



माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

सन्-2017

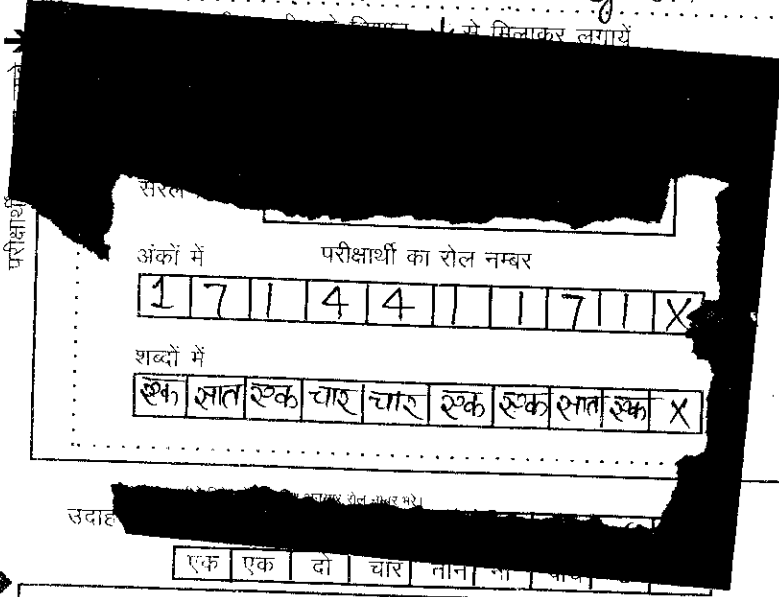
20 फरवरी

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

परीक्षा का विषय: **Social Science** विषय कोड: **300** परीक्षा का माध्यम: **English**

अंकों में परीक्षार्थी का रोल नम्बर: **171441171X**

शब्दों में: **एक सात एक चार चार एक एक सात एक X**



उदाहरण: एक एक दो चार नाना नाना

एक एक दो चार नाना नाना

परीक्षार्थी केन्द्राध्यक्ष / सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष एवं परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे

क :- पूरक उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं की संख्या अंकों में **02** शब्दों में **दो**

ख :- परीक्षार्थी का कक्ष क्रमांक **09**

ग :- परीक्षा का दिनांक **15 03 2017**

परीक्षा का नाम एवं परीक्षा केन्द्र क्रमांक की मुद्रा: **हाई स्कूल**

पर्यवेक्षक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर: **R. N. Sharma**

केन्द्राध्यक्ष / सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर:

परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

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

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

उप मुख्य परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा: **श्रीमती अंजुष आरा V.N. 4962**

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प्रश्न क्रमांक	केवल परीक्षक द्वारा भरे गये प्रश्न क्रमांक के सम्मुख प्रश्नों पर प्रश्न क्रमांक	पृष्ठ क्रमांक	प्राप्त अंकों में
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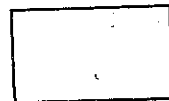
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Ans of Q. no.1

Choose the correct

Ans(a) (ii) Alluvial soil

Ans(b) (iii) Chemical industry

Ans(c) (iii) Nhava Sheva

Ans(d) (iii) Brazil (Rio de Janeiro)

Ans(e) (ii) Arvind Ghosh

Ans. of Q. no.2

Fillups

Ans(a) Forest Protection Committees.

Ans(b) Lord Litton

Ans(c) Fundamental rights.

Ans(d) Gram Panchayat.

Ans(e) Subhash Chandra Bose.

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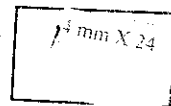
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Ans. of Q no. 3

One word/sentence

Ans(a) Article 370 of the constitution has given a special status to Jammu-Kashmir.

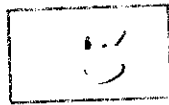
Ans(b) By the 42nd Amendment of Constitution in 1976 the provision of fundamental duties was added in the Constitution.

Ans(c) The minimum age for Parliament membership is 25 years.

Ans(d) 16.87% of world's population resides in India.

Ans(e) Indian Planning Commission was formed in 1950.

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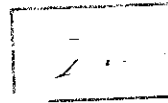
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Ans. of Q. no. 4

Matching

'A'

'B' (Answers)

(a) Andhra Pradesh

(ii) Telangana

(b) Amartya Sen

(iv) Economics Welfare

(c) Cement factory

(i) Secondary Sector

(d) Digital charts

(v) Maldives

(e) Consumer Awareness

(iii) Increase in standard of living.

