

MP BOARD CLASS 10 SOCIAL SCIENCE MODEL PAPER 4 WITH ANSWER

Q.1. Fill in the blanks-

- (a) Forest fire, control project is working in association with
- (b) constructed physical quality of life index.
- (c) Tata iron and steel company, Jamshedpur is situated in state.
- (d) Many Indian states were annexed to the British empire as a result of Lord Dalhousie's policy.
- e) Education and health are the part of infrastructure.

Q.2. Match the following :

'A'

- 1. Pisciculture
- 2. Chairman of the Drafting Committee of Constitution
- 3. Leader of majority party in Lok Sabha
- 4. National Rural Rozgar Guarantee Program
- 5. Transport and Communication

B'

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) Tertiary sector
- (c) Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar
- (d) Primary sector
- (e) 100 days

Q.3. State True or False-

- (a) Economic development is a continuous process.
- (b) Agriculture comes under primary sector.
- (c) Every person is not a consumer.
- (d) Hallmark symbol is given to the Industry and Consumer items.
- (e) Central Planning is essential in Socialism.

Q.4. Choose the correct option :

1. Man made disaster is-

- (a) Drought (b) Flood (c) Landslide (d) Road accident

2. India-China war was in-

- (a) 1960 A.D. (b) 1962 A.D. (c) 1965 A.D. (d) 1967 A.D.

3. Agriculture is included in-

- (a) Primary sector (b) Secondary sector (c) Tertiary sector (d) Secondary and Tertiary both the sectors

4. The tertiary sectors find employment-

- (a) Directly (b) Indirectly (c) Directly and Indirectly both (d) None of these

5. Rail services started in (a) 1853 A.D.

- (b) 1854 A.D. (c) 1856 A.D. (d) 1857 A.D.

Q.5. Answer the following in one word or one sentence each-

- (a) Which natural disasters occur abruptly? Write any two.
- (b) Who is the protector of Fundamental Rights in India?
- (c) What is called elected member of the Municipal Corporation or Municipality?
- (d) What are the bases of Human Development Index calculation? Write any one.
- (e) When is the National Consumers' Day celebrated?

Q.6. What is meant by soil erosion?

Or What are the reason of soil erosion?

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

Or What were the main centres of struggle of 1857 revolt?

Q.8. What is the main objective of making Human development Index?

Or What are the basis of calculating Human Development Index?

Q.9. What is meant by infrastructure?

Or What is service sector?

Q.10. When is the national consumers' day celebrated?

Or What is ISI?

Q.11. What is white revolution?

Or What is pink revolution?

Q.12. Write six characteristics of Desert soil. Where is it found?

Or What is 'Social Forestry Scheme'?

Q.13. What is Boycott? Explain.

Or What was Subsidiary Alliance? Who introduced it?

Q.14. How were the cottage industries affected by the British policy of economic exploitation?

Or Why did the Europeans staying in India protest against the Illbert Bill?

Q.15. Describe the effects of pollution on human life.

Or Suggest four measures to check water pollution.

Q.16. Write short notes on any four means of communication.

Or Which are the factors affecting international trade?

Q.17. What is meant by disaster management? Explain main elements of disaster management.

Or What is Tsunami? Describe the main causes of Tsunami.

Q.18. Describe the incident of Jallianwala Bagh.

Or What was Jungle Satyagraha?

Q.19. What were the conditions laid down for the Tashkent Agreement?

Or Write the effects of Indo-Pak war of 1965?

Q.20. Describe the Fundamental Rights of citizens granted by constitution.

Or What rights are there against the exploitation?

Q.21. Explain the merits of capitalism.

Or What do you mean by globalisation? What are the factors which are responsible for it?

Q.22. Show the following on the outline map of India :

(i) Areas of winter, (ii) Kaziranga National Park, (iii) Bhakra-Nangal Dam, (iv) Rann of Kachchh, (v) Tropic of Cancer, (vi) Hajeera Jagdishpur Gas pipeline, (viii) Ananad Ahmedabad Milk pipeline.

