



# माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, राजस्थान, अजमेर

## माध्यमिक परीक्षा

परीक्षा का समय ध्यान से भरा जाना चाहिये)

Candidate's Roll No. In English	
(In Figures)	<input type="text"/>
(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 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
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14		योग	
15		प्राप्त अंकों का कुल योग (Round off)	
16		अंकों में	शब्दों में
17			
18			

परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर .....संकेतांक

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 अनुशर्षा 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।



परीक्षक द्वारा  
प्रदत्त अंक

प्रश्न  
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

Ans 1. Two Mahajanapadas are :-

- ① Matsya
- ② Surasema

Ans 2. Divam-i-Ariz was a military department during Sultanate period.

Ans 3. Two supporters of pluralistic theory of democracy are :-

- ① Miss Felette
- ② Burnham

Ans 4. Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka states are partners in Tungabhadra multipurpose project.

Ans 5. Creation of utility is known as production.

Ans 6. Two activities of tertiary sector are :-

- ① Banking
- ② Warehousing



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Ans 7 The function of NITI Aayog is to form the policies for central government and join the government of states and union territories with central govt.

Ans 8 When there is increase in inflation due to increase of demand, then it is known as demand driven inflation.

Ans 9 The vicious cycle of poverty is a theory given by Ragnar Nurkse acc to which people are poor because they are already poor and cause of poverty is poverty itself.

Ans 10 The unemployment which occurs due to unfavourable season is known as seasonal unemployment.



परीक्षक द्वारा प्रदत्त अंक	प्रश्न संख्या	परीक्षार्थी उत्तर
Ans 11		<p>As a leader of legislative assembly we perform following functions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>① We will decide about the format for meeting for legislative assembly.</li><li>② We will give information about <sup>working</sup> the legislative assembly to the governor of a state.</li></ol>
Ans 12		<p>We can use <u>Beri</u> to meet the requirement of water in summer season after drying up of rain water in western Rajasthan. Beri is also known as Choti Kui.</p> <p>Characteristics related to construction of Beri are :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>① It can be built by digging a hole in the arid land of Khadin.</li><li>② Stones are tied with the wall of Beri so that underground water may imbuse in.</li></ol>
Ans 13		<p>For the production of rice temperature between <math>19^{\circ}\text{C}</math> to <math>27^{\circ}\text{C}</math> is necessary and rainfall between 75 cm to 200 cm is necessary.</p>



परीक्षक द्वारा प्रश्न संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

Ans 14 (a) Bituminous

(b) Lignite

(c) Peat

(d) Anthracite

i) 35 to 50%

ii) 15 to 35%

iii) 80 to 90%

iv) 75 to 80%

a) → iv , b) → i , c) → ii , d) → iii

Ans 15 I will suggest the following measures to save fish in Gomti river near Lucknow :-

- i) We should not throw industrial waste or any other type of waste in river because harmful element in industrial waste <sup>cause</sup> harm <sup>to</sup> fish
- ii) Clean the water of river time to time, <sup>dirty</sup> because <sup>dirty</sup> water which contain harmful element is dangerous for survival of fish.

Ans 16 Following schemes are being run to promote girl education in Rajasthan :-

- i) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme.
- ii) Dope Transport vouchers to rural girls.



परीक्षक द्वारा प्रदत्त अंक	प्रश्न संख्या	परीवार्षी उत्तर
	iii)	Gargi Award
	iv)	dabki Beti Yojana
	Ans 17	Points to establish the importance of internet are :- i) Through internet we can make video conferencing ii) On internet we can get any type of information related to study or any other. iii) With the help of internet we can send message from one place to another. iv) At present with the help of internet we can do shopping without going outside.
	Ans 18	Following precautions should be taken by the driver of vehicle while driving :- i) Driver should wear seat belt or helmet while driving. ii) He should not drive vehicle at very high speed. iii) He should not overtake the vehicle on bridge or on turn.

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iv) He should not drive vehicle after drinking alcohol.

Ans 19. Types of Sani Sanitation are :-

i) Day Sanitation :-

In this type of sanitation day toilets are made for easing or urinating.

ii) Community led Total Sanitation  
In this type of sanitation efforts are made to stop the people from easing in open areas.

