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कुल पृष्ठ संख्या - 24 (निम्न पेज सहित)

क्रम संख्या

माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, राजस्थान, अजमेर

माध्यमिक परीक्षा

(परीक्षार्थी द्वारा स्वयं भरा जाना चाहिये)

प्रश्नवार प्राप्तांकों की सारणी (परीक्षक के उपयोग हेतु)

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

नोट :- परीक्षार्थी उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त उत्तर पुस्तिका के अन्य किसी भी भाग में अपना नामांक नहीं लिखें।

माध्यम - हिन्दी ☐ अंग्रेजी ☒विषय Social Scienceपरीक्षा का दिन Tuesdayदिनांक 17 - 2-2026

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

परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर ... संकेतांक 54931

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि इस उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्माण में 60 जी.एस.एम. ईको मैपलिथो कागज ही उपयोग में लिया गया है। 180/2025

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, 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। टेबल के आस-पास कोई अनुचित 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 उत्तर पुस्तिका के अंतिम पृष्ठों पर करें तथा तिरछी रेखा से काटें। गणित विषय के लिए रफ कार्य जहाँ तक हो सके प्रश्न के सभी भाग के उत्तर, उत्तर पुस्तिका में एक ही स्थान पर अंकित करें।
6. भाषा विषयों को छोड़कर शेष सभी विषयों के प्रश्न-पत्र हिन्दी-अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषा में मुद्रित हैं। किसी भी प्रकार की त्रुटि/अन्तर/विरोधाभास होने पर हिन्दी भाषा के प्रश्न को ही सही माना जाये।

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Section - A

1 (i) D - Giuseppe Mazzini

(ii) B - Africa

(iii) D - Increase in production

(iv) A - E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker

(v) B - 1878

(vi) A - Old alluvial soil

(vii) A - Local rainwater harvesting structure

(viii) A - Cement

(ix) A - National Highway

(x) D - Community govt.

(xi) C - 1948



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- (xi) B - feminist
- (xii) C - Bahujan Samaj Party
- (xiii) B - National democratic alliance
- (xiv) D - Water
- (xv) B - Government
- (xvi) B - Tax on imports
- (xvii) C - On agricultural product

2 (i) Napoleonic

(ii) Black

(iii) one-third $\left[\frac{1}{3}\right]$

(iv) Brussels

(v) public

(vi) globalisation



3 (i) Veto - It is the right to refuse any proposal. Veto power was given to USA in International monetary fund and world bank.

(ii) Print culture brought several benefits to poor-
* Poor people also started reading books and did writings. It shaped their mind.
Exo - Kashi baba, a Kanpur mill worker wrote 'Chote on Bade ka sawal'.

(iii) In China and Japan, the first printing technique developed.

(iv) Sustainable development - It means development should take place without harming the environment and development in the present should not compromise with need of future.



परीक्षक द्वारा प्रदत्त अंक	प्रश्न संख्या	परीक्षार्थी उत्तर
		(v) In some places, people struggled to preserve natural resources. Protect them from mining, deforestation and apply their rules and regulations to prevent from outside activities.
		(vi) The Iron and Steel industry is called basic industry because it supply their material for the production of other goods. It cannot directly use by consumers.
		(vii) The majority of population in Sri Lanka divided into two ethnic groups - (1) <u>Sinhala speakers</u> (2) <u>Tamil speakers</u> .
		(viii) The worst form of communalism is riots, massacre and clashes. India and Pakistan also suffered from this riots during partition.

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(ix) Alliance - When two or more parties join with each other for a purpose to contest election. This is called alliance or front. Ex - The National Democratic Alliance [NDA]

(x) Cattle, lynains and precious metals were used as currency before the introduction of coins.

(xi) American farmers can sell their farm products at abnormally low prices because -
* America is a vast continent and agricultural production is high and demand less, that's why.

(xii) There are two reasons for the emergence of the consumer movement in the 1960s :-
(i) Unfair trade practice adopted by seller.
(ii) There was no legal protection of consumers against exploitation in market.

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Section - B

4 'In the nineteenth century, artists depicted a country as if it were a person'. This statement means -

(5) * Artist used to personage a nation by an object or person.

* Like, Marianne is the female allegory of France which reflects the idea of nationalism and female allegory of Germany is Germania.

* It shows the identity of nations as different.

5 There are name of some countries belong to Axis power involved in World War II :-

- (2) (i) Nazi Germany
(ii) Japan
(iii) Italy

They defeated by Allies group [Britain, USA, Russia]



6 There are several problems arising due to increase in irrigated land ~~area~~ in India -

* To increase agricultural production, irrigation done by farmers. This leads to the depletion of ground water level.

* Quantity of fresh water is negligible [2.7%] and the farmers use it. Then fresh water doesn't reach to the people for their basic needs.

* Gradually, ground water level depleted and causes ecological crisis.

7 'Energy conservation is energy production'

* Energy is the most important resource.

~~It~~ ² is helpful in cooking food, running vehicles, electricity generation.