Or Show the following on the outline map of India-<http://www.mpboardonline.com>

(i) Karakoram Range, Satpura, Aravalli, Nilgiri Hills, (ii) The Highest peak of the Himalayas (Mont Everest), (iii) Chhota Nagpur plateau, (iv) The Ganga, the Brahmaputra, the Krishna, the Kaveri, the Narmada river, (v) The lowest rainfall area, (vi) Bay of Bengal, Kanniyakumari, (vii) Lakshadweep.

Q.23. Briefly describe Gandhiji's three movements.

Or Write Notes on-

(1) Barkatullah Bhopali (2) Chandra Shekhar Azad.

Q.24. Explain the principles of Indian Atomic Policy.

Or Write a detailed note on Indo-Bangladesh relations.

Q.25. Explain any five powers of the Lok Sabha.

Or Write functions of the Prime Minister?

Q.26. Write four reasons for the spread of communalism?

Or What is the effect of drugs on human body?

ANSWERS

Ans.1. 1. (a) U.N.D.P., (b) Prof. Morris, (c) Doctrine of Lapse, (d) Jharkhand, (e) Social.

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

Ans.3. 1. (a) True, (b) True, (c) False, (d) False, (e) True.

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

Ans.5. (a) Earthquake, Tsunami, (b) Supreme Court, (c) Mayor, (d) Life expectancy, (e) 24th December.

Q.6. What is meant by soil erosion?

Ans. Draining of soil at large scale by natural agent like running water, wind etc. from one place to another is called soil erosion.

Or

What are the reasons of soil erosion?

Ans. Reasons for soil erosion :

(1) Wind erosion, (2) deforestation, (3) Agricultural by non-scientific method, (4) overgrazing.

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

What were the main centres of struggle of 1857 revolt? <http://www.mpboardonline.com>

Ans. (1) Barrackpur, (2) Meerut, (3) Delhi, (4) Kanpur, (5) Jhansi, (6) Gwalior, (7) Lucknow, (8) Jagdishpur (Bihar).

Q.8. What is the main objective of making Human Development Index?

Ans. The main objective of making Human Development Index is to measure the level of economic development of different countries.

Or

What are the basis of calculating Human Development Index?

Ans. Both physical and non physical factors are included in Human Development Index. Gross domestic product such as physical factor and child mortality rate, life expectancy and educational achievements as non physical factors are included in it.

Q.9. What is meant by infrastructure?

Ans. Infrastructure means all those basic facilities, activities and services which help in the execution and development of other sector of production such as bank, insurance, transport etc.

Or

What is service sector?

Ans. That sector of the economy which co-operates in the process of production through services are called service sector. Example: Transportation, sale, banking, health.

Q.10. When is the national consumers day celebrated?

Ans. The national consumers day celebrated on 24 December, every year.

Or What is ISI?

Ans. ISI Marks guarantees the quality of industrial and consumer goods.

Q.11. What is white revolution?

Ans. It is also known as Operation Flood and is closely related to animal rearing. It means increase in milk production with the help of dairy development programme in rural areas.

Or What is pink revolution?

Ans. Natural minerals and vitamin play an important role to enhance resistance capacity in the body. Emphasis is given on growing fruits in tropical and temperate climate, using the soil and varied climate of our country, this is named as pink revolution.

Q.12. Write six characteristics of Desert soil. Where is it found?

Ans. Desert Soil : Soil from Rajasthan is deposited in the western dry region of India by southwest monsoon. This type of soil is found in the dry regions especially Western Rajasthan, Gujarat, Southern Punjab, Southern Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh.

Characteristics:

- (i) It is sand based soil with coarse particles of it.
- (ii) It contains a large amount of mineral salt.
- (iii) Moisture and humus is low in this soil but irrigation makes it fertile.
- (iv) This soil is alkaline in nature as there is no rainfall to wash soluble salts.
- (v) This soil ranges red to brown in colour.
- (vi) Wheat, sugarcane, cotton, jowar, bajra and vegetables are grown in this soil.

Or

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.

Q.13. What is Boycott? Explain.

