



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)
1			17		
2			18		
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कल प्राप्तांक शब्दों में

कल प्राप्तांक अंकों में

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 लगाए।

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प्रश्न क्र.

Answer of Question No. 1

(A) Motarji Desai

(B) Vladimir Lenin

B (C) 1967

S (D) Maharaja Bodh Chandra Singh

E (E) Trygve Lie

(F) P.C. Mohalanobis

Answer of Question No. 2

(A) In August 2002 India had signed the Kyoto Protocol.

(B) The famous name of Gujarat Milk Marketing Federation is Amul.

$$6 + 6 = 12$$



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- (C) At the time of independence, the number of native princely states was 565.
- (D) Call for 'Total revolution' was given by Jayprakash Narayan in Bihar.
- (E) India had sent peacekeeping force to Sri Lanka in 1987.
- (F) The first elected President of Russia was Boris yeltsin.

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Answer of question no. 3

- (A) True
- (B) True
- (C) False
- (D) True

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12 - 6 = 18



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(E)

~~True~~

(F)

~~True~~

Answer of Question No. 4

Column	Column A	Correct Answer
(i)	Recognition of Bangladesh by India	→ 1971
(ii)	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation	→ April 1949
(iii)	Human Rights Day	→ 10 December
(iv)	Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro	→ 1992
(v)	World Aids Day	→ 01 December
(vi)	India's first nuclear test	→ 1974

$$8 + 17 = 25$$



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(iii) India's globalisation → 1991

Answer of question No. 5

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- (A) Globalization is a fundamental concept that deals with flow of capital, commodities, ideas and people across the countries of the world.
- (B) The full name of UNESCO is United Nations Educational scientific and cultural organisation.
- (C) ASEAN way is that is informal, non confrontantist and respect the sovereignty of all member states.
- (D) Iraq hijacked Kuwait to capture the resource 'petroleum'
- (E) untouchability is prohibited under article - 17 of Indian constitution.
- (F) V.V. Giri won 1969 Indian president election.



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(4) The president of "Congress for Democracy" which opposed to the emergency congress leader in 1977 was Jagjivan Ram.

Answer of Question No. 6

B Two reasons for resistance to Globalization are:-

S (i) Political :- As globalization reduces the capacity of state so it
E is assumed as negative effect of globalization over political sphere

(ii) Economic :- Global capitalism has made rich richer and poor poorer which is negative effect of globalization over economic sphere

Answer of Question No. 7

(i) In India, big industrialists drafted a joint proposal in 1944 for setting up planned economy for the country. So



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40 This plan was called 'Bombay plan'. This plan wanted Indian government to take major initiative in industrial and other economic investments.

Answer of question no. 8

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1) Defection refers to that an elected representative leaves the party on whose symbol he/she was elected and joins another party. This is known as defection.

2) Eg: Defection prevented congress from making government in Haryana, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar Bihari etc that in 9 states in 1967 election.

Answer of question no. 9

Two lessons of Emergency are :-

(i) After Emergency, Democracy was retained within short



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span of time. so it can be concluded that it is extremely difficult to do away with democracy in India.

- (ii) Ambiguities regarding emergency was resolved. now Internal Emergency can be proclaimed only on the basis of armed struggle and president must be given the proclaimed emergency in writing by the union cabinet.

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Answer of question no. 10

Press censorship

- (i) During emergency all newspapers had to take prior approval from the government for the material to be published.
- (ii) This is known as press censorship.

