



माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, राजस्थान, अजमेर

माध्यमिक परीक्षा

परीक्षा का हस्तक्षेप भरा जाना चाहिये)

Candidate's Roll No. In English
(In Figures)

(In Words) _____

परीक्षार्थी का नामांक हिन्दी में
शब्दों में _____

नोट - परीक्षार्थी उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त उत्तर पुस्तिका के अन्य किसी भी भाग में अपना नामांक नहीं लिखें।

माध्यम - हिन्दी ☐ अंग्रेजी ☐

विषय Social Science

परीक्षा का दिन Wednesday

दिनांक 27-03-19

नोट :- परीक्षार्थी के लिए आवश्यक निर्देश इस पृष्ठ के पिछले भाग पर उल्लेखित हैं। जिन्हें सावधानी पूर्वक पढ़ लें व पालना अवश्य करें।

परीक्षक हेतु निर्देश :- (1) परीक्षक को उपरोक्त सारणी अनुसार प्राप्तांक भरना अनिवार्य है, अन्यथा नियमानुसार दंडित किया जायेगा।

(2) परीक्षक उत्तर पुस्तिका के अन्दर के पृष्ठों के बायीं ओर निर्धारित कॉलम में लाल इंक से अंक प्रदत्त करें।

(3) कुल योग भिन्न में प्राप्त होने पर उसे पूर्णांक में ही परिवर्तित कर अंकित करें (उदाहरणार्थ : 15 1/4 को 16, 17 1/2 को 18, 19 3/4 को 20)

प्रश्नवार प्राप्तांकों की सारणी (परीक्षक के उपयोग हेतु)			
प्रश्नों की क्रम संख्या	प्राप्तांक	प्रश्नों की क्रम संख्या	प्राप्तांक
1		19	
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10		28	
11		29	
12		30	
13		31	
14		योग	
15		प्राप्त अंकों का कुल योग (Round off)	
16		अंकों में	शब्दों में
17			
18			

परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षरसंकेतांक

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि इस उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्माण में 58 जी.एस.एम. क्रीमवोव कागज ही उपयोग में लिया गया है। 165/2019

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए आवश्यक निर्देश

- समस्त प्रश्नों का हल निर्धारित शब्द सीमा में इसी उत्तर पुस्तिका में करना है। विशेष परिस्थिति में अतिरिक्त उत्तर पुस्तिका पृथक से उत्तर पुस्तिका भरी हुई होने पर पर्यवेक्षक एवं वीक्षक की अनुशाषा पर ही उपलब्ध कराई जायेगी।
- प्रश्न-पत्र पर निर्धारित स्थान पर अपना नामांक लिखें।
- प्रश्न-पत्र हल करने के पश्चात् जिस पृष्ठ पर हल समाप्त होता है, उस पर अन्त में "समाप्त" लिखकर अन्त के सभी रिक्त पृष्ठों को तिरछी लाईन से काटें।
- निम्न बातों का विशेष ध्यान रखें अन्यथा अनुचित साधनों की रोकथाम अधिनियम के तहत कार्यवाही की जा सकेगी।
 - उत्तर पुस्तिका के ऊपर/अन्दर तथा प्रश्नोत्तर के किसी भी भाग में चाही गई सूचना के अलावा अपना नामांक, नाम, पता, फोन नम्बर अथवा पहचान की कोई अन्य प्रकार की सूचना आदि अंकित नहीं करें अन्यथा "अनुचित साधनों के प्रयोग" के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही की जावेगी।
 - उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों को फाड़ें नहीं। उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख पृष्ठ पर अंकित संख्या के अनुसार पृष्ठ पूरे होने चाहिये। परीक्षार्थी उत्तरपुस्तिका प्राप्त करते ही पृष्ठ संख्या की जांच कर लें यदि पृष्ठ कम/अधिक या क्रम में नहीं हैं तो वीक्षक से तुरन्त बदलवा लें।
 - परीक्षा केन्द्रों पर पुस्तक, लेख, कागज, केलक्यूलेटर, मोबाईल, पेजर आदि किसी भी प्रकार का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरण तथा किसी भी प्रकार का हथियार आदि ले जाना निषेध हैं।
 - वस्त्र, स्केल, ज्योमेट्री बॉक्स पर कुछ न लिखकर लावें। टेबुल के आस-पास कोई अवैध सामग्री नहीं होनी चाहिये, इसकी जांच कर लें।
 - अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका/ग्राफ/मानचित्र आदि परीक्षा भवन से बाहर ले जाना दण्डनीय अपराध है, अतः परीक्षा समाप्ति पर उत्तर पुस्तिका वीक्षक को बिना साँपे परीक्षा कक्ष नहीं छोड़ें।
- उत्तरों को क्रमानुसार एक ही स्थान पर लिखें। प्रश्न क्रमांक भी सही अंकित करें, अन्यथा दण्ड स्वरूप परीक्षक को 1 अंक कम करने का अधिकार है। बीच में उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठ रिक्त न छोड़ें। गणित विषय के लिए रफ कार्य उत्तर पुस्तिका के अंतिम पृष्ठों पर करें तथा तिरछी रेखा से काटें।
- जहाँ तक हो सके प्रश्न के सभी भाग के उत्तर, उत्तर पुस्तिका में एक ही स्थान पर अंकित करें।
- भाषा विषयों को छोड़कर शेष सभी विषयों के प्रश्न-पत्र हिन्दी-अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषा में मुद्रित है। किसी भी प्रकार की त्रुटि/अन्तर/विरोधाभास होने पर हिन्दी भाषा के प्रश्न को ही सही माना जाये।