Ans. By boycott the extremists not only meant to boycott the foreign goods but also, the boycott of Government jobs, institutions and awards.

Or

What was Subsidiary Alliance? Who introduced it?

Ans. Lord Wellesley introduced a scheme to bring the Indian rulers under the British thumb. He named this plan the Subsidiary Alliance. <http://www.mpboardonline.com>

Q.14. How were the cottage industries affected by the British policy of economic exploitation?

Ans. Dissatisfaction arises from the economic exploitation. With the establishment of British Empire and the industrial revolution in England, Indian cottage industries suffered a blow. On the goods exported from India a heavy tax was levied on them in foreign market whereas the imported goods from England were made tax free, to sell in the Indian market. This made the money flow out of India and destabilized the economy. This drove the Indians to struggle against the economic slavery.

Or

Why did the Europeans staying in India protest against the Ilbert Bill?

Ans. The viceroy Lord Rippon attempted to make a bill to abolish the policy of discrimination. This was prepared by a law member Ilbert, that's why it was called I Ilbert bill. According to this bill; Indian magistrates and session judges were given entitlement to hear criminal cases against Europeans.

Ans. Prior to the introduction of this bill Indian Magistrates were not authorized to hear cases against European criminals and, Ilbert bill was a step to remove the discriminating policy against Indian. Europeans staying in India collectively protested against this bill and called it a black ruling. At last British Government had to withdraw the Ilbert bill, this affected Indians adversely.

Q.15. Describe the effects of pollution on human life.

Ans. Effects of pollution on human life Polluted atmosphere causes harm to the entire ecosystem. Its bad effects on human life are as follows :

(1) Polluted air harms the respiratory system of human beings. Polluted air causes diseases like asthma, pneumonia, throat pain, cough and sometimes even fatal diseases like cancer, diabetes and heart problem etc. High quantity of harmful gases in the atmosphere gives rise to severe accidents which even cause untimely deaths. The Bhopal gas tragedy was the result of such leakage of industrial gas,

(2) Polluted water, different types of germs and viruses cause diseases in human body. Use of polluted water causes many diseases like dysentery, cholera, diarrhoea, typhoid, skin diseases, cough, cold, blindness, hepatitis and other stomach diseases.

(3) Mosquitoes, flies and worms breed in dirty places and polluted things. Many types of germs, which cause diseases like dysentery, tuberculosis, cholera, intestine disease, itching of eyes etc. in human being, breed in dirty environment. (4) Sound pollution badly affects the hearing ability. Excessive noise causes deafness in a person.

Or

Suggest four measures to check water pollution.

Ans. Measures to control water pollution :

(1) Water treatment arrangements of a unit should be made at the time of setting up of the unit itself.

(2) Chemical industries which pollute the water most, should be set up far from rivers and water reservoirs.

(3) Trees should be planted on the roadside and in the open land around the plant.

(4) Industrialists should be advised regularly to control water pollution and government should keep a watch on the industrial waste.

Q.16. Write short notes on any four means of communication.

Ans. Following are the means of communication-

(1) Post offices- Post offices play an important role in the communication system. There are presently about 1,56,000 post offices in the country

(2) Telegram- For telegram, lines were installed on pillars. Messages were not sent through these lines. With the help of electricity and code machine, all the countries use the technique of sending messages by 'Morse Code' using code language.

(3) Internet- Internet is the short form of the world International network. With the help of this service a person can see an event happening in any country, contact person and get desired information.

(4) E-mail- Under this system, the computer is connected to a telephone then the system the computers is connected to a telephone then the message is typed on the computer which can be read on the computer at the place where the message has been sent. <http://www.mpboardonline.com>

Or

Which 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.

Q.17. What is meant by disaster management? Explain main elements of disaster management.

Ans. Disaster management is a chain of activities which are carried out not only before and after the disaster but carried out during the period of disaster also. Disaster management efforts to prevent the calamity, minimize its effects, timely action and activities to bring the situation to normalcy; these activities are expanded and contracted as per the emergency, sense of insecurity in the society etc. Main stages of disaster management Disaster management lays stress on four important things :

1. Advance preparation 2. Action at the time of disaster 3. To restore normalcy and rehabilitation. 4. Plan for preventing the recurrence of the disaster and minimise the ill effects of the disaster.

