कुल पृष्ठ संख्या–24 (कवर पेज सहित)

क्रम संख्या 2536753

माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, राजस्थान, अजमेर

माध्यमिक परीक्षा

(परीक्षार्थी द्वारा यहां भरा जाना है)

नोट :– [illegible]

माध्यम – हिन्दी ☐ अंग्रेजी ☑

विषय SOCIAL SCIENCE

परीक्षा का दिन Monday

दिनांक 18 April 2022

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 हैं, 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 (उदारणार्थ : 15 ¼ को 16, 17 ½ को 18, 19 ¾ को 20)

प्रश्नवार प्राप्तांकों की सारणी (परीक्षक के उपयोग हेतु)

प्रश्नों की क्रम संख्या	प्राप्तांक	प्रश्नों की क्रम संख्या	प्राप्तांक
1	12	19	3
2	6	20	3
3	12	21	4
4	2	22	4
5	2	23	4
6	2	24	
7	2	25	
8	2	26	
9	2	27	
10	2	28	
11	2	29	
12	2	30	
13	2	31	
14	2	योग	80
15	2	प्राप्त अंकों का कुल योग (Round off)	
16	2	अंकों में	शब्दों में
17	3	80	अस्सी
18	3		

परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर [illegible] संकेतांक 56006

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि इस उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्माण में 58 जी.एस.एम. ईको मैपलिथो कागज ही उपयोग में लिया गया है।168/2021

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 अनुशंषा 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 इलेक्ट्रोनिक उपकरण तथा किसी भी प्रकार का हथियार आदि ले जाना निषेध हैं।
   (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।

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(1.) Optional questions' "SECTION-A" answers :-

Question Number	Answer
(i.)	(C)
(ii.)	(D)
(iii.)	(B)
(iv.)	(A)
(v.)	(A) (C)
(vi.)	(D) (A)
(vii.)	(D)
(viii.)	(D)
(ix.)	(C)
(x.)	(A)
(xi.)	(A)
(xii.)	(B)

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(2.) Fill in the blanks' answers :-

(i.) Multinational

(ii.) Biotic resources

6

(iii.) ~~secularitist~~ secularist

(iv.) residents

(v.) service sector

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(vi.) technology

(3.) Very short answers :-

(i.) Statues of Marianne were ere in public squares so as to create feeling of nationalism (idea of belonging to a same nation).

(ii.) 'Rinderpest' (a cattle disease) killed 90 percent of cattle in 1890s.

(iii.) Bretton woods conference held in New Hamsphire in the country U.S.A.

(iv.) Two things that are obtained from forests -
(i.) Woods
(ii.) Medicines.

(v.) "Tanka" :-
It is a large tank con tructed underground of the house and is used in harvesti the rain water.

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(vi.) 'Cotton' and 'Jute' are two major fibre crops grown in India.

(vii.) Srilanka emerged as an independent country in '1948'.

(viii.) '21 languages' other than hindi are recognised as scheduled languages by the Indian constitution.

(12)

(ix.) The Assam (Asom) movement against the foreigners transformed into a party 'AIDMK'.

(x.) "Sustainable Development" :-
* The development should take place without damaging the natural environment and the development in the present should not compromise with the needs of future generation.

(xi.) Most people of India are employed in the 'Unorganised sector'.

(xii.) Ranbaxy company produces 'Medicines'.

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"Section - B"

Short answers :-

(4.) "Conservatism" :-

A political philosophy that stretched the importance of tradition etc. established institutions and preffered a gradual development to 'quick change'.

It gave an idea to protect religious institutions like - church etc.

2

(5.) For the following reasons the peasants of Kheda district were not in position to pay the revenue :-

(i.) The landlords charged a high rate of revenue from them.

(ii.) Crops failed in many parts, so it became very hard for the peasants to pay revenue.

2

(6.) "Tariff" :-

'Tariff' is a 'trade barrier'

2

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that was imposed on the traders. A trader travelling from Nuremborg to Hamburg had to pay '5 percent' tax at each estate levied on them. This tax was different for different regions.

(7) "Forest Conservation by Community" :-
* The communities were also involved in the forest conservation. The following examples tell us about this :-

(2)

→ The people in "Sariska Tiger Reserve" have declared "1200 hectares" of land under forest conservation.

→ The "five villages" in Alwar district of Rajasthan are working towards banning hunting, de-forestation etc.

(8) As a water-Resource minister of India, If I were asked to draft a river valley project, then I would consider following points :-

(2)

→ The benefits that the project is providing like- electricity (hydro),

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irrigation facilities, these should be provided equally to both rich and poor.

→ To the 'environmental issue', I would check how much deforestation was happening.

→ To the 'social issue', I would consider that how many people are being displaced.

(9.) "Organic Agriculture":-

→ This type of agriculture does not require insecticides, pesticides etc.

