

MP BOARD CLASS 10 SOCIAL SCIENCE MODEL PAPER 2 WITH ANSWER

Q.1. Choose the correct option :

1. In which year the industrial policy of India was declared-
(a) 1947 (b) 1951 (c) 1948 (d) 1972
2. Who led the freedom struggle of 1857 in Bundel Khand-
(a) Kunwar Singh (b) Bakhtawar Singh (c) Taty Tope (d) Ahamudulla Khan
3. Lakhs of refugees came to India from-
(a) Sri Lanka (b) Bangladesh (c) Pakistan (d) China
4. Finance bill is decided by-
(a) Finance Minister (b) Prime Minister (c) Lok Sabha chair person (d) President
5. Weapons are related to-
(a) Poverty (b) Unemployment (c) Terrorism (d) Therapy

Q.2. Fill in the blanks :

1. is the state secured first position in Soya production in India.
2. Economy is divided into sectors.
3. Tenure of 10th five year plan wasto.....
4. Service sector is the sector of economy.
5. Education and health are the part of infrastructure.

Q.3. Answer in One word/Sentence :-

1. Jack of trade.
2. What is measured on Richter scale?
3. Who elects members of Lok Sabha?
4. On what basis human development index is calculated? Write any one.
5. When was 1st five year plan implemented?

Q.4. Write True or False :- <http://www.mpboardonline.com>

1. The development of railway lines in India was started in the year 1853.
2. 'Do or die' slogan was echoed during noncooperation movement.
3. Indian constitution is the largest constitution in the world.
4. There are 395 articles in Indian constitution.
5. Regionalism is one of the base of national integration.

Q.5. Match the column :

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Bahadur shah Zafar | (a) Indian standardisation |
| 2. Standardization | (b) Industrial goods |
| 3. IST | (c) Black marketing |
| 4. Consumers | (d) 1995 exploitation |
| 5. International trade | (e) Delhi committee |

Q.6. Name the renewable and non-renewable sources of power?

Or What do you mean by soil conservation?

Q.7. What was the policy of Doctrine of Lapse?

Or What was the immediate cause of freedom struggle of 1857?

Q.8. When is the applicant paid extra amount towards minimum wages?

Or What is the term of the loan given by Land Development Banks to farmers?

Q.9. What is knowledge based society?

Or What is communication satellite unit?

Q.10. What is Right to Information?

Or State any two kinds of consumer exploitation.

Q.11. Why is collection of rain water necessary?

Or How do forests control the climate?

Q.12. What do you mean by Green Revolution?

Or What is the importance of Minerals?

Q.13. Give brief introduction of Bahadur Shah Zafar.

Or Give three reasons responsible for the First War of Independence of 1857.

Q.14. What were the consequences of the revolution of 1857? (Any three)

Or Why was 'National Education Council established?

Q.15. 'India is emerging as an industrial country in the world economy'. Explain.

Or Mention four measures to control air pollution. Q.16. What is meant by Satellite Communication?

Or Write the characteristics of International Trade of India.

Q.17. Mention the types of Disasters.

Or Describe the steps which should be taken to control floods.

Q.18. Name the newspapers published for the national awakening of Madhya Pradesh.

Or What is the importance of Lahore session of 1929 in the history of freedom struggle?

Q.19. Write main features of the foreign policy of India.

Or What were the reasons of defeat of Pakistan in Indo-Pak War, 1971?

Q.20. What is the importance of Constitution? Explain.

Or "Indian constitution is the union of rigidity and flexibility". Explain this statement.

Q.21. Write any four demerits of Capitalism. <http://www.mpboardonline.com>

Or What were the problems created by Globalisation?

Q.22. Give the signs of the following air measurement indicators and describe their effects-

(i) Calm, (ii) Light air, (iii) Weak breeze, (iv) Steady breeze, (v) Pleasant breeze.

Or

Show the following on the outline map of India-

(i) Rann of Kachchh, (ii) Tropic of Cancer, (iii). Coal producing areas,

(iv) Areas, producing natural gas, (v) Digboi (Assam)

Q.23. What was the Jungle Satyagraha?

Or How did the people of Madhya Pradesh make their contribution in the non-cooperation movement?

