

MP BOARD CLASS 10 MODEL PAPER SOCIAL SCIENCE ENGLISH MEDIUM 2019

1. Match the column :

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Black soil | (a) Cotton industry |
| 2. Blue revolution | (b) Mumbai |
| 3. Gujarat | (c) 1600 |
| 4. Santa Cruz | (d) Fish |
| 5. East India Company | (e) Maharashtra |

Q.2. Fill in the blanks :

1. People protested against partition of Bengal through demonstration on roads with chanting the poem.
2. On 9th August, 1925 revolutionaries stopped a train at a place called near Lucknow and looted the Government money.
3. The President is Executive in the Parliamentary form of Government.
4. The two Houses of Parliament areand.....
5. India has position in world in term of population in the world.

Q.3. Choose the correct option :- 5

1. In Latin language money was known as
(a) Moneta (b) Goddess Juno (c) Pecunia (d) Pecus
2. The activity of primary sector is
(a) Making sugar from sugar cane (b) Building a house (c) Banking (d) Fisheries
3. Main problem of forest resources is
(a) Fish culture (b) Increasing deserts (c) Forest fires (d) Tribal's activities
4. Disaster occurring due to human mistake
(a) Drought (b) Flood (c) Landslide (d) Road accident
5. Who divided Bengal into 'parts-
(a) Lord Curzon (b) Lord Ripon (c) William Bentinck (d) Queen Victoria

Q.4. Answer in One word/Sentence : 5

1. From which state the mission of white revolution is started.
2. When did Crips Mission arrived in India?
3. Who administers the oath of office to the Governor?
4. When were the banks nationalized in India?
5. What is the minimum age for contesting the election for Rajya Sabha members?

5. Write True or False :

1. Charanpaduka firing incidence is also known as Madhya Pradesh's Jallianwala Bagh.
2. Population explosion results shortage of resources in country.
3. Most of the population in developed. Countries in involved in primary sector.
4. The services of Teacher, Doctor, Advocate give the contribution in production directly.
5. The Railway system in India was started in 1837.

Q.6. What is meant by soil profile? 2

Or What do you understand by "Soil Conservation"?

Q.7. Name the places most affected by freedom struggle of 1857?

Or Write any two reasons for the failure of 1857 struggle.

Q.8. What is per capita income? Write its formula for computation..

Or What is national income? How it is computed?

Q.9. Write the types of infrastructure. 2

Or Write the main organs of infrastructure.

Q.10. What is right to information? 2

Or State any two kinds of consumer exploitation.

Q.11. What is 'Social Forestry Scheme'? 3

Or Write the method of water conservation.

Q.12. What are the measures of water conservation?

Or How many types of soil is found in India? Explain.

Q.13. What were the consequences and importance of 1857 struggle?

Or What do you know about revolutionaries? What struggle they followed against the Britishers?

Q.14. What were the reasons which in the end of 19th century encouraged the aggressive nationalism?

Or Describe the reasons of national awakening in India?

Q.15. Why iron and steel industry is called basic industry?

Or Why Mumbai is known as the capital of textile industry?

Q.16. What are the factors affecting international trade?

Or What do you mean by satellite communication?

Q.17. Why students should know about disaster management?

Or Write, what is drought and flood.

Q.18. What was the reason for Jallianwala Bagh massacre? What was its result? 4

Or Write the incidence of Chauri-Chauri.

Q.19. Describe the war which took place in the year 1971 between India and Pakistan. 4

Or What is Kashmir problem? Describe in detail.

Q.20. Mention the fundamental duties given in the constitution of India.

Or Write any four specialties of Indian constitution,

Q.21. What is the meaning of economic system? State any four characteristics of capitalistic economy.

Or Write the merits and demerits of socialistic economy.

Q.22. Write any five characteristics of weather map?

Or Make weather indicator for the following

(i) Fog, (ii) Hailstorm, (iii) Snow, (iv) Thunder storm, (v) Calm wind.

Q.23. What do you mean by Simon-Commission? 5

Or What were the reasons to start the Civil Disobedience Movement?

Q.24. Write the effect of 1971 Indo-Pak War. 5

Write, what report was submitted by United Nations Organisation on Kashmir Problem.

Q.25. Write the functions of the Governor. 5

Or Explain any five powers of the Lok Sabha.