Ans 20. Dhamma Yatra :-

Maueryan emperor Ashoka started Dhamma Yatra is in place of forest viharas. In Dhamma Yatra people went on travel to religious places and perform the work of charity.



Dhamma - Mahamatra :-

Mauryan em-  
peror Ashoka appointed Dhamma  
Mahamatra during his rule whose  
major work was spreading the  
religion among masses, reduce  
the punishment of prisoners,  
provide ~~assist~~ help to their depen-  
dants, etc.

Ans 21 Akbar had taken following subor-  
dinations of Mahaxana Pratap :-

i) Akbar sent four groups to  
convince the Mahaxana Pratap to  
accept his sovereignty. These groups  
are :-

a) First group → Jhalal Khan was sent  
in this.

b) Second group → In this Man Singh  
was sent.

c) Third group → In this Bhagwan Das  
was sent.

d) Fourth group → In this group Todar-  
mal was sent to force Mahaxana  
Pratap to accept the sovereignty  
of Akbar.



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ii) When all these groups failed, Akbar sent his army under the leadership of Man Singh in 1576 to attack on Mahakama Pratap.

iii) He also sent Abdul Rahim Khan I-Khana to attack Mahakama Pratap, but all the efforts of Akbar remained fail.

Ans 22 Following are the reasons for the Nationalism in Europe :-

i) Emergence of middle class :-

The aristocratic section was dominating one in context to political point of view but population wise agricultural section was dominating. But when the development take place in cities then a new section emerge in the society. This section consist of teachers, doctors, etc. After the rise of this section the

feeling of nationalism emerge in Europe.

ii) Revolution in England and France :-  
The revolution of England gave birth to the believe that there is no super human power in any form of administration and revolution of France gave birth to the believe that freedom of an individual is backed to such an extent that no rule have a authority to deny it. This believes gave birth to the feeling of nationalism.

iii) Contribution of language and folk tales :-

There was significant contribution of language and folk tales in spreading the spirit of nationalism in Europe. The message of nationalism to common masses was given through local language and folk tales.

iv) Liberal Nationalism :-

The feeling of



nationalism in Europe rise due to liberalism. In political sector people demanded for such govt. which was made on the consent of public, in economic sector people demanded to remove ban on trade, etc. All this help in raising the feeling of nationalism.

Ans 23 Conditions for the success of democracy are:-

i) Peace and system:-

The establishment of peace and system in country is necessary for the success of democracy. If there is danger of external invasion, then the country cannot focus on democratic development. So, it is necessary to have a peace and system in a country for the success of democracy.

ii) Aware and educated citizens :-

It is necessary for the success of democracy that the citizens of a country are aware and educated. If the citizens are aware then they can revolt against wrong policies of government and also can elect a responsible govt.

Ans 24 Advantages of Swadeshi are as follows:-

- i) The work culture of Swadeshi companies is favourable and good for country.
- ii) By Swadeshi spirit of nationalism arose among the citizens which is essential for the development of country.
- iii) By Swadeshi there is increase in employment opportunities by which the problem of unemployment solved to a great extent.

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iv) By adopting ~~Swadeshi~~ govt. can get more income and there is increase in national income.

Ans 25 Institutional source of credit.

Non-institutional source of credit

1) These are under the control of RBI or govt.

1) These are not under the control of RBI or govt.

2) Working time is fixed.

2) Their working time is not fixed.

3) More paper work is needed.

3) Less paper work is needed.

4) These do not do exploitation of people.

4) These sometime do exploitation of people.

Ans 26

In order to avoid the loss the following duties should be followed by the consumer :-



परीक्षक द्वारा प्रदत्त अंक	प्रश्न संख्या	परीक्षार्थी उत्तर
	i)	Consumers should collect complete information about the goods or services in written or unwritten form.
	ii)	Consumers should get bill or receipt of his purchase.
	iii)	Consumers should pay attention on the symbols of classification of goods.
	iv)	In case of faulty good or product consumers should immediately inform the shopkeeper and demand for remuneration.
	v)	Consumers should pay attention on the quality, quantity or measure of product.

