



केवल मूल्यांकनकर्ता के उपयोग हेतु!

माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

32 पृष्ठीय

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

प्रश्न क्रमांक	पृष्ठ क्रमांक	प्राप्तांक (अंकों में)	प्रश्न क्रमांक	पृष्ठ क्रमांक	प्राप्तांक (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

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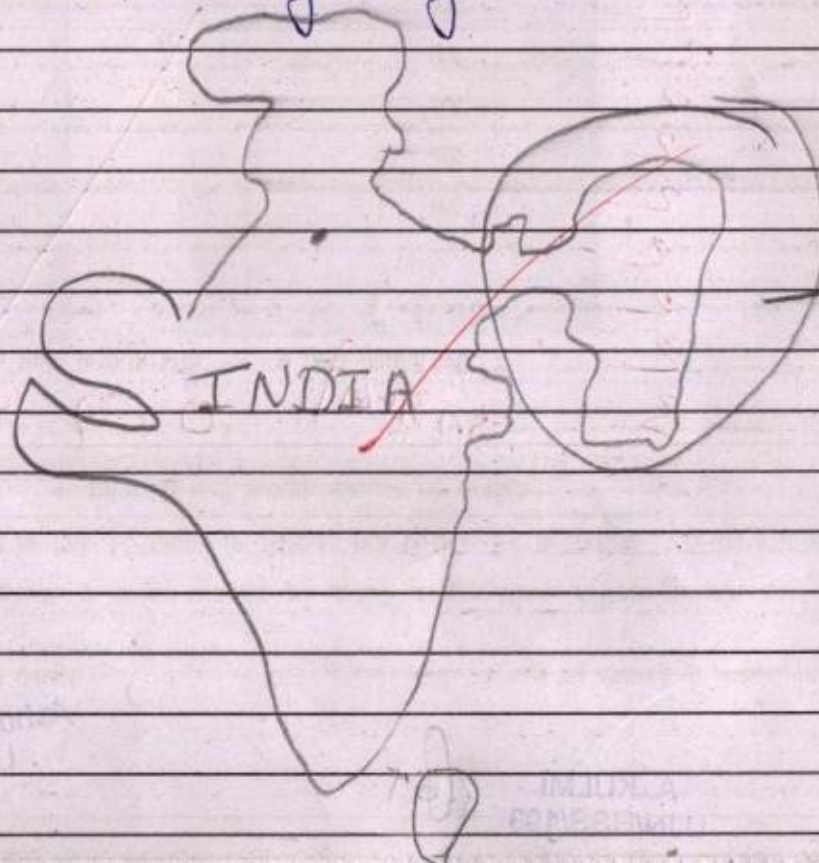


प्रश्न क्र.

Answer no. 23

North-East :-

The north-east region of India consist seven states namely Assam, Tripura, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram and Meghalaya.



North-East

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The main 'regional aspirations' of the North-East States:-

- (1) Demand for autonomy.
- (2) Demand for separation.
- (3) Demand to throw out migrants.
- (4) Demand for National resources.

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(1) Demand for autonomy :-

We have demand for autonomy in the states of Tripura, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya for being a separate state. The region of North-East having mainly tribal people so each majority tribal demand a separate state for them. Initially, all the North-East region have only one state, Assam.



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(2) Demand for Separation :-

Mainly separatist movement emerge in Nagaland and Mizoram state of north-east region. They demand separate state nation for them. They believe that they never had had been a part of India in past. So they wanted to separate from India.

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(3) Demand to throw out Migrants :-

During the war of 1971, huge migrants come to India from Bangladesh and illegally settled here. In the Assam a movement led by AASU (All Assamese Student's Union) in 1979 to throw out those illegal migrants from there state.



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(4) Demand for Natural Resources :-

The people of north-east believe that they have first right on their resources. They believe in the concept of 'son of ~~that~~ earth' means that the resident of a land have first right on the resource of that land and region.

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प्रश्न क्र.

Answer no. 22

SAARC:- SAARC is formed in 1985. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation is a regional organization of South Asia. It consists of eight countries:

Namely: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Bhutan and Afghanistan.

