



केवल मूल्यांकनकर्ता के उपयोग हेतु!

माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, 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	प्राप्तांक (अंकों में)
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2			18		
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कुल प्राप्तांक शब्दों में

कुल प्राप्तांक अंकों में

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

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Govt. H.  
Distt. Rewa (M.P.)  
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रित मुद्रा

परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा

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2

योग पूर्व पृष्ठ

पृष्ठ 2 पर जय



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Answer of Q.1

(A) 1994

(B) Five

(C) heavy Industries and industrialisation

(D) Belgrade in 1961.

(E) Human Security (Protection of individuals) and global security

(f) Euro



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Answer of Q.2

(A) ~~False~~

(B) ~~True~~

(C) ~~True~~

(D) ~~False~~

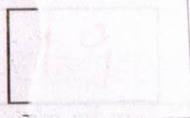
(E) ~~True~~

(F) ~~True~~

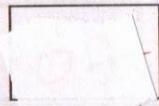
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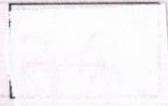
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Answer of Q.4

(A) Communist revolution took place under the leadership of Mao in 1949 ✓

(B) Full name of BWC is Biological Weapon Convention. ✓

(C) Increase in emission of Greenhouse gases like Carbon dioxide. ✓

(D) Increase in interconnectedness and interdependence between different countries due to trade by globalisation. ✓

(E) 1. Chhatisgarh 2. Uttarakhand and 3. Jharkhand ✓

(F) The meaning of Non-alignment is to not join any superpower bloc during Cold war and remain independent. ✓

(G) Kanshi Ram was the founder of Bahujan Samaj Party. ✓



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Answer of Q.16

OR

Regional organisations are group of some countries which are located in a particular region of the world. For ex → Association of South East Asian Nation (ASEAN) was established in South East Asian Region of the world.

The regional organisations are created for several purposes. Some of them are:

(i) To accelerate regional economic growth

One of main reasons to create regional organisation to accelerate economic growth by increasing trade between nations. Trade is encouraged by reducing trade barriers like Tariffs on goods. Regional organisations help in creating Free trade agreement which is helpful in free flow of goods.

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(ii) To maintain peace and security -

Regional organisations are created to maintain peace and security in the region.

These organisations try to resolve disputes and conflicts by peaceful negotiation and dialogue rather than going into war. These organisations help in cooperation among member countries.

(iii) To address common challenges

Common challenges include Global warming, Climate change, health epidemics, poverty, etc. These challenges cannot be handled by single country. So regional countries come together to form such organizations to address common challenges.

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Answer of Q.17

India was divided to form a separate state for Muslims. This separate country for Muslims was known as Pakistan.

The consequences of Partition of India are:

(i) Mass Migration of Population

India was divided on the basis of religion. Muslim dominated regions were made part of Pakistan. The problem here it arises is that there was not a single region where all Muslims are concentrated. In other words, Muslims are spread all over the country. So, India was majorly populated by Hindus. ~~So~~ Hindus were also living in the region that belonged to Pakistan. After the declaration of Partition, there was a mass migration of Hindus to India and Muslims to Pakistan. Sikhs also migrated to India.

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### (II) Violence and Communal Riots

Partition of India led to violence and communal riots between Hindu and Muslims.

Both communities were hostile to each other. Hindus feared to go in areas which are dominated by Muslims and Muslims feared to go in areas which are dominated by Hindus and Sikhs. Both communities burnt each other's houses and destroyed the property. Individuals were murdered. Communal riots at that time were very severe.

(III) Refugees Problem → Partition of India created the problem of refugees. People who were in their ancestral property for centuries had to leave their property. They were made refugees in their own country. They were forced to live in Refugee Camps. They have always fear of death.

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Answer of Q. 18

OR

The Congress was originated in 1885. It was founded by an Englishman named A.O. Hume.

Congress is the oldest party of India. It played a central role in the independence of India.

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The ideology of the Congress :

(i) Promotes Socialism

One of the principal ideology of the Congress Party is that of Socialism. Congress party believes in equal distribution of resources to all the citizens of the country. It encourages the state ownership of assets. It emphasizes that state ensure the well being of poor and marginalised.

The Congress party opposes the privatisation of national assets like railways, etc.



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(II) Secularism → Secularism is another principal ideology of the Congress Party. It emphasises the equality between All the religions like Hinduism, Islam, Sikhism, Christianity, etc. Congress Party encourages respect towards all the religion. Congress Party opposes the dominance of one community over other.

