



केवल मूल्यांकनकर्ता के उपयोग हेतु!

माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

32 पृष्ठीय

विषय Subject:

Social Science

विषय कोड Subject Code:

30.0

परीक्षा की तिथि / Date of Exam

07/03/23

उत्तर देने का माध्यम

Medium of answering the paper

English

प्रश्न पत्र का सेट

Set of the Question paper: D

गोले भरने हेतु उपकरण :-

सही तरीका :-

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नोट :-

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का देखें।

केवल परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे।

प्रश्न क्रमांक के सम्मुख प्राप्तांकों की प्रविष्टि करें।

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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

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योग पूर्व पृष्ठ



प्रश्न क्र.

Answer of Q1

(i) Electronic

(ii) Maharashtra

(iii) 1797

B (iv) 5th March 1931

S (v) Multipurpose projects & loss of livelihoods to large scale displacement

Pulses

Answer of Q2

(i) Deposits

(ii) national Co

(iii) Nature

(iv) Rinderpest

MNC or Multinational Companies.



क्र.

v) per - capita income

vi) se sector

Answer of Q3

1) James Watt → Steam Engine

(2) Union List → Defence

(3) Automobile Industry → Birmingham

Artificial port → Chennai

(4) Defeat of Napoleon → 1815

(6) Rowlatt Act → 1919



प्रश्न क्र.

Answer of Q6

⇒ Importance of manufacturing industry :-

1) Manufacturing industry is considered as the backbone of the economic development in a country.

2) Manufacturing industry also helps in modernizing the agriculture & it reduce the dependency of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs.

3) Export of manufactured goods also expands trade & commerce.

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Answer of Q7

Atul Tunnel :-

Atul Tunnel (9.2km) is the world's longest highway tunnel. The Atul Tunnel connects the Manali to Lahul Spiti Valley throughout the year. Earlier the roads were cut-off due to heavy snowfall for six months in a year. This tunnel built with ultra-modern specialities between the Pir Panjal range of Himalayas.



Answer of Q8

or

The air transport was nationalized in India in 1953. Air India provides the international & domestic air services.

The Pawanhans Helicopter Ltd. provides Helicopter services to Oil & Natural gas operations in its off-shore, to inaccessible areas & difficult terrains, to the north eastern and the states & the interior part of the Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh & Uttarakhand.

Answer of Q9

or

Potatoes, chillies, soya, groundnuts, spices, sweet potatoes etc. are the foods our ancestors did not have 500 years ago.

This was not known to our ancestors until the accidental discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.

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Answer of Q4

(i) False

(ii) True

(iii) True

(iv) True

True

E(vi) False

Answer of Q5

(i) Ans → Caste, religion & gender are the main basis of social divisions

(ii) Ans (i) United States of America [US]
(ii) England

(iii) Ans → Union government or central government is the general government formed for the whole country.



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v) Democracy is ~~the~~ best for maintaining the dignity of the country.

vi) Coalition government

Urbanisation is the process by which people migrate from rural areas to cities.

Answer of Q11

The print technology was first develop in China, Japan and Korea. There was a system of hand printing. In AD 594, in China book were printed by rubbing paper on the wood blocks against the inked surface of woodblocks. As a both sides of the thin & porous sheet could not be printed, the traditional Chinese 'accordion book' was folded & stitched at side. The skilled craftsman could duplicate the texts & they know the beautiful art of calligraphy.



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Answer of Q12

→ Consequences of print culture :-

- 1) Print had transformed the lives of the people.
- 2) It opened up a new way of looking at things.
- 3) Print had reduced the cost of the books.
- 4) Oral culture entered the print culture.
- 5) Access to books created a new culture of reading.

Answer of Q13

or

Tertiary sector :-

Tertiary sectors do not produce goods by itself. The only primary sector & secondary sector cannot flourish if tertiary sector is there to support them. The tertiary sector adds up a lot to the national income. This sector produces services rather than goods that's why it is also known as tertiary sector. service sector. Example :- Storage, communication, banking etc.



Answer of Q14

- 1) The multinational companies establishes companies where they can get cheap labour.
- 2) They set up their companies in the region which are close to market.
- 3) They set up offices & factories where they get resources.

Answer of Q15

or.

Sustainable Development :-

Sustainable development refers to the development took place without damaging the environment.

The development in the present should not compromise with the needs of future generation.

The Agenda 21 aims to achieving sustainable development.



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Answer of Q16.

⇒ Characteristics of Alluvial soil :-

- (1) It is very fertile soil & good for growing crops.
- (2) It has various proportion of sand, silt & clay.

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It contains potash, lime & phosphoric acid which is good for growing paddy [rice] & sugarcane.

Answer of Q17

⇒ Features of commercial farming :-

- (1) In this type of farming, higher doses of modern inputs are used for achieving higher productivity.
- (2) High yielding variety seeds [HYV seeds], chemical fertilisers, intense insecticides & pesticides are used.



- (3) The plantation is a type of commercial farming, in which a single type of crop is grown in large area.
Example $\Rightarrow$ tea, coffee, rubber etc.

