



माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जाये ↓

20 पृष्ठीय

विशेष नोट :- सिलाई खुली हुई अथवा क्षतिग्रस्त उत्तर पुस्तिका को न तो पर्यवेक्षक वितरण करे और न ही छात्र उपयोग में ले। ऐसी उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखे उत्तरों का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जायेगा। परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जाये ↓

परीक्षा का विषय	विषय कोड	परीक्षा का माध्यम									
Social science	3 0 0	English									
स्टीकर तीर के निशान ↓ से मिलाकर लगायें											
उत्तर पुस्तिका का सरल क्रमांक - 221 - 1024840											
अंकों में परीक्षार्थी का रोल नम्बर											
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नीचे दिये गये उदाहरण अनुसार रोल नम्बर भरें।

उदाहरणार्थ	1	1	2	4	3	9	5	6	8
	एक	एक	दो	चार	तीन	नौ	पाँच	छः	आठ

क - पूरक उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं की संख्या अंकों में <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> शब्दों में <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
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ग - परीक्षा की दिनांक <input type="text" value="26 02 2022"/>	
परीक्षा का नाम एवं परीक्षा केन्द्र क्रमांक की मुद्रा H.S. No. 222007	
पर्यवेक्षक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर Namita Khare	केन्द्राध्यक्ष/सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर

परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाये ↓

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि मूल्यांकन के समय पूरक उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं की संख्या उपरोक्तनुसार सही पाई हो। क्राफ्ट स्टीकर क्षतिग्रस्त नहीं पाया गया अन्दर के पृष्ठों के अनुरूप मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकों की प्रविष्टि अंकों का योग सही है। निर्धारित मुद्रा : नाम, पदनाम, मोबाईल नम्बर, परीक्षक क्रमांक एवं पदाकित संस्था के नाम की मुद्रा लगाएं।	
उप मुख्य परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा G. Kumbhkar 013515	परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा Dinesh Yadav 013520

नोट :- "हायर सेकेन्डरी 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 के औसत में प्रदर्शित किये जायेंगे।"

S. L. Jain
9540601

केवल परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाये		
प्रश्न क्रमांक के सम्मुख प्राप्तांकों की प्रविष्टि करें		
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प्रश्न क्र.

Question No. 1

Choose the correct option →

(i) B) France

(ii) D) 1914

(iii) A) 1854

M (iv) C) 1973

P (v) C) Cement

B (vi) A) Kashi Ram

S

E

Question No. 2

Fill in the blanks →

(i) four

(ii) 2009

(iii) Kathmandu

(iv) citizens



प्रश्न क्र.

(V) democracy / national unity.

Kerala.

(1) large.

M

Question No. 3

P

B

(1) Vande matram → Bankim chandra

S

(2) Hindu swaraj → Mahatma Gandhi

(3) Gulam Gini → Jyotiba Phule.

(4) Revision of press laws → Governor general Bentick

(5) Globalization in India → 1991

(6) I. S. I. → Industrial commodities.



प्रश्न क्र.

Question No. 4

Answer in one word / sentence →

- (i) The industrial revolution took place at first in England.
- (ii) Sunderban national park is situated in West Bengal.
- (iii) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru said that dams are the 'Temples of modern India'.
- Wheat and Rice.
- (v) Union list.
- (vi) Birth is the major base of social difference.
- (vii) Reserve bank of india.



प्रश्न क्र.

Question No. 5

(I)

True ✓

(II)

False ✓

(III)

True ✓

(IV)

True ✓

M (V)

True ✓

P

(VI)

False ✓

B

S

E

Question No. 6

Ans. →

Industrial production → We mean meant by industrial production that the goods and services are produced in industries under one roof by the workers. Every process of making goods is happen at one place.



प्रश्न क्र.

Question No. 7 [OR]

Ans. Platen → Platen is the board in the letter press printing which is pressed against the paper for the impression of type. It was usually made by wood in ancient time, later it is made by steel.

M

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B

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E

Question No. 8

Ans. → Soil erosion → The denudation of soil cover / top soil by the water, wind is known as soil erosion. The soil erosion made by wind is also known as wind erosion. Soil erosion is also happen by human activities like mining, over-irrigation etc.