Q.24. What is Kashmir problem? Explain.

Or Why did China declare one-sided ceasefire in the Indo-China War? Explain.

Q.25. Write the functions of Prime Minister.

Or Write the functions of the Council of States.

Q.26. Write any five main reasons of increase in population.

Or Write five reasons for spread of communalism.

ANSWERS

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

Ans- 2. 1. Madhya Pradesh, 2. Three, 3. 1st April to 31st March, 4. Tertiary sector, 5. Social.

Ans- 3. 1. Manganese, 2. Earthquake, 3. Members of Lok Sabha, 4. Life expectancy, 5. 1st April 1951.

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

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

Q.6. Name the renewable and non-renewable sources of power?

Ans. Renewable Sources- Those resources which regenerate themselves naturally, provided that they are not subjected to wholesome destruction e.g. agricultural land remains useful by using manure. Some of them are renewable only so long as they are used prudently within the limits set by nature.

Non Renewable Sources- Those resources when once used they are finished forever e.g.- Petrol, coal etc.

Or

What do you mean 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. <http://www.mpboardonline.com>

Q.7. What was the policy of Doctrine of Lapse?

Ans. This is also known as the policy of dissolution. Lord Dalhousie annexed several subordinate and native states by banning the right to adopt a successor of those native rulers who had no heir (real son).

Or

What was the immediate cause of freedom struggle of 1857?

Ans. On 29th March, 1857, a soldier named Mangal Pandey refused to use the larded cartridge and shot a British officer in a feat of anger. Mangal Pandey was arrested and executed on 8th April 1857. In this way the larded cartridge became the immediate reason for the revolt.

Q.8. When is the applicant paid extra amount towards minimum wages?

Ans. While providing employment it is borne in mind that the work site is within 5 kilometers radius from the residence of the applicant. If it is not possible to provide work within a radius of 5 kilometers then the Janpad Panchayat provides employment and an additional amount to the extent of 10% of the minimum wages is paid to the applicant over and above the minimum wages.

Or What is the term of the loan given by Land Development Banks to farmers?

Ans. Land Development Bank provides long term loans for a period of 15-20 years to the farmers.

Q.9. What is knowledge based society?

Ans. The society in which all the activities are operated on the basis of available knowledge. The concept of knowledge based society is developed through the expansion of telecommunication technique.

Or

What is communication satellite unit?

Ans. The communication services which are operated through satellite. Measuring of groundwater level, searching of minerals and petroleum materials, preparing of maps and detective services are implemented by communication satellite unit.

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. Why is collection of rain water necessary?

Ans. 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 minor to major.
3. Prevention of water resources from pollution. Water resource problems are multifaceted. They pertain to availability, use, quality and management. At the time of independence, sufficient water was available for irrigation and industries but now due to population growth it is insufficient. Southern India experiences water scarcity in summers where as it is not so in rainy season. The availability of water resources depends on Power supply in the region which are irrigated by tube wells. Therefore, rational utilization, conservation and management of water resources has become necessary. In view of the limited availability of water, its increasing demand and uneven availability has become imperative to conserve the water resources.

Or

How do forests control the climate?

Ans. Forest acts as speed breakers to wind which check the velocity of hot and cold wind. The climate of forest area remains temperate. Forest are considered as rain bearers, which attract the clouds and helpful in raining.

Q.12. What do you mean by Green Revolution?

Ans. Green revolution means rapid increase in agricultural production by the use of seeds of high yielding variety, chemical fertilizers and new technology. The impact of Green revolution in India is visible in the form of increased food grain production.

Or

What is the importance of Minerals?

Ans. Minerals are the basis of modern industrial development. Machines in the industries, ships, high buildings, different types of weapons, coins and other metallic things we use all are the gift of mineral substance, Minerals are the basis of industrial development in the country. There would have been no industrial production and development if we were not having metals and minerals.

Q.13. Give brief introduction of Bahadur Shah Zafar.