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1. > The name of any two Mahajanapada are :-
(a) Magadha
(b) Jangal
2. > Diwan-i-Ariz was a military department constructed by Ghiyasuddin Balban to confront the Mongolians.
3. > The supporters of pluralistic theory of democracy are :-
(a) Robert A. Dahl
(b) H.J. Lasky
(c) Miss Follette
4. > The states which are partners in Tungabhadra multipurpose project are Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.
5. > Production :-
Creation of utility and creation of price increase is known as Production.
6. > The activities included in tertiary sector are :-
(a) Transportation
(b) Banking
7. > The major function of NITI Aayog is to form long term plans and policies for the government of India. It also provides



technical assistance to the government.

8. > Demand driven inflation :-

When there is increase in demand of products but the overall supply remains same, then the price of goods increase. It is known as demand driven inflation.

9. > According to the vicious cycle of poverty, the nations are poor because they are already poor. Due to their poverty, they are unable to come out of vicious cycle of poverty.

10. > Seasonal unemployment :-

The unemployment which is created due to change in seasons is known as seasonal unemployment. When the season is favourable then employment is available but when season changes employment becomes zero.

Ex - Agriculture, Sugar industry, etc.

11. > As a chief minister of state, I will perform the following functions as a leader of legislative assembly :-

(a) I will play an important role in



the formation of rules and laws and direct the legislature to form laws for public welfare and get them passed.

(b) I will get the annual budget of the government presented and passed in the state legislature. I will be responsible towards ^{state} ~~parlio~~ legislature.

12> To meet the requirements of water in summer season after drying up of rain water, I will use Baooris (Stepwells) for this purpose. It is a traditional water conservation technique of Rajasthan. :-

Its major characteristics are :-

① Steps are built from its entry part till its middle part to enter into it.

② Artistic pillars, stone architecture and statues of water gods is made on steps and a verandah type structure is present in middle part.

13> The necessary conditions related to temperature and rainfall for production of rice are :-

(a) Clayey and alluvial soil which has water retaining capacity is suitable.

(b) For optimum growth of rice, temperature between 19°C to 27°C is suitable.

(c) Rain Rainfall between 75 cm to 200 cm is required for growth of rice.



Under these conditions the growth of rice is maximum.

14. > (a) Bituminous → (iv) 75 to 80 %
(b) Lignite → (i) 35 to 50 %
(c) Peat → (ii) 15 to 35 %
(d) Anthracite → (iii) 80 to 90 %

15. > Following measures should be taken to save fishes in Gomti river :-

(a) The disposal of industrial wastes including chemical and poisonous substances in river should be banned.

(b) Washing clothes, taking bath & entry of animals in river should be banned.

(c) Missions for cleaning river should be initiated.

16. > The schemes run to promote girl education in Rajasthan are :-

(a) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme

(b) Women are provided scholarships for higher education.

(c) Girls are provided bicycles for the facilitation of transportation to study.

(d) Regular medical checks of girls to increase their health to increase level of education.



17. > The importance of internet are :-

(a.) By internet, we can gather any type of information of world within seconds.

(b.) We can communicate with any person sitting in any corner of the world.

