



माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, राजस्थान, अजमेर

माध्यमिक परीक्षा



परीक्षा का समय ध्यान से भरा जाना चाहिये)

Candidate's Roll No. In English	
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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 ¼ को 16, 17 ½ को 18, 19 ¾ को 20)

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प्रश्नवार प्राप्तांकों की सारणी (परीक्षक के उपयोग हेतु)			
प्रश्नों की क्रम संख्या	प्राप्तांक	प्रश्नों की क्रम संख्या	प्राप्तांक
1		19	
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14		योग	
15		प्राप्त अंकों का कुल योग (Round off)	
16		अंकों में	शब्दों में
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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 अनुशंसा 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 लाईन 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, केलक्यूलेटर, मोबाईल, पेजर आदि किसी भी प्रकार का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरण तथा किसी भी प्रकार का हथियार आदि ले जाना निषेध है।
 - (iv) वस्त्र, स्केल, ज्योमेट्री 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 त्रुटि/अन्तर/विरोधाभास होने पर हिन्दी भाषा के प्रश्न को ही सही माना जाये।



संश्लेषक उत्तर
प्रश्न संक-

प्रश्न संख्या

संश्लेषक उत्तर

1. Jangal and Surserna are two mahajanpadas of ancient India.
2. Balban formed a new department called 'Diwan-i-Ariz' to confront the mongolians. It is formed to fight against foreign invaders.
3. G.D.H. Kol and Digbi are two supporters of pluralistic theory of democracy.
4. Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are partners in Tungabhadra multipurpose project.
5. The process of pro formation of finished goods and services by using natural resources is called production.
6. Banking and Warehousing are two activities of tertiary sector.
7. NITI Aayog forms long term strategic policies for the government of India. Their purpose is to increase public welfare.
8. The inflation which occurs due to increase in overall demand is called demand driven inflation.



9 The concept of vicious cycle of poverty was given by Ragnar Nurkse. According to it, the reason of the poverty of nation is that they are already poor. The result of poverty is also poverty.

10 The unemployment which occurs due to change in season is called seasonal unemployment. For example, when there is rainy season, the workers of cotton mill becomes unemployed.

11 As a chiefminister of a state, I would perform following functions:-

(i) I will direct or guide the members of assembly to form laws for public welfare.

(ii) I will make efforts to unite the assembly, so that government can work in the form of an integrated unit.

12 Water sources like Naadi, ~~Khaddar~~, ~~etc~~ can be used to meet water requirements of summer season.

Characteristics of Naadi:-

(i) Nadi is built by digging a 4-5m deep hole in desert area or agricultural farm.



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(ii) It increases the underground water level.
Naadi is a excellent source of potable water.

13. For the production of rice, the necessary conditions are as follows.

Temperature - 19°-27°C

Rainfall - 75cm-200cm

14 a) Bituminous - 75 to 80%

b) lignite - 35 to 50%

c) Peat - 15 to 35%

d) anthracite - 80 to 90%

15 (i) In Gomti river, the waste disposal of industries should be banned. Harmful chemicals are present in industrial waste which makes fish to die.

(ii) Water pollution should be prohibited. Government should clean Gomti river regularly.

16 The following schemes are run to promote girl education :-

(i) Aapki Beti Yojana

(ii) Gargi Award

(iii) Dewnarayan scooter distribution scheme

(iv) free transport vouchers



- 17
- (i) The whole communication system like mobile phones is based on Internet.
 - (ii) The satellites revolving around earth works through internet. They help in weather forecast.
 - (iii) Banking sector and information technology is nothing without internet.
 - (iv) E-mitra or E-kiosk perform their work through internet. Also, many exams are done through internet.

18 Following precautions should be taken at the time of driving a vehicle :-

- (i) We should drive vehicle in proper lane like on left side in India.
- (ii) We should wear helmets and seatbelts while driving bike or car respectively.
- (iii) Overtaking of vehicles should not be done at high speed and in bad manner.
- (iv) We should drive vehicle in proper speed limit prescribed by traffic signals.

19 Community Led Sanitation:- In this, people are made aware to not urinate in open places or farms. This sanitation aims to make society

6 toilet free in open?