Q.26. Write any five measures to control population graph.

Or What is the effect of drugs on the body? Write any five.

ANSWER

Ans- 1. 1(e), 2. (d), 3. (a), 4. (b), 5. (c).

Ans- 2. 1. Vande Matram, 2. Kakori, 3. Nominal, 4. Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, 5. Second.

Ans- 3. Ans. 1. (a), 2. (d), 3. (c), 4. (d), 5. (a).

Ans- 4. Ans. 1. Gujarat, 2. In 1942, 3. Chief Judge of high court, 4. In 1969, 5. 30 year.

Ans-5. Ans. 1. True, 2. True, 3. False, 4. False, 5. False.

Q.6. What is meant by soil profile?

Ans. Soil Profile is the sequence, colour, texture and nature of the horizons (layers) superimposed one above the other and exposed in a pit section dug through the soil mantle. It consists of four layers :

(i) First layer is the upper most layer of Top soil. It is the real soil. Its important characteristics is the presence of humus and organic matter.

(ii) Second layer is sub soil which consist of rock, sand particles and clay.

(iii) Third layer consist of weathered parent rock material.

(iv) Fourth layer is made of Parent rocks.

Or What do you understand by "Soil Conservation"?

Ans. The ever increasing population resulted in the destruction of natural resources. Therefore to prevent destructions, soil conservation is necessary. Thus, prevention of soil erosion or depletion is called soil conservation.

Q.7. Name the places most affected by freedom struggle of 1857? .

Ans. The places most affected by freedom struggle of 1857 were Awadh, Kanpur, Ruhelkhand, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Bihar, Gwalior, Bundelkhand, Lucknow, Meerut, Kota etc.

Or

Write any two reasons for the failure of 1857 struggle.

Ans. Two reasons for the failure of 1857 struggle

(1) The revolution 1857 was begun prematurely, as a result it failed. According to Malson, 'If the revolution had begun at fixed time, it would have definitely succeeded.'

(2) Another reason of the failure of the revolt of 1857 was the lack of able leadership. There was lack of soldier skill, organised planning and lack of leadership among the opponent leaders.

Q.8. What is per capita income? Write its formula for computation.

Ans. When the national income of a country is divided by its total population then what we get its per capita income.. The following formula is used to calculate the

per capital income = National Income / Total population of the country

Or What is national income? How it is computed?

Ans. National income is the income of a country. It is obtained by adding the monetary values of the commodities and services produced in a country in a year. Defining national income. Marshal writes "The labour and capital of the country acting on its natural resources, material and non material including services of all kinds produce annually a certain net aggregate of commodities. This is the real net annual, income or revenue of the country or the national dividend.

Q.9. Write the types of infrastructure.

Ans. On the basis of the activities included in infrastructure is categorised into two parts.

- (i) Economic Infrastructure
- (ii) Social Infrastructure

Or Write the main organs of infrastructure.

Ans. The main organs of infrastructure are

- (i) Banking and finance,
- (ii) Transportation,
- (iii) Communication,
- (iv) Education and Health.

Q.10. What is right to information?

Ans. In the year 2005, the Government of India passed a law known as Right to Information. This law provides the right to get the information about all the activities of the government departments..

Or

State any two kinds of consumer exploitation.

Ans. Two kinds of consumer exploitation are

- (i) underweighting and
- (ii) Taking more price than the market price.

Q.11. What is 'Social Forestry Scheme'?

Ans. Social Forestry Scheme means the scheme for awareness of tree plantation with the help of government and non-government institution. There is a known slogan "One tree for every child" geared up to the students of schools and colleges is a serious measure to implement this variety of ecological scheme.

Or Write the method of water conservation.

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Q.12. What are the measures of water conservation?

Ans. In view of the limited availability of water, its increasing demand and its uneven availability has become imperative to conserve the water resource. Following three steps are essential for water conservation :

1. To collect the rain water and stop it from draining off.
2. Scientific management of the water resources of all the river water sheds mirror to major.
3. Prevention of water resources from pollution.

Or

How many types of soil is found in India? Explain.

Ans. The following six types of soil are found in India :

1. Alluvial soil, 2. Regur or Black soil, 3. Laterite soil, 4. Red soil, 5. Desert soil and 6. Mountain soil.

1. Alluvial Soil -

(i) Area : Widespread in the Northern Plains, common in eastern coastal plains in the deltas of Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri brought down by the bank of great Himalayan rivers.

