



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	
2		20	
3		21	
4		22	
5		23	
6		24	
7		25	
8		26	
9		27	
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

1. 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 अनुशङ्गा पर ही उपलब्ध कराई जायेगी।
2. प्रश्न-पत्र पर निर्धारित स्थान पर अपना नामांक लिखें।
3. 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 लाइन से काटें।
4. निम्न बातों का विशेष ध्यान रखें अन्यथा अनुचित साधनों की रोकथाम अधिनियम के तहत कार्यवाही की जा सकेगी।
 - (i) 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।
 - (ii) 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।
 - (iii) परीक्षा केन्द्रों पर पुस्तक, लेख, कागज, कैलक्युलेटर, मोबाईल, पेजर आदि किसी भी प्रकार का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरण तथा किसी भी प्रकार का हथियार आदि ले जाना निषेध है।
 - (iv) वस्त्र, स्केल, ज्यामेट्री बॉक्स पर कुछ न लिखकर लावें। टेबुल के आस-पास कोई अवैध सामग्री नहीं होनी चाहिये, इसकी जांच कर लें।
 - (v) अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका/ग्राफ/मानचित्र आदि परीक्षा भवन से बाहर ले जाना दण्डनीय अपराध है, अतः परीक्षा समाप्ति पर उत्तर पुस्तिका वीक्षक को बिना सौंपे परीक्षा कक्ष नहीं छोड़ें।
5. 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।
6. जहाँ तक हो सके प्रश्न के सभी भाग के उत्तर, उत्तर पुस्तिका में एक ही स्थान पर अंकित करें।
7. भाषा विषयों को छोड़कर शेष सभी विषयों के प्रश्न-पत्र हिन्दी-अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषा में मुद्रित है। किसी भी प्रकार की ब्रुटि/अन्तर/विरोधाभास होने पर हिन्दी भाषा के प्रश्न को ही सही माना जाये।

Sl.No. : 0042004

ISO 150.

