



केवल मूल्यांकनकर्ता के उपयोग हेतु!

माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

32 पृष्ठीय

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

प्रश्न क्रमांक	प्राप्त अंक (अंकों में)	प्रश्न क्रमांक	प्राप्त अंक (अंकों में)
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परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

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 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

महीप सिंह नेताम (शिक्षक)
शा.उ.मा.वि. बगेया
जिला सिंगरौली (म.प्र.)
मो. 7974535314 क्रमांक.....

परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा

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Madhyamik Shikshak
Govt. HS Shah
Distt - Singrauli (M.P.)



प्रश्न क्र.

Answer no. - 01

- (1) India's first cotton mill was set up in Mumbai (Bombay).
- (2) First world war was held in 1914-1918.
- (3) ~~Cotton~~ cloth manufacturing is an secondary sector.
- (4) Silk routes through sea-routes was the main channel (medium) connecting countries in the past.
- (5) Civil war is a violent conflict between government opposing groups within a country that becomes so intense, appears like a war.
- (6) Road^{ways} is the most convenient means of transport.



प्रश्न क्र.

Answer no. - 02

(i) (a) June, 1992

(ii) (c) Mahua and Kadamba

(iii) (a) Sardar Sarovar Dam

(iv) (e) Paddy

(v) (b) Hind Swaraj

(vi) (b) Human Development Index

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प्रश्न क्र.

Answer no. - 03

(i) 100

(ii) primary

(iii) ^{Kisli} Kanha National Park

(iv) 1948

(v) Federal

(vi) cattle plague

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$$14 + 8 = 22$$

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Answer no. - 04

(i) True

(ii) True

(iii) False

(iv) True

(v) False

(vi) True

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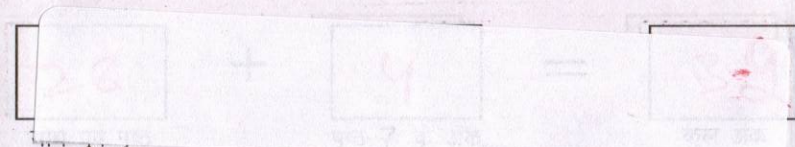


प्रश्न क्र.

Answer no. - 05

- (a) Reserve Bank of India → (iii) Formal source of credit
- (b) Sectors in terms of ownership → (i) Public and Private sectors
- (c) Works of political parties → (v) Elections and government system
- (d) Print media → (vi) Social issues and News
- (e) Lime stone → (ii) Cement
- (f) Simon Commission → (iv) 1928 A.D.

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प्रश्न क्र.

Answer no.-06 [02]

Loan sources are:-

- (i) Formal sector - banks, cooperatives.
- (ii) Informal sector - moneylenders, relatives.

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Answer no.-07 [02]

Two important learnings to become well informed consumers are:-

- (i) Knowing whether that products is not harmful for health.
- (ii) Knowing the expire date of product.

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Answer no. - 08 [0.5]

Two direct importance of forest are:-

- (i) Forest absorbs carbon dioxide and release oxygen.
- (ii) Forest provides food and shelter to animals.
- (iii) Forest brings monsoon.

Answer no. - 09

The names of two millets are:-

- (i) Jowar
- (ii) Bajra
- (ii) Ragi

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Answer no. 109 [on]

Two types of Industrial Pollutions are:-

(i) Air Pollution:- Industries produce harmful gases, smoke, air particles, etc.

(ii) Water Pollution:- Industries emit dirty and chemical added water in rivers which pollutes it.

Answer no. 11

Giuseppe Mazzini:-

Giuseppe Mazzini was an Italian revolutionary born in Genoa. He founded two

groups:- (i) Young Europe in Berne and (ii) Young Italy in Marseilles. "He was the greatest enemy of ^{our} social order" said by Metemich for Mazzini.

प्रश्न क्र.

Answer no. - 12Jallianwala Bagh Massacre:-

- (i) Jallianwala Bagh massacre was happened on 13 April 1919.
- (ii) General Dyer ordered to close only entrance and exit of Jallianwala Bagh, where people ^{had} gathered to celebrate Baisakhi and to protest.
- (iii) General Dyer ordered to open fire upon people, there thousands of people were killed.

Answer no. - 13Silk Routes:-

- (i) Silk routes were network of roads roads of pre-industrial era.
- (ii) Chinese silk, pots, Indian spices, etc. were sold in Europe and silver and gold were brought to Asia.
- (iii) Missionaries travelled in world to spread their religion.



प्रश्न क्र.

Answer no.-14 [20]

~~Ans~~

When Corn Law was scrapped in Britain there was a mass production of crops because imported food ~~and~~ was allowed in market and domestic food also captured the market. This resulted reduction in food prices. Farmers left farming and moved to cities for employment.

Answer no.-15 [20]

6. Paint on Women6. Importance of Printing

(i) Enlightenment Enlightenment:- People got enlightenment when they read books, magazines, newspapers.