(ii) Composition : This soil consists of varying proportion of sand, silt and clay, contains calcium carbonates. It also contains potash, phosphoric acid and lime.

(iii) Fertillity : This soil is very fertile. Its fertility is maintained by the arrival of new soil brought by the rivers.

2. Reglur or Black Soil -

(i) Area : It is spread over the Deccan Plateau. It covers the plateaus of Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa and Southern Madhya Pradesh. It extends eastward in the south along the Godavari and Krishna valleys.

(ii) Composition : It is rich in soil nutrients such as calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, potash and lime.

(iii) Fertility : The black soils are made of extremely fine, i.e., clay material, they are wellknown for its capacity to hold moisture. They are rich in nutrient. They develop deep cracks in the field during the hot weather.

3. Laterite Soil-

(i) Area : In the small areas of Tamil Nadu, Orissa, small part of Chota Nagpur and north-east of Meghalaya.

(ii) Composition : Found in small patches, formed as a result of intense leaching owing to heavy tropical rain.

(iii) Fertillity : Due to heavy rainfall, its fertility reduces, iron content is more, so less fertile.

4. Red Soil -

(i) Area : It covers the eastern part of Chota Nagpur Plateau, Orissa, East Madhya Pradesh, Telangana, The Nilgiris and Tamil Nadu plateau. It also extends northwards along the Konkan coast of Maharashtra.

(ii) Composition : It is loamy, consists of loose gravel deficient in phosphoric acid, organic matter and nitrogenous material contains a composition of iron

(iii) Fertility : This soil is less fertile because they consist of loose gravel a highly coarse material jowar, bajra, maize is grown here.

5. Desert Soil : This soil is found in west Rajasthan. With the help of irrigation facilities, this soil can be used as a fertile soil.

6. Mountain Soil- The mountain soil includes peat, meadow, forest and hill soils.

Q.13. What were the consequences and importance of 1857 struggle?

Ans: (1) End of Company Rule-Due to revolt the British Government ended the rule of the company despite its repeated protest. In 1858, India Rule Act was passed for the good governance in India and the rule of India was transferred to the British Crown.

(2) Re-structuring of Indian Army- The army was re-structured due to revolt. The number of Indian soldiers was reduced in the army. British soldiers were posted at important places. Higher posts were closed for the India.

(3) Reactionary elements became active- As a result of British Trade Policy most of Indian industries were ruined. Problem of unemployment was increasing due to New Education Policy. Competition to get government job increased, consequently moral of the people became down and struggle increased. Thus, various reactionary elements became active in the society.

(4) Pungency towards the British-As a result of revolt of 1857, the bitterness and hatred between the British and Indians was so increased that they could not come close to each other. Indians were convinced with the feeling that the British were exploiting them.

Or

What do you know about revolutionaries? What struggle they followed against the Britishers?

Ans. Revolutionaries were true patriotic. They believed that political rights cannot be achieved through non-violent and constitutional me

Ans. The revolutionaries were of the view that independence and self-rule can be got by violence and threats to the British rule. Following methods were adopted by the revolutionaries against British Administration

(i) Self-rule can be achieved by violence.

(ii) To achieve there objectives the revolutionaries formed secret organisations of revolutionaries imparted military training.

(iii) Revolutionaries were ready even for sacrificing their lives for independence.

Q.14. What were the reasons, which in the end of 19th century encouraged the aggressive nationalism?

Ans. Main causes of emergence of nationalism in India were

(1) Political and Administrative Unification Prior to British rule India lacked political unit. India was divided into small states. As a result of British rule, the whole country was united administratively and politically Indians considered themselves as a nation. This contributed a lot in the rise and development of nationalism.

(2) Impact of Western education-British government started English education which enabled educated people of different states to express their views in English. Thus, the leaders of the country got a common language for spreading their ideas of nationalism in every part of the country.

(3) Lord Lytton's administration- Reactionary policy of Lord Lytton contributed in the emergence of nationalism. At that time there was terrible famine in the country but by organising grand Darbar in Delhi, Lytton instigated Indians. That's why Indian newspapers criticized Lytton openly.

Or Describe the reasons of national awakening in India.