Ans. Bahadur Shah was the last Mughal emperor. On 10th May, 1857, the soldiers of Meerut cantonment started a revolt against the British rule and conquered Delhi. As a symbol of new power, they proclaimed Bahadur Shah Zafar the emperor of India. Despite his old age, Bahadur Shah's acceptance of the leadership filled the revolutionaries with enthusiasm. As a consequence of Delhi capture by soldiers, the revolt spread at many places. Appalled by this capture, Lord Canning decided to crush the revolt in Delhi itself. Bahadur Shah's army fought very gallantly against the British but he was defeated. The British arrested Bahadur Shah and sent him to Rangoon (Burma), where he died in 1862.

Or

Give three reasons responsible for the First War of Independence of 1857.

Ans. (1) Political Reason-Lord Dalhousie was responsible for most the political reason of this struggle. His aggressive imperialistic policy and the doctrine of Lapse policy caused a state of anxiety among ruling families of India. (2) Social Reason- The British Government banned the Sati custom, enticed Indians for conversion to Christianity and amended the traditional hereditary laws. This hurt the social and religious sentiments of Indians and contributed to begin the revolt of 1857. (3) Economic Reasons-The policies of the British Government proved disasters for the farmers, craftsmen and skilled persons became unemployed, traders were ruined and Zamindari system was abolished. This caused economic discontentment among Indians against the British Government.

Q.14. What were the consequences of the revolution of 1857? (Any three) :

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 Indi

Ans. (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.

Or Why was 'National Education Council' established? <http://www.mpboardonline.com>

Ans. English education was barrier in the intellectual development of the Indians. Aggressive nationalists attempted to provide intellectual development through the scheme of national education programme. The objective of the national education programme was to provide education which would support national welfare. Aimed to achieve national welfare, a national education council was established.

Q.15. 'India is emerging as an industrial country in the world economy'. Explain.

Ans. After independence policy of industrial development of India was declared in 1948. As a result, industries were developed in public and private sectors. For the development of industries, government has been making changes in the industrial policy. The latest economic policy of 'Liberalisation' has opened doors for Indian and foreign investors of set up industries in India. Consequently the participation of multinational companies has increased in the industrial sector and India is coming up as an industrial country in the world economy.

Or

Mention four measures to control air pollution.

Ans. Measures to control air pollution-

(1) By increasing height of the chimneys of factories, the effect of harmful gases can be reduced.

(2) Sources of energy which cause minimal pollution should be used in factories; e.g. solar energy.

(3) Before setting up of an industrial plant, vegetation cover should be developed in the premises to control pollution called by the unit.

(4) Pollution control devices should be used in industries.

Q.16. What is meant 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.

Or

Write the characteristics of International Trade of India.

Ans. Trade and commerce is the symbol of our progress. Every country buys foreign goods and sells the domestic products to foreign countries. This mutual exchange of goods and services is called Trade. Business between two or more countries is called International Trade and the purchase and sale carried out with other countries is called Foreign Trade.

Q.17. Mention the types of Disasters.

Ans. In India we have come across many calamities which are a cause of worry for us. The list of such calamities is very long. These are classified in many ways. Classification of disasters or calamities is as follows:

(i) Disasters that appear abruptly- Earthquake, Tsunami, Volcanic eruption, landslide, flood, cyclone, avalanche, cloud burst etc. These calamities occur abruptly.

- (ii) Disasters that appear gradually-Drought, hailstorm, environment deterioration, transformation of land into deserts etc.
- (iii) Industrial/technological accident-System related failures, fire, explosion, chemical leakage etc.
- (iv) Epidemics- Food/water-borne diseases, infectious disease etc.
- (v) War.

Or

Describe the steps which should be taken to control floods.

Ans. (1) Leakage or cracking of bunds, dams etc-Main reasons of floods in India are leakage or cracking of bunds, dams etc. and relasing excess water from barrages. The danger of floods is also increasing because of defective construction of bunds, old dams etc.

(2) Deposits at the bottom of river- The water that are flowing from Himalayan rivers bring with them large quantities of soil and this is deposited on the land and areas near the sea coast. This soil is deposited on the plains of Uttar Pradesh. Consequently the bottom of the rivers and their water surface is coming up. Thus every year the flow of these river is taking the form of floods.

