



माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

32 पृष्ठीय

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

परीक्षा का विषय: POLITICAL SCIENCE
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 परीक्षा का माध्यम: ENGLISH

उत्तर पुस्तिका का सरल क्रमांक: B-23 5570817

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

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परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

उपरोक्त सूचनाओं को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें।
 उपाह: एक एक दो चार पाँच छह सात आठ नौ दस

केन्द्राध्यक्ष/सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष एवं परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

रन पत्र का सेट: D

परीक्षार्थी का कक्ष क्रमांक: 06
 परीक्षा का दिनांक: 15/03/23

परीक्षा का नाम एवं परीक्षक केन्द्र क्रमांक की मुद्रा: ... केन्द्राध्यक्ष ...
 हायर सेकेण्डरी परीक्षा
 केन्द्र क्रमांक-631006

परीक्षक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर: P. Pratibha
 केन्द्राध्यक्ष/सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर: N. Shrivastava

परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

नाम पता के अतिरिक्त अन्य विवरणों का उल्लेख नहीं किया जाता है कि होलो क्राफ्ट स्टीकर क्षतिग्रस्त नहीं पाया गया तथा अन्दर के टों के अनुरूप मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकों की प्रविष्टि एवं अंकों का योग सही है।

धारित मुद्रा: नाम, पदनाम, मोबाईल नम्बर, परीक्षक क्रमांक एवं पदांकित स्था के नाम की मुद्रा लगाएँ।

मुख्य परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा: परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा

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Question No. - 23
Answer

'SAARC' stands for South Asian Association for regional cooperation. It was established in the year December 1985. Headquarter of SAARC is located in Kathmandu (Nepal).

Member countries of SAARC :-

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- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1) India | 2) Pakistan |
| 3) Bangladesh | 4) Bhutan |
| 5) Maldives | 6) Sri Lanka |
| 7) Nepal | 8) Afghanistan |

Aim of SAARC organization are as follows:-

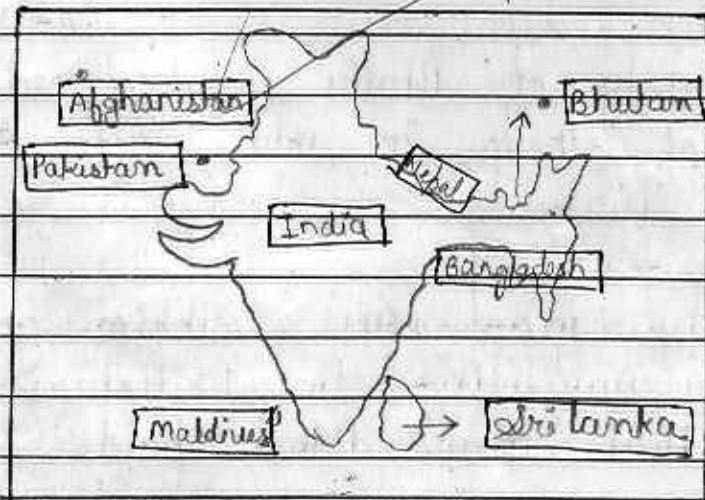
- (1) Promoting regional cooperation :- The main aim of SAARC organization is to promote regional cooperation among its 8 member countries
- (2) Ensure Development :- One of the main aim of this organization is to ensure social progress, economic development and cultural upliftment.



(3) Implementing welfare Programmes :- It is one of the most important and required aim of this organization that it carries welfare programmes among member countries. This leads to goodwill and feeling of cooperation.

(4) Attaining self Reliance :- To attain self reliance by the member countries of SAARC is one of the foremost aim of this organisation. This leads to development.

(5) To promote understanding - This organisation ensure that member countries promote and develop understanding for each other and help as much as possible and deepen integration and cooperation.



Thus, SAARC as an organisation wants to promote cooperation, integration and consolidation to member countries.



Question No. - 22

Answer

Sikkim was merged with India Union on 26th April 1975 by the 35th - constitutional amendment.