Ans 27 i) First-Anglo Maratha War :-

The first Anglo Maratha war took place in 1775 to 1782. In this war all the Marathas fought against Britishers unitedly. In this war



परीक्षक द्वारा प्रदत्त अंक प्रश्न संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

Maratha defeated the Britishers and ~~but~~ Britishers were forced to sign the treaty of Wadgaon on 29<sup>th</sup> January 1799. Acc. to the provision of this treaty the Britishers had to ~~go~~ give Rs 41000 to Marathas as war damage. Ragunath Rao was handed in Pune court and Britishers had to give those regions back to Marathas which they occupied earlier.

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ii) Second-anglo Maratha war:-

The main reason of this war was imperialistic ambitions of Lord Wellesly and conflict between Maratha chiefs. In this ~~was~~ <sup>war</sup> Marathas <sup>fight</sup> ~~found~~ separatedly with the Britishers. The Peshwa were fought in South India in Battle of Amargaoan with Britishers in which they defeated. A treaty of Dadgaon took place between Peshwa and Britishers.



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On 17 Dec 1803. The Sindhis were defeated by Britishers in Battle of Lalwadi and a treaty took place b/w them on 30 Dec 1803 the treaty of Suji-Anjangan. The <sup>war b/w</sup> Holkars and Britishers was indecisive and treaty of Rajghat took place b/w them. Acc. to the treaty of Rajghat they were not ~~in~~ interfering in the internal issues of Rajputana.

iii) Govind Guwe:-

Govind Guwe was a Bhil tribe. He was very hurt by the exploitation of farmers by the Britishers. He formed Samp Sabha to organize Bhils and started revolt against Britishers. Britishers imprisoned Govind Guwe but later on he was released. After come out from jail Govind Guwe proceed towards Mandalgarh hills and spread message to Bhils to gather at Mandalgarh hill. Bhils gathered at Mandalgarh hill but the Britishers



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got message of this meeting and they reached there and started fire on workers in which many ~~Brils~~ <sup>Bhils</sup> were killed and Govind Gurem was arrested.

Ans 2B Powers and functions of the Prime Minister of India are:-

1) Selection of council of ministers  
:- The Prime Minister has a power to select council of ministers. He selects the council of ministers and gives the list of names to <sup>President</sup> ~~governor~~, then <sup>President</sup> ~~governor~~ appoints the council of ministers whose names were written on the list.

2) Distribution of portfolios among council of ministers:-

The Prime Minister distributes the portfolios among the

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council of ministers after being appointed by the President. He made the list of working of council of ministers. No one has the power to oppose the list being prepared by Prime Minister.

3) Leader of Lok Sabha:-

Prime Minister of India has dual responsibilities. He also acts as the leader of Lok Sabha. He decides about the format of meeting of Lok Sabha.

4) Co-ordination between President and Council of Ministers:-

The Prime Minister is responsible for establishing inter-relationship between President and Council of Ministers. He tells the President about various policies formed by Council of Ministers and tells about the advice of President to Council of Ministers.



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5) Co-ordination blue various govt. departments:-

Prime Minister establish co-ordination blue the various departments of the govt, so that they work as an integrated unit.

6) Important appointments:-

The Prime Minister give advise related to various appointments to the President such as comptroller general, Head of UPSC, etc. The President make appointments acc. to the advise given by P.M.

7) Meetings of council of ministers

Prime Minister have a power to call the meeting of council of ministers whom we want.

Ans 29 i) Executive Powers of Governor:-

The governor has various executive powers which he can use himself or through the council of ministers. Following are the various executive powers of governor:

(a) <sup>Important</sup> Appointments:-

The governor of a state has a power to appoint head of state public service commission. He also give his advise to the President in the appointment of judges of high court.

(b) Oath taking to council of ministers of state :-

The governor of a state is responsible to provide oath to state council of ministers. The state council of ministers take the oath of secrecy and working in front of the governor of state.

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(c) 1st meeting of Legislative assembly :-

Governor has a power to led first meeting of legislative assembly. He can also call meeting of legislative assembly acc. to his wish.

ii) Legislative Powers :-

Governor has also some legislative powers which are as following :-

(a) Nomination of members :-

The governor has the power to nominate  $\frac{1}{6}^{\text{th}}$  members of legislative council. He can also appoint one member in legislative assembly.

(b) Issue Ordinance :-

The governor has the power to issue ordinance in state if the

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नामांक

Roll No.