Ans. of Q. no. 5

True / False

Ans (a) True ✓

Ans (b) True ✓

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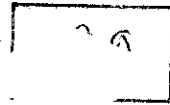
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Ans (c) False

Ans (d) False

Ans (e) True

Ans. of Q. no. 6

Wells, Tubewells, Bores, etc. are the sources of underground water. We can obtain underground on the surface through these sources for various purposes.

Ans. of Q. no. 7

Subsidiary Alliance was a scheme to bring Indian rulers under the British thumb. Lord Wellesley introduced this. It was a treaty by which British controlled the native states without annexation.

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Ans. of Q. no. 8

National Income is calculated during the period of financial year from 1st April to 31st March. It is obtained by adding the monetary value of the commodities and services produced in this period in a country.

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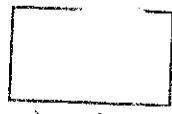
Ans. of Q. no. 9

Infrastructure means all those basic facilities, services and processes which help in the execution and development of other sectors of production and are helpful in our daily life, e.g. transportation, communication, banking, etc.

Ans. of Q. no. 10

Exploiting consumers by selling them underweighed goods, taking more price than the market prices, selling duplicate goods,

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takti misleading through false advertisements, etc. is called consumer exploitation.

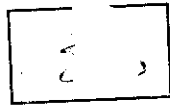
Ans. of Q. no. 11

Soil is very important in our life, especially for farmers. We depend upon soil directly or indirectly for getting food. Our livelihood depends upon soil.

We get cotton, jute, silk, wool, etc. through soil directly or indirectly. Vegetation grows in soil, soil holds the trees which give us oxygen, fruits, rain, etc. Thus, we can say that soil has a special importance in the life of every living beings and organisms. Therefore, we should prevent the soil from soil depletion which nurtures our civilization.

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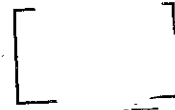
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Ans. of Q.no 12

Following are the main-provisions of Horticulture Development Programme -

(1) To increase the production of quality plants and fulfill its demand.

(2) To increase the production and productivity of horticultural crops.

(3) For soil and leave testing, facilities of green house, poly house, nurseries, etc. has to be increased.

(4) Production of horticultural plants, has to be increased for export.

(5) To enhance the basic amenities for marketing and export.

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Ans. of Q. no. 13,

The revolution of 1857 was the first armed revolution that ~~it~~ was so widespread and powerful that it shook the foundation of British empire. Before it were also the revolts in Bairackpur, Vellore and Bundelkhand which were suppressed by the Britishers. But these revolts motivated the freedom fighters. Veer Sawarkar, Ashok Mehta and other Indian historians have named the revolt of 1857 as the 'First struggle for Freedom'. The cause of this revolt was neither the use of fat coated cartridges nor the personal interest of some Indian rulers ~~but~~ but the feeling of discontent among the Indians which aroused due to 100 years of British rule. In this revolt people of all the religions and sections participated. Therefore it is called the first struggle of freedom.

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Ans. of Q.no. 14

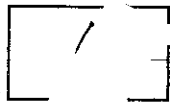
With the intension of uprooting nationalistic feeling from the Indian hearts, Lord Macaulay introduced western education in India. His intention in spreading western education was to develop such a class of people who would work in the favour of British Government. But on the contrary, the spread of English education inspired Indians to free themselves from the clutches of foreign rule. With the knowledge of English language, Indians became familiar with western culture, literature, thinking and administration.

Ans. of Q.no. 15

Following are the effects of pollution on human life.

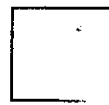
- (1) Pollution adversely affects the natural constituents like air, water,

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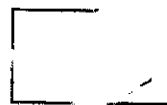
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land, etc. which affects the health of human beings.

(2) Air pollution causes difficulty in breathing and develops diseases like asthma, lung cancer, etc.

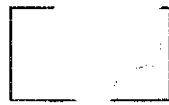
(3) Water pollution contaminates the quality of water and affects the health. Diseases like cholera, jaundice, etc. are caused due to dirty water.

(4) Noise pollution causes difficulty in hearing. It affects the hearing power and the person is mentally disturbed.

(5) Soil pollution causes soil erosion due to which the vegetation covering get destroyed and landslides occur.

(6) Radio active pollution causes genetic disorders and develops diseases like skin cancer, dermal diseases, etc.

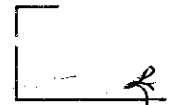
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Thus pollution adversely affects the human life, therefore we should try to control pollution.