प्रश्न क्र.

Question No. 9 [OR]

Ans. Central Forest Commission →
It was established by central government in 1965.
Its functions are to collect data, study the market and broadcast schemes related to forest and control working of all other forest department.

M
P
B
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EQuestion No. 10

Ans. → Cash and commercial crops →
The main objective of cash and commercial crops is to earn cash / profit by farming. This type of crops are sown for the livelihood or foods. For ex → Rice is subsistence crop in odisha but in punjab and Haryana it is a cash crop.



प्रश्न क्र.

Question No. 11 (OR)

Ans. → The black power movement → It was the movement led by the blacks in USA against the racial discrimination. It was the move started in 1966 and lasted till 1975.

M
P

Question No. 12 (OR)

Ans. → Economic development of a country is depend on several factors such as country's population size, global cooperation from other countries, country's infrastructure in industries, and also on the agriculture of the country and country's geographical condition.

P.T.O →



$$\boxed{\quad} + \boxed{\quad} = \boxed{\quad}$$

प्रश्न क्र.

Question No. 13

Ans. → Money → Money is act as commodity which is used in to purchase any goods & services or to repay the loans. Money is act as medium of exchange, measure of value and transfer of value in the markets.

M

P

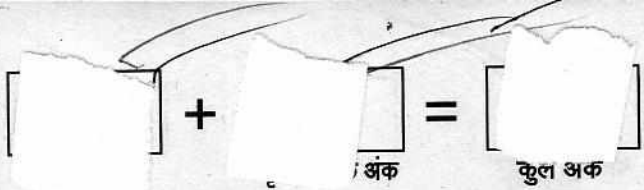
B

S

E

Question No. 14

Globalization → The rapid integration or interconnection b/w the countries of the world by trade is called the globalization. In globalization, goods and services are produced globally and sold in different countries. Globalization linked the whole world.



प्रश्न क्र.

Question No. 15 (OR)

M
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Ans. → Right to Information → It is law enacted by the Indian government in 2005. This law provides a right to a citizen to check the working of government. According to this law, ^{one} who wants to know the policies of government, then she / he can know.

Question No. 16

Ans 1) Stapler → A person who staples or sorts the wool or cotton according to its fibre.

ii) Fuller → A person who fulls or gathers the clothes by pleating.

(iii) Carding → It is a ^{carding} process of wool or cotton prior to spinning.

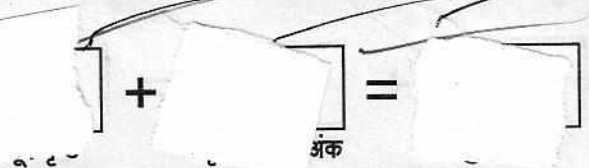


प्रश्न क्र.

Question No. 17.

Ans. → Conservation of mineral → The conservation of mineral resources is very important because the minerals are principal of industries and from the industries our economy is balanced. Minerals are precious gifts of nature for us so, we need conserve them for our future generations. Therefore, we should the conserve the mineral resources. for this, we should use ~~renewable~~ ~~sources~~ ~~class~~ ~~exploit~~ minerals resources. Minerals are the prominent resources in the environment. Over exploitation of minerals, exhausted the minerals in the ~~past~~ future.

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प्रश्न क्र.

Question No. 18 (OR).

Ans. → Measures to control water pollution →

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① Harmful water released by the industries increase the water pollution. Thus, before releasing this water, water should be treated with appropriate technology.

② Water treatment plants should be settle at the times of settlement of the industries.

③ The treated water of industries should not be released in the rivers and ponds, it should use in irrigation etc.

④ The industries should be planted away from rivers and lakes.



प्रश्न क्र.

Question No. 19

Ans.

Political party \Rightarrow A group of people who come together to contest election and its main objective is to win the election. Its functions are political party forms and runs the given government. It plays an

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important role in making laws. Laws are debated and passed in legislature. Political party shapes public opinion. Political party put forward the welfare schemes and programmes. Political party has three organs \rightarrow

(i)

The leaders.