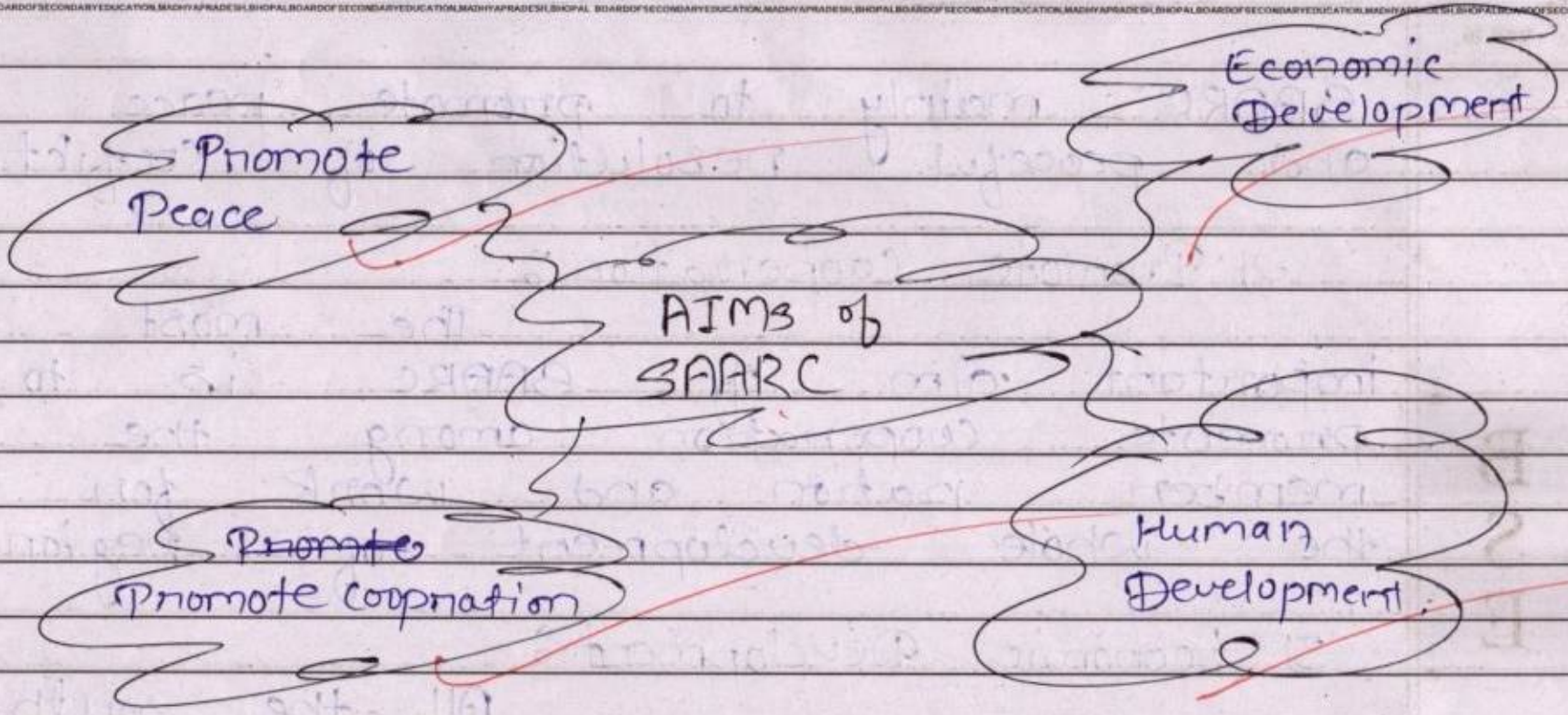
Afghanistan joined SAARC later in 2007.

P.T.O



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1] Promote Peace :-

From the beginning, the South-Asia is very unstable region. we have faced various wars such as India-Pakistan war of 1971. So the South-Asian countries establish P.T.D



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SAARC mainly to promote peace and peaceful resolution of conflict.

2) Promote Cooperation :-

The most important aim of SAARC is to promote cooperation among the member nation and work for the whole development of region.

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3) Economic Development :-

All the south-Asian countries are developing nation. The main aim of SAARC is to promote whole economic development of region and make member nation self-sufficient.

