



केवल मूल्यांकनकर्ता के उपयोग हेतु!

माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

32 पृष्ठीय

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

प्रश्न क्रमांक	पृष्ठ क्रमांक	प्राप्त	प्रश्न क्रमांक	पृष्ठ क्रमांक	प्राप्त
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परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि अन्दर के पृष्ठों के अनुरूप मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकों की प्रविष्टि एवं अंकों की निर्धारित मुद्रा: नाम, पदनाम, मोबाईल नम्बर, परीक्षक क्रमांक एवं पदांकित संस्था के नाम की मुद्रा त

उप मुख्य परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा

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परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे

प्रश्न क्र.

Question no. 1

True / False

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Ans (i) - True.

Ans (ii) - True.

Ans (iii) - False.

Ans (iv) - True.

Ans (v) - False.

Ans (vi) - True.

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अ. वि. - 23308034



प्रश्न क्र.

Question no.2

Match the column

(A)

(B)

- (a) Reserve Bank of India - Formal source of credit
- (b) Sectors in terms of ownership - Public & Private sectors
- (c) Work of political parties - Election and government system
- (d) Print Media - Social issues & News
- (e) Lime stone - Cement
- (f) Simon Commission - 1928 A.D.

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प्रश्न क्र.

Question no. 3Answer in one ^{sentence} ~~word~~

Ans (1) → First cotton mill was setup in India in Mumbai (Bombay) in 1854.

Ans (2) → The First world war was started in 1914 & ended in 1918, so the first world war was held in 1914.

Ans (3) → Secondary sector includes activities, in which raw materials are used to produce goods. This sector includes activity such as - Industrial production, Manufacturing of sugar etc.

Ans (4) → The silk routes were the main channel (medium) connecting countries in past.

Ans (5) → A violent conflict between government opposing groups is called within a country that becomes so intense, appears like a war is called civil war.

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प्रश्न क्र.

Ans (6) → The most convenient means of transport is Railways.

Question no. 4

Choose the correct option

Ans (i) - (a) June 1992

Ans (ii) - (c) Mahua & Kadamba

Ans (iii) - (a) Sardar Sarovar Dam

Ans (iv) - (c) Paddy

Ans (v) - (b) Hind Swaraj

Ans (vi) - (b) Human Development Index.

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योग पूर्व पृष्ठ



प्रश्न क्र.

Question no. 5

Fill in the blanks

Ans (i) - 100

Ans (ii) - Primary

Ans (iii) - Bandhavgarh National Park

Ans (iv) - 1948

Ans (v) - Federal

Ans (vi) - cattle plague

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प्रश्न क्र.

Question no. 6

OR

Ans - Following are the effects of "Print on Women" :-

- (1) - Due to coming of print, ~~women~~ not only became popular readers but also they began to write about their lives.
- (2) - Many women wrote for their political rights and some of them began to write about the miserable life of upper class hindu & muslim women.
- (3) - Because of print, ~~women~~ became aware about the fundamental & social right, from which they were deprived.

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प्रश्न क्र.

Question no. 7

OR

Ans →

Feminist Movement → The movements that raised voice for equality for men & women rights were known as feminist movement. These kind of movement had a major role in the improving status of women in society & politics.

Also, the person (either men/women) who speaks for the equal opportunities for both genders are known as Feminist.

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प्रश्न क्र.

Question no. 8

Ans → Following are the importance of Democracy :-

- 1) Democracy is important because it is better form of government as compared to other forms.
- 2) It is important because it maintains equality among citizen. Moreover, it increases the dignity of a person.
- 3) It reduces the possibility of conflict among communities and ensure stability. (Prudential reason)
- 4) It is necessary because it is the very spirit of government. (moral reason)

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प्रश्न क्र.

Question no. 9 ORAns

1) Formal sector :- The credit that is borrowed from various formal sectors like - Banks, co-operatives, government organisation are called formal credit.

The formal sector ~~has~~ requires proper documentation, ~~either~~ collateral etc are formal source of credits.

2) Informal sector :- The source of credit which don't require any documentation, collateral are called informal sector of credit. The rate of interest is very high here.

Exq - credit from relative, friends, moneylenders & landowners.