(ii)

The followers.

(iii)

The members.

 \rightarrow



$$\boxed{\text{र}} + \boxed{\text{पृ. सं. अंक}} = \boxed{\text{कुल अंक}}$$

प्रश्न क्र.

Question No. 21 [OR]

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Ans → Civil disobedience movement
The resolution of 'Purna Swaraj' was passed in the congress session of December 1929. The Viceroy Lord Irwin denied the proposal of Purna Swaraj. But, the Gandhiji did not lose his hope. He wrote a letter to Viceroy Irwin on 31 January 1930, he put forward 11 demands in letter. The main demand of the letter was to abolish the salt tax which was imposed by the government. He told if the demands were refused then the congress would have launched the civil disobedience movement.

P.T.O.



પ્રશ્ન ક્ર.

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The viceroy irwin refused the demands. Mahatma Gandhi started his the journey from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi, a coastal town of Gujarat to broke the salt law with his 78 trusted volunteers. The mob travelled for 10 days for of 24 miles a day. on 6 April 1930, he reached dandi and broke salt law by b. making salt from boiling sea water. The civil disobedience movement was started. After some-times british government started to arrest the leaders. So Mahatma Gandhi had signed a pact with irwin for second round table conference. In 1932, Mahatma Gandhi relaunched the movement but it lost its support.



प्रश्न क्र.

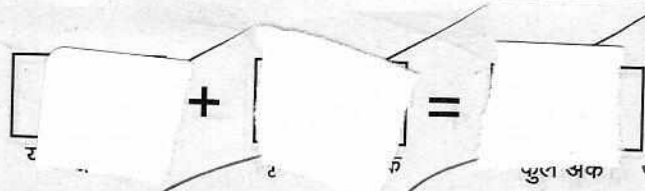
Question No. 22

Elements that hinder the democracy are →

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Ans → Population Explosion → When the population of govern the country is increased at levels when the resources fall short for the people, this situation is known as population explosion. Due to the population explosion, per capita income and economic development of country decreases.

2) Unemployment → Unemployment is a situation where people are willing to work on the prevalent wages or salary but they do not find work. Unemployment creates various unexpected situation. Due to increase in the unemployment, savings are decreasing, poverty is increasing. Unemployment is a great hinderance in the democracy of any country.



प्रश्न क्र.

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3) Communalism → Communalism is a situation when a community promote its own religion and spreading hatred for other religion. Working with communal mindset would lead disintegration in the society. A communal politics is based on the idog. that religion is the principal basis of community. It is a curse in democracy and national unity.

4) Terrorism → Violence by some people or groups against democracy its called terrorism. humanity is known as terrorism. Terrorists spreading the fear and a feeling of insecurity among people.



$$[] + [] = []$$

अंक

19

प्रश्न क्र.

Due to the terrorism loss of life and loss of property is increased.

Question No. 23

Ans. → Consumer awareness means the awareness among the consumers towards ~~his~~ / ~~her~~ their rights and duties. It has been observed that very often consumers are exploited by under weighing, adulterated goods etc. Hence, they should aware, for →

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E (1) To achieve maximum satisfaction → The income of every individual is limited. Everyone wants to get maximum satisfaction in his income. So, he/she should be made aware about his / her rights and duties from being safe from the exploitation.



प्रश्न क्र.

2)

Protection of against exploitation of producers and sellers → Consumers should be aware from the exploitation of producers and sellers. Many times sellers, exploit consumers by under weighing, selling adulterated goods etc. Big companies also misleads the consumer by giving false advertisements.

M

P 3)

Promotion of savings → Consumer awareness promotes the savings of an individual. Such consumers are not attracted by free gifts and concession, they take right decisions and ^{buy} take pure goods.

B

S

E

(4)

Control over the consumption of harmful goods → Consumer awareness promotes the individual not to use harmful goods like ~~cigars~~ tobacco, ~~erg~~ gutkas, alcohol etc.

(5)

Knowledge to solve the ~~pract~~ problems → Consumer awareness provides the knowledge to ~~see~~ consumer regarding the exploitation in the market.