In way of Economic development, we established SAFTA; South Asian free Trade Agreement for easy trade among member nation in 2004, which





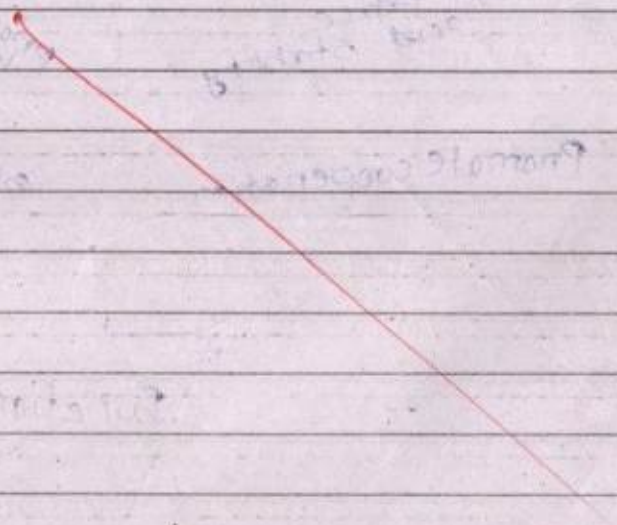
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is working from 2006.

4) Human Development :-

health problems are the main problem of South Asia. So the main aim of SAARC is to promote human development of region and help nation in coming out from web of poverty.

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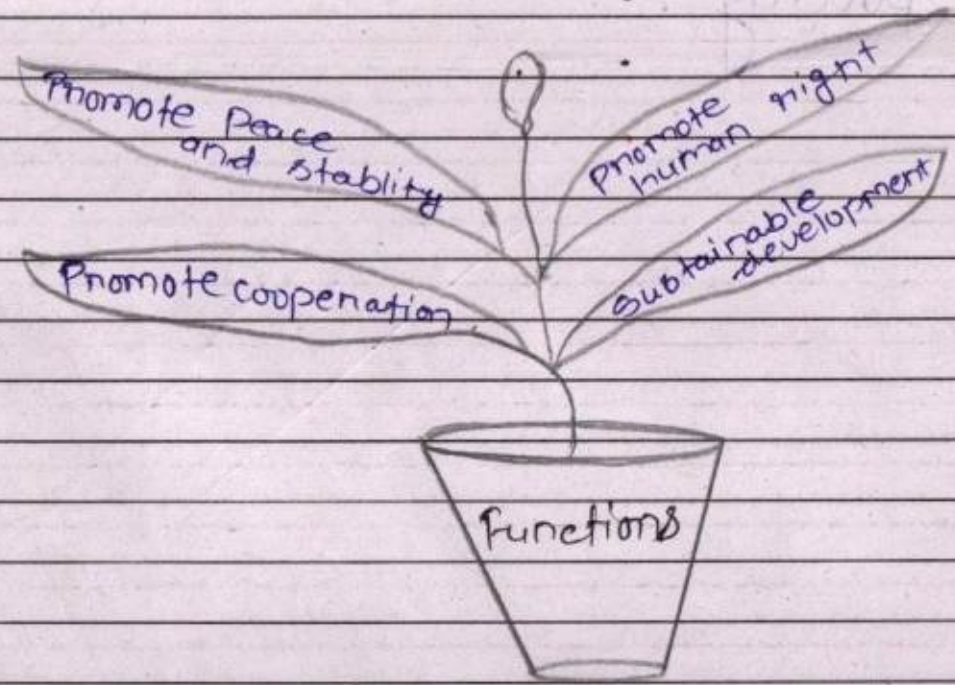
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Answer no. 21

### International Organisation:

International Organisation are the organization which work for peace and cooperation on International level. Such as United Nation.

### Main functions of International Organisation



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1. Promote Peace and Stability :-

The main function of an International Organisation is to promote peace and stability in the world and resolve dispute peacefully.

2. Promote Cooperation :-

One of the most important function of an international organization is to ~~promote~~ promote cooperation among countries and reduce the possibilities of war. The UN and other International Organisation always do work to promote cooperation among the countries and establish peace.

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3. Promote human right :-

All the international organisations always do works for the promotion and protection of human right and development of individual.