B
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Question no. 10

Ans → People in the markets are exploited in following ways :-

- 1) Consumers are often told wrong specification & details about certain product by sellers.
- 2) They are asked for high prices (more than the marked MRP in the name of Tax).
- 3) Sometimes, people get poor quality of product even after paying a good amount.
- 4) Shopkeepers often cheat consumers through wrong weight measurement of quantity of a product.
Like - milkman cheats by adding water in milk.

प्रश्न क्र.

Question no. 10 & 11

Ans - Following are the movements for conservation of forests :-

- 1) Chipko Movement :- The famous chipko movement in Himalayan region not only helped in conservation of forests but also proved that community plantation along with indigenous species can be enormously successful.
- 2) Alwar Protection Movement :- In the Alwar district of Rajasthan villagers of many villages declared a large area of land as "Bhaishodev Dakor Sanchoi" in order to conserve forest & wildlife.

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Question no. 12

Ans → Following are two millets :-

1 → Jowar → It is a the third most important crop in terms of area of production. It is mostly grown in rain fed region which hardly needs irrigation. It is grown in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra etc.

2 → Bajra → It is a Kharif crop grown in shallow black soil region. Some states in which it is grown are - Gujrat, Rajasthan etc.

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प्रश्न क्र.

Question no. 13

Ans - National Power Thermal Corporation (NTPC) shows the way to protective approach for preserving natural environment pollution. Some of its ways are :-

- 1] Introducing the latest knowledge technology & upgrading the existing technology
- 2] Planting shelter belts of trees around its factories to maintain ecological balance.
- 3] Minimising the waste generation by maximising the use of fly ash. It has reduced pollution by ash-pond management.

B
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Question no. 14

Ans → Giuseppe Mazzini

- Giuseppe Mazzini was an Italian revolutionary, who was born in 1807 in Genoa.
- He was sent to exile at the age of 24 for attempting revolution in Liguria.
- He joined the secret society of Carbonari.
- He formed two secret society - Young Europe & Young Italy.
- He believed that God has intended nation states to be natural units of mankind.
- Metternich described him as the most dangerous enemy of social order.

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प्रश्न क्र.

Question no. 15Ans →Jallianwalla Bagh massacre

1) On 13th April 1919, a large crowd gathered at Jallianwalla Bagh. Some came to protest against the Rowlatt act & some people who were unaware of martial law, came to enjoy Baisakhi fair.

2) General Dyer entered the area, closed the single entry gate & ordered his soldiers to fire upon public.

In this way thousand of people got injured & hundreds were killed. This was one of the biggest massacre in the Indian history.

B
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Question no. 16

OR

Ans →

Spinning Jenny

- 1) It was devised by James Hargreaves in 1764.
- 2) It speeded up the process of spinning. By turning one single wheel, a worker could turn in motion many spindles.
- 3) The worker demands were reduced due to the introduction of spinning ^{jenny} that's why the women who survived on hand spinning attacked it.

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प्रश्न क्र.

Question no. 17

Ans →

Tariff → It is the type of tax imposed on the imports of country by rest of world. It is levied on the goods at the boundary line of country or at tariff barriers.

Tariff were imposed in order to discourage the import from other country.

For example :- When mills started in Manchester the Tariff were imposed on the Indian cotton textile, so that the Manchester produce get a huge home market.

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प्रश्न क्र.

Question no. 18

OR

AnsBasic Industries

The industries whose end products / finished products are used as raw material for any other industries are known as Basic industries.

For example →

1) Iron & Steel Industry → The iron & steel produced by an steel industry is used for making various products i.e., they are used as raw material for many other industries like- automobile industry, utensils etc., hence Iron & steel industry is an example of basic industry.

2) Aluminium Industry → The aluminium industry produces aluminium (from Bauxite), which is further used for various purposes in other industry. That's why aluminium industry is a Basic industry.

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प्रश्न क्र.

Question no. 19OR

Ans → Following are the challenges to Dem political parties :-

1) Lack of internal democracy → In political parties, mostly the top leaders enjoy the power for making decisions, they decide what should be done in the party. Small leaders & members have no powers they are sometimes not aware about what is going on in the party. Hence there is lack of internal democracy.