→ It is 'favourable' to the environment.

→ It includes - using of 'manure' and other compost.

→ It gives us less production.

→ We can grow some crops like - bio diesel crops "(Jatropha and Jojoba)" that needs less irrigation in this type of agriculture.

(2)

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(10.) System of "Check and Balance" in power - Sharing :-

→ In power sharing, each organ of government checks the other. The 'judges' are elected by executive although they can check the functioning of 'executive' and also check the laws made by 'legislature', this system is the system of "Check and Balance".

→ These organs work through coordination and checks each other.

(2)

(11.) Two features of 'Federalism' :-

(i) In a federal system, there are two tiers of government i.e. centre or state.

(ii) Courts have the power to intrept between the tiers.

The "highest court" acts as umpire if disputes arises between the Centre government and state government.

(2)

P.T.O

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(12.) # Difference between sectional Interest group and Public Interest group is -

Sectional Interest group	Public Interest Group
(i.) These groups include a section of people and promote their interest.	These groups promote the interest of all kinds of people.
(ii.) They include 'selective' rather than collective good.	They prefer 'collective' rather than selective good.
⇒ example :- Most of the "trade unions", employee federation etc.	example :- "BAMCEF" (focuses on discriminant people of all kinds).

(2)

(13.) "Non-Renewable resources" :- Those resources which cannot be renewed or replenished by any kind of physical, chemical or any mechanical process, are known

(2)

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as 'renewable resources'.
→ These resources include metals, fossils fuels etc. that can be replenished again. They take a very long geological time to be formed.

~~(14)~~

(14) Primary sector Activity :-
This sector includes activities that uses the depletion of any 'natural resource'.
⇒ examples :-
(i) The "agricultural activity" that uses natural resource in the form of water, soil etc.
(ii) The "milk production" activity, it is a biological process that comes under primary sector Activity.

(2)

(15) Benefits of 'Self Help Groups' -
These groups are formed by some members especially women who save about 25 to 100 rupees and use them for future needs.
→ The benefits are -

(2)

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(i) Through the self help groups, they can "take loan" from the group easily without the use of any collateral.

(ii) The women in the villages can discuss about their "social problems" through participating in self Help Groups as the laws regarding them are made by 'members' of the Group itself.

(16) "Multinational companies" establish their production in more than one country. They work at the places where they find —

(i) "Cheap labour" available at a place. (ii) "Government policies" are favourable to them etc.

→ These companies establish call centres where they find "talented engineers".

→ They sell their products from a place which is "close

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to markets'.

~~17)~~

* "Section-C" *

(17) Features of liberal Nationalism are-
→ Liberalism derives from the latin word 'libere' which means free.
→ It includes -
formation of government by consent, a parliament, a constituent assembly. and
→ Right to vote to all people based on 'Universal suffrage'.
→ All the citizens should be liberated from discrimination, force and recruitment etc.

(3)

(18) Resources based on exhaustibility are -
(i) Renewable Resource :-
* The resources that can be reproduced or replenished by physical, chemical and mechanical process, are known as Renewable

(3)

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resource.
These resources include air, water etc.

(ii) Non-Renewable resource :-
The resources that cannot be replenished by any physical, chemical or mechanical process are known as Non-Renewable resources.
These include - "Recyclable resource" as metals and "non-recyclable resource" as fossil fuels.

(19) Three determinants of social division are :-
(i) How people perceive their Identity :-
If people see themselves in single and most exclusive terms, then it becomes very difficult to accomodate.
Ex.: In 'Srilanka', people saw themselves as Sinhala

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and family differently. This created deep social divisions.

→ If people keep 'multiple identities', then it is very easier to accomodate them.

Ex.: In 'Belgium', people saw themselves with multiple identities. So, it was unified.

(ii) How political leaders raise demand of different communities –

The political leaders should raise the demands at the cost of community. The minority community should be given equal rights.

(iii) How government reacts to the demand of different people :–

If Government focuses only the majority community, it creates conflict in the society. It should act as per the rules specified in "constitution".

P.T.O

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(20) "Banks use a large part of their deposits for giving loans".

I certainly agree with this statement given above because as per Indian banks keep only about '15 percent' as cash for demand deposits.

→ They provide loans to borrowers and charge a high interest rate on them.

→ They pay very less interest rate to depositers.

→ The difference between this works as financial wealth for Banks.

→ All the banks are controlled by the "Reserve Bank of India" which supervises that they should provide loans equally to the rich and poor who are in need.

Thus, they use a large part of their deposits for giving loans.

3

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* "Section - D" *

(21) Activities of the cities during Non-Cooperation Movement :-

→ During the non-cooperation movement, the movement started with middle class participation in cities.

The students left government controlled schools, teachers resigned and lawyers gave up their legal practices.

→ People started boycotting the things that government awarded like 'council elections'. But the justice party where non-Brahmins had access to did not boycott council elections so as to gain power.

