



# माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, राजस्थान, अजमेर

## माध्यमिक परीक्षा

(राजस्थान के सभी विद्यालय भरा जाना चाहिये)

Candidate's Roll No. In English

(In Figures)

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(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 दिल्लि 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 आकिता करें (उदारणार्थ : 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 हरताक्षर ..... संकेतांक

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

### परीक्षार्थियों के लिए आवश्यक निर्देश

1. समरत 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 अनुशासा पर ही उपलब्ध कराई जायेगी।
2. प्रश्न-पत्र पर निर्धारित स्थान पर अपना नामांक लिखें।
3. प्रश्न-पत्र हल करने के पश्चात 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 फाड़ 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 कम में नहीं हैं तो वीक्षक से तुरन्त बदलवा लें।
  - (iii) परीक्षा केन्द्रों पर पुस्तक, लेख, कागज, केलक्यूलेटर, मोबाइल, पेजर आदि किसी भी प्रकार का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरण तथा किसी भी प्रकार का हथियार आदि ले जाना निषेध है।
  - (iv) वस्त्र, स्कोल, 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।



1. The two Mahajandas are Avanti, Magadha.
2. Diwan-i-Arz was the military department at the time of Balban.
3. Supporters of Pluralist theory -  
(i) G.D.H. Cole  
(ii) Digbi.
4. Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka are partner in Tungabhadra multipurpose project.
5. Creation of utility and creation of price rise is known as production.
6. Transportation and communication are two activities of service sector.
7. Niti Ayog form strategic policies for government of India. It act as think-tank.
8. When overall demand increases and inflation also be increases is called Demand driven inflation.



9. A condition in which person is victim of pro poverty, unable to fulfill his basic requirements then he is in the trap of vicious cycle of poverty.

or.

The implication of the vicious cycle of pro poverty is that people are poor because the nation is poor.  
The reason of poverty is also poverty.

10. The employment in which person is employed in seasonal job. When the season ended the person become unemployed. Such unemployment is called Seasonal unemployment.

11. Function which I will perform:-

(i) Provide guidance in the formation of laws.

(ii) I can also advise the Governor to dissolve the legislative assembly.



12. I will select the 'choti kui' in western Rajasthan to meet the requirement of water in summer season after drying of Rain water.

Two characteristics related to construction

(i) They are made in deep aridose land and its size generally or diameter is 5 to 6 m feet.

(ii) Their surrounding sizes are coated with stones to infuse the water into underground.

13. Rice is grown in Tropical regions where

Temperature  $\rightarrow$  19° to 27°C

Rainfall  $\rightarrow$  75 to 200 cm.

14.

List I

(a) Anthracite

(b) Bituminous  $\rightarrow$

List II

75 to 80%

(c) Lignite  $\rightarrow$

35 to 50%

(d) Peat  $\rightarrow$

15 to 35%

(e) Anthracite  $\rightarrow$

80 to 90%



18. Measures to save fish in Gomti River.

(i) Firstly there should be establishment of less paper and Sugarcane industries.

(ii) There should be proper disposal of waste of paper and Sugarcane industries.

19. Importance of Internet :-

We can connect with entire world.

(i) We can take any information regarding our Surface from internet like position.

(ii) It provide the facility of e-mail. By which we can send one single message to several recipients.

(iii) It provide the facility of Video conferencing. By which video visual video, seminars can be done or organized.



## 18. Precautions during driving of Vehicle.

- (i) Do not Drunk Driving.
- (ii) Do not use Mobile Phone while driving.
- (iii) Do not cross the Speed Limit.
- (iv) Keep the require documents while driving like Driving license.

## 19. Types of Sanitation:-

### (i) Community led total Sanitation:-

Most of the people in rural areas excrete their waste and urine in open area.

So, In this Sanitation, there is no excretion of urine and waste should be done in open area. They should only use toilets for this.

(ii) Dry Sanitation:- In this there, is provision of making dry toilets and flushes in rural areas. Washing hand is not only its objective.



Q-

## Dhamma Yatra! -

Before Ashoka reign, King used to travel to forests (Vihār Yatra) and they kill the animals for their entertainment.