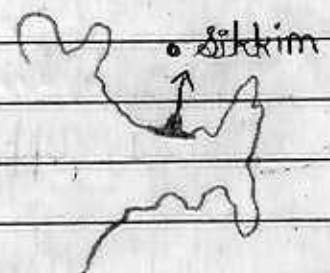
Following circumstances leads to the merger of Sikkim :-

- Sikkim was ruled by Chogyal rulers of Namgyal dynasty for more than 300 years.
- When Britishers meet ruler of Sikkim, they made Nepal their enemy, as it was common to both.
- A Treaty of Titalia was signed between both of them in 1814 after Anglo-Nepal war.
- In the year 1841, Sikkim gave away Darjeeling to Britishers. After that they didn't paid any attention.



- Till the year 1861, Britishers didn't pay annual rent to sikkim and Britishers made sikkim as a protectorate state means they acted as parents to sikkim
- After India got Independence, the ruler of sikkim (Tashi Namgyal) met with the Indian government and asked to help. The peoples of sikkim was not happy with the rule there in sikkim
- A Tripartite agreement was signed between sikkim's political parties, Indian government and king (1973)
- The king refused to restrict his power
- A referendum was held in 1975 in which 90% of the people voted to merged with Indian Union

In this way, merger of sikkim was done and it integrated into the heart of Indian Union





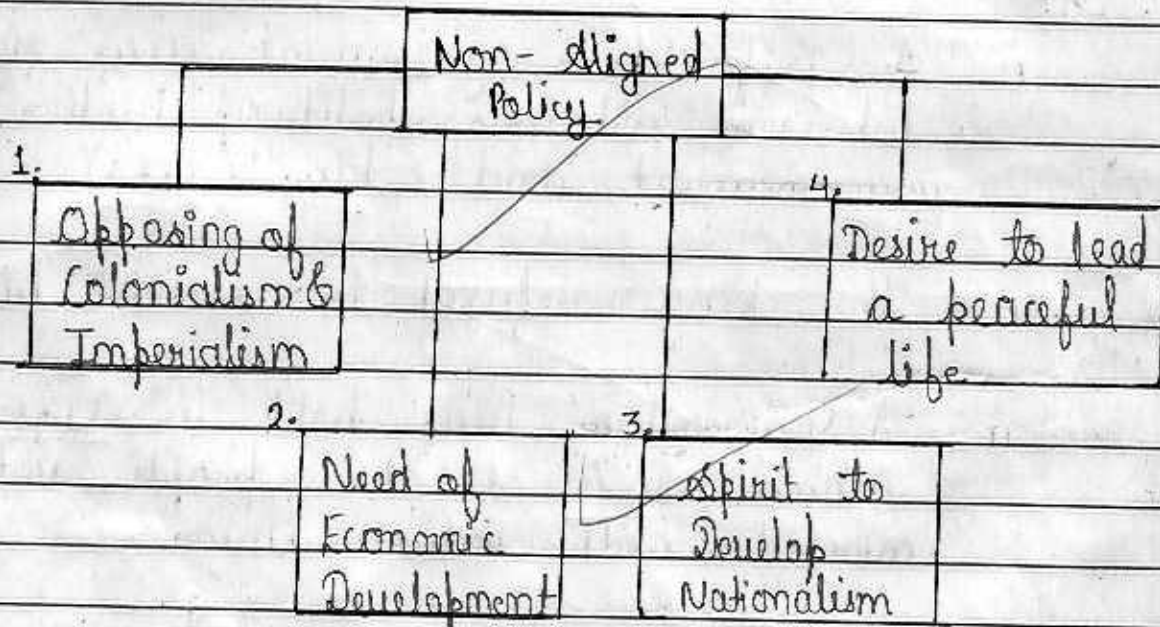
Question No.-21

Answer /OR

Non - Aligned Policy :- Till years, India didn't merge with the blocs led by United States (NATO) and USSR (Warsaw Pact 1955), this neutrality policy of India is known as Non-aligned Policy.