Ans. Economic exploitation of Indians- Due to industrial and trade policy of British government, Indian cottage industries suffered a blow which resulted in unemployment. Because of economic misery people were filled with dissatisfaction which was helpful for national awareness. The policy of discrimination against Indians Since beginning the British showed racial discrimination against Indians. This policy boosted up after the revolution of 1857. The British misbehaved with Indians in railways, clubs, roads and in hotels. This resulted in a feeling of revolt against the British, which encouraged national awareness. Development of means of communication and transport- During British rule means of communication and transport developed a lot, as a result people of different provinces started meeting each other and exchanged their ideas. Indian leaders too connected themselves and this helped a lot in establishing national awareness.

Q.15. Why iron and steel industry is called basic industry?

Ans. Iron and steel industry is the back bone of the whole industrial world of modern times. Right from needle, nails and pins to big things like cars, machinery for industries etc. cannot possibly be manufactured without iron and steel. It is therefore the most important industry on which the nation's economic development depends. Due to this reason in the whole industrial set up iron and steel industry is known as the basic industry.

Or

Why Mumbai is known as the capital of textile industry?

Ans. The first modern successful mill was set up in 1851 in Mumbai by Shri Nanabhai Dabur. Since, the first cotton textile was set up in Mumbai so, it was known as capital of textile industry.

Q.16. What are the factors affecting international trade?

Ans. Factors affecting International Trade: International trade is affected by many natural, economic, political and social circumstances. Main factors affecting it are as follows:

- (1) Location- Those countries which are located on international trade routes, commercially progress easily.
- (2) Natural resources- The trade of a country is affected by the diversity of its natural resources. Natural resources of a country include climate, forests, cultivable land, agricultural crops, minerals etc. The production depends on these resources.
- (3) Sea Coast- The countries where sea coast is rugged have well developed ports and the people are adventurous and good sailors.
- (4) Economic Development- The level of economic development of all countries is not similar. The countries which are economically advanced their trade is more developed.

Or What do you mean by satellite communication?

Ans. Scientists have prepared mechanized satellites for the benefit of the society and they have been launched in the space with the help of rockets. These artificial satellites move around the Earth and transmit through pictures and maps, information regarding weather, natural resources, army activities etc. Aryabhata, Apple, Inset, IRS man made Satellites are examples of efforts made in this direction.

Q.17. Why students should know about disaster management?

Ans. The knowledge of disaster management is a must for every student because though the total prevention of natural or man-made disaster is quite impossible but it can be controlled. The prevention of disaster, minimizing its bad effects and the efforts to regain the normal standard of living is called disaster management. For this purpose, every student should be prepared to face the disaster and he

should be aware of the immediate action to be taken at the time of disaster. To make standard of living normal and to escape from the bad effects of disaster, pre-planning should be done.

Or Write, what is drought and flood.

Ans. Drought- Drought is the main disaster which has been a main cause of concern for man. In our country, there are very few areas which do not face the problem of drought. 25% or greater, decrease in average rainfall in any area is called drought condition. When the decrease in rainfall is greater than 50% or the area does not get rains for two consecutive years, then it is called situation of grave drought condition.' As per the Irrigation Commission's Report of 1972, the area of the country which receives annual rainfall of less than 75 cm and also there is variation of 25% in the annual average rainfall is called drought affected area. Flood- Accumulation of large quantity of water in a big area which causes loss to the lives and property is called flood. Floods are caused due to increase in the level of water in water reservoirs, rivers crossing their banks due to heavy rain, breaking of dams due to storms and tornado.

Q.18. What was the reason for Jallianwala Bagh massacre? What was its result?

Ans. The massacre of Jallianwala Bagh-On 10th April, 1919, administration of Amritsar was handed over to army officers. General Dyer proclaimed that no meeting should be held in the city. On 13th April, 1919, the people of Amritsar organised a huge meeting in Jallianwala Bagh. When about ten thousand people gathered there, then General Dyer (without any warning) opened fire at the people. There was only one exit gate which was surrounded by the soldiers therefore no one could escape. As a result 379 people died and 1200 injured seriously. This massacre of Punjab was condemned throughout the country and Indian people became more inimical towards British rule.

Or Write the incidence of Chaura-Chouri.

