

वर्ष-2020



माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

20 पृष्ठीय

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे →

परीक्षा का विषय: English विषय कोड: 300 परीक्षा का माध्यम: English

स्टीकर तीर के निशान ↓ से

क्रमांक: 220 - 6840186

अंकों में परीक्षार्थी का रोल नम्बर

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शब्दों में

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केवल परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे।

प्रश्न क्रमांक	प्रश्न क्रमांक	पूठ क्रमांक	प्राप्तांक (अंकों में)
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केन्द्राध्यक्ष/सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष एवं परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे →

परिभाषिका का क्रमांक: 220 - 6840186

अंकों में परीक्षार्थी का रोल नम्बर

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शब्दों में

एक	शून्य	एक	सात	तीन	दो	तीन	एक	तीन	-
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परिभाषिका का नाम एवं परीक्षा केन्द्र क्रमांक का मुद्रा

हाई स्कूल परीक्षा केन्द्राध्यक्ष केन्द्र क्रमांक-172003

पर्यवेक्षक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर: सुनीता सुधुवंशी

केन्द्राध्यक्ष/सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर: [Signature]

परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे →

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि मूल्यांकन के समय पूरक उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं की संख्या उपरोक्तानुसार सही पाई होले क्राफ्ट स्टीकर क्षतिग्रस्त नहीं पाया गया तथा अन्दर के पूठों के अनुरूप मुख्य पूठ पर अंकों की प्रविष्टी 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: [Signature]

परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा: [Signature]

T.R. SANODIYA
9770998

HARISHAH
E7711910688

नोट :- "हयर सेकेण्डरी परीक्षा में केवल वाणिज्य संकाय के विषयों तथा हाईस्कूल परीक्षा में प्रायोगिक विषय को छोड़कर शेष विषयों हेतु नियमित एवं स्वाध्यायी छात्रों के लिये प्रश्न पत्र 100 अंकों का होगा किन्तु नियमित छात्रों को 100 अंक के प्राप्तांक का 80% अधिभार एवं स्वाध्यायी छात्रों को 100 अंक के प्राप्तांक ही अंकसूची में प्रदर्शित किये जायेंगे।"

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BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION MADHYA PRADESH

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Answer of Q.No(1)

Choose the correct -

Ans (A) (iv) 11.

Ans (B) (i) Parliament.

Ans (C) (iv) Murder and abduction.

Ans (D) (iv) 12.

Ans (E) (iv) All of above.

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Answer of Q.No.(2)

Fill in the blanks :-

Ans (A) Multinational companies.

Ans (B) Tertiary.

Ans (C) milk production.

Ans (D) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee.

Ans (E) 2003.

BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION MADHYA PRADESH

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Answer of Q.No.(3)

True or False -

Ans (A) True.

Ans (B) False.

Ans (C) True.

Ans (D) True.

Ans (E) False.

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Answer of Q.No.(4)

Match the following -

(A) Bahadur Shah Zafar - (iv) Delhi.

(B) Congress was split in - (i) Surat.

(C) India - Pakistan War - (v) Azad Kashmir.

(D) COPRA - (ii) The Consumer Protection Act.

(E) Hallmark - (iii) Golden Jewellery.

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Answer of Q.No. 5

Ans (a) A Constitution is a document of rules and laws.

Ans (b) The members of Lok Sabha elect the speaker of the Lok Sabha.

Ans (c) Mahatma Gandhi started the prohibition movement against liquor consumption in the country.

Ans (d) The tenure of the 12th Five Years Plan was from 1st April, 2012 to 31 March, 2017.

Ans (e) Secondary Sector -

The sector in which the natural products are transformed into finished goods through manufacturing system is called secondary sector of the economy.

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Ans. of Q.No. (6) OR

Green Revolution -

Green revolution means the rapid increase in the agricultural production as a result of the use of seeds of high yielding variety, chemical fertilisers and new technology. It has increased the agriculture production in the country.

Ans. of Q.No. (7) OR

The leaders of aggressive nationalism were Jala Jajpat Rai, Bal Ganga-dhar Talak, Vipin chandra Pal, Arvind Ghosh etc.