→ Traders in cities refused to import or export goods in Britain. They burnt the goods of britishers and appeared them anthusiastically.

(5)

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→ British institutions set up in India were baycotted. Certain "Indian institutions" were set up like - schools for students and Khadi mills.

→ British clothes were baycotted and "Khadi" was worn.

Thus, the people opposed british policies as "Gandhiji" had declared that the britishers survived in India only because of the cooperation of Indians. Then, inspired by them people in cities became aggressive in the movement.

(22) The following provisions are made in Indian Constitution for Secular Governance :-

(i.) There is not any official religion in our country like that of Buddhism in

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Srilanka and Islam in Pakistan.

(ii) Each state has power to practice any religion. No government can interfare in this.

(iii) There are no discriminatory practices based on any of the religion in India.

(iv) Courts are established to raise voice against the people who forces us to adopt a particular religion.

Thus, secularism is very idea of the nation. It does not threaten any community. It accomodates the country like- India.

P.TO.

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(23)

Sl.No. : 0510158

नामांक			Roll No.			
1	5	6	1	8	3	5

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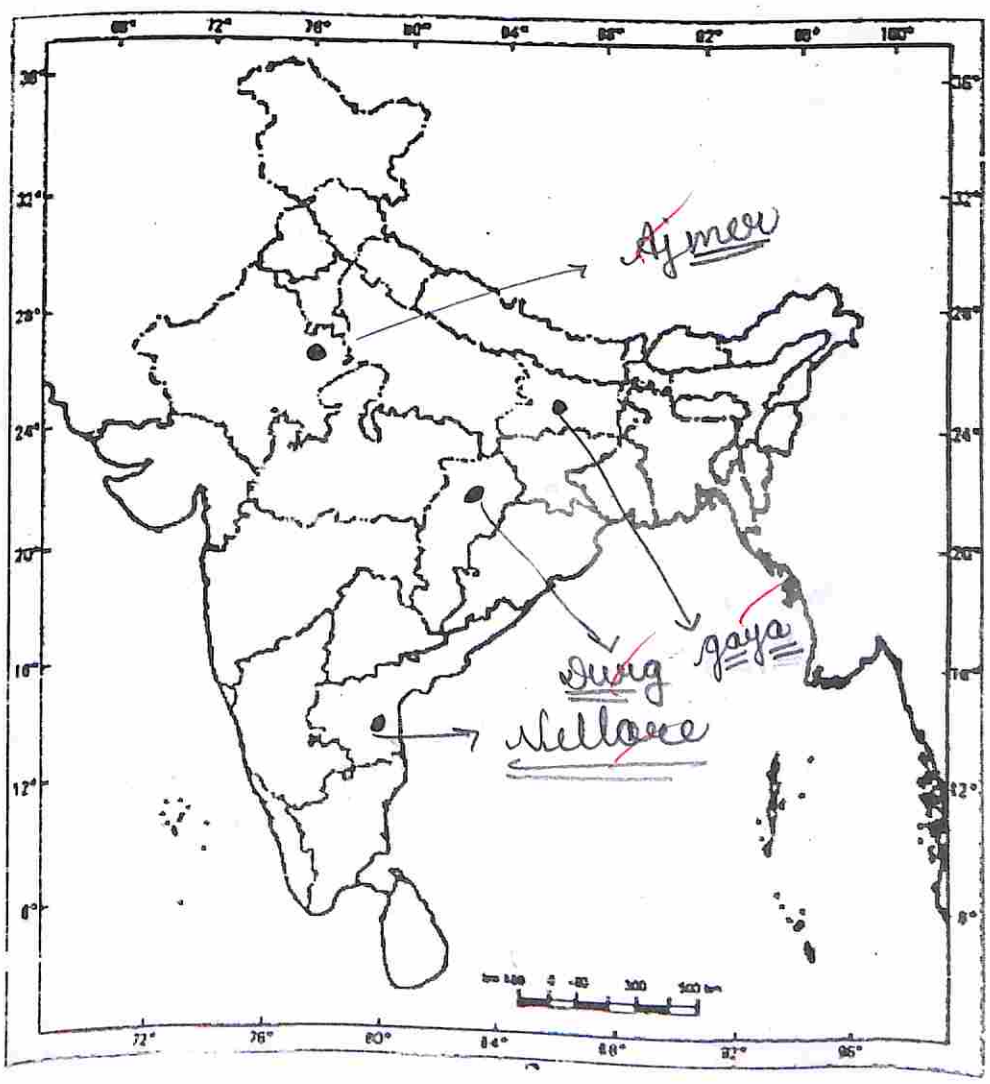
SECONDARY EXAMINATION, 2022

सामाजिक विज्ञान

SOCIAL SCIENCE



(4)

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"समाप्त"

* (finished) *

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