In place of such yātras, Ashoka used Dhamma Yatra, in which their is travel to Buddhist places and gold as donations given to Shramans and aged people.

## Dhamma Mahamatras! -

During the fourteen year of Ashoka coronation, the he appoint Dhamma Mahamatras whose major responsibility is to propagation of religion among the masses, inspire the people to perform the works of public welfare, reduce the punishment of criminals, providing financial assistance to their dependants etc.



## Q2. Reasons for the Nationalism in Europe-

### (i) Rise of Emergence of Middle class:-

In Europe, aristocratic section used to be dominant from Social and Political point of view. In Europe most part of the population is agricultural. The aristocratic section small in population but dominant.

In western and central Europe, emergence of the middle class take place when development of cities take place and commerce is also increase. The middle class people industrialists, business, doctor etc. They became united and spirit of nationalism also develop.

(ii) Liberals Nationalism → The feeling of nationalism is nurtured by liberalism and democracy. Liberals believe that government should be formed on the basis of public consent, freeing most part of the Europe from domination. There should be no control upon flows of market. There are demands of middle class.



(iv) Revolutionaries After 1815 CE, many revolutionaries participate to induce the feeling of nationalism in Europe. Many training centres open to provide training to revolutionaries. Being a revolutionaries, he also committed towards the independence.

#### (iv) Contribution of Folk and local literature

The contribution of folk and local literature is also great on people to induce the feeling of Nationalism.

After 1831, Russian domination take place, by which Russian language is implemented forcefully in all places then people started revolt to oppose this. Polish language again implement. Polish language used as a struggle of weapon.



## 23. Conditions For Success of Democracy:-

### (i) Peace and System:-

It is essential for the success of democracy that the country internal condition should be normal. The fear of war, or external invasion should not be exist. In such condition the decentralization of power remain intact and people can utilize their freedom.

But at the time of war, decentralization convert into centralization. Then such condition is said to be failure of Democracy.

### (ii) Educated and Aware Citizens:-

It is essential for the success of democracy that peoples should be educated and aware there. Only the educated people have the potential to understand the problem of democracy and they have ability to solve problems. They can create healthy mandate.



## Advantages of Swadeshi :-

- (i) By adopting Swadeshi, demand of Indian goods will increase by the people and development of Indian Industries take place.
- (ii) Some countries sell their products in our country to earn more profits and they oppose our country on International platform. After adopting Swadeshi, such countries came under pressure.
- (iii) By adopting Swadeshi, India became labourious than compared to any other countries and employment opportunities will be increase.
- (iv) The country become self-dependent by adopting Swadeshi and at the time of emergency this act as the major protective layer.



## 16. Schemes to promote girl education :-

Girangi Purushkar.

(i) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya.

(ii) Scooty Bitran Scheme

(iv) Free education for girls scheme

## 17. Steps of Akbar to undertake Maharanा Pratap are :-

Objective → Akbar wanted to make pratap the prisoner of war, want to him to stand in his court, wanted to kill pratap, wanted to annex the pratap empire.

Steps for Objective :-

(i) He send a army for war with Maharanā Pratap. On 18th June 1576, Battle of Haldighati take place. The first attack of pratap's army was very intense that the Mughal army ran all the directions.

The Maharanā Pratap wanted to kill Man Singh but the cistern of the cistern broke down, his horse 'Chetak' leg cut from



25

### Institutional sources of credit

1. They are in undercontrol of Reserve bank of India and Government.

2. They fulfill the guidelines laid by the R.B.I

3. They do more paper works and keep record of transaction.

4. They are less flexible.

5. Their work and time hours is fixed such as Bank.

### Non-Institutional sources of credit

1. They are not undercontrol of any organization.

2. They does not follow or fulfill any such guidelines.

3. They do less paper works and keep minimum record of transaction.

4. They are more flexible.

5. Their work and time hours is not fixed.  
Such as local Bank, Moneylenders.



27.

(i) First Anglo-Maratha War :-

This maratha war continued from 1775 to 1782. In this war, all maratha chiefs fight unitedly. The Britishers get defeated in this battle very badly. They had to sign humiliating treaty of Madgoan on 29th January 1799. According to provision of this treaty :- (a) they should give back the regions of marathas which they won from Marathas.