(c.) Internet also provides facility of E-Mail and Video-conferencing.

(d.) Nowadays, online transaction is also encouraged by internet.

18. > Following precautions should be taken by a driver at time of driving :-

(a.) He should wear helmet or seat belt.

(b.) He should drive vehicle in proper speed.

(c.) He should not use mobile phones and loudspeakers while driving.

(d.) He should not drink alcohol and should not make competition with other vehicles by increasing speed.

19. > The types of sanitation are :-

(a.) Community Led Total Sanitation :-
(CLTS)

It stops the people from the age old process of easing and urinating in the open places. It emphasizes on building toilets.

(b.) Dry Sanitation :-

In this type of sanitation,



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emphasis is laid upon use & construction of dry toilets. lashing hands is not its only objective.

20> Dhammayatra :-

Before the reign of Ashoka, the kings used to conduct forest travels ~~on~~ (Vihara yatra) in which, they used to kill animals for their entertainment and pleasure.

Instead of these forest travels, Ashoka organized for Dhamma Yatra in which travel was made to Buddhist religious places and Brahmins and needy people were given gold in charity.

Dhamma-Mahamatra :-

Ashoka appointed various officers for the spread and propagation of Buddha religion among masses. They were known as Dhamma-Mahamatra.

The main responsibilities of these were encouraging people for deeds of public welfare, discarding evil actions, helping poor people, reducing punishment of prisoners and releasing them from prisons, etc.

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- 21> For subordination of Maharana Pratap, Akbar to first of all sent four groups in Pratap's court :-
- * First group, Jalal Khan was sent in 1572
 - * Second group, Man Singh was sent in June 1573.
 - * Third group, Bhagwan Das was sent in October 1573
 - * Fourth group, Todarmal was sent in November 1573.
- But, when all these groups remained unsuccessful in subordinating Pratap, then Akbar sent a large army under the leadership of Man Singh and Afzal Khan to make Pratap under control.
- As a result, Battle of Haldighati took place between Mughals and Pratap on 18th June 1576 but Mughal army was unsuccessful & Pratap again occupied his regions.
- After it, Akbar himself led Manuwar expedition in 1577 but he always remained unsuccessful. In this way, he never succeeded to bring Pratap under control.

- 22> The reasons for Nationalism in Europe are :-
- (a) Emergence of Middle Class :-

In Europe, a large middle class emerged as a result of Industrial revolution which became aware



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of its rights and became united.

(b) Revolutions in France & England :-

The great and glorious revolutions of France and England proved that freedom of an individual is sacred to such an extent that no rule has power to control it. Nationalism arose in reaction of rule of monarchy.

(c) Intellectual Movements :-

Various philosophers and intellectuals aroused the feeling of nationalism in people of Europe. Leaders like Locke, Rousseau, Anderson, etc inspired the people for nationalism.

(d) A new tradition after 1915 :-

In Vienna Congress of 1915, the political leaders of Europe decided to keep Europe away from the feeling of nationalism and democracy. But they were unable to understand reasons of their origin.

23. > The two conditions essential running for the successful running of democracy are :-
(a) Written and rigid constitution :- For the



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successful running of democracy, a ~~written~~ written constitution is necessary so that the language of it is clear and no disputes regarding its interpretation can arise. It can also be rigid, so that government is not allowed to take advantage of majority and turn a democratic government into dictatorship.

(b) Independent and Impartial Judiciary :-

An independent and impartial judiciary should be established in democracy to check the validity of laws formed by the government & declare them invalid if they are against the constitution & preventing it from being tyrannical. It also protects the fundamental rights of citizens.

24.) Advantages of Swadeshi :-

(a) The demand of goods produced by Indian industries will increase due to adopting swadeshi and there will be immense opportunities for development of Indian industries.

(b) The Gross Domestic Production (GDP) and national income of the country will



increase due to adopting swadeshi.

(c.) Indian industries are more labour-oriented as compared to foreign countries so opportunities of employment will increase due to swadeshi.

(d.) Foreign companies take away a large amount of wealth in the form of profit and dividend to their countries. This outflow of capital can be stopped if swadeshi is adopted.