Ans. In February 1922, Gandhiji decided to launch a movement not to pay tax in Bardoli district. Chaura is a Village in Gorakhpur district of U.P. 4th February 1921 an angry mob of people set a police station at this village on fire in which 22 policemen died by burning. When this news reached to Gandhiji, he decided to withdraw non-cooperation movement.

Q.19. Describe the war which took place in the year 1971 between India and Pakistan.

Ans. 1. Bangladesh was formed.
2. A reduction in the area, population and strength of Pakistan.
3. The defeat after the 1965 and 1971 war had a demoralising effect on Pakistan.
4. India could understand that America is no longer a well wisher of Pakistan and India intensified its friendly relations with Russia.
5. This was also an indirect set back for America and China who have sympathies for Pakistan.
6. At the time of the Indo-Pak war, all the political parties set aside their mutual differences and the problem of Bangladesh Liberation became a national issue.
7. It had a great impact on the internal politics of Pakistan; People wanted Yahya Khan to resign. Demonstrations were held in Pakistan because of the defeat. Yahya Khan had to resign and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto came into power who faced many problems along with the powers. The divided public opinion, divided mindset and divided leadership all were unfortunate for the country.

Or What is Kashmir problem? Describe in detail.

Ans. Kashmir, situated on the North-West border of India is between the borders of both the countries VIZ. India and Pakistan. The king of Jammu and Kashmir decided to retain the independent status of

his state. Raja Hari Singh thought that if he accedes to Pakistan it will be an injustice to the Hindu population of Jammu and Buddhist population of Ladakh and if it merges with India it will be an injustice to the Muslim population of Kashmir. Kafilies of north-west border and many Pakistanis attacked on Kashmir on 22nd October 1947. Pakistan wanted to merge Kashmir therefore, within a 4 days Pakistan's army attacked. Invaders reached at 25 miles far of Baramulla from Shri Nagar. The ruler of Kashmir asked the Indian Govt. for help of army to protect of his state from the invaders along with the plea of merge with Govt. of India accepted this proposal and sent the Indian army to the Kashmir. The Security Council of the United Nations Organisation constituted a team of five nations viz Czechoslovakia, Argentina, America, Columbia and Belgium to find out solution of this problem. The team of United Nations Organisation studied the situation and submitted their report: On the basis of this principle, both the parties, after a long talk agreed to ceasefire on 1st January 1949. The accession of Kashmir was to take place. On the basis of a plebiscite. The United Nations Organisation appointed an American officer as administrator to oversee that the conditions for plebiscite are fulfilled. Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to honour his commitment for plebiscite but Pakistan, violating the conditions laid down by the United Nations Organisation, did not remove its troops from the occupied territory (So called Azad Kashmir). The Kafilies also continued living there. Therefore, it was not possible to conduct plebiscite. Pakistan did not want to withdraw from Kashmir, rather it staked its claim over Kashmir which was under the control of India. Under these circumstances Pandit Nehru made changes in the Kashmir policy. He refused a plebiscite so long as Pakistan's army is not withdrawn. Soviet Russia supported India on the Kashmir issue; this support strengthened India's position. On 6th February 1954 the Kashmir Assembly passed a resolution to merge the state of Jammu and Kashmir in the Indian Union. Government of India made an amendment in the Constitution on 14th May and accorded special status to Jammu and Kashmir under Article 370 of the Constitution. On 26 January 1957 the Constitution of Jammu-Kashmir was amended and the state became integral part of Indian Union. After this Pakistan constantly tried to raise Kashmir problem and create instability there. Pakistan raised the issue in the Security Council and put forth the demand for plebiscite. America, Britain and France supported Pakistan's stand but India opposed it. Soviet Russia, friend of India opposed it by using its special power of 'Veto' and set at a naught the issue. In 1962 Pakistan again the issue but Soviet Union again used its special right of Veto. All the Governments which came in power in Pakistan tried to keep this issue alive, whereas for India it is a question of self respect.

Q.20. Mention the fundamental duties given in the constitution of India.

Ans. The Indian citizens should follow the following fundamental duties

- (i) Every Indian citizen should obey the constitution,
- (ii) They should respect their national flag,
- (iii) It is the duty of the citizen to respect the National Anthem of their country,
- (iv) They must protect its freedom and defend the integrity of India,
- (v) It is their duty to safeguard the public property and not to take violence,
- (vi) The citizens should protect the wildlife of our country and our rich cultural heritage,
- (vii) The citizens should promote harmony among the various religions and languages,
- (viii) They should also develop the spirit of scientific enquiry and have an attitude of humanism.