Answer of question no. 11

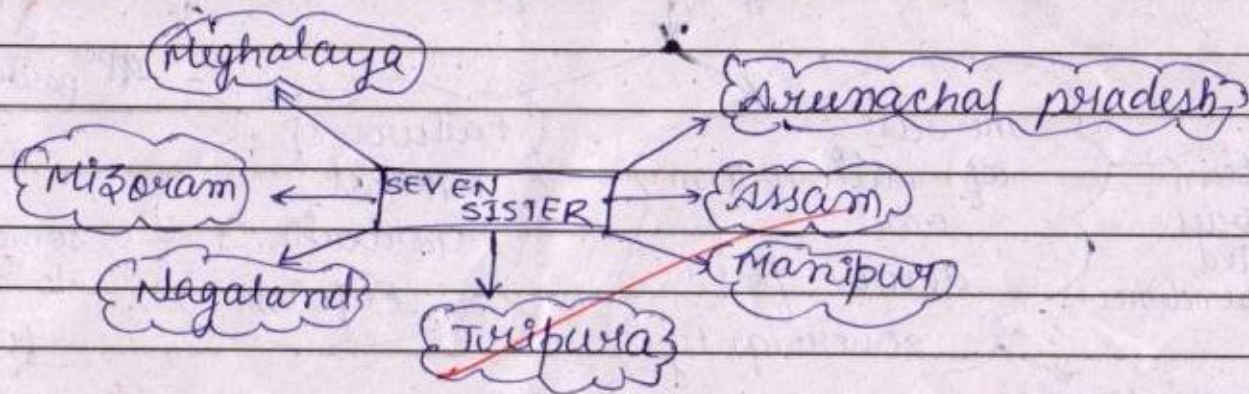
- (i) The 'northeastern' region of India is known as press



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Seven sisters

(ii) These seven sisters are

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Answer of Question No. 12

(i) In 1978, Janata government appointed a commission to recommend the ways to improve the condition of OBCs. This was the second time the government had appointed a commission known as second Backward class commission or Mandal commission.

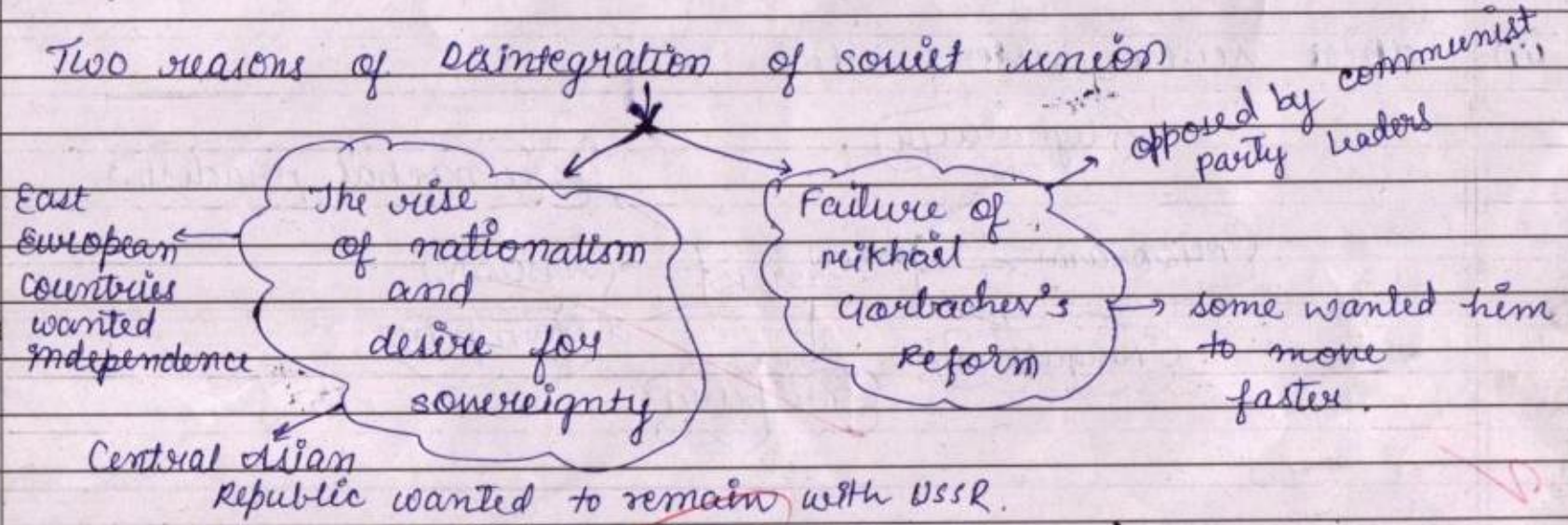
(ii) It's name was derived after its chairman Bindeshwari Prasad Mandal.



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Answer of Question no. 13

Two reasons of disintegration of Soviet Union



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(i) The rise of nationalism and desire for sovereignty of three major republics, Baltic, Ukraine, Georgia and Russia led to disintegration of Soviet Union.