Ans. of Q. no. 16

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Indian railway service was started in 1853. The first railway line was from Mumbai to Thane. Indian Railways is the biggest railway network in the world. It provides employment to more than 15 lakh people. Indian railway services is divided into 16 zones. These 16 zones includes different parts of the country. The distribution of rail routes in India is unequal because it is classified into different fragments. Railway is the main & biggest means of transport in India. Everyday crores of people travel by the trains. Thus, railway services is playing the main role in means of transportation

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in the country. First of all, British Government developed the rails in India for their facility. In India rail routes are distributed in different parts according to the distance.

Ans. of Q. no. 17 (OR)

Disaster management means all those actions and activities that are carried out before, after and during the period of disaster. It is something more than the expansion and contraction model. Under this system, it is believed that the disaster management is efforts to prevent the disaster, to minimise its ill effects timely action and efforts to bring the situation to normalcy.

Following are the main stages of disaster management -

(i) Advanced preparation -

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Actions are taken in advance to face the disaster. Such as, Mock drills are organised, awareness is made among the people, etc.

(ii) Action at the time of disaster

Rescue operations are carried out, habitation is provided to victims, food and drinking facilities is made available.

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(iii) To restore normalcy:-

Buildings are constructed, houses are provided to affected people, help is provided to the families.

(iv) Plan for preventing the reoccurrence of the disaster:-

Dangerous areas are sealed, warning system is made, education and awareness is provided.

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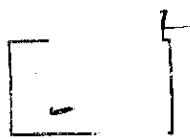


Ans. of Q. no. 18 (OR)

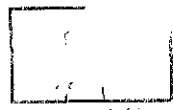
The national flag of a country is the symbol of sovereignty, unity and a sense of pride for the country. During national movement, tricolour with spinning wheel (Charkha) in the centre, was having the status of National Flag.

In 1930, an incident with regard to its honour occurred and the whole nation stood for it. This is Golden incidence in the history of freedom struggle and is known as "Jhanda Satyagrah". The Congress committee constituted a commission to assess the extent of mental preparedness of the people in the favour of Non-cooperation movement under the leadership of Hakim Ajmal Khan. The Jabalpur Congress Committee decided to honour Mr. Khan and hoist tricolour on the building of Jabalpur Municipality.

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British Govt. took this act of honouring Mr. Khan as an insult of the British rule. and ordered the police to not only remove the flag but insult it by crushing it under feet. The whole nation became agitated and angry by this harsh action of the Britishers. This is called the "Jhanda Satyagrah".

Ans. of Q. no. 19 (OR)

Even after cease-fire between India and Pakistan, the disturbances in the border areas did not stop. To end this situation Soviet Union took special interest and invited both the parties to Tashkent for talks.

On 4th January, 1966 talks started between the President of Pakistan Ayub Khan and

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the Prime Minister of India Lal Bahadur Shastri. Ultimately on 19th January, 1966 the historical Tashkent Agreement was signed by both the countries.

Main conditions of the agreement were -

- (1) Both the countries agreed to build harmonious relations like good neighbours.
- (2) Both the parties agreed to call back their armies and restore the positions as it was before 5th August, 1965. Both parties will abide by the conditions of cease fire.
- (3) Both the parties agreed to abstain from interfering in the internal matters of each other, discourage publicity against each other and restore diplomatic relations.

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Besides it was also agreed that relations between both the countries in the field of economic, cultural and social sectors shall be made cordial.

Ans. of Q. no. 20

Federal form of Government-

As per the first schedule of Constitution, India is a federation of States. Thus federal form of Government has been setup in India. The powers of Government are not centralised at one place and are divided between the centre and states and both have independence in their respective jurisdictions. The Supreme Court is the protector of Constitution. The Constitution is supreme. The judiciary is independent and impartial and have right to examine the provision of Constitution.

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Parliamentary form of Government

Indian constitution has accepted the Parliamentary form of Government. The President is the titular head and actual government is run by the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers. The powers of executive vest in Council of Ministers and they follow the principle of combined responsibility. In case vote of no confidence is passed in Parliament, the Council of Ministers has to resign.

Ans. of Q.no. 21 (OR)

Factors promoting globalization-

(1) Expansion of Technical Knowledge-

In the previous years the technical knowledge has improved which has made the process of import-export very easy and is encouraging globalisation by transport and communication means.

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(2) Expansion of foreign trade -

In the few years foreign trade has rapidly developed. From the year 1991 every country is fulfilling its demands by importing foreign goods which promotes globalisation.