(III) Equality and Social Justice

The ideology of the Congress Party is to ensure equality and social justice to all sections of the Society. Those who are socially, economically and regionally backward are to provided with affirmative actions like reservation and some state sponsored schemes. So that, they become align with mainstream society.

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Answer of Q.19

### Characteristics of Soviet System

(i) Dominance of Communist Party

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republic came into being after Russian revolution in 1917. Communist Party of Soviet Union came into power after the Revolution. It was the only party in the Soviet Union. There was no opposition allowed.

(ii) Based on principles of Socialism

Soviet's economic system was based on the principles of Socialism. Private ownership was not allowed. State controlled the lands, industries, etc. There were collective agriculture in the Soviet Union. It ensured the food supply in the Soviet Union. There was no unemployment.

There was efficient transportation system to reach the remotest part of the country.



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(14) Lack of Democracy and Freedom of Speech

In Soviet Union, there was lack of freedom of speech and democracy. The political and economic aspirations of the people were not fulfilled. The leaders and officials were unaccountable to them. People were not allowed to express their dissent.

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Answer of Q.20

The Security Council is the one of the principal organ of United Nations. Security Council is called the "Key of United Nations" because it play a very important role in United Nations. Some of the important role of United Nations are :

(i) Structure of the Security Council  
Structure of the Security Council constitutes

of 5 permanent and 10 non-permanent members. The five permanent members are United States of America, Russia, United Kingdom, China and France. The non-permanent members are elected for the term of 2 years by the General Assembly.

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(ii) Veto Power → The five permanent members (USA, UK, Russia, China and France) have veto power. The Security Council functions by voting. Each member has one vote. If all the permanent and non-permanent vote for any bill but even if one permanent member disagrees and uses its veto then the resolution will not pass. That's why, veto power of permanent members play a important role.

(iii) Maintaining peace and security of World  
The important role of the Security Council is to maintain peace and security of World. The security



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Council try to resolve disputes, conflicts and war through peaceful negotiations and dialogue rather than going to war. Even if war brokes out, it tried to limit the hostilities and destruction.

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(IV) Authorise Military Actions and Sanctions  
If any Country does not accept peaceful negotiations and dialogue then Security Council authorises military Actions against those countries. It deploys peacekeeping forces to those regions where there is mass violation of human rights. It also implement Sanctions on those countries.



Answer of Q. 21

Principles of India's foreign policy:

(i) Policy of Non-Alignment

India adopted the policy of Non-Alignment in its foreign policy. When cold war between two superpower USA and Russia broke out, India decided not to join any of the bloc. India wanted to maintain its foreign policy independent. It did not want to be influenced by any blocs.

(ii) Peaceful Coexistence

One of the main principles of India's foreign policy is that of peaceful coexistence. It means to live peacefully with all countries regardless of their form of government, economic system (socialism or capitalism). India emphasises the principle of global peace.



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(11) Respect for each other Territorial integrity and sovereignty

The principle of India's foreign policy is to respect each other territorial integrity and sovereignty. One country should not claim the territory of other. Other country should ~~in~~ not interfere in the internal matters of the country.

(12) Opposition to Colonialism and Imperialism

As India was also a colony of Britain. After independence it adopted a foreign policy to oppose colonialism and imperialism.

It supported the freedom movement of colonised countries of Asia and Africa. It also encourage the unity of Asian and African countries.



### Answer of Q.22

It is true that "India has found 'Unity in Diversity'." India is rich of diversities. It includes geographical, religious, linguistic and cultural diversity, etc.

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#### (i) Geographical diversity

India is a vast country. It has various geographical physical features. It includes Northern Plains, Himalayan mountain, Islands, Deserts, Coastal Plains, etc.

These all physical features constitute the India. This tells the Unity in Diversity.

#### (ii) Religious diversity

India has diversity of various religions. It includes Hinduism, Islam, Sikhism, Jainism, Buddhism and Christianity. All religions live together peacefully. There is no discrimination on the basis of religion in India. It also shows unity in diversity.

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### (ii) Linguistic diversity

India is home to various languages. There are 22 scheduled languages in our Constitution. These include Hindi, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Urdu, Sanskrit, Punjabi, Marathi, Bengali, etc. People of different regions speak different languages. It also shows Unity in diversity.

### (iv) Cultural diversity

India is home to different cultures. People of different regions have different lifestyle, clothing, food system. All cultures are united in India. There is no discrimination on the basis of culture. It also shows "Unity and diversity in India."