2	0	8	5	2	9	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

S-08-Social Science

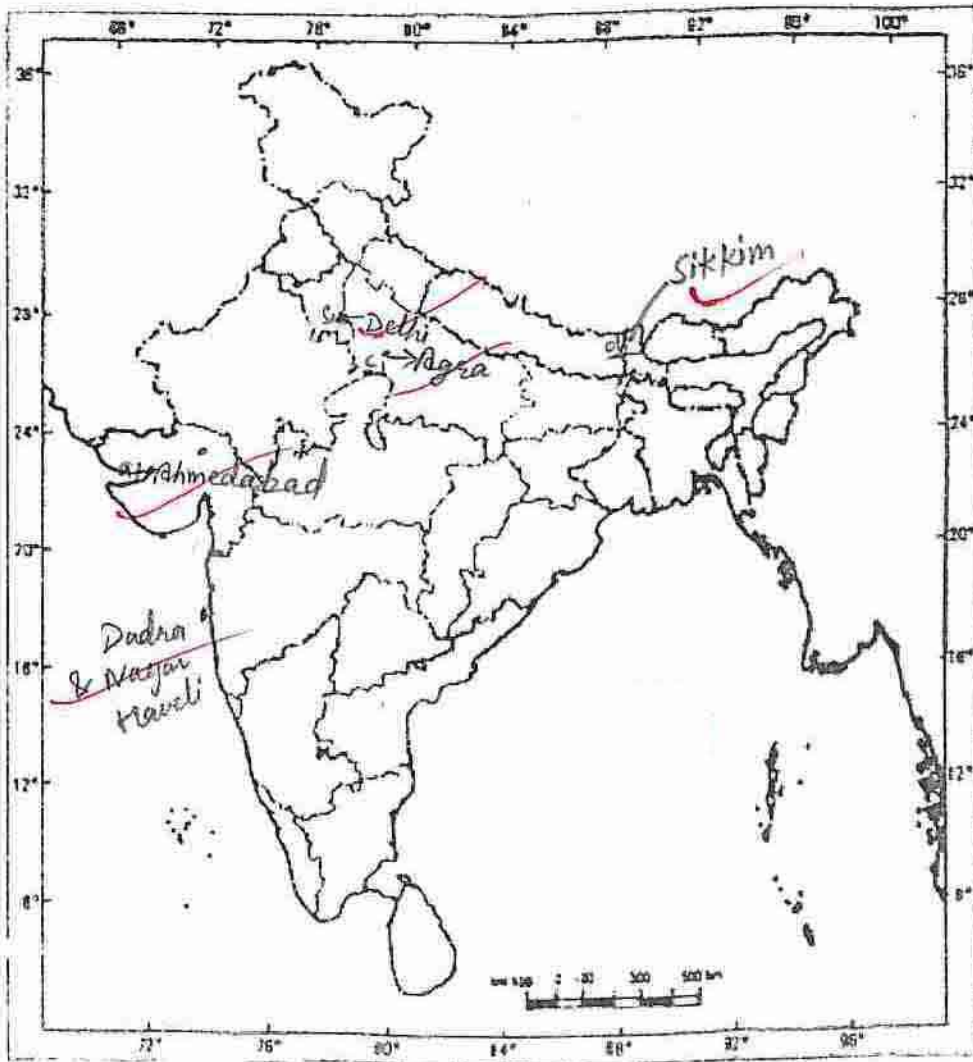
Ans- 30
1

माध्यमिक परीक्षा, 2019

SECONDARY EXAMINATION, 2019

सामाजिक विज्ञान

SOCIAL SCIENCE



S-08-Social Science

5004



प्रश्न संख्या

परीक्षाधी उत्तर

1. Two Mahajanpadas were ~~Jangal~~ ^{Magadh and Kashi [India]} and ~~Matsya~~.
2. Diwan-i-Ariz was the military department made by Balban. It was used for ~~Senapati~~, the head.
3. Two supporters of the pluralist theory of democracy were ~~Laeski~~ and MacIver.
4. Tungabhadra multipurpose project is between ~~Andhra Pradesh~~, ~~Karnataka~~, and ~~Tamil Nadu~~.
5. Production :- The process by which raw materials are obtained and converted into fine products is called production. Producing products is production.
6. Banking and Transporting are two activities of tertiary sector.
7. NITI Aayog works as a think-tank. Its functions as making policies profitable for country.
8. When there is increase in aggregate demand, then inflation caused is called demand driven inflation.
9. Education, ^{Standard of living} Health are implications of the vicious cycle of poverty.



10. Seasonal Unemployment :-

The unemployment arises due to change of season or between two seasonal periods is called seasonal Unemployment. Ex:- In agriculture.

11. As a chief minister, the functions I will perform are as follows:-

(i) Formation of council of ministers:-

The first priority would be formation of council ministers.

(ii) Allocating portfolios:-

I would distribute departments/portfolios to ministers.

12. In western Rajasthan, in summer season, following sources can help:-

(i) Baori

(ii) Khadin

(i) Baori :- These are rectangular shaped - brick structure.

→ There are stairs made to reach.

→ Water can be collected in baoris. These are decorated with paintings, stone carvings etc.

Ex:- Binata ki Baori, Chand Baori.

प्रश्न
प्रदत्त अंक

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

(11) Khadin:-

- Khadin can be made on slopy area.
- One side, there kept space and at other, walls of mud and sand is made. Other wall is of stones.
- Additional water is collected in another khadin.
- This technique was adopted by Talival Brahmins of Jaisalmer.

13. For production of rice:-

Temperature	19 to 27 Celsius ✓
Rainfall	75 to 200 cm ✓
Soil	Black clayey and soil of river basin ✓

14. List - I

List - II

Ques.

Ans.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| (a) Bituminous | → (iv) 75 to 80 % |
| (b) Lignite | → (i) 35 to 50 % |
| (c) Teat | → (ii) 15 to 35 % |
| (d) Anthracite | → (iii) 80 to 90 % |

15. To save fish in Gomati river near Lucknow, we should make following efforts -

- (i) The water should be prevented from pollution by treating wastes in proper manner.
- (ii) Bathing, washing, cleaning and other human activities should be banned near river.

परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

समीक्षाधीन उत्तर

16. Schemes being run to promote girl education in Rajasthan are -

- (i) Kasturba Gandhi ~~Ba~~ Bawasiya Balika Yojna. [KG, BV]
- (ii) Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao.
- (iii) Maatriva Laabh Yojna.
- (iv) ~~Bhamashah~~ yojna & Women Education Fund & Gargi Koush

17. Internet has brought a revolutionary change in human life. It was started in 1969.

Its importance:-

- (i) Through internet one can make video conference to another distant person easily.
- (ii) One can get any information related to any field through it.
- (iii) It helps in online-examination. Thus, it is very useful for students.
- (iv) In medical sector also, it is of many uses such as in online-check up, reports etc.

18. Driver should take following precautions:-

- (i) He/she should wear helmet or seatbelt



क द्वारा
प्रदत्त तारीख

प्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी का नाम

while driving two-wheelers and four wheelers respectively.

(ii) He/she should avoid rashly overtaking while driving.

(iii) Driver should drive vehicle at normal or controlled speed limit.

(iv) At night, Driver should keep adequate distance between two vehicles to avoid any major accident.

19. Sanitation refers to cleanliness.
Its two types:-

(1) CLTS = Community Led Total Sanitations:-

→ It aims to make country free from open defecation and urinating. It emphasizes on making toilets.

(ii) Dry Sanitation:-

→ It refers to construction of toilets in houses.
→ Washing hands is not only its objective.

20. Dhammayatra:-

→ Earlier, people used to conduct vihara yatra [forest travels] and cut/sacrifice animals as performing rituals.

परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंक

→ Emperor Ashoka, banned these yastras and started a religious travel - Dhammayatra.

→ It was conducted for religious purpose.

* Dhamma - Mahamatras:-

→ These were the officers or ministers of King Ashoka who conducted Dhamma Yastras.

→ They used to conduct this once in five years.

→ King sent them to distant places for propagation of religion. Ministers were Rajjuka, tradesmen etc.

Therefore, Dhammayastras were conducted by Dhamma-mahamatras.

21. Maharana Pratap was a brave ruler.

→ He was crowned on 28th February, 1528 at a place named Gogunda after his father's death.

→ He did not accept the treaties of Akbar.

→ He revolted against Akbar.

→ Akbar sent Talal Khan, Bhagwan Das, Todarmal to Pratap's court to accept his demands, but Pratap refused.



क. द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंक

प्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

→ At last, a ~~revolt~~ battle was fought between Pratap and Man Singh on 18th June 1576. This is known as Battle of Haldighati.

→ In this, Pratap won.

→ Akbar visited Pratap's court in 1570 and led expeditions from October 1577 to November 1579 but all failed.

→ Despite this, Akbar stopped grants to Man Singh and Praf Khan and sent Jangmal to stop Pratap.

→ But Jangmal died in battle and Pratap made Chamunda as his capital.

→ He made Auargash as ~~it~~ his temporary capital. This proves that Akbar's all efforts failed to subordinate Pratap.

22. Europe Nationalism's reasons are as follows:-

(i) Rise of Middle class:-

There were many elite class. But the majority was of farmers. Soon, the a class began to rise due to commercial and other reasons. This arose a hope for nationalism in Europe. This class was middle class which includes philosophers, businessmen etc.



(ii) Liberalism:-

- Liberalism means dignified freedom and equality.
- It was one of the major reasons for rise of nationalism.
- For easy transportation and economic policies, a join tariff was formed named 'Zollverein' in 1835 AD.

(iii) Revolution of France and Engl. & Russia:-

- Revolution of France & ^{Russia} enhanced the rise of nationalism in Europe.
- Europeans began to think that there is no aristocratic power.
- This gave a new hope.

(iv) Contribution of language and arts:-

- Telish was abolished from schools and other public places and Russian was amended everywhere.
- Many writers, poets through their writings, induced feelings of patriotism, nationalism among people which was a main reason of nationalism.