Dry Sanitation:- In dry sanitation, dry toilets are made. People are made aware about the harmful diseases ^{causes} due to unhygienic environment.

20 Dhamma Yatras:-

Before Ashoka's reign, the king used to perform Vihara Yatras or forest travel and kill animals for entertainment.

Ashoka banned such travels and started Dhamma Yatras in which travels were initiated to Buddhist places and golden donation was done for Brahman, Shraman and aged people.

Dhamma Mahamatras:-

In the 14th year of his coronation, Ashoka appointed Dhamma Mahamatras (Religious officers). Their responsibility is to spread religion among masses, to inspire people for public welfare and reduce the punishment of prisoners.

21 Akbar sent various delegants to Maharana Pratap for accepting his sovereignty. Akbar sent 4 main people :->



- (i) Jaisal Khan in 1572 AD.
- (ii) Man Singh of Amer in 1573 AD.
- (iii) Bhagwandas in 1573 AD.
- (iv) Todarmal in 1573 AD.

When Maharana Pratap rejected their proposal, Akbar decided to make him prisoner of war. A world famous battle of Haldighati took place in which Akbar was defeated in 1576 AD.

After it, Akbar sent Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khana and Jagannath also to fight with Pratap.

These all steps taken by Akbar remained unsuccessful and he failed to defeat Maharana Pratap.

22 Reasons for nationalisms in Europe :-

(i) Rise of Middle class :-

In Europe, a new class came into existence by industrialisation and trade which is called middle class. Middle class constituted people who were doctors, industrialists, bankers, etc. They demanded to end the special privileges enjoyed by aristocratic class. It infused a feeling of nationalism.

(ii) Revolutions in France and Italy :-

Revolutions took place in France and various countries which ^{gave} rise to



belief that there is no relevance of any superhuman power and the king must not be autocratic.

(iii) liberalism ^{in Trade:} In Europe, nationalism was nurtured by liberalism and democracy. People wanted the freedom of market. So, a trade union named Zollverein was formed. It decreased the number of currency to 2 and eliminated unnecessary restrictions.

(iv) Contribution of language & folk :- After russian domination, russian language was forced to be adopted by people in place of Polish language. Polish was used in religious activities. So, people opposed russian language.

23 For success of democracy, 2 conditions are necessary :-

(i) Peace and Security :- There should be peace in country. There must be ^{not} fear of armed revolt, war in the citizens. If there is condition of revolt or war, emergency was imposed which gave way to centralization of powers and democracy becomes unsuccessful.



(ii) Educated and Aware citizens :-

The people of the country must be literate and aware for the success of democracy. Only educated people are capable of forming responsible government and to oppose wrong policies of government.

24 Four characteristics of Indian Economy as a undeveloped economy.

(i) Low per capita income :- In 2011, the per capita income of India was 1590 American dollars or 1 lakh 11 thousand rupees. It is lower than our neighbouring countries like China, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh.

(ii) Low living standard :- Health and education are 2 indispensable elements of living standard. In 2011, the literacy rate of India was 74.04%. Almost 25% people were illiterate. According to world bank, in 2014, the life expectancy of India was 68 years. It portrays Indian economy as undeveloped economy.

(iii) Problem of Poverty :- According to Suresh Tendulkar, 21.92% people of India were poor in 2011.



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The backwardness in poverty is a character of undeveloped economy.

(iv) Demographic factors:-

Birth rate, mortality rate, mother mortality rate, infant mortality rate, all are very high in India. The population growth rate of India is 17% which is very high. It tells about the backwardness of Indian economy.

25 Institutional sources of credit are those sources which are regulated, controlled by Reserve Bank of India and government. They work under the RBI.

For eg → Commercial banks.

Non institutional sources of credit are not controlled or regulated by Reserve Bank of India. These are uncontrolled.

For eg → Moneylenders.

Often non institutional sources are regarded to exploit the customers by high rate of interest.

26 To avoid less an exploitation, following duties should be performed by consumers:

(i) Collecting complete information about the quality, quantity, purity of goods



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or services.

(ii) Taking invoice / Bill / memo of the purchased good or commodity.