Features of Non-aligned Policy are as follows:-

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1 Opposing of colonialism and imperialism :- Until many years, India was a slave of Britishers



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by adopting the policy of Non-alignment, India opposed the imperialism, Hegemony, colonialism and autocratic rule and participated the conferences of Afro-Asian countries which was recently decolonised at that time.

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2) Need of Economic Development :- India became independent on 15 August 1947 and after independence it was the main challenge to develop economy. After merging with any bloc, the economic development of India was not possible, so India adopted non-aligned policy.

3) Spirit to Develop Nationalism :- It was the main concern as well as aspiration to develop Nationalism after Independence and by merging with blocs like NATO and Warsaw Pact, we have to say 'yes'. So India decided to be non-aligned to develop Nationalism within India.

1) Desire to lead a peaceful life :- India was tired with rule of Britishers in India. At that time, they had to live life like slaves. After Independence, all leaders and people too wanted to ensure development in country.

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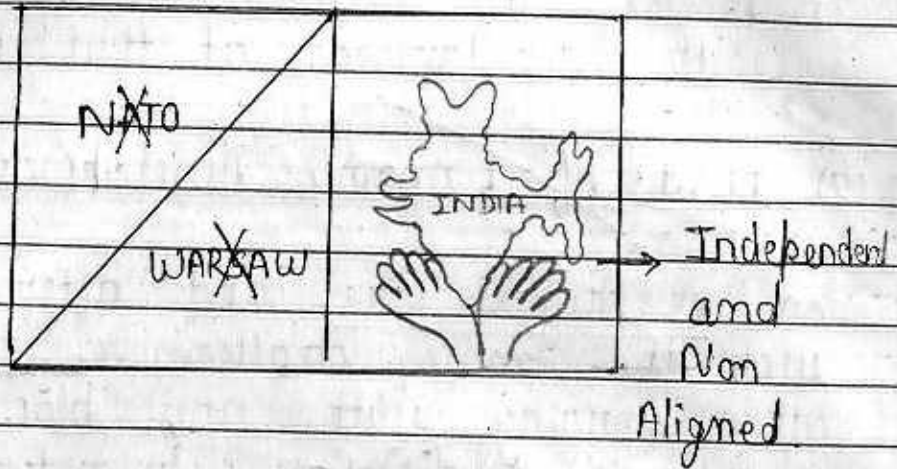
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to lead a peaceful life.



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Thus, these features made India a unique and a prosperous nation and leads to global development

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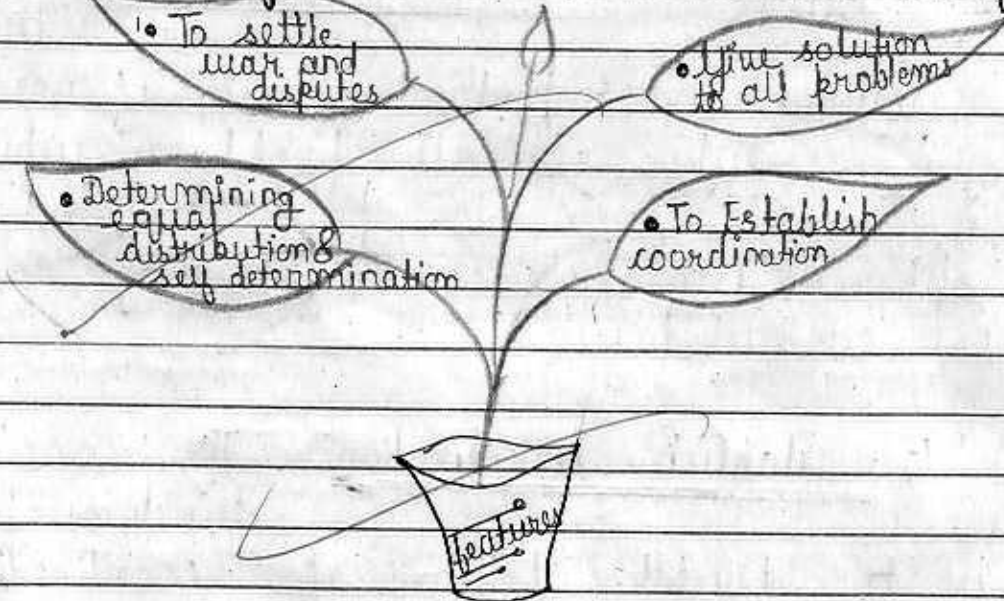
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Question No.-20

Answer /OR

United Nations was established on 24th October, 1945 as successor of League of Nations. There are 193 member countries within UN. India became the member of UN on 30th October 1945.