These were the reasons for nationalism in Europe.

23. For the success of democracy, following conditions are necessary:-

(1) Peace and Order :-



कक्षा
प्रश्न संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

- These are the main requirements for success of Democracy.
- Without peace and order, a country cannot be run.
- For running of a country, peace and order are necessary.
- When there will be peace in country, then only people will follow orders.
- So, these are complementary to each other.

(ii) Strong Economy:-

- This is a major need.
- A country should be economically strong.
- Only in financially strong country, a successful democracy can run.
- When country is independent in monetary terms, then it is easy to run a democratic country.
- It shows the progress of country among other nations.
- So, these conditions are necessary for successful democracy.

24. Swadeshi means made of our country.

- The goods or products made in our country itself are called Swadeshi.
- It can relate to 'made in India' or 'Manufactured in India'.



Advantages of Swadeshi are :-

(i) Increase in employment :-

- when products are made in country, then it need lots of labour.
- It will give employment to many people who are unemployed.
- Thus people do not have to go to other country for work.
- when problem of employment is reduced, then it will solve problem of poverty upto an extent.

(ii) Increase in revenue of country :-

- when people are engaged in labour, then production will be more.
- When production is more, the income of a person also increases. He will get good income.
- ~~So,~~ the taxes will also be paid timely.
- Then, there will be increase in income or revenue of a country. The country will become financially strong.

(iii) Enhance patriotism :-

- when goods are made in country itself, then it will induce feelings of patriotism, love, affection among people towards country.



Thus, it increases patriotism.

- People will readily accept the situations and fought against odds of country.
- The people will be united.

(iv) Development of country:-

- When goods are made in country itself, the import and export level will be balanced.
- There will be less import level.
- This will save the costly foreign value of country.
- The country will become self-dependent.
- In monetary terms as well as in progressive terms. Thus, it plays a major role in country's development.

25. There are two sources ~~between~~ which plays role of lending money, loan etc. These are:-

Institutional sources	Non-institutional sources
→ These are banks, co-operative sectors etc.	These are moneylenders, local bankers etc.
→ These works for social benefits.	These works for self benefits.
→ These are registered	These are non-registered

परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

by government.by government.→ These charges normally
low rate of loan interest.These charges high
rate.→ They do paper work.They have less paper
work.→ These work according to
government instructions.These do not work
on any instructions.

26. According to Consumer's Right Act, following
measures can be adopted to avoid loss. These are:-

→ One should check all the written information on
products :-

→ A consumer should check or clarify the details
written on products from shopkeeper.

→ Check for memo or bill :-

(i) One should ask for proper bill, memo, cash
etc. before buying any products.

→ should check for marks :-

Consumer should check whether there are standard
marks/logos on products such as ISI/AG/ISO/EPD etc.



क द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंक

प्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

This will help in buying good product.

→ Do not believe on false information:-

The consumer should not believe blindly on the information given by shopkeeper and written on products.

Sometimes, they deliberately tries to hide the defects of products.

Besides, these, one should enquire properly before buying products.

27. Short notes on:-

(1) First Anglo-Maratha War:-

Cause:- This was fought because British wanted to acquire Marathas.

→ Moreover, the Peshwa's uncle Raghunath Rao dealt a treaty with Britishers.

→ A battle took place between Britishers and Marathas in ~~1769-1775~~ ¹⁷⁶⁹ 1769.

→ Marathas fought unitedly and Britishers got defeated.

→ Britishers had to sign a humiliating Treaty of ¹⁷⁶⁹ ~~1779~~ Badgaon in 1769 according to which Britishers had to pay Rs 41,000 £ as war indemnity and to



परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंक

प्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

handover Raghunath Rao to Pune court.

