



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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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।

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प्रश्न क्र.

Ans ii → Migrants → (e) Those who voluntarily leave their ^{countries} homes.

Ans iv → International organization → Help in matter of war and peace.

Ans v → The G-8 countries meeting → 2005

Ans vi → Socialist leader → Rammanohar Lohiya

Ans vii → Non-violence satyagrah → Mahatma Gandhi

Q3 0

Ans i → Communist revolution took place under leadership of Mao in 1949

Ans ii → Full form of BWC → Biological Weapon Convention

Ans iii → One reason of Global warming → Emissions of Green house gases such as CO₂ and Chloro-Fluoro Carbons.

Ans iv → Consequence of Globalization → Globalization eroded state capacity.

Ans v → Non-alignment means not to join any bloc or group.

Ans vi → The founder of Bahujana samaj party was Kanshi Prasad

Ans vii → Chhatisgarh, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand created in 2000



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Q4 → MCQ

Ans i → 15.

Ans ii → Sri Lanka.

Ans B iii → Sardar Vallabhbhai Vallabhbhai Patel.

Ans S → United nation education Programme.

Ans E → Indira Gandhi.

Ans vi → Other Backward classes.

~~Ans vii~~

Q5 → Fill up

Ans i → 1994 AD.

Ans ii → 5

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Ans i) → Heavy industries.

Ans ii) → Belgrade (1961).

Ans v) → Human security and Global security.

Ans vi) → Euro.

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Answer no. 20

India got independence on 15 August 1947. First prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru was foreign minister of India immediately after independence. Then, Nehru set Indian foreign policy.

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"PRINCIPLES OF INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY"

The policy of Non-Alignment :- This is the main principle of India foreign policy. India did not joined any block during cold war. Under policy of Non-Alignment India also keep it from US led NATO and USSR led Warsaw military alliance. The first summit of NAM held in 1961 in Belgrade. Nehru was cofounder of NAM. Hence it the main principle of Indian foreign policy.

सं क्र.

2. Oppose to colonialism, imperialism and racism :-

(i) India was staunch supporter of decolonisation process. India made earnest effort for freedom of Indonesia from dutch colonial regime by convening international authority in 1949.

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(ii) Opposing of imperialism is also main principle of indian foreign policy. India led worldwide protest against britain in 1956 for re-colonisation.

(iii) Indian foreign policy also opposed the apartheid policy of south africa.

3. Promotion of international peace and security :- The main principle of indian foreign policy was the promotion of international peace and security. India resolved many international conflicts and promote peace.

4. Panchsheel - Peaceful Co-existence :- Panchsheel is also the



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main principle of indian foreign policy. India signed panchsheel with china in 29 april 1954. India also promoted the peaceful coexistence throughout world.

5. Support to the UN :- India always support the policy of UN. India also sent it troops on UN peacekeeping mission. India believed that UN is a forum in which all international disputes should be resolve. Hence, it is also the main principle of UN Indian foreign policy.

Hence, these is the main principle of indian foreign policy.

Answer of Q No. 21
OR

Regional Imbalance :- When one region developed



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Continually while other region lagged behind and remained poor then it is called regional imbalance. There are many reasons for regional imbalance. The measures to remove regional imbalance are as follows.

B1. S E Promote Balanced Development : To remove regional imbalance there should be to promoted balanced economic development. Every region must developed. The regional disparities should be arrested.

2. Give equal share in power and administration : One way to remove regional imbalance is to give equal representation to every section of society in political power and administration.

3. Promote principle of equality and justice : Region imbalance is often arise due to lack of equality and justice. Hence Government should take measure to ensure justice and equality.

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Every state of country must have equal power.

4. Poverty alleviation programmes : Regional imbalance can also be removed through poverty alleviation programme in areas which remained poor and backward as comparison to another country region of country.

5. Provided Human Development Facilities : Regional imbalance may removed through promotion of human development activities such as education, housing, sanitation, housing facilities and other basic needs.

Overall, regional imbalance can be removed by these measure. The most important thing is political leadership and political will in order to remove regional imbalance.



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Answer of Q No 22

India and Pakistan were neighbours located in South Asia. There were many tensions between them since their independence in 1947. The tension between India and Pakistan was as follows:

B ⇒ Analyse of Tension Between India And Pakistan.
S 1. Kashmir issue : Kashmir issue is the main
E issue of conflicts between India and Pakistan. Soon after independence both countries got embroiled over the fate of Kashmir. This led to war between both countries in 1947-48, 1965, 1971 and 1999. Pakistani government argued that Kashmir belonged to it. Kashmir issue continue to remain main problem between India and Pakistan even to this date.