25. Institutional	Non-institutional
(a) These are registered under the Reserve Bank of India and Government.	(a) These are not registered anywhere.
(b) Their rules and policies are controlled by RBI & government.	(b) There is no one to control their rules and policies.
(c) They charge reasonable rate of interest.	(c) They charge very high rate of interest.
(d) Their main objective is earning profit and public welfare.	(d) Their only objective is to earn profit for themselves.
(e) They keep proper record of their transactions.	(e) They keep very less record of their transactions.
(f) They do not exploit their customers.	(f) They exploit their customers.

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नामांक

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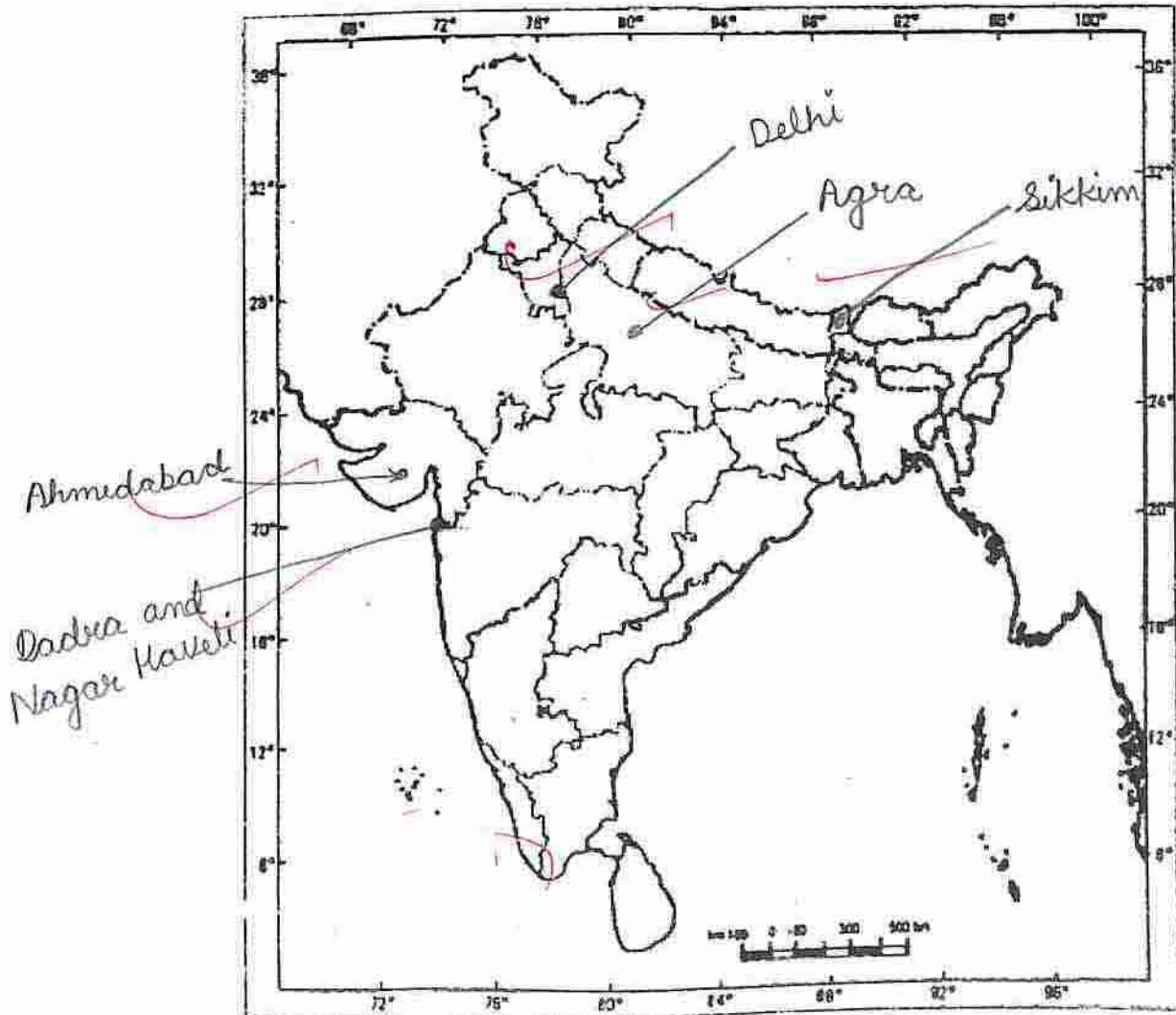
S-08-Social Science

माध्यमिक परीक्षा, 2019

SECONDARY EXAMINATION, 2019

सामाजिक विज्ञान

SOCIAL SCIENCE





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26. > Following duties should be followed by a consumer in order to avoid the loss :-
- (a) While purchasing goods or services, they should take a bill/receipt/memo/purchase invoice, etc. proof with them.
 - (b) They should pay attention on the quality marks on the goods such as ISI/ISO/NSO/FSSAI, etc for checking quality of goods.
 - (c) In case of any defect in the goods or services, he should immediately contact to the seller and demand remuneration from him.
 - (d) If the seller refuses to provide remuneration to them, they should complain against him in consumer court in prescribed format.
 - (e) The consumers should have proper written or ~~unwritten~~ unwritten knowledge about the product or service which he is going to purchase.