(iii) Paying attention on the symbols used for classifying goods like ISI, Eco, etc.

(iv) If the consumer is exploited, then he/she must lodge complain in various forums available.

(v) Consumers should get consumer education.

(vi) Gaining complete information of the goods before purchasing.

27 (i) First Anglo-Maratha War :-
[1775AD - 1782AD]

Struggle took place between 1775 to 1782 against Britishers. The Britishers was defeated by united Maratha army. After being defeated, they had to make humiliating treaty of Wadgaon. According to this treaty, the Britishers returned regions which they had earlier won, hand over Ragunath Rao to Pune court. In addition to this, paying 41000 Rupees as war damages.

iii) Second Anglo-Maratha War :-
[1802 AD - 1805 AD]

Struggle took place between 1802-1805. Reason of these struggles was imperialistic policy of Lord Wellesley and mutual conflicts between the Marathas. Bhanse got defeated in the battle of Amargaoan and treaty of Deogaoan took place.

Sindhia got defeated in battle of Lalwadi and signed treaty of Surji-Anjangoan.

The battle between Holkars and Britishers remained indecisive and they signed a treaty in which Holkar gave up their rights on northern region. They made promise to not interfere in internal issues of Rajputana.

(iii) Gravind Guaru :-

Gravind Guaru established Samp Sabha for the moral development of Bhils. When Bhils were forced to perform Begar, they refused and start movement led by Gravind Guaru.

Britishers thought that the season of

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revolt was to establish a Bhil state. So, Govind Guru was arrested. After, being free, he organised an assembly in Mangarh hills. Thousands of Bhils joined it. But the Britishers came and started firing on them. This movement was called Bhagat movement.

28 Powers & functions of Rajya Sabha:-

(i) Judicial Powers:- The Rajya Sabha has provided similar power as Lok Sabha in context to non-money bills.

Rajya Sabha can form laws on the subjects mentioned in Union list and concurrent list.

(ii) financial Powers:- According to Constitution, money bills can be presented only in Lok Sabha. After being passed by Lok Sabha, it is sent to Rajya Sabha. Rajya Sabha has to return the bill within 14 days. It can suggest Lok Sabha for changes but couldn't reject it. In this way, the Rajya Sabha is weaker house in context of financial powers.



iii) Powers of making amendment in the constitution:-

According to article 368 of Indian constitution, both Lok Sabha & Rajya can amend the constitution through simple majority, or $\frac{2}{3}$ majority. Only some provisions are there, which can be amended by taking permission of legislatures of half of the state. If the Rajya Sabha doesn't accept amendment bill, then it is not passed.

civ) Administrative Powers:-

The Indian constitution has provided for parliamentary form of government. So, Rajya Sabha can ask or counter questions from ministers. But couldn't impeach them by passing non-confidence motion.

v) Power associated with election and impeachment

According to article 54, the Rajya Sabha takes part in election of President. The vice president is impeached by passing a majority motion by Rajya Sabha & then Lok Sabha. They impeach judges of Supreme Court, high court and other officers also.



(ii) Special Privileges :- Some powers are given to only only Rajya Sabha like
→ according to article 249, the Rajya Sabha can pass a motion by $\frac{2}{3}$ rd majority and declare a subject of state list for national importance & form law.
→ according to article 312, the Rajya Sabha has power to form New All India Service.

29 Powers of Governor :-

(i) Executive Powers :- According to constitution, the Governor is regarded as the head of state Union. He calls the meeting of legislative assembly and can dissolve the assembly. He appoints the chief minister of state and other ministers on his recommendation. He also appoints chairman and members of State Public service commission. He forms laws regarding the working of these officers. Governor tells the President about the condition of state. He sends a bill passed by legislative assembly to President for his consent.



In this way, Governor has similar power as president except military, and foreign powers.

(ii) Legislative Powers:- The governor has various legislative powers.

He calls the meeting of legislative assembly & can dissolve it.

He appoints 1 member from Anglo Indian community in legislative assembly. Governor appoints $\frac{1}{6}$ th member of legislative council who are expert in art, literature, co-operative, social service, sports, music, etc.