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S-08-Social Science

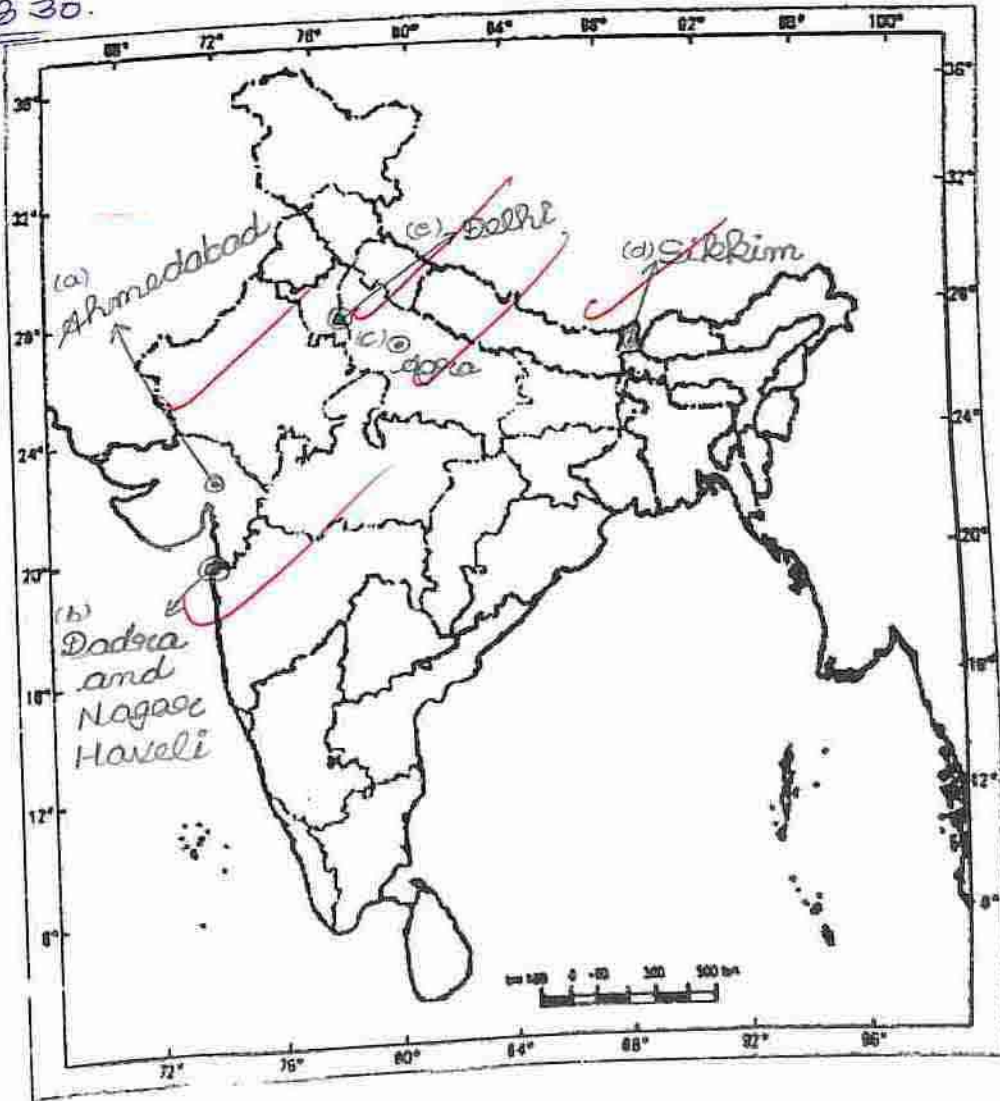
माध्यमिक परीक्षा, 2019

SECONDARY EXAMINATION, 2019

सामाजिक विज्ञान

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Ans 30.



20  
11  
12  
13  
14





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प्रदत्त अंक

प्रश्न  
संख्या

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Chief minister give him the ~~impo-~~  
~~st~~ information that the legislative  
~~amm~~ assembly is not working  
well.

(c) Reject Bill :-

The ~~governor~~ has the  
power to ~~reject~~ any bill being  
passed by legislative assembly.  
But if the same bill send again  
then he have to accept the bill.

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परीक्षक द्वारा  
प्रदत्त अंकप्रश्न  
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

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