Functions of United Nations are as follows :-



1) To settle war and disputes :- One of the foremost functions of UN is to settle war and disputes arising in member countries from time to time and suggesting ways of settling the particular disputes by providing helping hands.



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Providing

(2) Equal distribution and Self-determination - The UN

provide helping hands to assure self-reliance of country by assisting financially and to develop friendly relations within member countries which leads to develop feeling of goodwill.

(3) To give solution to all Problems :- The one of the most

required and important work of UN is to give solution to all problems which arises in social, economic, political and cultural spheres. Whenever needed meeting can also be conducted.

(4) To establish coordination :- The concerning function of UN

is to develop feeling of coordination amongst its 193 member countries (till 2011).

Special meeting ^{are} ~~were~~ conducting to engage leaders of all countries, which leads to feeling of brotherhood and humanity.

(5) To formulate plans and forming rules :- The UN

conduct plans to establish peace and harmony in all countries and prepares

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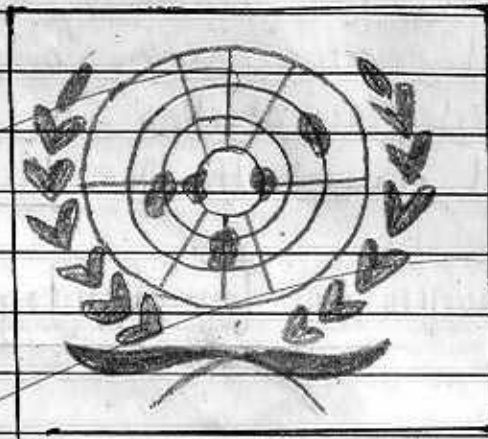
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rules, regulations for proper enforcement of all plans issued by UN.



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Thus, UN as a organisation performs multiple functions to ensure development, peace & Harmony.



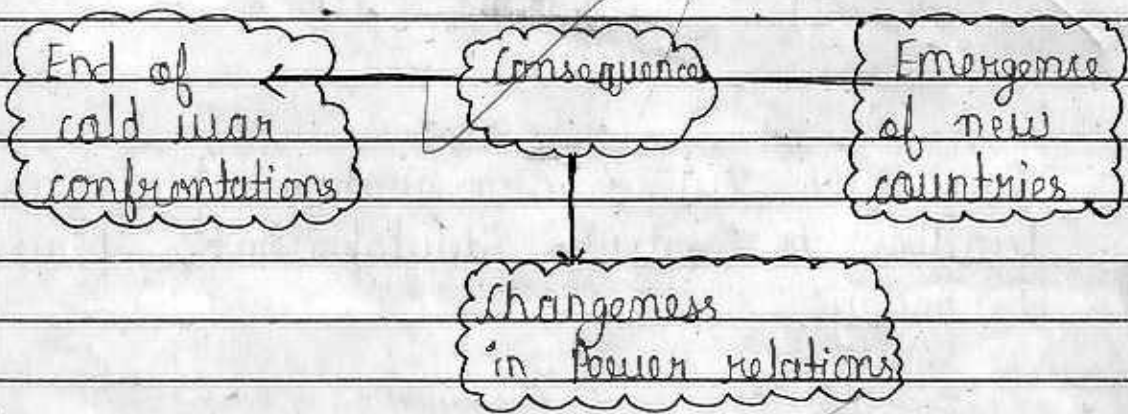
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Question No.-19
Answer

USSR stands for Union of Soviet socialist Republic, it came into being after the socialist revolution in 1917 and disintegrated on 25th December 1991

