



केवल मूल्यांकनकर्ता के उपयोग के

माध्यमिक शिक्षा नण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

32 पृष्ठीय

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

प्रश्न क्रमांक	पृष्ठ क्रमांक	प्राप्तांक (अंकों में)	प्रश्न क्रमांक	पृष्ठ क्रमांक	(अंकों में)
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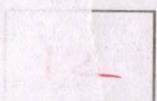
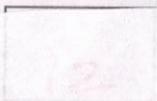
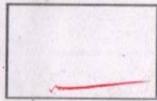
परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

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

परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा



प्रश्न क्र.

# QUESTION 1

- 1. True ✓
- 2. True ✓
- 3. False ✓
- 4. True ✓
- 5. False ✓
- 6. True ✓

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# QUESTION 2

- a. Reserve Bank of India
- b. Sectors in terms of ownership
- c. Works of political Parties
- d. Print Media
- e. Lime stone
- f. Simon Commission

- ~~Formal Source of credit~~
- ~~Public and Private sectors~~
- ~~Elections and government system~~
- ~~Social issues and News~~
- ~~Cement~~
- ~~1928 A.D~~

of (100)

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Question no. 3 (One sentence)

1. India's first cotton mill set up in Mumbai.
2. First world war held in the year 1914 and ended in 1918.
3. One of the activity of secondary sector is to manufacture cloths from cotton.
4. Trade was the main channel connecting countries in the past.
5. A violent conflicts between government opposing groups within a country that becomes so intense, appears like a war is called Civil War.
6. Railways is the most convenient means of transport.

Question no. 4.

- (i) June 1992 (a)
- (ii) Mahva and Kadama (c)
- (iii) Sardar Sarovar Dam (a)
- (iv) Paddy (e)
- (v) Hind Swaraj (b)
- (vi) Human Development Index (b)

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$$24 + 8 = 32$$



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### Question 5.

- (i) 100 days.
- (ii) primary sector.
- (iii) Bandhavgarh National Park
- (iv) 1948
- (v) Federal government.
- (vi) cattle plague.

### ANSWER 6.

### IMPORTANCE OF PRINTING

- \* Print creates awareness and spread knowledge among the people.
- \* Print creates a society of debate and discussion. Print becomes a reason for revolution in countries like France as it popularise the ideas of enlightened thinkers.

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ANSWER 7

## FEMINIST MOVEMENT

Feminist movement were those movement that demanded equal rights for both men and women. These movements were specially launched by the feminist person who concerns about the rights of women because women were facing violence, discrimination, etc.

The outcomes of these movements were positive as women started getting representation in the governance system and ~~powered~~.

ANSWER 8

## IMPORTANCE OF DEMOCRACY

- Democracy ensures the dignity of citizens.
- It ~~promotes~~ equality among citizens.
- It gives rooms to correct mistakes.
- It has the representation of its citizen and it is a government which is transparent, legitimate and responsive government.





ANSWER 9

FORMAL AND INFORMAL SECTORS OF LOANS

**FORMAL SECTORS** :- Formal sectors of Loans are those sectors which works under the government. It includes :- (i) Banks (ii) Cooperatives etc.

**INFORMAL SECTORS** :- Informal sectors of Loans are those sectors which are not taken by the government. It in includes :- Money lenders, family members, etc.

ANSWER 10

PEOPLE ARE EXPLOITED BY FOLLOWING

- In the market the peoples are exploited because sometimes they do not have proper choices to buy products.
- Because of the trade barriers, a countries people are forced to buy products on high prices.
- They can also be exploited by the bad qualities of product.

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline 40 \\ \hline \end{array}
 +
 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 4 \\ \hline \end{array}
 =
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ANSWER 11

MOVEMENTS FOR FORESTS CONSERVATION.

1. Chipko Movement :- This movement was started in Uttarakhand and led by Sundar Lal Bahuguna. People used to embrace trees to protect them from being cut.

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2. SARISKA MOVEMENT :- The people of sariska protest against mining practices with the help of National Wildlife Protection Act. They prevented deforestation by preventing mining.  
Other movements :- Alwar district & Bej bacho Andolan.

ANSWER 12.

TWO MILLETS :- (i) Ragi :- Ragi is a coarse grain and it has high value of roughage, iron, calcium, etc

Jowar :- It is a Kharif crop and is a coarse grain.

Bajra :- This milled is very nutritious and grown in the areas of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, etc

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ANSWER 13

## NATIONAL THERMAL POWER CORPORATION

NTPC is certified with ISO and adapted following protective approach.

(i) It plants several green belts near the industries to reduce noise & pollution, air pollution, etc.

(ii) It used the environment friendly methods of sing, recycling and reducing.

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ANSWER 14.

## GIUSEPPE MAZZINI

He was an Italian revolutionary born in 1807 in Treviso. He played an important role in the Unification of Italy although he was failed. He led the revolution in Liguria.

It formed two parties, Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne in 1833. He thought that God also wanted the nation's establishment.



## JALLIANWALLA BAGH MASSACRE

- Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre was worse incident in India's History happened on 13<sup>th</sup> April 1919 in Amritsar.
- General O'Dyer ordered the troop to open fire on the public gathering in the Jallianwalla Bagh on the occasion of Baisakhi.
- Hundreds of people lost their lives on that day.