2. Strategic issue - Siachen glacier and arms acquisition

The tension between India and Pakistan is also over strategic issues like control over



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siachen glacier and arms acquisition. Both india and pakistan had acquired nuclear weapons in 1998 then arms character of both countries seemed different twin.

3. Interference in each other internal affairs - Terrorism
by pakistan :

S(i) Government of both countries continue to
Esuspicion of each other. The india government had believed that - pakistan using a strategy of low key violence by helping Kashmir militants thorough arms, money and protection.

(ii) Government of india also argued that pakistan also funded pro - Khalistani militants during 1985-95.

(iii) The issue of terrorism remain the main tension between india and pakistan.



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(iv) The Government of Pakistan also blamed Indian govt. and its security agency for fomenting trouble in Sindh and Balochistan. Hence, interference in each other's internal affairs is also a tension between India and Pakistan.

B₄. River water dispute and Sir Creek conflict :-

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E (i) The share of river water of Indus basin also the main tension between India and Pakistan. This tension solved in 1960 when Indus water treaty signed, brokered by World Bank.

(ii) The two countries are not in agreement over demarcation line in Sir Creek region of Mann of Kutch.

Hence, above mentioned tensions are main reasons for dispute between India and Pakistan.



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Answer of Q.No. 23
OR

World Health Organisation :- WHO is the international organisation dealing with health issue. WHO is located in Geneva in Switzerland. WHO was established in 7 April 1948.

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Functions of WHO

- (i) Provide information of diseases → The main function of WHO is the providing information regarding various diseases to member countries. WHO also helped countries to cure any disease through providing medical technology machines.
- (ii) Research on diseases → Perhaps the main programmes of WHO is to research on various diseases and providing the cure-treatment to diseases through research and development.

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(iii) Grant Aid during pandemic or plague. ∴ WHO also involved in granting aid to member nations during plague and epidemic. For example, during covid-19 WHO provide money to - member nations.

B (iv) Vaccination programmes :- The main function of WHO is carried out vaccination programmes in countries. WHO vaccinations programmes proved very crucial in **S** **E** treatment of polio disease.

(v) Giving health advices ∴ WHO also provide roadmap to leading a long and healthy lives. WHO always say prevention is better than cure.

Thus, WHO performs these function in world. It role is very important in modern age.



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Answer of Q No 17

Bhartiya jana sangha : Bhartiya jana sangha was formed in 1951 with shyama prasad mukherjee as its founder president. Its lineage can however traced to RSS and hindu mahasabha.

Ideology of Jana Sangha -

1. Strong Nation and Unified culture : Bhartiya jana sangha emphasis on the idea of one culture, one nation and one country. It believed that unified strong nation can be formed only on the basis of strong unified culture!

2. Reunion of India and Pakistan : The Bhartiya Jana Sangha also asked for reunion of india and pakistan in akhand bhawat. and official

3. Hindi making national language : The party was in forefront as in replace english with it

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language and making india a national and official language of country.

4. Nuclear programmes → Bharatiya Jansangha constantly advocating the india developing nuclear weapons and initiated atomic energy programmes.

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Answer of Q No 18
OR

Shock Therapy ÷ Shock therapy referred to treatment of trauma. The model of capitalist transition in russia central asia and Europe influenced by world bank and IMF are know as Shock therapy. The shock therap is called largest garbage sale for the following reason:

- Shock therapy administered in 1990s but it did not lead the people into mass consumption of promised utopia. Generally, it brought ruin to economy and disaster upon the people of entire region.



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- In Russia, due to shock therapy almost large state controlled industrial structure collapsed, as govt. of its industries put to sale to private individuals and companies.

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- Since restructuring was carried out through market not by government directed industrial policies, it led to virtual disappearance of entire industries. This was called largest ~~garage~~ garage sale in history.

- Due to shock therapy valuable industries were undervalued and sold at throwaway prices.

Hence, shock therapy called largest garage sale in history because it destroyed all industries of soviet union.

Answer of Q No 19

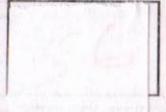


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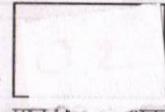
allowed anti-china activities to take place from within india. Thus, political asylum to dalai lama caused a dispute between two.