(3) Process of Liberalisation -

After the process of liberalization, the restrictions on the inflow and outflow of goods and services from one country to another are withdrawn. Due to which all the markets of the world are unified and working in the form of a unit.

(4) Expansion of multinational companies

Now, the companies which produce goods in more than one country called multinational companies have increased which is encouraging the process of globalisation. These companies function as a link between the countries.



माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

4 पृष्ठीय

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

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परीक्षा का दिनांक

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परीक्षा का नाम एवं परीक्षा-केन्द्र क्रमांक की मुद्रा

स्कूल

निरीक्षक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर

R. N. Shrivastava

निरीक्षक/सहायक निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर

[Signature]

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे →

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Ans. of Q. no. 22 (OR)

Symbols -

(i) Rain

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(ii) Thunder storm

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(iii) Hail

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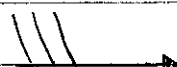
(iv) Pleasant breeze

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(v) Strong breeze

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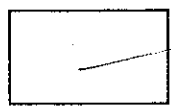
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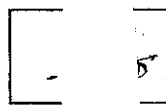
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Ans. of Q. no. 23 (OR)

सिवासे

As per the plan of Lord Mountbatten the draft of 'Independence of India' act was ~~passed~~ prepared and sent to the Congress and the League for consent. After acceptance of the draft, it became an act on 18th July 1947.

Main provisions of the act were-

(1) On 15th August, 1947 two sovereign states will come into existence - India and Pakistan. The British Government will hand over powers to them.

(2) Legislative assemblies of both the states will have the right to formulate their constitution.

(3) ~~##~~ Sindh, North East frontier province, Bengal, Silhat district of Assam shall be with Pakistan and the remaining

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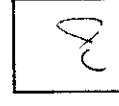
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part shall be with India.

(4) Till formulation of constitution by both the states, the state shall be governed as per the provisions of Government of India Act, 1935.

(5) There would be a Governor General to be appointed by the Emperor of Britain in each of the sovereign states - India and Pakistan.

(6) The post of secretary of India will be abolished from 15th August 1947 and in its place a Secretary of the Commonwealth will be appointed.

(7) The British Government will have no right or control on India and Pakistan after 15th August, 1947.

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Ans. of Q.no. 24

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

In the war of 1965 India won. Following were the effects of this war -

- (1) Pakistan wanted to solve Kashmir issue by wars but she could not succeed.
- (2) Pakistan believed that the Muslim population of Kashmir will side with Pakistan but such thing did not happen. India proved that base of secularism in the country is strong.



माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

4 पृष्ठीय

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

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परीक्षा का नाम एवं परीक्षा केन्द्र क्रमांक की मुद्रा

का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर
N. Shivabary

ध्यक्ष/सहायक के हस्ताक्षर

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे

मुख्य उत्तर पुस्तिका के अंतिम पृष्ठ क्रमांक.....

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(3) The morale of the Indian people and Indian Army was very high. Indian Army fought with Indigenous weapons.

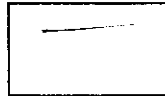
(4) The role of United Nations Organisation in the Indo-Pak war was important. U.N.O succeeded in its efforts to restore peace because America and Russia fought with extended their support to U.N.O.

(5) This war proved fatal for Pakistan. The defeat in the war proved that the army dictatorship has not been effective.

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Ans. of Q. no 25

Functions of Council of Ministers -

- (1) The Council of Ministers is headed by the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is the leader of Council of Minister.
- (2) The Council of Ministers is formed by the President on the advice of Prime Minister.
- (3) The Council of Ministers can give advice to the President regarding any emergency in a state or in the country.
- (4) The President can seek advice from the Council of Ministers when he feels such a need on any subject.

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(5) The Council of Minister also is the base of executive. All the important laws and acts has to be passed by the Council of Ministers.

(6) The Council of Ministers is responsible to the House of People. It can be functional till it enjoys the confidence of Lok Sabha.

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Ans. of Q. no. 26

Measures to remove unemployment

(1) Control over growing population-

To eradicate the problem of unemployment, control over population growth is necessary. For this family planning programme should be publicized and implemented.

(2) Development of Small and Cottage industries-

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To increase the opportunities of employment development of small and cottage industries is necessary.

(3) Vocational education -

Vocational education should be provided to children so that they are able to get employment.

(4) Development of Agriculture

Development of Agriculture is necessary for creating opportunities of employment. For this new schemes should be implemented. Manures and fertilizers should be provided to farmers.

(5) Proper utilization of resources -

Proper utilization of resources is necessary for creating employment. It will create maximum opportunities of employment and will be helpful in economic development.