Or. Write any four specialities of Indian constitution.

Ans. Importance of Constitution- The basic political framework of a country is laid down in the Constitution of that country. The Constitution specifies the functions, powers, responsibilities and structures of all the constitution units of the government viz. The Legislature, the Judiciary and the executive. The constitution also regulates the relation between the citizens and units of government.

The Constitution also reflects the ideals of the country. The constitution is based on the special, political and economic nature, belief and aspirations of the people.

Q.21. What is the meaning of economic system? State any four characteristics of capitalistic economy.

Ans. Economic system is a study of those ways of complicated human relationship by which the limited means are used to satisfy several private and public needs. Following are the characteristics of economic system

- (i) The chief objective of an economic system is to solve economic problems.
- (ii) The means to satisfy human wants in the economy are available in limited quantity.
- (iii) The economic system is related to a country or group of countries.
- (iv) The economic system is always changing in nature.

Or Write the merits and demerits of socialistic economy.

Ans. Merits of socialist economic system- Following are the main merits of a socialist economy system.

1. Optimum utilization of resources- Due to the central planning in socialist system, optimum use of the factors of production becomes possible. The resources, by proper planning are shifted from the areas of less productivity to the areas having more productivity. Along with this the economic activities of different sectors of the economy are coordinated. It makes the utilization of factors of production optimum.
 2. Economic stability-Due to central planning in socialist system between the areas of consumption and production both mutual coordination is found. Therefore the situation of excessive production or less production does not exist. As a result, economic stability is maintained in the economy.
 3. Economic equality. In the socialistic system there is no place for private property, laws of inheritance and tendency of earning profit. Property and factors are owned by the state. The job is given to people as per their ability and efficiency. So economic equality is found in this system.
 4. End of class conflict- Due to ownership of the government on the factors of production in socialism, division of society on the basis of property and wealth is not found. There exists only one class i.e. labour class. Therefore there is no possibility of class-conflict.
 5. End of exploitation- In socialism there are no capitalists. Jobs are provided to all people by the government on the basis of their ability and goods are provided to people according to their needs. As a result the tendency of exploitation is not there.
- Demerit of socialism- Following are the main demerits of socialism

1. End of consumers' sovereignty-In socialist system, a consumer cannot consume things of his choice. Under this system a consumer has to consume only those goods and only in that quantity, which the state provides them. Therefore, consumers sovereignty ends in the society.
2. Centralization of power- In the socialist economic system powers are centralised because all the economic activities are conducted by the government. The orders of the government are implemented at all levels. Therefore in this system the power is centralized completely in the hands of government and there is no place left for individual freedom.
3. Lack of motivation for production work In socialism all the production work is controlled by the government and individual freedom has no place in it. In such a situation labour is not motivated to do more work. It does not ... have scope for new inventions, research work and new techniques of production.
4. Lack of Individual freedom- In socialist economy all the important functions such as quantity of productions, basis of distribution, fixation of prices of the commodities etc. are done by the

government. In this system there is no place for decision of an individual. Therefore, in socialism individual freedom does not exist.

5. Irrational use of the factors of production In socialism all the functions regarding production and distribution are performed by the government. But the officers and workers do not get any benefit of these works. Therefore quick decisions are not taken. Several times the decisions go wrong due to which the factors of production cannot be utilized in a proper ways.

Q.22. Write any five characteristics of weather map?

Ans. Importance of Weather Maps- Forecasts from weather map are useful in the following way

(1) With the help of weather maps, weather forecast is possible. These forecasts are published in newspapers, broadcasted through Akashvani and television. Efforts are made to provide safety and security to the people from natural calamities like excessive rain, inadequate rain, earthquake, hailstorm, storm and snowfall etc.

(2) The forecasts made on the basis of weather map help in taking safety measures in navigation, aeroplane flights and ill effects of drought and help in proper care of agriculture.

Or Make weather indicator for the following

- (i) Fog,
- (ii) Hailstorm,
- (iii) Snow,
- (iv) Thunder storm,
- (v) Calm wind.

Ans. See Map Work

Q.23. What do you mean by Simon-Commission?