(ii) Debate and Discussion:- People started discussing about existing beliefs and started debation on those topics.



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Answer no. - 16 [or]

Feminist Movement:-

Movements that believe in the ideology of feminism, i.e. demands equal rights for women and men are known as feminist movements.

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Answer no. - 17 [or]

Two outcomes of Democracy are:-

- (i) Legitimate government:- Government is responsible to its people for any decision.
- (ii) Transparency:- People can know whether the decision or law made by government follows right rules or not.



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Answer no. - 18 (a)

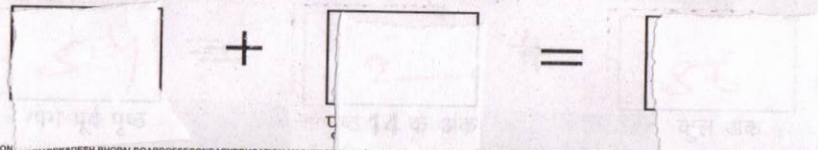
Three challenges of political parties are:-

(i) Lack of Internal Democracy:- Political party does not have internal ^{Main} democracy. Leaders of parties have major power. Members follow leaders instead of party's ideology and personal opinion.

(ii) Absence of Right Information:- Candidates submit affidavit to an officer. But whether the information given is right or wrong for that there is no legal law. Sometimes people parties give ticket to criminals.

(iii) Family Succession:- In political parties main leader gets its position ~~of~~ from inheritance. Because of this capable people cannot hold those positions that they ~~could~~ should.

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Answer no. - 19 [02]

Three soils of India are:-

(1) Alluvial soil :- Alluvial is the most fertile soil.

(i) Region - It is found on northern plain of India i.e., states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Uttarakhand, etc.

(ii) feature - It consists sand, silt and clay.

(2) Black soil :- Black soil is also known as regur soil.

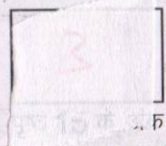
(i) Region - Black soil is mainly found on ~~deccan~~ the deccan plateau i.e., Saurashtra, Maharashtra, etc.

(ii) Feature - Cotton is main crop grown in this soil. It consists Calcium Carbonate, etc.

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(3) Arid soil - Some crops can be grown by regular irrigation.

(i) region - It is ~~not~~ found in western Rajasthan.

(ii) feature - It consist calcium content.

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Answer no. - 20

Suggestions to control environmental degradation in India :-

(i) Afforestation :- We should grow more trees, they can control most environmental problems like, ~~and~~ control flood, bring monsoon, gives oxygen, make soil fertile, etc.

(ii) Regulation of polluted water :- We should clean water before dumping in rivers. We can regulate by physical cleaning and biological cleaning of water.



प्रश्न क्र.

(iii) ^{Emit} Clean Air - We should emit clean air or
 fit air filters or cloth filters
 in factories to control pollution.

We can also use noise absorbing material
 and can do environment friendly work and
 use environment friendly machines.

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Answer no. - 21

Road Transport	Rail Transport
1. Road transport can be made in low eee cost.	1. Rail transport require high cost to make it.
2. Roads can be made on hilly areas and difficult terrain.	2. It is very difficult to make rail lines on difficult terrain.
3. Roads require less maintenance cost.	3. Railways require high maintenance cost.
4. Roads provide door-to-door service.	4. Railways does not provide door-to-door service.
5. Roads are used for both long and short distances.	5. Rail is used for long distances.



प्रश्न क्र.

Answer no. - 22

(B) Simon Dandi March:- Gandhiji started Dandi March on 12th March 1930. It is also known as Salt March. Gandhiji wrote a letter on 31st January 1930 stating 11 demands from Lord Irwin. When those demands were ignored, he started salt march to oppose Salt Act of 1859, according to which common people cannot make salt. He travelled from his Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi almost 240 miles with his 78 volunteers in 24 days. He broke salt law and made salt in the Dandi. After that people started demonstrating in front of government building and made salt. This was the starting of CDM [Civil Disobedience Movement].

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(d) Mahatma Gandhi's views on Satyagraha :- Satyagraha means fight for truth without the use of violence. According to Mahatma Gandhi a satyagrahi can win with non-violence by appealing the conscience of oppressor. He said ~~st~~ satyagraha is a weapon of strong not of weak. He also said by the use of non-violence oppressor is abide to see the truth and had to obey satyagrahi's appeal. Gandhi's first satyagraha was held in Champaran, Bihar in 1917, against oppressive Indigo plantation system. He went to Kheda in 1917 to fight against britishers to ~~severne~~ remove taxes of farmers because crop was destroyed, and to pay taxes by people who can afford it. In 1918, he went to Ahmedabad, Gujarat to protest among among cotton ~~er~~ mill workers who demanded increase in wages. Gandhi's ~~staya~~ satyagraha was successful.

Q. No. 23 [05]