Ans. of Q.No. (8)

Per Capita Income -

Per Capita income is the average income of a country in a particular year. To calculate it, the national income is divided by the total

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population of the country.

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

Ans. of Q. No. (9)

Primary sector -

The activities directly based on the natural resources are included in primary sector.

Agriculture is its example. We have to depend on natural resources like - temperature, rain, sunlight etc.

Ans. of Q. No. 10

Agmark -

The mark which standardises the quality of agricultural products is called Agmark. Consumers should purchase goods after checking this mark.

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Ans. of Q.No. (11)

Khariif Crops

Rabi Crops

(i) These crops are sown in the beginning of the monsoon season. (June - July).

(i) These crops are sown at the end of monsoon season. (October - November).

(ii) Rice, jowar, bajra, cotton, groundnuts are the chief crops.

(ii) wheat, barley, gram, mustard, oil seeds are the chief crops.

(iii) These crops take less time in ripening.

(iii) These crops take comparatively more time in ripening.

(iv) These crops produce less per hectare.

(iv) These crops produce more per hectare.



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Ans. of Q.No.(12) OR

The measures of conservation of wild life are as follows -

- (1) Poaching or hunting should be restricted.
- (2) Establishing Bio-sphere reserves in forest areas.
- (3) Implementation of programmes of wild life conservation.
- (4) Creating awareness among uneducated people for wild-life conservation.

Ans. of Q.No.(13) OR

Political reasons of freedom struggle of 1857 -

- (1) The Divide Doctrine of Lapse Policy -

Following the doctrine of lapse

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policy, Lord Dalhousie annexed many subordinates and natives states. This caused a state of anxiety among Indian rulers and they revelt against the British.

(2) Injustice against Nawab of Awadh -

After the death of Nawab of Awadh, the Britishers captured Awadh. Due to this, Begum Hazrat Mahal protested against the British.

(3) Insult and injustice to Bahadur-Shah Zafar II -

The Britishers were disrespectful towards the last mughal emperor. Due to this, Indians became angry against the British.

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Ans. of Q.No.(14) OR

Rani Laxmibai -

Rani Laxmibai played a key role in the freedom struggle of 1857. Following the death of Gangadhar Rao, the husband of Laxmibai in the year 1854, the Britishers denied their adopted son the throne and merged Thansi in the British empire. Rani Laxmibai protested and fought fiercely. ~~When~~ Capt. Haining defeated by Hursae, she landed Kalapi. She captured Gwalior with the help of Tatya Tope. Hursae besieged Gwalior Fort. On 18 June, 1857, she sacrificed her life in soldier's outfit. Stories of her valour are still sung and inspire the Indians.

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Ans. of Q.No. (15) OR

Factors that affects the International trade -

(1) International Trade routes -

The countries which are located on the international routes commercially they progress easily.

(2) Rugged sea coast -

The countries where there sea coast is rugged, have developed ports and they are used for International trade.

(3) Natural Resources -

The trade of a country is affected by the density of natural resources available in the country. The countries where natural resources are in abundance, they have a good hold in international trade.

(4) Economic Development and means of transportation -

The countries which are economically advanced, have better means of transportation and communication which can be utilised for promoting ~~national~~ international trade.

Ans. of Q. NO. 16

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On the basis of ownership, there are four types of industries.

(1) Private industries -

These industries are owned by an individual.

(2) Government industries -

These industries are owned by government. They are also public industries.

(3) Co-operative industries -

These industries are owned by cooperative organisations.



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(4) Mixed industries -

These industries are owned two or more owners of the above type.

Answer of Q. No. (17)

Four Natural Disasters -

(1) Flood -

Accumulation of large quantity of water from rivers, ocean etc. on the earth's surface due to which the whole life cycle and living organisms suffer is called flood.

(2) Tsunami -

Due to earthquake and eruption of a volcano, a sudden disturbance is created in the base of the ocean, consequently, very high vertical waves are produced, these are called

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"Tsunami or earthquake affected oceanic waves."