(ii) Failure of Mikhail Gorbachev's Reform because he was trapped in a tug of war between those who were disappointed with Gorbachev's reforms believing he is moving slowly and communist party who believed that he is moving faster.



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Answer of Question no. 14

(i) Security means 'freedom from threat'

(ii) Security relates to extremely dangerous threats that endanger core values of a country such as territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence. If these values are harmed, it will be beyond repair if we didn't do something to deal with the situation.

Answer of question no. 15

- (i) common property refers to common property for the group or community. However common property resources have been reduced in its size, quality and availability due to privatisation, population growth, agricultural intensification etc.
- (ii) Examples: sacred groves, wells, Rivers, forest, land etc.



Answer of question no-16

Result of disintegration of soviet union

- End of ideological war & cold war
- Change in power relations
- Emergence of new countries in international system

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(i) End of cold war :- Before disintegration the ^{USSR} world was divided into capitalist & communist, however with the collapse of USSR there was end of ideological war & cold war retaining peace & stability with the end of arms race.

(ii) Change in power relation :- Now, with collapse of USSR, there was seen two possibilities either creation of multipolar or unipolar world. However, world became unipolar with 'USA' domination, liberal democracy and capitalism was adopted.



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(iv) Emergence of new countries in the world :- with the disintegration of USSR, many new countries emerged in international system with its own identity, aspiration and political & social difficulties.

Example:

- East European countries joined European union and became members of NATO
- Central Asian republic took the advantage of geographical area and close its ties with Russia, Asia and China.

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Answer of question no. 17

The main consequences of China's 1962 attack are

- Congress lost key-by election.
- Split of communist party in 1964
- focus on sensitive ^{areas} and northeastern states.



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(i) After china's attack on India, India's image deteriorated in home and abroad. It resulted in humiliation as well as strengthened the spirit of nationalism. Nehru was criticised ~~was~~ for his re-analyzed statements. Congress also lost some key by election and no confidence motion was debated in Lok Sabha against congress.

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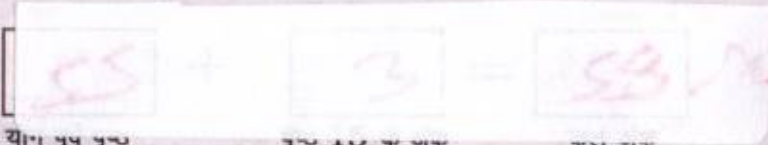
(ii) The second consequence was the split of ^{communist} ~~congress~~ party in two groups in 1964.

- ↳ Communist party of India (CPI)
- ↳ Communist party of India Marxist (CPI-M)

CPI, as it was pro USSR closed ties with Congress while CPI-M as being pro china was against congress and didn't tie with congress.

However CPI-M leaders were arrested for being pro china.

(iii) The third consequence was that it awakened Indian leaders over sensitive ^{areas} and northeastern states.



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- Nagaland was granted statehood.
- Manipur and Tripura were union territories at that time were given right to elect legislative assemblies.

Answer of question no-18

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Changing methods of voting

(i) In first general election, inside each polling booth a box for each candidate with its election system was kept. In this type of voting, voters were given blank ballot paper which had to be put inside the box of candidate they wanted to vote for.

(ii) The above method worked for two elections. After that there was change in voting method. Now the ballot paper carried the names and symbols of candidates and voters had to put a stamp on the name of the candidate they wanted to vote for. This method of voting worked for 40 years.



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- (iii) Again during 1990s, the method of voting change. Now this time election commissioner introduced EVM (Electronic voting machine) in which voters had to click on the button of the candidate and party they wanted to vote for.
- From 2004 onwards, entire country had shifted to EVM for conducting elections.

Answer of Question NO. 19

- (i) Hyderabad was largest princely state in India comprising Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. Its ruler was Usman Ali Khan. He was known as Nizam, he was the world's richest ruler.
- (ii) He entered into a standstill agreement with government of India in November 1947 for independent status of Hyderabad.
- However, peasantry of Telangana broke out in violence against Nizam's gathered force.



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subsequently, it was supported by women and local people who were victims of Nizam's rule.

(ii) Nizam responded by unleashing para military forces known as Razakars. They killed, maimed and raped targetting non muslims, their atrocities knew no bound.