## ANSWER 16

### SILK ROUTES

- Silk Routes were the routes that were so popular for trade between China and India to the European countries ~~till~~ till the 15<sup>th</sup> century.
- Chinese silk and pottery also Indian spices ~~th~~ travelled from Asia to Europe.
- These routes were present on both the lands and seas. They were also responsible for spreading the ideas of religion.



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ANSWER 17

WHEN CORN LAW SCRAPPED

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- When corn law scrapped in the Britain then the imports of food crop specially corn increases.
- Prices of food fell down.
- Poor peoples can now eat food.
- As the imported food was cheap so, the Landlords and peasants of Britain faces loses and land cleared.

~~ANSWER 18~~

ANSWER 18

## TO CONTROL ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

Environmental Degradation is a serious problem faced by today's world because it is harmful for human and wild life. We should control it by the following :-

AFFORESTATION:- Afforestation is the plantation of trees that will restore the degraded forests. This will very effective because nowadays deforestation is done on large scale.

CONTROL ON MINING:- Minings are those activities which are causing deforestation so, we should manage the activities of mining and should not over exploit exploit nature.

INDUSTRY & MANAGEMENT: Industries should work properly. Industries are harmful as they are overusing forests and by pollution they are degrading lands. The dust from the industries when reaches the porous land it blocked it causes infiltration of water.

$$5 + 8 = 13$$



ANSWER 19

## CHALLENGES TO POLITICAL PARTIES

1. Lack of Internal Democracy: Political Parties do not have internal democracy. They are not organising the meeting properly. They do not hold elections (internal elections) properly. Less powerful members are facing problems because they are suppressed.
2. MONEY AND MUSCLE POWER: Political Parties use money and muscle power. They deal with suminals. They also negotiate with big companies to give them benefits in return with money for campaigns.
3. LACK OF MEANINGFUL CHOICES: In Political Parties the difference is mostly negligible this creates a problem to voters to elect the leader because everyone is giving same policies. Sometimes M.P's and MLA's change their party which is not good.

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ANSWER 20 (OR)

## THREE SOILS OF INDIA

1. Alluvial Soil :- This soil is found in the northern plain of India and the deltas of rivers. It is found in the eastern coast with the river deltas of Godavari, Krishna, etc.  
Feature → These soil have nutrients like, calcium, Lime, potash and phosphoric acid.

2. Black Soil :- This soil is found in the deccan plateau. The regions include, Malwa region, Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Madhya Prades, etc.

Feature :- It is good for cotton cultivation and lacks in phosphoric acid.

3. Laterite Soil :- This soil is found in the dry regions of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, etc.

Feature :- It has the pH level less than 6 hence it is acidic in nature. The cashew, nuts etc are its main crop.

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ANSWER 21

SIMON COMMISSION

Simon Commission was a statutory government sent by the toiy government of Britain. The head of this commission was SIR JOHN SIMMON.

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Simmo Commission came in India in the year 1928. It was came to make a new constitution for Indians because the Indians were not happy with old laws. It had total 7 members but out of this no one was the Indian.

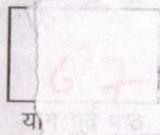
Simmon Commission in India faces opposition and greets with the slogan "SIMON GO BACK". Indians were oppositing this commission because they wanted complete independence. Because there were no member who were INDIAN so, people became angry that how other nation's people can make rule for India. Indians were not accepting dominion status.

## DANDI MARCH

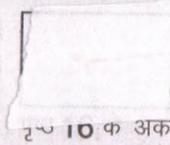
Dandi March was the starting of Civil disobedience movement. This March was led by Mahatma Gandhi. Grandhiji saw as the symbol to unite all Indians because it was consumed by both poor and ~~rich~~ rich and also because of the high taxation.

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- It was started in the Sabarmati Ashram on 12<sup>th</sup> March 1930.
  - ~~Grandhiji~~ with his 78 trusted volunteers went to DANDI.
  - They covered distance of 240 miles in 24 day, they walk 10 miles per day.
  - When they reached Dandi they break SALT LAW.

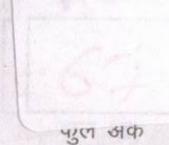
In the civil disobedience movement the people were not only asked to do not cooperate with Britishers but also to break laws. Salt Laws were broken and they demonstrated in the front of salt industries. But the civil disobedience movement ended in 1931. It was restarted by Mahatma Gandhi but lost its momentum by 1934.



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ANSWER 22

## ROADS AND RAIL TRANSPORT

1. Comparison on the basis of Terrain (Areas).

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Roads can be laid down in every type of terrain such as, hilly areas, plateaus, mountains etc. Railway lines are laid down in the plains mainly because plains are most suitable terrain for Railways. and not suitable for difficult terrain.

2. Comparison on the basis of Construction Cost.

The construction cost required by the railways is high whereas the construction cost of roads are minimal as compared to other transport system. Government is spending more money in roads.

### 3. On the Basis of Services.

Roadways are providing door to door services and connects the other transport system such as airports and seaports. Whereas Railways do not provide door to door services. Roadways are suitable for covering shorter distances and Railways are suitable for covering longer distances.

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### 4. On the Basis of Maintenance Authorities

Railways are the largest public sector under taking government. They are managed by the government of India. Roadways are ~~of different type~~ such as Golden Quadrilateral highways, state highways, national highway so, they are differently managed by NHAI, PWD, CPWD, etc.

### 4. On the basis of DAMAGES.

Railways are facing damage the most because travellers sometimes pulls the chains, damage railways system and travell without ticket. These type ~~are~~ of problems are not faced by railways.

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