(3) Earthquake -

Earth means "earth's surface" and quake means "shake". Therefore, A sudden shake in the earth's surface which may cause destruction is called "earthquake."

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(4) Landslides -

The vegetation, soil cover and rocks when are deposited on the roads and in oceans causing loss of life and property, it is called "landslide."

Ans. of Q.No. 18

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre -

While protesting against the Rowlatt Act which came into force from March 1919, the



two important leaders of congress
Dr. Satyapal and Saifuddin Kichlu
were arrested.

To protest against these arrests,
a meeting was organised in
the Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar.
On 13th April, 1919 on the
day of Baisakhi, a large
number of people assembled.
General Dyer came there and
without giving any warning, or-
dered his soldiers to open fire.
This fire lasted for ten minutes.
Thousands of people were killed
in this massacre. Some jumped
in the well and no one could
escape.

This massive massacre made Indians
angry and there were protests
held all over the country.

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Ans. of Q.No. 19

Long term and short term effects
of Indo - china war -

(1) The relations between both
the countries strained.

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

(3) India's international image
and Non - aligned policy were
harmed.

(4) In the Foreign policy of
India, Realism was considered
better than idealism.

(5) There was improvement in
the Indo - American relations.

Ans. of Q.No. (20) OR

Causes of defeat of Pakistan
in the 1971 war -

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- (1) From the point of view of Army strength, Pakistan was weak.
- (2) Pakistan's morale side was weak. Pakistan had adopted a discriminatory policy against East Pakistan which resulted into mass struggle.
- (3) Pakistan's military rule was ignoring the democratic process, for which the army rule had to pay heavily.
- (4) Due to great distance between East and West Pakistan, Pak army could not easily reach East Pakistan. India had surrounded the sea routes also. Therefore, supplies to Pak army were also hampered.
- (5) Due to oppressive activities of Pakistan, lakhs of refugees came to India from Bangladesh. Therefore, India got the opportunity to interfere in the affairs of Pakistan.



Ans. of Q.No. 22 (OR)

Effects of Indo-Pak war of 1971 were as follows-

(1) Bangladesh was formed.

(2) A reduction in the area, population and strength of Pakistan.

(3) The defeat in the war of 1965 and 1971 had a demoralising effect on Pakistan.

(4) This war was an indirect setback for America and China who had sympathies of Pakistan.

(5) India could understand that America was no longer a well wisher of Pakistan. Therefore, India intensified its friendly relations with Russia.



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(6) During Indo - Pak war of 1971, all the political parties set aside their mutual differences. Bangladesh Liberation became a national issue.

(7) People of Bangladesh forced President Yahya Khan to resign.

Ans. of Q.No. 23 (OR)

To prevent the infiltrators from Pakistan, war opened between the two countries on 25th August, 1965. Pakistan attacked and took possession of Akhnoor area. India attacked Punjab area of Pakistan from three sides and Indian forces headed towards Lahore.

Effects of Indo - Pak war of 1965 -

(1) Pakistan wanted to solve Kashmir issue by war but she could not succeed.



- (2) The morale of Indian people and Indian army was strong. Indian proved that the base of secularism in the country is strong army fought with indigenous weapons.
- (3) Pakistan believed that the Muslim population of Kashmir will side by Pakistan but such thing did not happen. India proved that the base of secularism in the country is strong.
- (4) The role of United Nations Organisation in the Indo-Pak war was important. The United Nations succeeded in its effects to restore peace because America and Russia both extended their valuable support to U.N.O.
- (5) The defeat in the war proved that the army dictatorship has not been effective.



माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

वर्ष 2020

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जाये ↓

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

परीक्षा का दिनांक

07 03 20

स्टीकर तीर के निशान ↓ से मिलाकर लगायें

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जाये →



परीक्षा का नाम एवं परीक्षा केन्द्र क्रमांक की मुद्रा
केंद्र क्रमांक-172003

हाई स्कूल परीक्षा

पर्यवेक्षक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर

शुभ
अनिता श्युवंशी

केन्द्राध्यक्ष/सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर

मुख्य उत्तर पुस्तिका के अंतिम पृष्ठ क्रमांक तक कुल प्राप्तांक

(6) Pakistan established new relations with china.