Or

What is Tsunami? Describe the main causes of Tsunami.

Ans. Earthquake and eruption of a volcano cause a sudden disturbance in the base of the ocean causing abrupt displacement of oceanic water. Consequently very high vertical waves are produced, these are called Tsunami or earthquake affected oceanic waves. Normally, only one high wave is produced in the beginning and in due course a chain of waves appear on the sea. The speed of the waves depends on the depth of the ocean. The speed of the waves is less in the shallow sea and is high in deep sea. In the deep sea, length of the tsunami waves is more and the height is less. On the shallow sea shores the waves can be 15 metre high or even more. This results into great disaster in the coastal area.

Q.18. Describe the incident of Jallianwala Bagh.

Ans. The massacre of Jallianwalla Bagh- On 10th April, 1919, administration of Amritsar was handed over to army officers. General Dyre 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 Dyre (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. <http://www.mpboardonline.com>

Or

What was 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 Sandalwood 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.

Q.19. What were the conditions laid down for the Taskand Agreement?

Ans. Important conditions of this agreement were as follows-

1. Both the countries agreed to build harmonious relations like good neighbors.
2. Both parties agreed to call back their armies and restore the positions as it was before 5th August 1965. Both the parties will abide by the conditions of ceasefire.
3. Both parties agreed to abstain from interfering in the internal matters of each other, discourage publicity against each other and restore diplomatic relations. Besides, it was also agreed that relation between both the countries in the field of economic, commercial and cultural sectors shall be made cordial.

Or

Write the effects of Indo-Pak war of 1965?

Ans. The effect of Indo-Pak war of 1965 are as follows Pakistan wanted to solve Kashmir issue by wars but she could not succeed. Pakistan believed that the Muslim population of Kashmir will side with Pakistan but such thing did not happen. India proved that the base of secularism in the country is strong. The morale of the people of India and Indian Army was very high and Indian Army fought with indigenous weapons. The role of the United Nation's in the Indo-Pak war was important; The United Nation succeeded in its efforts to restore peace because America and Russia both extended their valuable support to the United Nations. For Pakistan this war proved fatal; the defeat in the war proved that the army dictatorship has not been effective. <http://www.mpboardonline.com>

Q.20. Describe the Fundamental Rights of citizens granted by constitution.

Ans. Fundamental Rights- Fundamental Rights are essential for all round development of the citizens. In the Constitution of India, there is a provision for fundamental rights of citizens. These rights can be protected in case they are violated, a citizen has the right to approach the high court or Supreme Court. These rights are as follows-

(a) Right to Equality- Under the provisions of this right discrimination, untouchability and titles have been abolished and every citizen is equal before law. Equal opportunities are available in government services without distinction of religion, caste, sex etc.

(b) Right to Freedom- Under the provision of this right, citizens have right to speech and express their ideas, hold peaceful meeting, form organisation, freedom to travel, do business in any part of the country and to reside anywhere in the country.

(c) Right against Exploitation- Every citizen has right to raise voice against exploitation. This right has banned human sale purchase forced labour and to employ children below 14 years of age in factories mine or dangerous works.

(d) Right to Freedom of Religion- India is a secular state, therefore, every citizen has the right to follow any religion. Followers of every religion have right to establish their religious institutions and to maintain them.

(e) Right to Culture and Education- Under the provisions of this right, citizens of India have right to protect their language, script, culture and to develop them. <http://www.mpboardonline.com>

(f) Right to Constitutional Remedies- This right guarantees every citizen of India that in any of the five rights described above is violated or snatched, even by the side of government, he/she can approach the High Court or Supreme Court for justice. These rights can be suspended during emergency.,

Or

What rights are there against the exploitation?

Ans. The following rights are provided to the citizens against the exploitations-

(i) According to Article 23, the selling and buying of human being, women and children is prohibited and banned.

(ii) Any forced labour is crime, earlier in very backward areas sometimes the people were made to work free. This is called a forced labour. But now a days a provision for punishment is made for such crime.