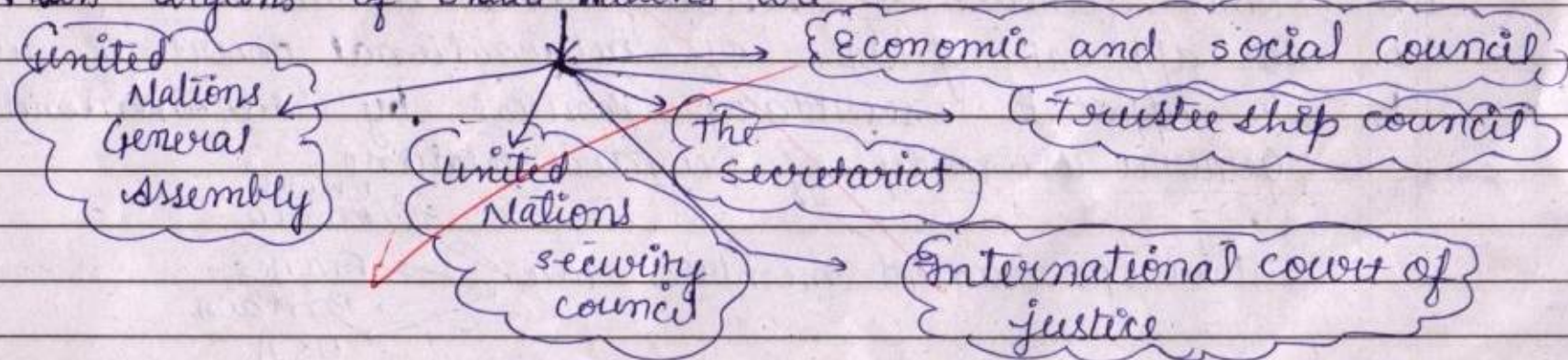
Then Indian government sent military forces in September 1948, after an interim fight, Nizam surrendered and Hyderabad was accessioned to India.

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Answer of question No. 20.

(i) There are 6 organs of United Nations.

Main organs of United Nations are



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(ii) Security council is an important organ of UN. It consists of five permanent and ten non permanent members. These five permanent members have ' veto power' and permanency while no permanent members are elected for 2 years and can't be selected after completing its term of 2 years. Non-permanent members represent all continents of the world.

(iii) The main function of security council are:-

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- Maintaining international peace and security.
 - Investigate international conflicts and try to resolve them.
 - Take military action against aggression if required.

(iv) Other function of security council include:

- To appoint judges of international court of justice
- To appoint secretary general by recommending general assembly of united nations.

Five permanent members are

- China
- Russia
- France
- Britain
- USA



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Therefore it can be concluded that security council is vitally an important member of United Nations.

But, veto power seems to be in conflict with democracy and sovereign right of United Nations. This power acts as 'negative vote' because if all permanent and non-permanent members agreed for a decision the negative veto by permanent member can stall the decision.

It is a perfect organ but requires some improvements such as increase in both permanent & non permanent member and abolition of veto.

Hence, security council acts as ~~an~~ a principal organ of United Nations.

Answer of question No. 21

The aims of SAARC organization.

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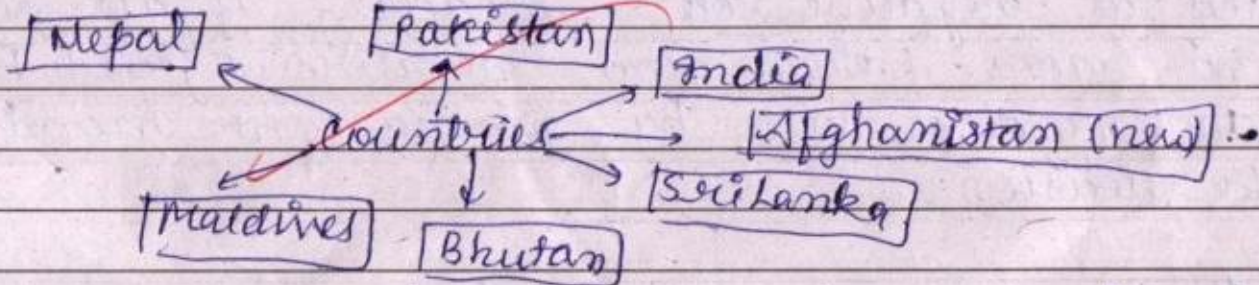
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(i) SAARC → South Asian Association for regional cooperation was formed in 1985. It's headquarters is in Kathmandu, Nepal.

