा का नाम एवं परीक्षा केन्द्र क्रमांक की मुद्रा

एन सी ई आर माध्यमिक परीक्षा

पर्यवेक्षक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर

Neetu Singh

केन्द्राध्यक्ष / सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर

केन्द्राध्यक्ष
कोड नं. 172019

उत्तर पुस्तिका का
संरल क्रमांक

3786015

अंकों में

परीक्षार्थी का रोल नम्बर

1 4 6 7 2 7 0 5 8

शब्दों में

One Four Six Seven Two Seven Zero Five Eight

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे

ONE PRADESH BOARD SECONDARY EDUCATION MADHYA PRADESH

ONE PRADESH BOARD SECONDARY EDUCATION MADHYA PRADESH

(iv) Age of marriages -

Age of marriages of girls and boys has been reduced to 18 and 21 years respectively.

(v) Select a standard -

A standard of two children per family has been selected by Indian government. A family with two children is considered ideal.

Question No. 23

"Synopsis"

1) Forest Conservation

2) Role of Government agencies

(i) Indian Forest Survey Organisation

(ii) Indian Institute of Forest Management

(iii) Wood Crafts Training Centre

उस के अंकों का योग



न क्र.

- (iv) Van Mahotsav
 (v) Social Forestry Scheme
 (vi) Forest Conservation Act

14 Forest Conservation -

Saving and protecting the trees ~~from~~ of forests from cutting down is known as Forest Conservation.

(i) Role of Government Agencies -

Government has established various agencies for the forest conservation. Some of them are the following :-

(i) Indian Forest Survey Organisation -

This organisation was established in 1971 to collect the information about the forests and forest produce.

(ii) Indian Institute of Forest Management -

This institute has been established in Ahmedabad ~~with~~ in collaboration with a Swedish company. Indian Institute of Forest Management is established in Bhopal for training, research and consultancy.

B
S
E



(iii) Wood's Craft Training Centre

This was established in Dehradun in 1965 for training the state officers and staff.

(iv) Van Mahotsav -

K.M. Munshi introduced Van Mahotsav for encouraging more plantation of trees.

(v) Social Forestry Scheme -

This aims at planting useful trees in wastelands, near villages and canal embankments and on road sides.

(vi) Forest Conservation Act -

It was passed by the government in 1980. According to this, no one could cut trees without the permission of government.

Question No. 24

(i) Rani Laxmi bai

(ii) Jaiyaji Tope

मे करे।
को मे।



$$\boxed{\quad} + \boxed{\quad} = \boxed{\quad}$$

प्रश्न 5

Q) Rani Laxmi Bai -

Rani Laxmi Bai was a very brave lady from Thane. After the demise of Raja Gangadhar Rao, her husband, the Britishers refused to accept their adopted son as the heir to the throne. The doctrine of lapse was functional at that time. Thus, the Britishers merged Thane in their empire. Rani Laxmi Bai fought bravely against this. She fought with the British officer Hughess. She captured Gwalior fort with the help of Tatya Tope. Captain Hughess reached there and again captured the Gwalior fort. Rani Laxmi Bai fought bravely and while fighting she was surrounded by the British soldiers. She didn't want her body to be to touched by the British. Thus, her soldiers cremated her in the hut in Baba Gangadhar Bag. The British soldiers destroyed the to hut.

Rani Laxmi Bai's stories of valour are still alive in the hearts of Indians. She will remain alive as such for 100's of years.

B
S
E



माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध.

भोपाल

4 पृष्ठीय वर्ष 2014

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

परीक्षा का विषय

विषय कोड

परीक्षा का माध्यम

परीक्षा का दिनांक

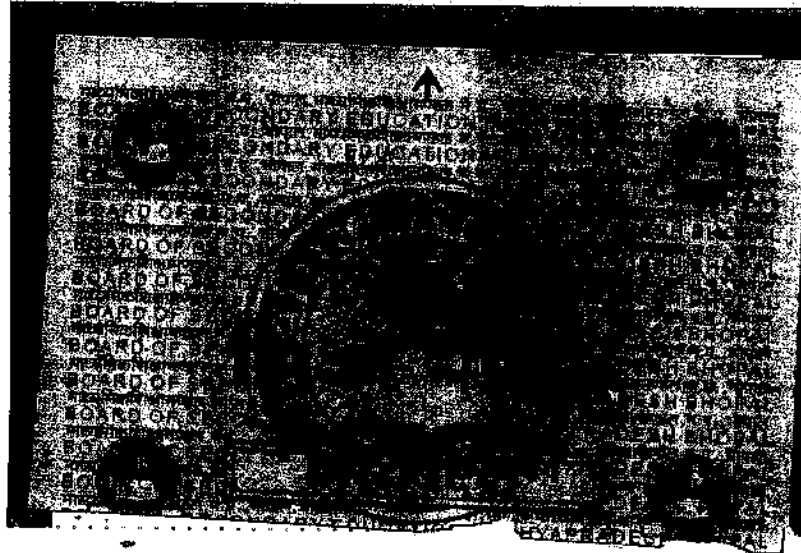
Social Science

3 0 0

English

26 03 14

स्टीकर तीर के निशान ↓ से मिलाकर लगावे



परीक्षा का नाम एवं परीक्षा केन्द्र क्रमांक की मूला

हाई स्कूल सर्टिफिकेट परीक्षा

पर्यवेक्षक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर

Weete siml
[Signature]

केन्द्राध्यक्ष / सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर

केन्द्राध्यक्ष
केन्द्र क्र. 672019

[Signature]

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे

DAR EDUCATION MADHYA PRADESH BHOPAL BOARD SECONDARY EDUCATION

CONDAR EDUCATION M

OPAL BOARD SECONDARY EDUCATION MADHYA PRADESH BHOPAL

(ii) Tatya Tope -

Tatya Tope was one of the most important freedom fighters of 1857. He was loyal to the Peshwa family. He was famous for his bravery, perseverance at the time of shortage of resources, guerilla warfare tactics etc.

He helped Rani Laxmi Bai in capturing the Gwalior fort. He always served the Peshwa family. The responsibilities of their military was on the shoulders of Tatya Tope.

After the death of Rani Laxmi Bai, he continued fighting with the British in central India and

के अर्थों का योग

CAUTION: MADHYA PRADESH BHOPAL BOARD SECONDARY EDUCATION



पृष्ठ 2 के अंक

JAR\EDUCATION\MADHYA PRADESH\BOPAL\BOARD\RECONDAR\EDUK

EDUCATION\MADHYA PRADESH\BOPAL

प्रश्न क्र.

Bundelkhand. He showed his guerilla tactics against the Britishers. After some time he was betrayed and deceived and caught by the Britishers. He was arrested and executed in Shipuri on 18th April ~~1858~~ 1859.

He inspired the Indians to fight for our rights and be brave in the most difficult conditions also. He will always remain alive due to his bravery.

E

5/2

Roll No. 146727058

Handwritten signature

Outline Map of India

केंद्राध्यक्ष
केन्द्र क्र. 672011