- (b) They will handover the Raghunath Rao to Pune court.  
(c) They had to pay Rs 41,000 as war damages.

(ii) Second Anglo-Maratha War :-

This war continued from 1802 to 1805. The imperialistic ambitions of the lord macteal and the mutual conflicts between Maratha chiefs were the reason of this war.



In this all Maratha chief fought dividedly and get defeated.

(a) Bhonsle struggle in the south India in the Battle of Amargosan but get defeated. They had to sign Treaty of Deogaon on 13<sup>th</sup> December 1803 with Britishers.

(b) Sindhar struggle in the Battle of Latwadi and get defeated. They had to sign Treaty of Durji - Anjangaon on 30<sup>th</sup> December 1803 with the Britishers.

(c) Battle between Holkars and British remain indecisive. Treaty of Raighat took place between them.

### Crownd Guru:-

Crownd Guru formed the Samaj Seva for the Moral development of Bhils. He wanted to keep the Bhils within the boundaries of Hinduism. So he ran Bhagat movement.



Then the Britishers believed that the Gowind Guru prepare the Bhils for opposition of Britishers. So they forced Bhils to not participate in the movement and they were forced to perform the Begar.

The Bhils were agitated by this and they participate in the movement. Gowind Guru was arrested and later released.

He urged Bhils to organise in Mandalgarh hill but police officers arrest Gowind Guru and 10 years of punishment give to him.

## 28. Powers and Functions of the Prime Minister:

### (i) Formation of the Council of Ministers:

The most important function of the prime minister is the formation of council of minister. The Prime ministers uses his discretion in selection of Ministers and provides



the list of minister to the Governor who appoint them.

(ii) Division and amendment in the portfolios among the Council of ministers:

The division of portfolios among council of ministers alone by the P.M. He can also make changes in the portfolios whenever he wishes. No one oppose the final list of this type.

(iii) Coordination between various government departments:

He maintains the coordination between various government department if dispute arises between two or more ministers then he solve the dispute and establish coordination so that entire government may function in the form of unit.



### (ii) Direct the functioning of Cabinet:-

He presides the meetings of the Cabinet and provide direct to the Cabinet. Only those <sup>things</sup> discussed in the meeting which are in top of the Agenda list of P.M.

### (v) Establisher of coordination between President and Council of Ministers.

P.M. acts as a link between President and council of ministers. He gives the information about the decisions taken by the Council of ministers to the president and convey the point of the president to the council of ministers.

### (vi) Leader of the legislative assembly:-

He is the leader of the legislative assembly. Being the leader, he provide guidance to formation of laws and he can also advise the president to dissolve the legislative assembly.



### (vii) Leader of the Government:-

He is also leader of the Government. Being the leader of the Govt. he contest the election and if he win the election then he elected as the prime minister.

29.

### Governor

#### (i) Executive powers :-

BSB/103/2019

He is the head of the executive of the state.

He makes important appointment such as State and members of public service commission.

He appoint the Chief minister and council of ministers.

He can take any information from the Chief minister and also can ask to him to take action against any minister.



He can also exercise his rights in the formation of laws.

He can also dissolve the legislative assembly on the advice of C.M.

He take oath of Chief Minister and Council of minister.

He can inform the condition of the state to the President.

He President take advice of it regarding appointment of the judges of high court from Governor.

### (iii) Executive Powers:-

#### (i) Legislative Powers:-

He nominate one member from Anglo- Indian community if he feels that they is not given proper representation in the legislative assembly and nominate  $\frac{1}{6}$  members in the legislative council which are expert in the field of Art, literature, science.



He also give speech joint meeting session of both of the house. He give notification to the first session of the house.

He can also issue ordinance during the <sup>legislature</sup> parliament session is not in progress and this ordinance remain valid for 6 weeks itself. If the <sup>and assembly</sup> parliament or legislative council is in progress if they want they can abolish the ordinance before the completion of its tenure.

Any bill passed by the legislative assembly go near of Governor then he can retain this bill for reconsideration. But if the legislative assembly passed second time then he bound to accept it.