(ii) Second Anglo-Maratha War:-

- Cause:- Clashes took place between Britishers and Marathas between 1802-1805.
- British wanted to annex the Maratha kingdom into their territory.
- This time, Marathas fought independently and lost.
- Bhonsle lost at Battle of Dergaon and signed Treaty of Badgaon was signed on 17th December 1809.
- Sindhia lost at Battle of Lalwandi and ~~for~~ signed Treaty of Suji - Anjangaon on 30th December 1809.
- Lt Holker also lost and signed Treaty of Rajghat according to which British occupied eastern districts and he promised not to interfere in matters of ~~Mar~~ internal issues.

(iii) Khand Gauri:-

- He is known for the development of Bhil tribe of Bhilwara, Banswara and Dungarpur.



- For upliftment of Bhils and to bring them into mainstream of society, he started Bhagat movement.
- He also formed Samp Sabha for Bhils.
- Govind Guru summoned all the Bhils with their weapons on Mandalgash hill situated in Banswara for a meeting.
- Bhils gathered there but when Britishers came to know about this, they reached there and open fired at them.
- Many people were killed. Their number is around 1500.
- Govind Guru was arrested and sentenced 10 years jail as imprisonment.
- Thus he was true nurturer of Bhils.

280 According to article 74, there is provision, President of India will appoint the Prime Minister.

Powers and functions of the Prime Minister are:-

(i) Formation of cabinet →



परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंक

प्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

- It is the first duty of prime minister to form central cabinet.
- For this, he selects the list of ministers himself.
- President appoints the cabinet with prime minister's advice only.
- In article 73, it is written that the Prime Minister ~~will~~ form cabinet.
- Mostly, he selects ministers from his party so that they work like unit.

(II) Allocating portfolios to cabinet:-

- Second duty is to allocate different portfolios / departments to cabinet ministers.
- He can change their departments also.
- He can also keep departments under him also.

(III) Co-ordination among Cabinet:-

- It is duty of the Prime Minister to ensure that his cabinet is functioning like a unit.
- He maintains peace and discipline among them.
- He chooses ministers from his party to work them



like a unit.

(iv) Conduction of Meetings →

- Prime Minister prepares agendas for meeting.
- He prepares the motto or topic on which meeting is going to be held.

(v) Chain between Cabinet and President:-

- Prime Minister acts as a chain between Cabinet and President.
- He carries the suggestions of the President to cabinet and carries message or decisions of cabinet to the President.
So, he works like a chain between both.

(vi) Leader of Lok Sabha:-

- Prime Minister is the hero of Lok Sabha.
- As a leader, all legislation works are done by his order.
- He functions the works of Lok Sabha or all legislations are done in his name only.

परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंक:प्रश्न
संख्या:

परीक्षा केंद्र

(vi) Making appointments:-

→ Prime Minister cannot make appointments directly.

→ He suggests the President for making appointment.

→ He advises for appointments of Cabinet, Judges, Comptroller etc.

These functions and powers are used by the Prime Minister.

29. Powers of Governor:-

* There are many powers given to the Governor.

(i) Executive powers:-

→ The Governor is the executive head of the legislature.

→ Cabinet enjoys his power but still he enjoys many powers such as:-

→ He appoints various ministers, Comptroller, Auditor General, & Judges of High Court.

→ Being a Chancellor of state, he appoints Vice Chancellor of state.



परीक्षा द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंक

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

- He has right to demand information from the ~~Chief Minister of state~~.
- The consolidated fund is under the Governor.
- He ^{asks} ~~gave~~ advice ^{from} ~~to~~ the President about constitutional ~~views~~ ^{views} of state.
- He can remove Chief Minister as per his special powers.
- He can demand any information related to state.

Legislative Powers:-

- He calls the session of the Legislative Assembly.
- He can end the session also.
- He gave report about the budget.
- He nominate 1/6th member in Legislative Council and one member in legislative assembly.
- He passes ordinance when legislature is not in session.
- His ordinance last for 6 weeks after beginning of session.

परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षाधीन उत्तर

- He gave advice the President about constitutional emergency of a state.
- He can call or end the session of legislative assembly as per need.
- His veto is necessary for passing a bill. Therefore, his consent is required for a bill to become a law.
- He calls the first session of legislature.
- He announces policies made by cabinet.

The End,