(3) Land slides- In the mountainous regionsn the river flow gets blocked due to landslides and water reservoirs are formed; then suddenly they crack and floods occur. In the Himalayan region, land slides are common. <http://www.mpboardonline.com>

(4) Deveolpment of transport and communication- In the mountainous regions, the land has become unstable due to construction of roads, deforestation, uncontrolled cutting of hills etc. In the Himalayan area on an average 60,000 cubic metre soil is removed in construction 1 km. long road, So far 50,000 kilometres of road has so far been constructed in the Himalayan region. This soil accumulation is also a cause of floods. Steps to check to stop flood-

- (1) Many reservoirs can be made on the upper areas of the rivers.
- (2) Small dam's should be constructed on the tributaries and brooks so that the possibilities of floods in the main river can be minimised.
- (3) Dense plantation should be done on the upper catchment area of the river.
- (4) In the plains, water can be stored in resevoirs to be constructed on unused land.
- (5) Attention should be paid towards the safety of bunds constructed on the coasts.
- (6) Total or partial rehabilitation of people of the villages which are surrounded by waters between the bunds.
- (7) Encroachment of human settlements on the lands adjacent to the banks of rivers should be prevented.
- 8) Destruction of forests located in the catchment area of rivers should be controlled.
- (9) Land slides can be controlled by ensuring only limited use of explosives for construction of roads in the hilly area.

Q.18. Name the newspapers published for the national awaking of Madhya Pradesh.

Ans. The newspaper published from Madhya Pradesh to arouse awareness for national awakening are-'Karmaveer', 'Ankush', 'Subodh Sindhu', 'Nyaya Sudha', 'Arya Vaibhav', 'Lokmat', 'Praja Mandal Patrika', 'Saraswati Vilas', 'Saptahik Awaz' and 'Subaha Watan' which raised voice against the oppressive and unjust policies of the British.

Or

What is the importance of Lahore session of 1929 in the history of freedom struggle?

Ans. A congress convention started in Lahore in December 1929. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the president of the convention. He declared that there is only one aim before us and that is of total independence. In this convention, congress accepted the proposal of total independence, on the mid night of 315 December 1929, Congress President, in the presence of a huge crowd, hoisted the flag of "Total independence" on the bank of river Ravi. Congress took the decisions of observing 26th January 1930 as the total independence day. Thus independence day was celebrated with zeal and enthusiasm, all over the country. In December 1929, in the Lahore convention, the working committee of Congress got the

approval to start the "Civil Disobedience Movement", This is the importance of Lahore session of 1929 in the history of freedom struggle.

Q.19. Write main features of the foreign policy of India.

Ans. Main features of the foreign policy of India: The important features of the foreign policy of India are as under :

- (1) India follows the policy of non-alignment in relation to world politics.
- (2) India is committed to the principle of peaceful co-existence and has extended co-operation in the efforts to establish world peace.
- (3) India opposes the policy of racial discrimination and imperialism and is always ready to help backward nations.

Or

What were the reasons of defeat of Pakistan in Indo-Pak War, 1971? <http://www.mpboardonline.com>

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 demoralizing 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.
- 0.20. What is the importance of Constitution? Explain.

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.

Or

“Indian constitution is the union of rigidity and flexibility”. Explain this statement.

Ans. The constitution of India is blend of flexibility and rigidity. It is neither flexible like British constitution nor rigid like the American. Some of the articles of the constitution can be amended by a simple majority of members of parliament with rectification by the legislatures of at least half to the states. Some of the articles of the constitution can be amended by two third majority of members of parliament.

Q.21. Write any four demerits of Capitalism.

Ans. Demerits of capitalist economy-

1. Disparity in income and wealth- The greatest demerit of the capitalist economy is the centralization of wealth in the hands of few people of the country whereas maximum people spend their lives in poverty and unemployment. This increases disparity in income and wealth.
2. Birth of class conflict- In this system of capitalism clashes occurs between the capitalist class and labour class. Strikes, lock-out and conflicts are seen in the economy. Thus class conflicts arise in the society.

3. Economic instability. The capitalist economy system is operated by price mechanism. There exist no central authority to control the economy. As a result the situation of inflation and deflation is created in the economy. Thus unstability occurs and trade cycles become active in the economy.

4. Unemployment- The capitalist class uses machines to increase their profit. Due to this the demand for labour falls and unemployment increases. In the state of depression or deflation the problem of unemployment becomes grave.