(iii) Provision against the exploitation of children, The constitution also says that children under 14 years of age should not be employed in factory or mines any risky work.

Q.21. Explain the merits of capitalism.

Ans. Merits of capitalism- Following are the merits found in capitalist system-

1. Automatic system- In this system there does not exist any government intervention. All the economic activities are governed on the basis of 'Price Mechanism or market forces. Therefore this system is called automatic system.

2. Increase in production and income- A rapid progress has been registered in the western countries through capitalist system. These countries have developed rapidly in the greed of profit motive and private property. In this system the desire to compete improves the standard of techniques of production. As a result in the capitalist system the production. As a result in the capitalist system the production and income both increase rapidly.

3. Charging nature- The capitalism has a merit of functioning according to the situation. The government has to change its policies and programmes according to the situations. The industrial policy, agricultural policy, trade policy, labour policy are always changing according to the situations but the capitalist system is operated by its fundamental feature i.e. to earn profit.

4. Individual freedom- In this system an individual can choose any occupation desired by him. Consumers also can choose the goods according to their liking. There exists full freedom to earn and spend the income. In brief under capitalism there is complete freedom regarding economic activities.

5. Optimum utilization of resources- Under capitalism the producer tries to maximize his production by using minimum means of production. To fulfill the objective of increasing his profit he keeps check on the wastage of resources. The optimum utilization of the means of production is also possible due to the competition. <http://www.mpboardonline.com>

Or

What do you mean by globalisation? What are the factors which are responsible for it?

Ans. Globalisation- When all countries of the world adopt policy of liberalisation and as a result of which are the markets of the world are unified. It is called Globalisation. Factors inspiring globalization-

(a) Expansion of technical knowledge During last 50 years the technical knowledge has developed rapidly. Telecommunication facilities such as : Internet, mobile phone, fax etc has made the task of connecting people with each other throughout the world very easy. Communication satellite has brought a revolutionary change by expanding these facilities. As result globalisation has expanded rapidly.

(b) Process of liberalisation- During the decades of 1970 and 1990 some such changes took place due to which began the process of liberalising foreign trade. Several countries agreed to liberalise the world trade. This strengthen the process of liberalization. After the establishment of the world trade organisation in 1955, almost all the countries of the world have reduced their taxes on imports and have opened the markets of their countries for other countries.

(c) Expansion of competition and market During last few years the demand for goods and services has increased due to increased in the income of consumers, changes in mentality, interest and habits of the consumers. The quality and types of the production are also: improved due to the development of technology. Thereby the production of new goods has become possible due to which markets have expanded.

(d) Expansion of multinational companies Multinational companies play a significant role in the linking the distant countries with each other. These companies set up their factories for production purpose in those countries where they get cheaper labour and other means of production.

(e) Expansion of foreign trade- After the second world war generally the foreign trade of all the countries has increased. The international institution like World Bank and International Monetary Fund have also contributed significantly in the expansion of trade. Due to this the producers have got an opportunity to sell their goods in the world market along with their domestic markets.

Q.22. Show the following on the outline map of India :

(i) Areas of winter, (ii) Kaziranga National Park, (iii) Bhakra-Nangal Dam, (iv) Rann of Kachchh, (v) Tropic of Cancer, (vi) HajeeraJagdishpur Gas pipeline, (viii) AnanadAhmedabad Milk pipeline

Ans. See Map Work

Or . Show the following on the outline map of India-<http://www.mpboardonline.com>

(i) Karakoram Range, Satpura, Aravalli, Nilgiri Hills, (ii) The Highest peak of the Himalayas (Mont Everest), (iii) Chhota Nagpur plateau, (iv) The Ganga, the Brahmputra, the Krishna, the Kaveri, the Narmada river, (v) The lowest rainfall area, (vi) Bay of Bengal, Kanniyakumari, (vii) Lakshadweep.

Ans. See Map Work.

Q.23. Briefly describe Gandhiji's three movements.