COMPLETE

Sl.No. : 1129181

नामांक

Roll No.

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S-08-Social Science

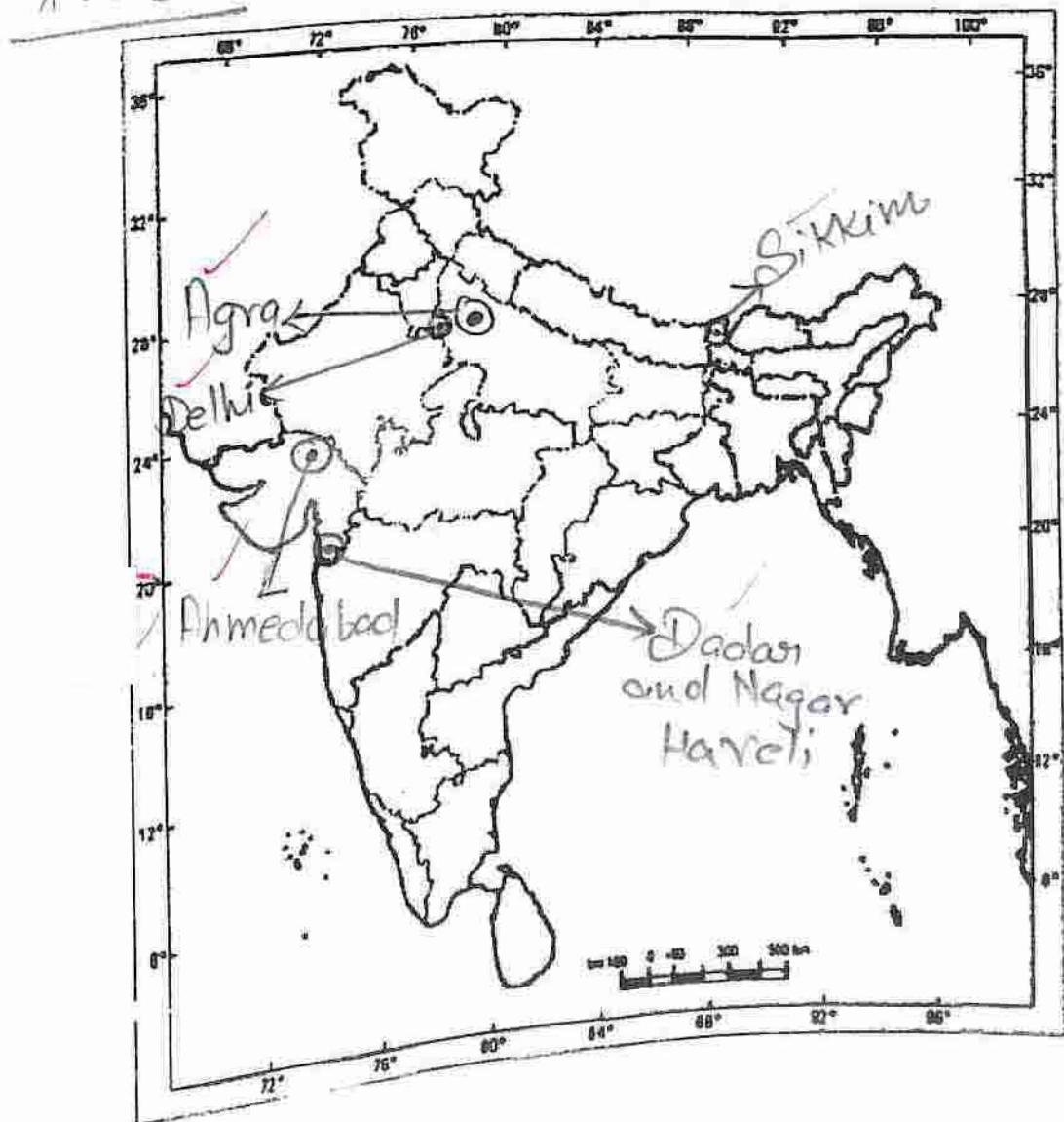
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SECONDARY EXAMINATION, 2019

सामाजिक विज्ञान

प्र० ३०

SOCIAL SCIENCE



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