27. > (i) First Anglo-Maratha War :-

This struggle continued from 1775 to 1782. In this struggle, the Britishers were defeated by the united Maratha army and the helpless Britishers had to sign a humiliating Treaty of Wadgaon with Marathas.



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According to this treaty, they both returned each others regions back and Raghunath Rao was handed over to Pune court and Britishers had to pay 40,000 Rs as war indemnity.

(ii.) Second Anglo-Maratha War :-

This struggle continued from 1802 to 1805. In this struggle, the Maratha chiefs fought dividedly and were defeated. In south India, Bhonle lost in the Battle of Deogaon and signed the Treaty of Amargaon was signed on 17th December 1803. Sindhia lost in Battle of Salwadi and signed treaty of Surji-Anjangaon on 30th December 1803. The struggle between Holkars and Britishers remained unsuccessful & signed a Treaty of Rajghat in 1805. According to it Holkars gave their right on northern regions & promised not to interface in matters of Rajputana.

(iii.) Govind Gurus :-

Govind Gurus was founder of Samp Sabha and establisher of Bhagat movement. He urged the Bhils to keep themselves in discipline and within the boundaries of Hinduism. The British govt. thought that the objective of movement



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run by Govind Gure is establishment of separate Bhil state. So he was arrested. Later he was released. He urged the Bhils to gather on Mangach Hill. The Bhils gathered in large numbers with weapons. They were angered against forced labour and British rule. The British police openly fired on them and about 1000 Bhils were killed. Govind Gure was arrested.

28. The powers and functions of the Prime Minister of India are :-

(a) Appointment & Formation of Council of Ministers:-

The Prime Minister selects various ministers for his cabinet as per his/her discretion and hence forms the council of ministers which are appointed by President.

(b) Distribution and Redistribution of Portfolios:-

After the formation of council of ministers, the Prime Minister distributes various departments among various ministers. He can also change department of any ministers.

(c) Functioning of the Government:-

The Prime Minister presides upon the meetings of



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council of ministers and decides various policies of the government. He prepares the agenda of the meeting and declares its result. He decides about the issues to be worked upon.

(d.) Coordination between various departments :-

The Prime Minister establishes a co-ordination between various departments of government so that they can function in the form of a single integrated unit towards public welfare.

(e.) Interrelationship between President and Cabinet :-

The Prime Minister acts as a link between President and Council of ministers. He tells about the decisions of cabinet to President and the advice of the President to ministers.

Lok Sabha

(f.) Leader of Legislative Assembly :-

The Prime Minister is also the leader of Legislative Assembly. He also plays an important role in formation of various laws & rules and also gets the budget passed.



in the legislature.

(g) Appointment of important officers :-

The power of appointment which the constitution has provided to President is in practice ~~practised~~ used by the Prime Minister and his council of minister. He appoints various important officers.

29. (i) Appointment and qualifications of judges :-
Appointment :-

The appointment of Chief Justice and other judges of High Court is done by the President of India by taking advice from the Chief Justice of Supreme Court and Governor of the respective state. He can also take advice from the Chief Minister of that state.

Qualifications :-

(a) He should have worked as a judge in any one or more district courts for a continuous period of ten years.

(b) He should have worked as an advocate in any one court or more for a continuous period of ten years.

(c) He should be an expert of laws in eyes of President.

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(ii) Constitutional arrangements for independence of the High Court :-

The following arrangements have been done by the constitution for the independence of judges of High-Court :-

(a) Special procedure for appointment

(b) Fixed tenure.

(c.) Except for impeachment process, no other check on the ~~cor~~ conduct of High Court judges.

(d.) The judges of High Court are not allowed to practice in the courts after their retirement.

(e.) Judges of High Court are provided freedom from criticism regarding their decisions and working.

The End