Ans. The three movements launched by Mahatma Gandhi were-

(1) Non-cooperation movement- It was launched in 1920 to protest against the Rowlett Act, Khilafat movement and Jallianwala Bagh massacre. It was a nonviolent movement but had to be withdrawn after Chauri-Chaura violence.

(2) Civil Disobedience movement. It was launched on 12th March, 1930, with an objective to achieve complete independence. Mahatma Gandhi along with his 78 followers marched from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi and broke salt law. This movement spread like a wildfire all over India. The police made more than 90,000 arrest along with prominent leaders of the country.

(3) Quit India movement. It was launched on August 1942, asking Britishers to leave India and go.

Or

Write Notes on (1) Barkatullah Bhopali, (2) Chandra Shekhar Azad.

Ans. (1) Barakatullah Bhopali- Many freedom fighters were carrying out the activities of the freedom struggle from outside the country- Maulana Mohd. Barkatullah (Bhopal) was one of them. He was true patriot and a courageous man. He continuously made efforts of Independence of India, while living in foreign countries. He was made the Prime Minister of the interim Govt. of India set up in Kabul. Political activities started in Bhopal from the year 1934. In this every year publication of two weekly papers was started Subah-e-watan in urdu by Shakir Ali Khan and Prajapukur by the Hindu Mahasabha of Bhopal state. In 1938 the Hindu and Muslim population together set up praja mandal. His role in the freedom struggle has been remarkable. <http://www.mpboardonline.com>

(2) Chandra Shekhar Azad- The great martyr Chandra Shekar Azad, He was born in village Bhabhra of Alirajpur district (Madhya Pradesh). He joined the Non-cooperation Movement in the early age of 14 years. When he was arrested he told in the court of law, 'Azad' as his name. 'Independence' as father's name and 'Prison' as his address. Since then suffix 'Azad' is added to his name. For the Britishers, Azad's name was the synonym for terror. The credit of arousing a sense of patriotism and preparing people for armed revolution and preparing a generation of revolutionaries goes to Azad. Between the year 1926 to 1931, Azad was associated in almost all the revolutionary activities and associated himself in about 100 incidences of fight against the Britishers and became General Officer in Command of the Indian Socialist Republican Party. He set up his headquarters in a village named Dhimarpura on the Bank of the river Satar in Jhansi. During day hours he used to narrate the story of Lord Ram, arrange meals for the people and from there used to direct revolutionary activities in Jhansi. The police of North India was after him. Some of his associates had already deceived him and so he was annoyed. He somehow reached Allahabad, hiding himself from the police and on 27 February 1931 he was sitting in the Alfred Park. The police rounded him there at 10 am in the morning. Firing started from both the sides, when only one bullet was left in his pistol he shot himself by firing a bullet near the ear and died..

Q.24. Explain the principles of Indian Atomic Policy.

Ans. Atomic Policy of India: The Atomic policy of India can be understood in the context of the basic principles of its foreign policy. The three basic principles of the foreign policy of India are national security, economic development and world situation. Besides, India believes in opposing the policies of colonialism, empire building apartheid and believes in co-existence, friendly relations with all nations, international peace and cordial relations. The aim of the Atomic Policy of India is to ensure security and development of the country and also to see that a sense of mutual co-operation, understanding and peace prevails in the world. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India reiterated at several occasions the commitment of not making an atom bomb. Considering the security of the country of paramount importance, Smt. Indira Gandhi stated to reconsider the atomic policy of the country. In 1974, Indira Gandhi conducted a peaceful nuclear test in Pokharan (Rajasthan). Atomic Policy in the Decade of 1980- Due to development of missiles in the decade of 1980, India brought a major change in its Atomic policy. In this reference, the integrated Guided Missile Programme which began in the year 1983, is very important. The eminent scientist A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was made the Chairman of this programme. Under the programme, the missiles that India made are- Prithvi, Trishul, Naag and Akash. Three organisations have been set up at the international level to check proliferation of Atomic weapons. Partial Moscow Atomic Test Ban Treaty (P.T.B.T.) 1963, Nuclear Proliferation Ban Treaty (N.P.T.) 1968 and Comprehensive Atomic Test Ban Treaty (C.T.B.T.) 1996. Atomic Policy in the decade of 1990- In the decade of 1990 there came a change in the Indian Atomic Policy because as per reliable sources India