Three consequences for disintegration of UN:-

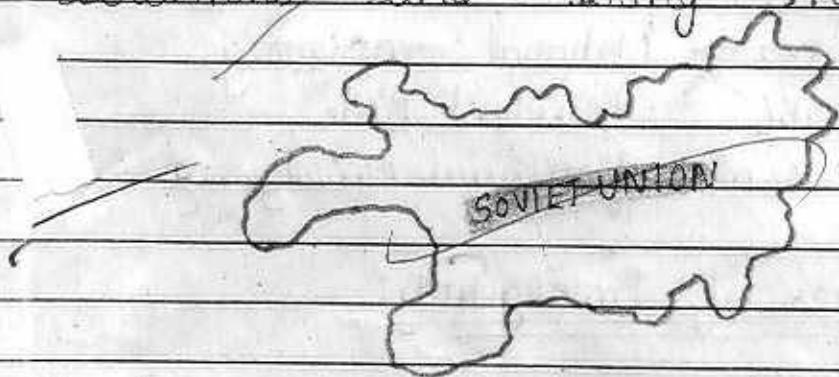
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1) End of cold war confrontations:- The cold war confrontation has ended and now the question whether the socialist system would beat the capitalist system was not an issue. This had engaged the military of two blocs, had triggered a massive arm race, and of confrontations demanded to end this arm race.



- (2) Changes in Power relations :- The Power relations in the world has changed so the relative influence of ideas and instt. institutions also changed now the remaining questions was, will the only superpower would dominate world and create unipolar system or various countries form coalitions and bring multipolar system.



- 3) Emergence of new countries :- The new emerging countries had their own independent aspirations. Baltic and East European countries wanted to join European states and became part of NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation). The central Asian Republics had their own choices and wanted to retain their geographical location so continued their ties with Russia, China.

Thus, there was a fierce consequences of disintegration of U.S.S.R.



Question No.-18

Answer

Emergency :- Unexpected, most tragic situation that is beyond control known as emergency.

Emergencies in Indian Constitution :-

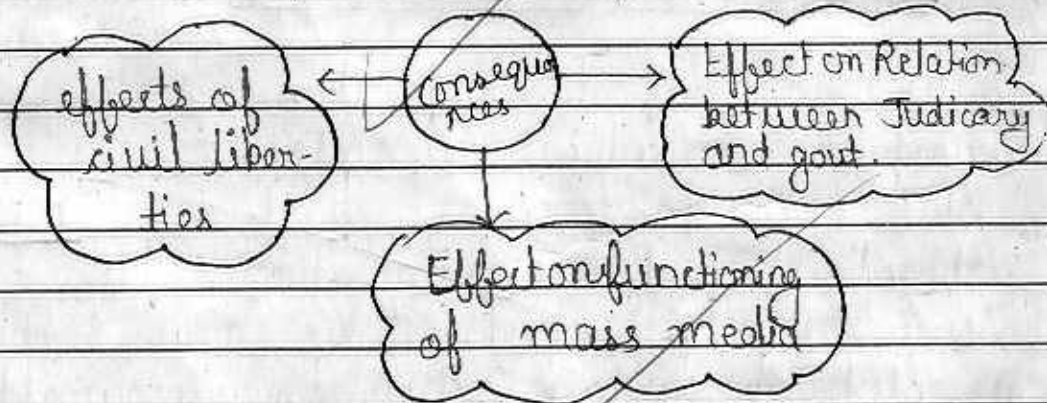
Article 352 - National emergency

Article 356 - President Rule

Article 360 - financial emergency

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Consequences of Emergency :-



(1) Effects on Civil Liberties of citizens :-

→ People were jailed under preventive detention.

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→ Various fundamental rights abolished like Right to approach courts for restoration of rights were abolished.

(2) Effect on functioning of Mass Media :-

→ Press censorship took place due to which newspapers needed to take prior permission for publishing any news.

→ Newspapers like Indian Statesman showed their anger by leaving blank column.