4. Sustainable Development :-

International organizations always do work for and initiatives for sustainable development. A development which not harm the environment and do sacrifice with the needs of the future generation. In today's time, the most important challenge in front of international organization is to save environment.

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Answer no. 20

India share longest border with the Bangladesh.

Refugee problem

River water sharing Dispute

Main Points of Dispute Between Ind-Bangladesh

Support to anti-Indian Islamic organisation

Territorial Dispute

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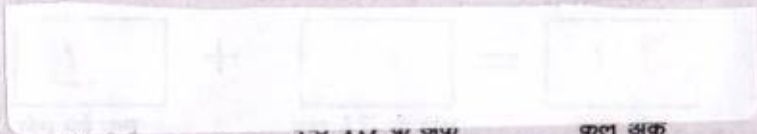
### 1. Refugee Problem:-

India claims that huge illegal migrants comes to India during and after the India-Pakistan War of 1971. But Bangladesh denied for it and also denied to accept them again.

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### 2. River water Sharing Dispute:-

India and Bangladesh have a long water sharing dispute of Ganga and Brahmaputra river. Bangladesh claim that India made huge dams on both river and made blockade for water flow in Bangladesh. India and Bangladesh signed Farakka Treaty to resolve this problem in 1996.



### 3. Territorial Dispute :-

We have not huge but have a small problem of territorial ~~Dis~~ dispute with Bangladesh.

### 4. Bangladesh's support of Anti-Indian Islamic Organisations :-

India claim that Bangladesh give training to anti-Indian Islamic Organisations in their territory. Bangladesh denied on this claim of India. Bangladesh also started support Pakistan in recent times.

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Answer no. 19

Election Commission of INDIA is formed in January 1950 and Sukumar Sen became the first election Commissioner of India.

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ECI (Election Commission of India) is responsible for conduct the whole election process in India.

Changing methods of voting from the first to the present election of India :-

1. Ballot Box :-

Election Commission of India use ballot box for each candidate in the first general election of India, 1952.





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~~which conduct between Octomb~~

2. Ballot Paper :-

After some time ECI start use of ballot paper instead of ~~the~~ ballot box. Ballot paper contained the name of all the candidates. The voter have to choose name of a candidate and mould the paper and put it into a box.

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3. Electronic Voting Machine :-

EVI introduced in the general election of 2004 on national level. Although it was also used in Kerala election in 1983.

In recent time, V. V. P. A. T. is introduced in voting method with E. V. M.



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Answer no. 18

ASEAN, Association for South East Asian Nation is established in 1967 to promote peace and cooperation among the countries of South East Asia.

Objectives of the ASEAN organisation:

1. Economic Objective
2. Political Objective
3. Socio-Cultural Objective
4. Sustainable development.

1. Economic Objective:-

The one of the most important objective of ASEAN is to promote economic development of South-East Asian region. This region





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Answer no. 17

## Defects of soviet System

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EOne Party  
dominanceStrong  
control of bureaucracyDominance  
of Russia

1. One party dominance :-

In USSR, only one party, Communist Party, ~~not~~ have right to participate in election all other parties were banned in Soviet Union. All the matters of Soviet Union was handled by the Communist Party. All the power run only in one party.



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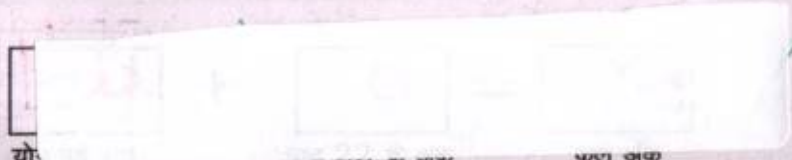
2) Strong control of bureaucracy:-

Bureaucrats had strong control in the Soviet Union. They were unaccountable. Bureaucracy had a strong dominance over USSR.

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3. Dominance of Russia?

Soviet Union, it was consist of fifteen (15) republics but all the political and other powers were dominated by the only one republic, Russia, which is also known as successor of Soviet Union. So there were a strong oppose against the dominance of Russia, in USSR.



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Answer no. 16.