came to know that Pakistan had made nuclear bomb. India started thinking to conduct nuclear tests to strengthen the defence requirement, achieve self-reliance in the matter of self-defence and save herself from international threats. On 11th May, 1998, India conducted three continuous underground tests in Pokhran. After the test, the former Prime Minister, Atal Bihari Bajpai declared "we have become a nation of powerful nuclear capacity." He assured that India will not make use of the atomic weapons against any country but for self-defense. In fact, India conducted these tests because countries adjoining borders of India had nuclear weapons and missiles. Therefore, it became necessary for India to intensify its defence system and to become politically and diplomatically powerful under international circumstances. India has always been a peace loving country and she has not developed the atomic power to interfere in other countries affairs or to establish supremacy over others.

Or

Write a detailed note on Indo-Bangladesh relations.

Ans. Indo-Bangladesh Relations : Bangladesh came into being as a sequel to the Indo-Pak war of 1971. When people of East Bengal revolted against the Pakistani rule, India's sympathy was for the Bangla freedom fighters, When the military dictator of Pakistan cruelly suppressed these freedom fighter, India strongly opposed it. Frightened by the genocide by Pakistan many refugees from East Bengal came to India. India arranged for their stay, food etc. and imparted training to the soldiers of the 'Mukti Wahini' of Bangladesh. This boosted up the morale of the Bangladeshi refugees for freedom..

(1) Declaration of Independent Bangladesh : On 26th march, 1971, Sheikh Mujiburrahman made a declaration through a secret broadcast about the independent Bangladesh. With this oppressive activities of West Pakistan started ultimately on 17th April, 1971, a declaration was made regarding the independent sovereign republic state of Bangladesh and governments world over were requested to give recognition to the new country. During the liberation struggle about one crore Bangla refugees came to India. It was directly affecting the security, unity and integrity of India. For peaceful solution of the Bangladesh problem, the Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi toured many western countries but she could not get the needed success., Ultimately, war broke out between India and Pakistan on 3rd December, 1971. <http://www.mpboardonline.com>

(2) Recognition to Bangladesh: India gave recognition to Bangladesh on 6th December, 1971 at the request of the Foreign Minister of Bangladesh. On 8th December, 1971 Bangladesh appointed Hussain Ali as its first ambassador to India.'

(3) First treaty between India and Bangladesh: On 10th December, 1971 Bangladesh signed its first treaty with India. Under this treaty India agreed to help independent Bangladesh for its nation building activities on military and economic basis. After the defeat of Pakistan in the war of 1971, the Government of Bangladesh was set up in Dhaka. Yielding to the pressure of India and International community, Pakistan had to release Sheikh Mujiburrahman, the leader of the Awami League on 8th January, 1971. After release Mujiburrahman expressed his gratitude to India.

(4) Second Treaty between India and Bangladesh: To establish Bangladesh as an independent country, second treaty between India and Bangladesh was signed. India took the responsibility of solving its economic, internal and external problems. After India and Bhutan, other countries that recognised Bangladesh as an independent nation were East Germany, Nepal, Burma, West European countries, Malaysia, Indonesia etc. In January 1972 a solidarity conference of Afro- Asian countries was held and India showed its nobility once again by getting Bangladesh admitted as its permanent member. India made agreements with Bangladesh in the sector of business and culture. On 9th August, 1972, India supported Bangladesh in getting membership of the United Nations Organisation but China used its Veto and India could not succeed in this matter.

Q.25. 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.

Or

Write functions of the 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.
- (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. <http://www.mpboardonline.com>
- (8) The Prime minister is the authorized spoke person 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.

Q.26. Write four reasons for the 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.
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.
6. Separatist tendencies of different religions and sects are also responsible for spread of communalism.

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 affects 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. <http://www.mpboardonline.com>

(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 big the drug addicted parents, make the family atmosphere worst. The strain always remain 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.