(3) Effect on functioning and relation between Judiciary and Parliament :-

→ 42nd constitutional amendment 1976 passed which brought many changes that were opposed to Judiciary.

→ According to this, election could be postponed during emergency (Ex. 1977 elections in 1978) and term of legislature increased from 5 to 6 years and election of President, Vice President, Prime Minister could not be challenged in courts.

Thus, there were a fierce consequences of emergency

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Question No.-17

Answer

'Nation Building' or 'nation restructuring' is a process to integrate nation into a union.

Three Challenges of National Building are as follows :-

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- ↳ Challenge to shape a nation.
- ↳ To establish democratic setup
- ↳ To ensure well being of people

1) Challenge to shape a nation:- After independence this was the first challenge because prior this India was divided into 565 princely states so integrate a nation was a major task which was performed by the then Home Minister Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel, either wilfully or diplomatically.

- (2) To establish democratic set-up :- India adopted parliamentary form of government with democracy as the most important ideal. Implementing democratic practices in country is difficult task. Democratic constitution is required but not sufficient for this.



challenge to shape
Nation Building

- (3) To ensure well being :- Indian Politics made herself to achieve welfare goals. There are provisions in our country's constitution for scheduled castes related to fundamental rights, duties, and protecting culture etc.

So, At we can conclude that after getting independence, it takes long time to fulfil aspirations of Nation building.



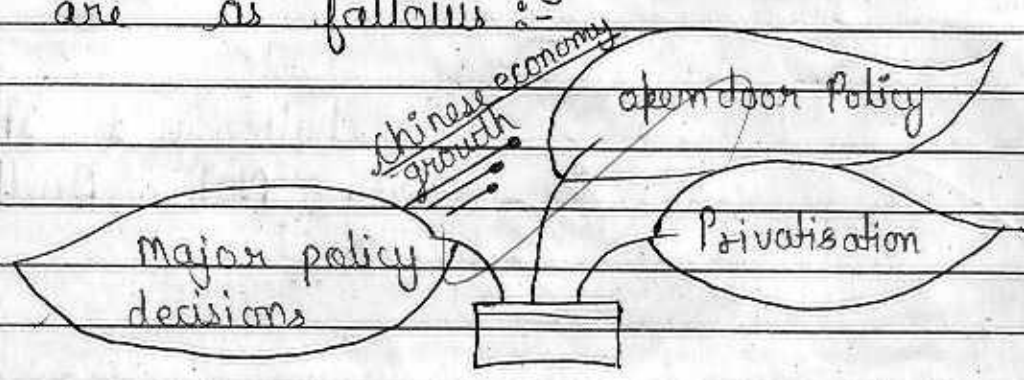
Question No.-16

Answer

China's economic reforms since 1978 and opened economy lead to rise in Chinese economy. It is projected that China took over U.S. by 2040.

Reasons for the growth of Chinese economy are as follows :-

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(1) Major Policy decisions :- Before 1978, China followed the policy of isolation, after 1978 China opened its economy in its social, economic and political sphere by making relations with U.S. in 1972. It ensured growth in Chinese economy

(2) Open Door Policy :- By 1978 Dem Xiaoping announced economic reforms and open door policy in China



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by making high foreign capital investment and acceptance of technology which accomplished growth in Chinese economy.

(3) Privatisation :- The privatisation of agriculture in 1992 is followed by the privatisation of industries in 1998. Since then, Chinese economy started showing up the growth.



Thus, we can conclude that all these development and changes leads to growth in Chinese economy.

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Question No.-15
Answer/OK

Global warming:- The continuous increase in the average temperature of the earth by due to ultraviolet solar Rays, is called global warming.

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Global warming isn't a prediction
 It is happening.

— Thomas Hansen

Question No.-14Answer

Human rights :- Human rights refers to those rights which are given to everyone irrespective of caste, gender, ethnicity, sex, nationalism etc.

Classes of Human Rights :-

* There are 3 classes of Human rights which are as:-

1) firstly the political Rights

2) secondly, social and economic rights

3) Thirdly, rights related to colonised people, indigenous and ethnic minorities.