3. Border dispute and war of 1962 : At the meantime, border dispute had surfaced between india and china. China claimed two territories - arunachal pradesh and aksai china region. This led to war between two countries in 1962 which had long term implications in india-china relations. Thus war of 1962 created dispute between two.

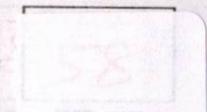
4. China - pakistan relations : The main reason for dispute between is china-pakistan economic corridor and china support to pakistan against india. China also extended help military helped to pakistan. Thus china-pakistan relations created conflict between india and china.



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Answer of QNo 6

Article 352 : Article 352 of Indian Constitution deal with internal emergency. According to article 352, Government of India could declare a state of emergency on the grounds of external threats and on the grounds threat of internal disturbances.

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Indira Gandhi government proclaimed emergency in India in 25 June 1975 by invoking Article 352.

Answer of QNo 7
OR

"Assam Movement" :

- Assam movement started in 1979 with the formation of "All Assam Student UNION" and lasted till 1985.



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Recommendation Of Mandal Commission:

The commission advised that backward classes should be treated 'backward castes' since many communities other than SC, were also treated like low castes in caste system.

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The commission did survey and found that these caste had very low presence in educational and government service institution. Therefore it recommended 27% of seats should be reserved for backward castes in education as well as services of government institutions.

Mandal commission also recommended many other ways like land reform to improve conditions of OBCs.

Answer of Q No 9-

"Soviet system":

Soviet system however was very bureaucratic and authoritarian.

Soviet political system centered around communist party and no other opposition parties allowed.

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3. In soviet system economy was planned and control by state.

4. Soviet system was inspired by socialism.

Answer of Q No 10

Traditional Notion of Security: In traditional conception of security the greatest danger to a country's security is military action. The source of this danger is another country which by threatening military actions could endanger



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Some values of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. Overall in traditional conception of security principal threat to security is force and principle means of achieving security is also force. Traditional conceptions of security concerned with threat and use of force of threat, of military action.

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Answer of Q No 11
OR

Renewable sources of energy → The energy resources which are renewed over time and never exhausted are called Renewable sources of energy. It is equally distributed over earth surface and never caused environmental pollutions. Sun, and wind energy are example of renewable sources of energy.



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Short Note ON NITI Aayog:

NITI Aayog was established in 1st January 2015.

2. NITI Aayog to replace erstwhile planning commission.

3. Prime Minister is the chairman of NITI Aayog.

4. NITI Aayog objective include to provide recommendation to central and state government for development of India.

5. Full form of NITI Aayog is - National Institution For "Transforming India".

Answer of QNo 14

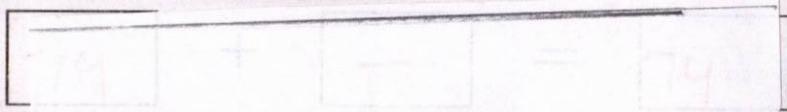
प्रश्न क्र.

Privy purse :- At the time of independence it was decided that after dissolution of princely states the then ruler families retain certain private property and the grant is given in hereditary or government allowances. This allowances know as privy purse. Under this the central government of india give grant such as money to princely rulers. Privy purse abolished by indira gandhi in 1971.

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Answer of Q No 15

Preventive detention :- Under preventive detention law government arrest and detained any person not because he/she have committed any offence but on the apprehension that he/she may commit an offence. The period of preventive detention is 3 months and after that government have to present ~~deten~~ detained person before court.



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Answer of Q No 16

The partition of india took place on 14-15 August 1947. This led to tragic consequences on both countries.

Consequences of Partition of India.

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Communal division of cities

First consequence of partition is was that cities like delhi, kolkata, amritsar and lahore divided into communal zone.

Division of Hindu and muslim

Hindu-muslim ruthlessly killed each other. Muslim would avoid to go area of hindu and sikh dominance similarly hindu and sikhs did not go in muslim predominance area.

Atrocities of on women.

Thousand of women were abducted during partition. Many women were killed by their own family members. Womens wer forced to convert their religion.



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• Problem of refugees → The fourth consequences of partition was problem of refugees. Many minorities community were killed due to partition. They found unhelpful with local police and administration.

• Division of things → Partition also resulted in division of table, chairs, properties, typewriters and even government employees.

Thus these was the ^{result of} partition of india

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