(ii) SAARC comprises of eight countries. Earlier it was seven



(iii) These members developed SAARC to cooperate each other through multilateral means. Due to political differences, it remained unsuccessful.

(iv) SAARC members signed South Asia Free Trade Agreement SAFTA in 2001. It came into effect in 2004.

It's aim was to lower trade tariffs, allow allow free trade across countries of SAARC.

This would ensure peace and cooperation if all countries of SAARC allow free trade ^{across} its borders.

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(v) still, neighbours of India see it ^(SAARC) as an organization to invade that would invade their society and politics through commercial markets and through the presence of commercial ventures.

India, on the other hand want it all neighbours to gain economic benefit through SAARC.

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India has signed Free trade, visa-policies with Sri Lanka and Nepal.

Therefore, if political stability would have been maintained then SAARC could have been successful.

Answer of question no. 22

Four main regional aspirations of North East are

- Demand for autonomy
- secessionist movement
- movement against outsiders
- Regional power & Resources



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[i] Demand for autonomy :- Demand for autonomy rose in Manipur and Tripura by tribal non Assamese when they saw Assam government imposing its culture and language. Hill leaders started violent struggle demanding separation from ~~Assam~~ Assam. They wanted tribal state to be carved out, as a result Meghalaya, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram formed reorganising northeast in 1972.

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[ii] Secessionist Movement :- Secessionist movement arose in Mizoram and Nagaland for secession from India.

'Mizoram National front' led by Laldenga broke out in guerrilla warfare. After two decades both Indian army and MNF tried to negotiate. As a result, an accord was signed between Laldenga and Rajiv Gandhi in 1986.

Nagaland demanded separation in 1951. Angami Zaphu phizo led Naga national council and turned down all negotiated settlement, an accord.



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was signed between Nagas and government of India. However Nagaland still awaits resolution, because it is disliked by some Naga rebels.

(iii) movement against outsiders :- This movement started in Assam against outsiders, illegal Bengali Muslim settlers, domination of Bengali and faulty voter's register in the name of lakhs of illegal immigrants led by All Assam student's union (AASU)

This aggression led between 1959 to 1985. Finally it was resolved by an accord signed between Rajiv Gandhi and AASU leaders in 1985, claiming to detain outsiders and build a 'golden assam'

(iv) Regional power and resources :- North eastern states demanded for regional power and resources. As north east states located at north eastern end of India, they wanted regional power. They also demand for resources like land, political power and employment opportunities.

Answer of question no. 23

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[i] • Tashkent Agreement

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- a. In 1965, Pakistan attacked India in the regional region 'Rann of Kutch' in Gujarat and launched a counter big offensive in Jammu & Kashmir.
- b. Pakistan hoped they would be supported by local inhabitants but it was not so.
- c. In order to ease the pressure, Lal Bahadur Shastri announced to launch a counter offensive on Punjab border.
- d. In a fierce battle, Indian army reached to Lahore. However, ~~Soviet~~ United Nations settled this matter.

As a consequence of this war, an agreement was signed between Lal Bahadur Shastri and General Ayub Khan on 10 Jan January 1966 in Tashkent (Uzbekistan)

This was known as Tashkent Agreement



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[ii] Shimla Agreement

- a. In 1970, Pakistan saw split verdict as Awami League of sheikh Mujib ur-Rehman won majority to convene in constituent assembly of west Pakistan.
- b. However, Pakistan (west) refused the approval and to concede ^{the} elections and sheikh Mujib ur-Rehman was arrested.
- c. This led to people of east Pakistan to break out in aggression west-Pakistan sent its army to suppress the revolt in East Pak.
- d. This resulted in migration to India. India then supported East Pak by giving military & economic aid. However west Pakistan saw it as an interference of India & sent aircrafts in Rajasthan, Punjab and army to Jammu and Kashmir. Indian army retaliated with air, navy and army force. In few days Indian army surrounded Chakma from three sides.