Question No.-13Answer / OR

Mikhail Gorbachev (1885-1991) was the last President of Soviet Union.

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Question No-12

Answer /OR

Mandal commission was established by the name of B.P Mandal (Bindeshwari Prasad Mandal). It was established on 1st Jan, 1979 and appointed in 1978.

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Two Recommendation of Mandal commission

- (i) \Rightarrow To give 27% Reservation to the other backward classes in Govt. Jobs and in Public sectors.
- (ii) \Rightarrow To recommend land reforms for improving the condition of OBC's.
- (iii) \Rightarrow Age Relaxation would be same as that of SC's and ST's.



Mandal Commission



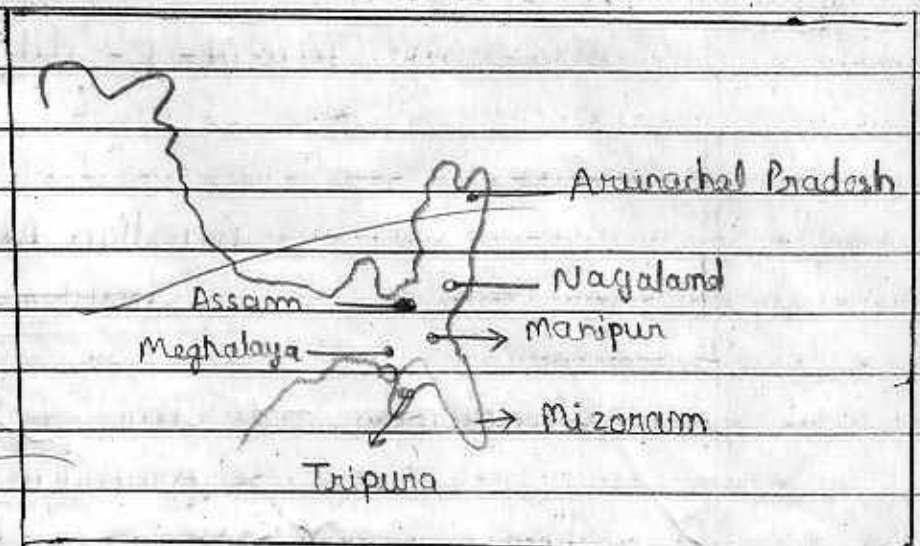
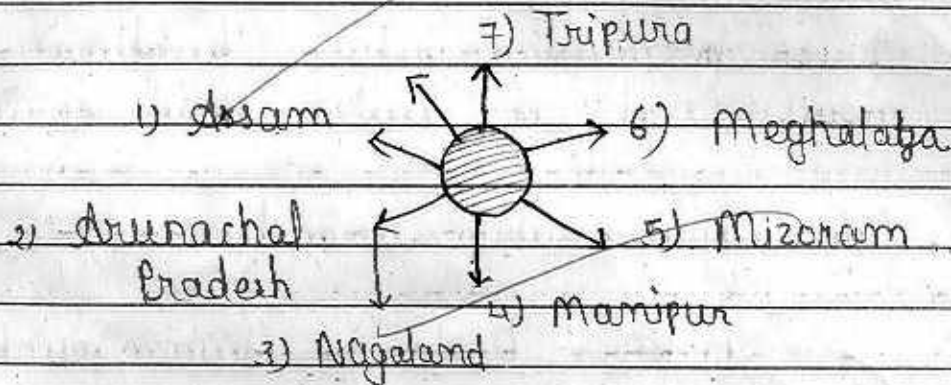
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Question No.-11

Answer/OR

North-Eastern Region is known as 'Seven sisters'.

Seven sisters Name are as follows:-





Question No.-10

Answer / OR

Press censorship :- In the year 1975, during the time of Indira Gandhi's Govt, freedom of press was banned. They needed to take prior permission before publishing any news, it is called Press censorship.

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Two organisations were banned :-

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1) RSS - Rashtriya Sramsevak Sangh

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2) Jamiat-e-Islami.