Princely state of Hyderabad :-

Hyderabad was the biggest princely state of India, ruled by the one of the richest man of the world. ~~It was~~ Usman Ali. The ruler of Hyderabad known as Nizam.

Hyderabad's choice :-

Hyderabad was ~~so~~ landlocked by the Indian territory. Initially, it wanted to join Pakistan but there was no direct land on ocean access to Pakistan. Then he announced he would not join either India or Pakistan, he will remain Independent.

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Standstill Agreement :-

India sign standstill agreement with the Nizam of Hyderabad in November 1947.

Movement in Hyderabad :-

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Movement arose in various parts of Hyderabad to join India which were led by women activists, congress and communists of Hyderabad.

'Razakari' the force of Nizam start suppress the movement by force and start atrocities on local non-muslim people. Thousands of women raped and killed.

Intervention of Indian Army :-

After hearing about all these atrocities, Home Minister of



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that time, Sardar Vallabh bhai Patel sent Indian army to capture Hyderabad. Indian army defeat Razakars in few time.

Then,

Hyderabad sign of on the instrument of accession in September 1948.

Answer no. 15

Mandal Commission :-

A commission was set up by the Janta Party government in 1978 for the development of other backward classes. This commission known to be as 'Mandal Commission'.

This commission was firstly headed by Bideswari Prasad Mandal.





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Answer no. 14

Seven Sisters:

North-East region of India is known to be as Seven Sisters. It consists state namely Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland.

Answer no. 13

The arguments given by the central government to impose Emergency in 1975 by Article 352 on ground of Internal disturbance:-

1. Violent movement has erupted in many parts of country.

2. They want to bring political instability.



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Answer no. 12

Two lessons of the Emergency of 1975:

1. Democracy can not be uprooted from India

2. People and court became more aware about civil liberties.

Answer no. 11

Congress Syndicate:-

A group of powerful and influential people in congress known to as congress syndicate. Syndicate elect Indira Gandhi as prime minister.



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Answer no. 10

Bombay Plan:-

A group of few big industrialist meet in 1944 and draft a plan for economic development of India after Independence. This plan known to as Bombay plan.

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Answer no. 09

Reasons for India to accept Globalization:

- (1) Foster Economic Development
- (2) Remove Economic backlock of India.



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Answer no. 08

Common property resources :-

Those resources which are own by a community and have not right of individual, are called common property resources.

Lake, Pasture land, River are example of Common property resources.

Answer no. 07

Security :-

Security means freedom from danger or threat. Threat that affect the core values of human life. There are two notion of security :-

(1) Traditional - notion

(2) Non - traditional notion.



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Answer no. 06

Two reasons of Disintegration of Soviet Union:-

1. Economic reform of Gorbachev.
2. Economic Stagnant
3. Leged behind west in technology.

Answer no. 05

(A) United Nation Environment, Science and Cultural Organisation.

(B) The path of development adopt by ASEAN

(C) Oil resources

~~(D) Untouchability. Abolition of Unt.~~

(D) Untouchability

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(E) U. V. Vithi

(F) Jagjivan Ram

(v) The flow of ideas, capital, ~~use~~ and commodity.

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Answer no. 04

Column - 'A'

'Column - B'

(i) World Aids Day

(a) 01 Decemben

(ii) India's First Nuclear Test

(c) 1974

(iii) India's Globalization

(b) 1991

(iv) Recognition of Bangladesh by India

(f) 1971

(v) North Atlantic treaty

(g) April 1949

Organisation

(vi) Human Right Day

(a) 10 Decemben

(vii) Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro

(d) 1992



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Answers no. 03

(A) True ✓

(B) False ✓

(C) True ✓

(D) True ✓

(E) True ✓

(F) True ✓

Answers no. 02

(A) Jayprakash Narayan (J.P.) ✓

(B) 1987 ✓

(C) Boris Yestlin ✓

(D) 2002 ✓

(E) AMUL ✓

(F) 565 ✓

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प्रश्न क्र.

Answers no. 01 to

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(A)

(iv) Vladimir Lenin

(B)

(ii) 1967

(C)

(iii) Maharaja Bodha Chandrag Singh.

(D)

(ii) Trygve - Lie

(E)

(iii) P. C. Mohalanobis

(F)

(iii) Manaji Desai