Answer of Q 10

$\Rightarrow$ The demand for labour fluctuates on a seasonal basis in many industries because of the following reasons $\Rightarrow$

1) Some raw material used by industries are not available throughout the year. Some raw material are available ~~ear~~ available on the according to season.

2) Some products are made according to the season.

These industries are also known as ~~seaso~~ seasonal industries.



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Answer of
Question 18

'04'

Q → The distribution of forest & wild life resources :-

There are three types of forest :-

- 1) Reserved forest
- 2) Protected forest
- 3) Unclassed forest

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1) Reserved forest :-

More than half of the total forest land was declared as reserved forest. Reserved forest are regarded as the most valuable as far as conservation of forest resources and wildlife are concerned.

This type of forest are found in Madhya Pradesh (MP), Maharashtra & many other places in India.

2) Protected forest :-

Almost one - third of the forest is declared protected by the forest department. This forest are protected from any further depletion.



Protected forest are found in states like Punjab, Haryana etc.

3) Unclassed forest :-

These are the other forest & wastelands belonging to the government & private individuals & communities.

These forests are found in states like Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh etc.

Answer of Q19

:- Features of federal system :-

- 1) Federal system has two tiers or level of government.
- 2) Different level of the government govern the same citizen but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation & administration.
- 3) The jurisdiction of respective levels of government is specified in constitution. So, the existence & authority of each level of government is constitutionally guaranteed.

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4) The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government. Such changes requires the consent of both level of government.

5) The Supreme Court has the power to interpret the constitution & division of power between the central & state government. In case of any dispute arisen between the level of government the Supreme court can take decision.

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Sources of revenue for each level of government is specified to ensure its financial autonomy.

7) Thus, the federal government has dual objectives to determine the unity of the country at the same time to accommodate regional diversities.

Answer of Q20.

→ Functions of Reserve Bank of India :-

- 1) Reserve Bank of India [RBI] Issue currency on the behalf of the central government.
- 2) Reserve Bank of India [RBI] supervises the functioning of formal sources of credit.
- 3) RBI sees that the bank is ^{not} giving loans just to profit making business but also to small cultivators.

It monitors the amount of money that is maintained as a cash by the banks.

It maintains the periodic report of the other banks regarding the amount loaned to the people.

It keeps the regular check on the interest rate on loan in public sector banks.



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Answer of Q21

⇒ History & fictions, folklores & songs, popular prints, icons & symbols are played and an important part in the nationalism.

The four reasons for the rise of modern nationalism in India :-

- 1) Prints
- 2) Folklores & songs
- 3) Icons & symbols
- 4) Reinterpretation of history.

i) Prints :-

- The identity of a nation is often mobilised. mobilised in the form of figure or image.
- The identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata.
- The image was first drawn by the Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.
- Later, Abanindramath Tagore painted his famous painting of Bharat Mata. In this figure Bharat Mata is portrayed as an



ascentric figure : she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual.

2) Folklore & songs :-

- 'Vande Matram' was wrote by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay as an hymn of motherland.
- In the late 19th CE, Rabindranath Tagore himself began collecting ballads, nursery rhymes, myths etc.
- In Madras, Natesa Sastri published a massive four-volume collection of Tamil folktales "The Folklore of Southern India".

3) Icons & symbols :-

- As the national movement started, the nationalist leaders had become more aware of the icons & symbols to unit the country & to bring a feeling of nationalism in them.
- During the Swadeshi movement, a national flag of India is designed. It has tricolour [red, green & yellow]. It has eight lotus representing the unity of the country Hindu & Muslim.



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• Gandhi ji designed the swaraj flag, it was again a tricolour [red, green & yellow] & white. It has spinning wheel at the representing the Gandhi's idea of self-help.

- 4) Reinterpretation of history :-
Reinterpretation of history is another means of developing the feeling of nationalism in the people.

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Answer of Q 22

⇒ The four belts of iron are found in India :-

- i) Odisha - Jharkhand belt :-
The Odisha - Jharkhand belt lies in states of Odisha & Jharkhand. Hematite ore are found in the Badampahar mines. The iron ore from this belt is exported through Paradwip port.



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- 2) Durg Bastar Chandrapur belt :-
 Durg Bastar Chandrapur belt lies in Chhattisgarh & Maharashtra. Very high grade of hematite ore is found in the Bailadila range of hills in the Bastar district of Chhattisgarh. The iron ore found in this belt is exported through Vishakhapatnam port.
- 3) Ballari - Chitradurga - Chikkamangluru - Tumakuru belt:-
 This belt lies in Karnataka & Andhra Pradesh. Kudremukh mines located in the western part of this belt has 100% export unit. The iron ore found in this belt is exported through New Mangalore port.
- 4) Maharashtra Goa belt :-
 This belt lies in the Goa & the Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra. Iron ore found in this belt exported through Mormugao port.



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Question 23

1) Narmada River

2) Shillong

3) Bailadila

B 4) H.V. J. Gas Pipeline

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