Ans. The Simon Commission reached India in February 1928 a nation wide strike was awaiting it. Even most of the members of central assembly boycotted it. There were committees formed all over the country to protest against the Simon Commission by strikes and demonstrations. The demonstrators shouted the slogan "Simon go back", the police lathi charged the silent and peaceful protestors. Finally Simon Commission had to go back.

Or

What were the reasons to start the Civil Disobedience Movement?

Ans. Viceroy Lord Irwin had refused to accept the proposal of total independence but, Gandhiji was still hopeful about an agreement. He therefore put forward 11 demands before Lord Irwin. Gandhiji wanted that Government should consider the reduction in the rate of exchange, reduction of land revenue, should put total ban on drinking liquor, should give licenses to keep guns, withdrawal of tax on salt, release political prisoners who refrain from violence, keep control on Secret Service Department, 50% reduction in military expenses and reduce the import of cloth. Since Viceroy rejected all the demands. Gandhiji started Civil Disobedience Movement, as per plan.

Q.24. Write the effect of 1971 Indo-Pak War.

Ans. 1. Bangladesh was formed.

2. A reduction in the area, population and strength of Pakistan.

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Or Write, what report was submitted by United Nations Organisation on Kashmir Problem.

Ans. Kashmir, situated on the North-West border of India is between the borders of both the countries VIZ. India and Pakistan. The king of Jammu and Kashmir decided to retain the independent status of his state. Raja Hari Singh thought that if he accedes to Pakistan it will be an injustice to the Hindu population of Jammu and Buddhist population of Ladakh and if it merges with India it will be an injustice to the Muslim population of Kashmir. Kafilies of north-west border and many Pakistanis attacked on Kashmir on 22nd October 1947 Pakistan wanted to merge Kashmir therefore, within a 4 days Pakistan's army attacked. Invaders reached at 25 miles far of Baramulla from Shri Nagar. The ruler of Kashmir asked the Indian Govt. for help of army to protect of his state from the invaders along with the plea of merge with Govt. of India accepted this proposal and sent the Indian army to the Kashmir.

The Security Council of the United Nations Organisation constituted a team of five nations viz Czechoslovakia, Argentina, America, Columbia and Belgium to find out solution of this problem. The team of United Nations Organisation studied the situation and submitted their report. On the basis of this principle, both the parties, after a long talk agreed to ceasefire on 1st January 1949. The accession of Kashmir was to take place. On the basis of a plebiscite. The United Nations Organisation appointed an American officer as administrator to oversee that the conditions for plebiscite are fulfilled. Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to honor his commitment for plebiscite but Pakistan, violating the conditions laid down by the United Nations Organisation, did not remove its troops from the occupied territory (So called Azad Kashmir). The Kafilies also continued living there. Therefore, it was not possible to conduct plebiscite. Pakistan did not want to withdraw from Kashmir, rather it staked its claim over Kashmir which was under the control of India.

Under these circumstances Pandit Nehru made changes in the Kashmir policy. He refused a plebiscite so long as Pakistan's army is not withdrawn. Soviet Russia supported India on the Kashmir issue; this support strengthened India's position. On 6th February 1954 the Kashmir Assembly passed a resolution to merge the state of Jammu and Kashmir in the Indian Union. Government of India made an amendment in the Constitution on 14th May and accorded special status to Jammu and Kashmir under Article 370 of the Constitution.

On 26th January 1957 the Constitution of Jammu-Kashmir was amended and the state became integral part of Indian Union. After this Pakistan constantly tried to raise Kashmir problem and create instability there. Pakistan raised the issue in the Security Council and put forth the demand for plebiscite. America, Britain and France supported Pakistan's stand but India opposed it. Soviet Russia, friend of India opposed it by using its special power of Veto and set at a naught the issue. In 1962 Pakistan again the issue but Soviet Union again used its special right of Veto. All the Governments which came in power in Pakistan tried to keep this issue alive, whereas for India it is a question of self respect.

Q.25. Write the functions of the Governor.

Ans. The functions of the Governor of a state are- .

1. Powers in respect of the Executive- The Governor appoints the Chief Minister. He appoints the leader of the party which has won by majority as Chief Minister. He appoints other ministers at the advice of the Chief Minister and allocates works to them. The Governor appoints the Advocate General, Chairman of the Public Service Commission and other senior officers of the State.