Ans. of Q.No. 24

Characteristics of Federal form of government -

(1) Written and Rigid Constitution -

According to Federal form of Government, Indian constitution is written and rigid to a considerable extent. All the fundamental rights and duties,



and directive principles of the state are written in the constitution. Indian Constitution has 395 articles, 12 schedules and 22 parts.

(2) Division of Powers -

There is a clear division of powers in the Indian constitution between the centre and the state and both have independence in their respective jurisdiction. The division of powers is under the three list :

- (i) Union list
- (ii) State list
- (iii) Concurrent list

(3) Supremacy of Judiciary -

Indian constitution is supreme and the supreme court is the protector of the constitution. Supreme court has the right to interpret the constitutional provisions and decide disputes arising between the centre and states.

(4) Dual Representation -

There is dual representation in the Indian constitution. The House of People (Lok Sabha) represents the citizens of India and the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) represents the state. The principle of dual representation has been cherished in it.

(5) Two houses of the Parliament -

As per the Indian constitution is concerned, there are two houses in the parliament. The first house is the House of People (Lok Sabha) which is the lower house and second house is the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) which is the upper house.



Ans. of Q.No. 25

Impediments in the way of success of democracy -

(1) Increasing Poverty -

About 26% population of the country is living below poverty line. This increases low standard of living among people. Due to poverty, illiteracy spreads. The people are not able to improve their standard of living.

(2) Increasing number of unemployed people.

Due to lack of available resources, a large population of India is unemployed. They do not get their source of living. Unemployment also creates other problems before the democracy. For this, vocational education



माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

वर्ष-2020
4 पृष्ठीय

2

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

परीक्षा का विषय : विषय कोड : परीक्षा का माध्यम : परीक्षा का दिनांक

Social Science : 3 : 0 : 0 : English


07 03 20

स्टीकर तीर के निशान ↓ से मिलाकर लगायें



परीक्षा का नाम एवं परीक्षा केंद्र क्रमांक की मुद्रा
केन्द्र क्रमांक-172003
हाई स्कूल परीक्षा

पर्यवेक्षक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर
 वसुंधरा कलशकर
 Bonewar 7-3-20

केन्द्राध्यक्ष / सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर


परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे

मुख्य उत्तर पुस्तिका के अंतिम पृष्ठ क्रमांक तक कुल प

should be provided for the development of the democracy.

(3) Casteism, Regionalism and linguistic feelings -

In India, people of different religion, caste, language etc. live. Due to casteism, regionalism and linguistic feelings, people develop narrow ending in the minds which adversely affects the democracy.

(4) Illiteracy -

Illiteracy is a big hurdle in the

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success of democracy. In lack of knowledge, people are benefitted by the development policies which adversely affects the economy of the country.

(5) ~~Real~~ Negative role of media -

Citizens of India have provided the right to get information about all the government activities. Media does this work of transmitting information of Government policies etc. to the general public.

But when the media fear their benefit transmit wrong information, it becomes a hurdle in the democracy.

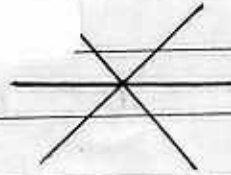
Ans. of Q.No. 26 (OR)

Symbols / Signs -

(i) Distant lightening -



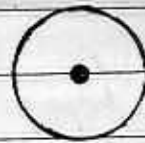
(ii) Snow



(iii) Drizzle

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(iv) Calm



(v) Light air



Ans. of Q.No. 21

Merits of socialistic economic system -

(1) Proper utilization of natural resources -

In the socialistic economic system, there is a proper utilization of natural resources due to central planning. As a result, this economy progress easily as compa-



red to other economies.

(2) Government's ownership on means of production -

In socialistic economy, government owns the means of production. All the decisions related to the economy are taken by government.

(3) End of monopoly -

Due to government's ownership, no one has monopoly on the means of production. Special rights are not given to a single person.

(4) End of unemployment -

Due to central planning, all the citizens get unemployment opportunities for their overall development.

(5) Economic Planning -

In socialistic economy, economic planning is development.