## Answer of Q. 23

India and Pakistan are neighbouring countries. The tensions emerge between India and Pakistan due to following reasons:

### (i) Kashmir's issue

Kashmir issue is a contentious issue between India and Pakistan. After independence, Kashmir was a princely state. The king of Kashmir wanted to remain free. But Pakistan ~~was~~ attacked over Kashmir. So India involved in war with Pakistan and Kashmir was integrated into India. Pakistan fought war several times, like in 1965 and 1999 over the Kashmir issue.

### (ii) Indus water sharing dispute

There is also tension between India and Pakistan due to sharing of Indus water. Pakistan claims India did not release water of Indus which is used for agriculture. A Indus water treaty was signed between both nation in 1960 mediated by World Bank to resolve this issue.

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(iii) Terrorism → Terrorism is also a cause of tension between India and Pakistan. Pakistan send terrorist in Indian region to create chaos and hostility in the region. India condemns the actions of Pakistan in UN. Pakistan also got support from China.

(iv) Illegal Migration → There is mass scale of illegal migration from Pakistan to India. It creates tension between local populations and illegal migrants. Illegal migration led to demographic changes. They captures the limited job opportunities of locals.

Answer of Q. 6

OR

The renewable resources of energy are those resources which are non-exhaustible. They can be renewed. They do not cause pollution.

Sources of Renewable resources of Energy are:

- (i) Solar Energy
- (ii) Wind Energy
- (iii) Hydrothermal energy. ✓

Answer of Q. 7

Two merits of globalization are:

- (i) Economic Growth: Globalisation led to increase in trade, foreign investment and free trade area. These all led to economic growth of a region.



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## (ii) Better Quality Products

Globalisation led to competition between companies. So, they increase the quality of products. So consumer benefit from the globalisation.

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Answer of Q.8

OR

~~Functions of the Planning Commission:~~

NITI Aayog

NITI Aayog is national institution for transforming India. NITI Aayog was established on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015. It replaced the Planning Commission.

The Chairman of the NITI Aayog is the Prime Minister of India. It increased the participation of states in decision making. It applies bottom to top approach.

Answer of Q. 9

Privy Purse System

After the integration of princely states, they were assured of to retain certain private property and of government allowance. These government allowance was based on extent, revenue of the princely state. These government allowances were called Privy Purse System. The Privy Purse System allowed to integrate princely states easily.

Answer of Q. 10

OR

Consequences of Emergency:

(i) Suspension of Fundamental Rights

During the emergency, the fundamental Rights of the citizens were suspended. These include freedom of speech and expression, right to assemble peacefully and right to constitutional remedies were suspended.



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(10) Press Censorship → During the emergency Press censorship was implemented. Newspapers were required to get prior approval before publication of any news, articles or opinions. They were not allowed to print against the government.

~~(11)~~

Answer of Q.11

Article 352 of the Indian Constitution gives Central government the power to impose National Emergency on the basis of war, armed rebellion or internal disturbances.

During the Emergency imposed by Article 352, powers of Central government increases and powers of State government decreases.

Rights of Citizens are also suspended.

Answer of Q. 12

OR

Assam Movement

Assam movement was movement against outsiders led by an student organisation known as All Assam Students Union (AASU). The Assam movement starts in 1979 and ends in 1985.

The demand of the AASU organisation was to -

- (i) identify and deport illegal migrants from Assam.
- (ii) Illegal migrants change the demographic composition of the state. They capture the limited resources.

Answer of Q. 13

Recommendations of Mandal Commission

- (i) To give 27% reservation to other Backward Classes

The most important recommendation of Mandal Commission



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to give 27% reservation to other Backward classes in educational institutions and government jobs.

(11) Land Reforms → Mandal Commission also recommended to ~~do~~ land reforms, so that equal distribution of land was ensured to all sections.

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Answer of Q.14

Consequences of Shock Therapy

(i) Destruction of Economy of Soviet Union  
Shock therapy led to the destruction of economy of Soviet Union. It was due to transformation from state ownership to privatisation. Major industries of Soviet Union were sold at low prices.



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(11) Fall in value of Russian Currency

The value of Russian Currency, Ruble fall very drastically. Inflation was so high that people lost all their savings.

Answer of Q.15

Traditional means of security

The greatest danger to a country is from military threats. This military threat emerges from another country. According to traditional means of security, country's threat is outside the border.

It is of two types

(i) External → War from outside countries

(ii) Internal → Separatist movements.