Or

What were the problems created by Globalisation?

Ans. Problems created by Globalization are as follows-

1. Impact on small producers- Globalisation has adversely affected several small industries of India. Small industries are not able to compete with goods produced in foreign countries. As a result several small industries have closed. The condition of industries like battery, plastic toys, tyres, dairy products and edible oil is very poor. Here this is noticeable that in India maximum people get employment in small scale industries next to agriculture.

2. Uncertainty of employment- Lives of labourers have been greatly affected by globalisation. These days due to growing competition, maximum employers like flexibility in providing employment to labourers. It means that the jobs of labourers are not secure. The factory owners, to minimize the cost, provide temporary employment to the labourers, so that they may not have to pay them salary round the year. Along with this the labourers have to work for long working hours. Thus it can be said the proper share from the benefit gained by globalisation is not accruing to the labourers. <http://www.mpboardonline.com>

3. Benefit not to all- The experience tells us that globalisation has not been beneficial to all people. The new opportunities gained by the globalisation have been best utilized by educated, efficient and prosperous people. The incident of Nandigram shows that the people, whose land was taken over, they did not get sufficient benefit of special economic programme. Thus it can be said is far away from the advantages of globalisation.

4. Influence of developed countries- The process of globalisation is being implemented according to the directions of World Trade Organisation. But in this organisation the developed countries have a strong hold. These countries support only those policies and programmes which are beneficial for them. These countries have not opened their market for labourers. In the same way the subsidy given to agriculture is not yet decided. Therefore it is necessary to restrict the influence of these countries and such type of globalisation should be developed which may be beneficial for all countries.

5. Regional disparities- The regional disparities have increased due to globalisation. As the developed countries are benefitted more as compared to developed to developing countries by globalisation, similarly within the country developed regions have benefitted more than the backward regions. Thus all people have not been benefitted by globalisation. <http://www.mpboardonline.com>

Q.22. Give the signs of the following air measurement indicators and describe their effects-

(i) Calm wind (ii) Light air, (iii) Weak breeze, (iv) Steady breeze, (v) Pleasant breeze.

Ans. See Map Work

Or

Show the following on the outline map of India-

(i) Rann of Kachchh, (ii) Tropic of Cancer, (iii) Coal producing areas,
(iv) Areas producing natural gas, (v) Digboi (Assam)

Ans. See Map Work

Q.23. What was the Jungle Satyagraha?

Ans. When in 1930 Gandhiji marched to Dandi and led the 'Namak Satyagrah', at the time the congress workers of Seoni, under the leadership of Durga Shankar Mehta carried out the 'Jungle Satyagraha'. About 9-10 k.ms. from Seoni, a movement to cut grass from the government Sandal wood Gardens was started. In continuation of the above movement another movement to cut grass in the Jungles of Duria 28 Kms from Seoni. It was planned to enter Duria jungle on 9th October 1930. The police and range officers

insulted the freedom fighters and the public who had assembled there in support of the freedom fighters. The Deputy Commissioner, Seoni ordered police to open fire on them to "teach a lesson". On the spot four tribals VIZ. Guddodai, Renabai, Bemabai and Birju Gond died. This incidence is a proof of the fact that the freedom movement spread even among the tribals. The bodies of these martyrs were not handed over to their family.

Or

How did the people of Madhya Pradesh make their contribution in the non-cooperation movement?

Ans. The people of Madhya Pradesh participated in the non-cooperation movement and took part in the activities like movement against consumption of liquor, Tilak Swaraj fund, boycott of foreign cloth, boycott of Government schools and establishment of national educational institutions, Handloom industry etc. The advocates abandoned their practice. Those advocates who went to courts wore Gandhi caps. District committees ignored Government orders and hoisted national flag. Due to this the sense of fear and feeling of slavery of the British Empire ended. Examples of religious harmony were also seen. 0.24. What is Kashmir problem? Explain.

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 Baudh population of Ladakh and if it merges with India it will be an injustice to the Muslim population of Kashmir. Kabilies of north-west border and many pakistanies 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 Baramula from Shri Nagar. The ruler of Kashmir asked the Indians 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 OIL, 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 Kabilies 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.