2) Dynastic Succession → This is related to first one. The top leaders decide that whom should be given power, they often favour their relatives for various posts. In this way there is dynastic succession.

3) Increasing money & muscle power → The political parties use shortcuts to win elections, they nominate a candidate who can raise a lot of money.

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- 4] Meaningful choice → The most ~~biggest~~ challenge to political parties is that they did not offer a fair and meaningful choices. This is some kind of corruption in each party.

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Question no. 20

OR

Ans → The name of any three soils of India with their region and features are :-

1) Alluvial soil → It is the most widely spread soil in India. The entire northern plains is made up of this soil. The three big rivers - The Ganga, Brahmaputra & Sutlej Satluj river deposit this soil. This soil enters Gujarat & Rajasthan through a narrow corridor. It has proper amount of sand, silt & clay. It is the most fertile soil. There are two types of this soil - Bhangar & Khadar.

2) Black soil → It is black in colour & is known as regur soil. It is ideally suited for the growth of cotton & is known as Black cotton soil. It is found in the Deccan (Basalt) trap region covering the plateaus of Malwa, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh etc. It has adequate amount of potash, lime. But it lacks in phosphoric acid. Its particles have water holding capacity.

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3) Laterite soil. → Laterite is derived from the word 'later' meaning bricks. This soil is developed due to intense leaching of rain. It is mostly deep to very deep and acidic in nature. It is humus poor but in the areas ~~which~~ where it supports evergreen forests it is humus rich. It is found in the areas of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Assam, etc.

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P.T.O



प्रश्न क्र.

Question no. 21Ans >(a) Simon Commission

It was a Commission introduced by Tory government to introduce constitutional reforms in the governance of India by hearing the nationalist demands. It was headed by sir John Simon. It came India in 1928. This commission was welcomed in India by the slogans of "Simon Go Back" because it hadn't any Indian member. All the members were from British nation. Congress along with Muslim League, opposed it.

Important Facts about Simon Commission

Formed By :- Tory Government of Britain

Headed By :- Sir John Simon

Came India :- In 1928

Objective :- Suggest changes in governance of India.

Problem :- No India member included

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प्रश्न क्र.

(b) Dandi March

Grandhiji put his 11 demands to Irwin & gave an ultimatum of 11 march 1930 for fulfilling these demands. But when Irwin rejected his demands he launched Dandi March. He along with his 78 trusted volunteers started a march to Dandi, a coastal town of Gujarat, which was 290 miles away from A Sabarmati Ashram. The travel of 10 miles per day made Grandhiji to reach Dandi on 6 april 1930. He broke the salt law by manufacturing salt by evaporating water at Dandi. With this movement the Civil Disobedience movement was launched.

Important Facts about Dandi March

started on :- 12 march 1930
 Started by :- Mahatma Gandhi
 reached ended on :- 6 april 1930 at Dandi
 Objective :- Breaking Salt law

प्रश्न क्र.

Question no. 22AnsComparison between Rail transport & Road transport.Rail TransportB
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- The cost of laying railway lines is ~~in~~ high as it includes the use of lines made of steel, iron.
- It is economical in carrying bulk amount of ~~goods~~ & more number of ~~people~~ over longer distances.
- Railway lines Transportation does not ~~provide~~ door to door services. It connects the different stations.

Road Transport

- The cost of road construction is very less than that of railway lines.
- It is economical in the transport of less amount of good & comparatively less number of people ~~over~~ shorter distances.
- Roadways ~~provide~~ door to door services thereby reducing the loading & unloading cost.



प्रश्न क्र.

- Railway lines cannot be layed on the area of high ~~mountains~~, relief and ~~slopes~~. It can not be constructed in hilly regions.

Roadways can negotiate higher gradient topography, & ~~comparatively~~ higher slopes. It can be constructed in Hilly areas also.

- Railways acts as feeder for the industries by transporting raw material from mining sites to industries.

Roadways act as a feeder for other means of transport by joining ~~differe~~ different stations, airports, ports etc.

Question no. 23

Show the following areas ~~of~~ in the map of India :-

- Mumbai High
- Delhi
- Raniganj
- Tuticorin

(Located on the ^{Map} Last Page)

P.T.O.

Q. No. 23

10/11/20

भारत

INDIA