2. Legislative Powers-

- (a) The Governor is an essential part of the government. He summons meeting of the Legislative Assembly, suspends and adjourns them. He can dissolve the Assembly on the advice of the Chief Minister. After the elections and in the beginning of a Session of the Legislative Assembly he addresses it. As per need he can send messages to the Legislatures.
- (b) Governor's assent is essential on the bills passed by the Legislative Assembly for reconsideration. If again the Bill is passed by the Legislative Assembly and sends it to the Governor, it is necessary for the Governor to give assent to it.
- (c) To promulgate ordinance- When the Assembly is not in session the Governor can promulgate ordinance. Approval of the Legislative Assembly is necessary within 6 weeks of the promulgation of the ordinance.
- (d) Financial Powers- The governor causes the state budget to be presented every year in the Legislative Assembly. He also causes to be presented the Report of the comptroller and Auditor General in the House.
- (e) Other powers- When the Governor feels that the administration in the State is not running in accordance with the provisions of the constitution then he sends a report to the President regarding failure of constitutional machinery in the State. It is only on the basis of the Governor's Report that the President makes emergency in the State. Under such circumstances the Governor functions as the President's representative.

Or Explain any five powers of the Lok Sabha.

Ans. Five powers of the Lok Sabha are as follows

- (a) Legislative Powers- As per the constitution powers of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabhas are equal in respect of framing of laws but in practice the House of people is more powerful. Generally all important bills are presented only in the Lok Sabha.
- (b) Financial Powers- The Constitution has made the Lok Sabha powerful so far as financial matters are concerned. Finance bills are initiated in the Lok Sabha only.
- (c) Control over the Executive- According to the constitution the council of Ministers is responsible to the Lok Sabha. The council of Ministers can be functional till it enjoys the confidence of the Lok Sabha. The members of the Lok Sabha exercise control over the Government by asking questions in the House, bringing motion of adjournment or no confidence in respect of government policies.
- (d) Amendment in Constitution- The house of people (Lok Sabha) and the council of states (Rajya Sabha) together can make amendment in the constitution.
- (e) Election of the President and the Vice-president- The President is elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the states. The Vice-President shall be elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of members of both Houses of Parliament.

Q.26. Write any five measures to control population growth.

Ans. Following are the measures to check the population

- (a) To control the birth rate- The best way to check the population growth is to check the birth rate. There should be difference of three years between two children.

(b) Family planning programme- In 1952 family planning programme was started by the Govt. with a view to control population. Under this program many camps are organised and many modern contraceptives are made available to people. It is also the responsibility of the Govt. to implement this programme in a well organised manner. For this strong advertisement and propaganda should be done to make people know about it.

(c) Age of Marriage- Govt. has fixed the age for marriage for girls and boys. It is raised from 15 to 18 years for girls and 18 to 21 years for boys. This age should be strictly followed. In the absence of strict punishment today also the cases of child marriages are seen.

(d) Spread of education- In our country most of the people are illiterate and so they do not understand the importance of small family. People in villages believe that children are gift of God and so we should have them. By education only we can change their ideas and thinking.

Or What is the effect of drugs on human body?

Ans. The effects of drugs are very bad on human body. They are as follows

(a) Weakness in body- Drugs adversely affect the health of the concerned person. The body becomes inactive and the person suffers from various diseases. The person becomes weak and so he becomes disinterested towards any work. The working capacity of drug addicted person becomes less.

(b) Mental disorder- Mentally the person becomes weak. His thinking power becomes less. His nature becomes irritating and thus gets angry very soon. He is incapable to do more work.

(c) Invites many diseases- Drug addicted person becomes very weak. Though he looks strong and healthy from outside he becomes hollow from inside. Many types of diseases catch him. His resistance becomes less so his illness does not get cure fast.

(d) Immature death-Due to continuous use of drugs man becomes very weak. He is caught by various diseases. He gets immature death due to the effect of alcohol.

(e) Bad effect on children- If parents are drug addicted it has adverse effect on their children. This is the reason why pregnant ladies are advised to keep them away from drugs. If children are the drug addicted parents, make the family atmosphere worst. The strain always remains among the parents due to drug addiction which has adverse effect on their children. Thus we can conclude that drug has bad effects on human body.