Question No.-9

Answer / OR

Syndicate → The influential and powerful leaders within the Congress is known as syndicate. They played an imp role in installing Indira Gandhi as the P.M. of India.



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Imp leaders of syndicate :-

S.K. Patil (Maharashtra)

K. Kamaraj
(Tamil Nadu)

Atulya Ghosh (West Bengal)

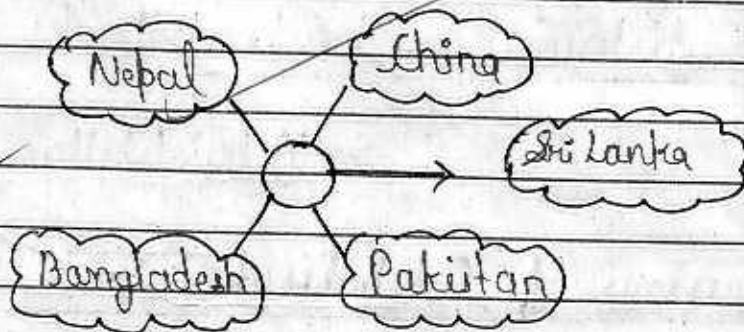
S. Nijalingappa
(Mysore)

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Question No. - 8

Answer / OR

The names of any four neighbouring countries of India :-





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Question No.-7

Answer

Planning commission:- The Planning commission was established on 15 March 1950.

First Chairman - Jawahar Lal Nehru

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Question No.-6

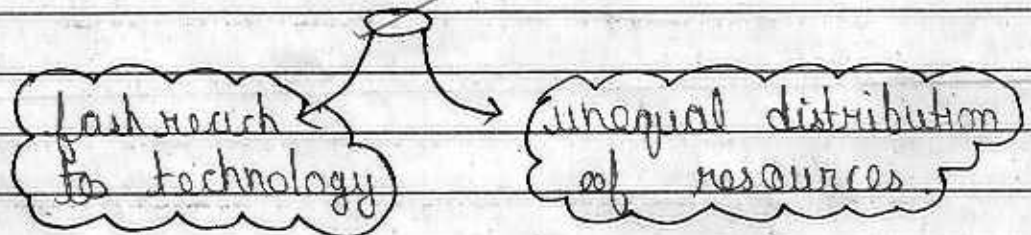
Answer / OR

'Globalisation is the process in which social relations are becoming less distance and borderless'

→ Acto Wallace and Smith

Reasons of Globalisation :-

(1)



(1) Fast reach to technology :- Globalisation



leads to interconnectedness due to which technology is communicated in whole world within seconds.

(2) Unequal distribution of Resources :- Globa some areas are lagged in resources which, while some are in forefront, due to availability of resource evenly everywhere, Globalisation is required.

Question No.-5

Answers

(A) True

(B) True

(C) False

(D) False

(E) True

(F) False



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Question No.-4

Answers.

- (A) The structure of Vishuagram is called Vasudeva kutumbkam.
- (B) Two-Nation theory was propounded by Muslim League under the leadership of Mohammad Ali Jinnah.
- (C) First five year plan implemented in the year 1951 (1951-56).
- (D) White Revolution is related to milk (Amul).
- (E) Indira Gandhi gave the slogan Khushi Hatao.
- (F) There are 12 stars in the flag of the European Union.
- (G) Terrorist attack on the US world centre is in at 11th September 2001.

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Question No. 3

- (A) India's first 'Nuclear test' - 1974
- (B) Establishment of the United Nations - 1945
- (C) Globalisation - 1991
- (D) Non Proliferation Treaty (NPT) - 1968
- (E) 'Nobel Peace Prize' to European Union - 2012
- F) Shimla Agreement - 1972

Question No. -2

Answers

- (A) 26th April 1975
- (B) National (Political) Party
- (C) Constituent Assembly
- (D) 1953

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(E) 565

(F) Mixed

(G) Jawahar Lal Nehru

Question 1

Answers

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(A) D.K. Barua ✓

(B) 1917 ✓

(C) China ✓

(D) Hague ✓

(E) 10th December ✓

(F) Rio de Janeiro ✓