He forms laws while the legislative assembly is not in session. These laws are called ordinances. They remain valid for 6 months after the assembly is in session. Legislative assembly can reject these laws by passing a motion of majority of members.

A bill passed by legislative assembly comes to Governor for his consent. He can accept or reject this bill. If a bill is again sent to Governor. Then, he is bound to accept it.



परिभाषी पत्र
12/12/2017

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संख्या

30 on Map

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नामांक

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S-08-Social Science

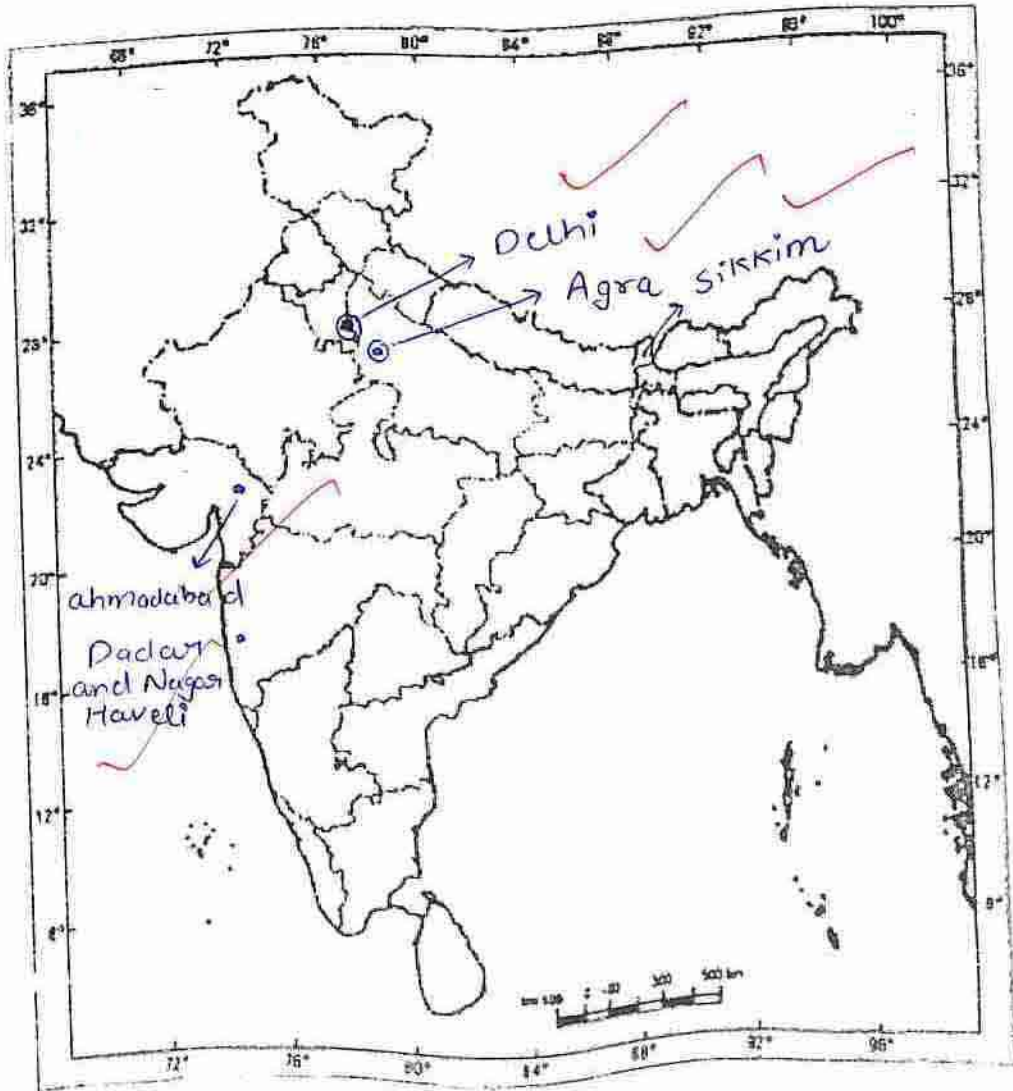
माध्यमिक परीक्षा, 2019

SECONDARY EXAMINATION, 2019

सामाजिक विज्ञान

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