Or

Why did China declare one-sided ceasefire in the Indo-China War? Explain.

Ans. The differences between India and China cropped up on the 'Tibet Issue'. India was ready to accept the right of China over Tibet but wanted that a sovereign Government be set up there. Ignoring India's wishes China started Army action in Tibet on 25 October 1950. India opposed this action of China. In March 1958 opposition started in Tibet against China. The revolutionaries had the support of Dalai Lama.

When China tried to suppress the movement by Tibetans, Dalai Lama had to leave Tibet India allowed Dalai Lama to stay in India, as a result of which cold war started between the two countries; with this China started raising the border issue. India again tried to normalize relations on the basis of 'Panch Sheel' principles. The Prime Ministers of India and China had a meeting in Delhi to sort out the border issue. Thereafter a series of meetings were held between the two countries but China attacked the NEFA area (Eastern Sector of Indo-China border) in September 1962. The Afro-Asian countries offered certain suggestions in the Colombo Conference in December 1962, in respect of the Indo-China war, the were :

1. Both the countries should accept the present line of control.
2. Both the countries should remove their army on either side of the border from within a distance of 20 kilometers.
3. Both the countries should sort out their controversial issue through mutual talks.

Q.25. Write the functions of Prime Minister.

Ans. The different functions of the Prime Minister are as follows.

1. The Prime Minister makes pronouncement of important policies of Government in the house.
2. Appointments of members of the cabinet are made by the president only as per the advice of the prime minister. <http://www.mpboardonline.com>
3. Allocation of Departments changes in the departments of ministers is done by the prime minister.
4. Prime minister may intervene in the work of any department as per need, he/she may give suggestions/directions or guidance to the concerned ministers.
5. The Prime minister can ask for resignation from any minister. In case a minister refuse to tend resignation he/she may ask the president to dismiss the minister.
6. The Prime minister preside over the meeting of the cabinet.
7. Ambassadors of India in other countries, chairmen of different commissions and members are appointed by the president on the advice of the prime minister.
8. The Prime minister is the authorized spokesperson of the Government in the country so also in foreign countries
9. Prime minister is the highest leader and administrative head of the state.
10. The bills presented in the house are prepared under the direction of the Prime minister.

Or

Write the functions of the Council of States.

Ans. Functions of the Council of States-

- (a) The Council of States enjoys the powers of legislation which vest in the House of the people.
- (b) The members of the Council of States exercise control over the cabinet of ministers by asking questions on the matters of public interest. <http://www.mpboardonline.com>
- (c) The members of the council of States Participate in the elections of the President and the Vice-President.
- (d) They have power to exercise and pass the motion of impeachment of the President, Vice-president, Judges of High Court and Supreme Court.
- (e) Emergency promulgated by the president has to be confirmed by the Council of States.

Q.26. Write any four main reasons of increase in population.

Ans. Four reasons of increase in population are-

- (i) Illiterate people are not able to appreciate the problems of over population and large family. They, therefore do not pay any attention towards this problem.
- (ii) The rural people think that every new child in the family brings a pair of hands to work, he will prove to be a helping hand in the household work. They consider children a boon.

(iii) The climate of India is not. The girls here attain puberty in early age, due to early marriage they give birth to child early.

(iv) The death rate is fast diminishing in India, therefore the population growth is not being checked.

Or

Write five reasons for spread of communalism.

Ans. Reasons for the spread of communalism are as follows:

1. The British policy of dividing the country is responsible for the spread of communalism in the country, as a result of which a sense of distrust has developed among people of different religions who were earlier living in harmony in the country.

2. The politicians and political leaders accept the unreasonable demands of the people of different sects and religions and please them for winning the elections and political gain.

3. Some political leaders also, for their selfish motives, do not make efforts to spread education amongst the illiterate people to eradicate unemployment and poverty, and only encourage the people to take religious education of their sects. In the absence of right education, rational thinking does not develop among them and their living standard does not improve. <http://www.mpboardonline.com>

4. Some countries make exaggerated propaganda of small events and arouse communal feelings among the people of the country. 5. Sometimes the government also does not take right action timely; if this is done, the events taking a grave turn can be checked and riots can be prevented.