* Energy conservation is most important as conventional sources of energy are limited in stock.

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* When we use it, take care doesn't waste it. Save it for future generation.

8 Caste can take many forms in politics. We can understand by following ways.

② * When political parties choose candidate for contest election. They keep in mind about caste composition in electorate constituency.

* So, political leaders choose those caste members whose number is in high proportion in constituency so that they musten up support to win elections.

9 Role of opposition party -

② * Those parties that lose in election play an important role in democracy.



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* They criticizing the govt's failure, voicing against and condemn the wrong policies of ruling govt.

* They control the ruling party and influence decision making process.

10 Countries compared in the human development report published by UNDP on the basis of -

(i) Education level [literacy rate]

(ii) Per capita income [average income]

* Comparing countries and give ranks to all nations.

* In 2018, Rank of India is 130th.

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11 There are four measures that can create additional employment in the agricultural sector -

(i) Govt. provides credit to farmers at low rate of interest so that they can buy agricultural inputs.

1+1+1+1

(ii) Govt. should dig canal and dam, in the dry regions so that farmers can increase irrigated area.

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(iii) Govt. should set up industries near villages and procure raw material from farmers.

(iv) Govt. should provide storage facility in villages so that farmers store onion and potato there and sell when price is good.



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12 The value of intermediate goods not included in the calculation of Gross Domestic Product [GDP] because-

* Value of intermediate goods already included in the value of final goods.

* If we add the value of it with the value of final goods, it leads to the double counting of a single product.

2 * That's why we included only value of final goods in GDP not intermediate goods.

13 When a multinational company produces jointly with a local company so this will bring several benefits to local companies -

2 * MNCs provide large amount of money as investment to increase the production process by buying machines.



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* MNCs must bring new technology with them. It also helps local companies to become prosperous.

Section - C

14 India's position in the international textile market before the age of machine industries -

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Dominance of Indian textile - Before the

age of industrialization, Indian cotton and Jute silk was dominant in whole world. There was demand for it everywhere as cotton clothes were made there and very fine.

Export - Armenian and Persian traders took the Indian textile and sold at East Persia, Afghanistan etc.



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Indian traders and exporters - They financed production in countryside, collected goods from weaving villages and supplied to exporters. Merchants linked the port and inland region.

* At ports, big exporters and shippers had broken, who negotiate for price.

15 The technological and institution reforms in Indian agriculture -

* Kisan Credit Card [KCC] and Personal Accident Insurance scheme [PAIS] are some strategies adopted by govt.

3 * Govt. also announces Minimum Support Price [MSP]

* Govt. also gives special weather bulletins and agricultural programme on T.V., radios etc.



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* In 1960-70s govt. started green revolution to modernise Indian agriculture and using modern technology and white revolution are some strategies of govt.

* Govt. also focus on land reforms, provide crop insurance against drought, flood etc.

* Govt. should provides loan at cheap rate of interest to farmers.

16 ⁶ 'In democracy, the dignity and freedom of citizens increases'
It means -

* In democratic form of govt. all citizens are equal and it enhances the dignity of people.

③ * Democracy is based on political ideas. It gives us political freedom by universal suffrage.

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* Democracy provides the equality, freedom to all the residents of the country.

* If some one feels alienated, it means He/She doesn't treat with respect.

* Passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy.

17

Working system of co-operative societies -

* Co-operative societies provides loans for agricultural purpose at low rate of interest to farmers.

* About 10% of the people take loans from it according to the 2019 data.

* The members of co-operative societies belong pool their savings.

* If they are saved regularly and amount as collateral. They can take loan from banks.

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* These money is used to extend loan to members.

* Co-operative societies are the formal source of credit, seeing by RBI.

Section - D

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18

There are several movements led by Gandhi ji -

* Gandhi ji came to India on 9th January 1915. He conducted three satyagraha -

(i) Champaran movement [1917]

(ii) Kheda Satyagraha [1917]

(iii) Ahmedabad mill satyagraha [1918]

Rowlatt movement - When Rowlatt act passed on 18 March 1919 by legislative council. It was given power to govt. for to trial of political prisoners for 2 years.



* Gandhiji started a Rowlatt movement against this law. He started it on 6 April 1919 with rallies, Demonstration and hartals.

* People boycott foreign goods and women picketed liquor shops. When the lines of communication disrupted. British govt. nepness this movement.

Non-Cooperation movement - Gandhiji stated in his book Hind Swaraj [1909] that the British rule implemented and established due to Indian's efforts.

* It started with the boycott of titles clothes [foreign] and foreign goods. Students left school. Lawyers gave up their legal practices.

* Several groups participated in this movement -

- (i) Adivasis of Andhra Pradesh
- (ii) Peasants of Awadh
- (iii) Plantation workers of Assam.

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Civil Disobedience movement - Govt. establish restriction on salt manufacturing. So Gandhiji led a salt March [Dandi March] with 78 trusted volunteers from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi coastal town.

*Abolished salt law ceremonally and this movement also spread with great pace.

*Women, farmers, industrialist, landlords actively participated.

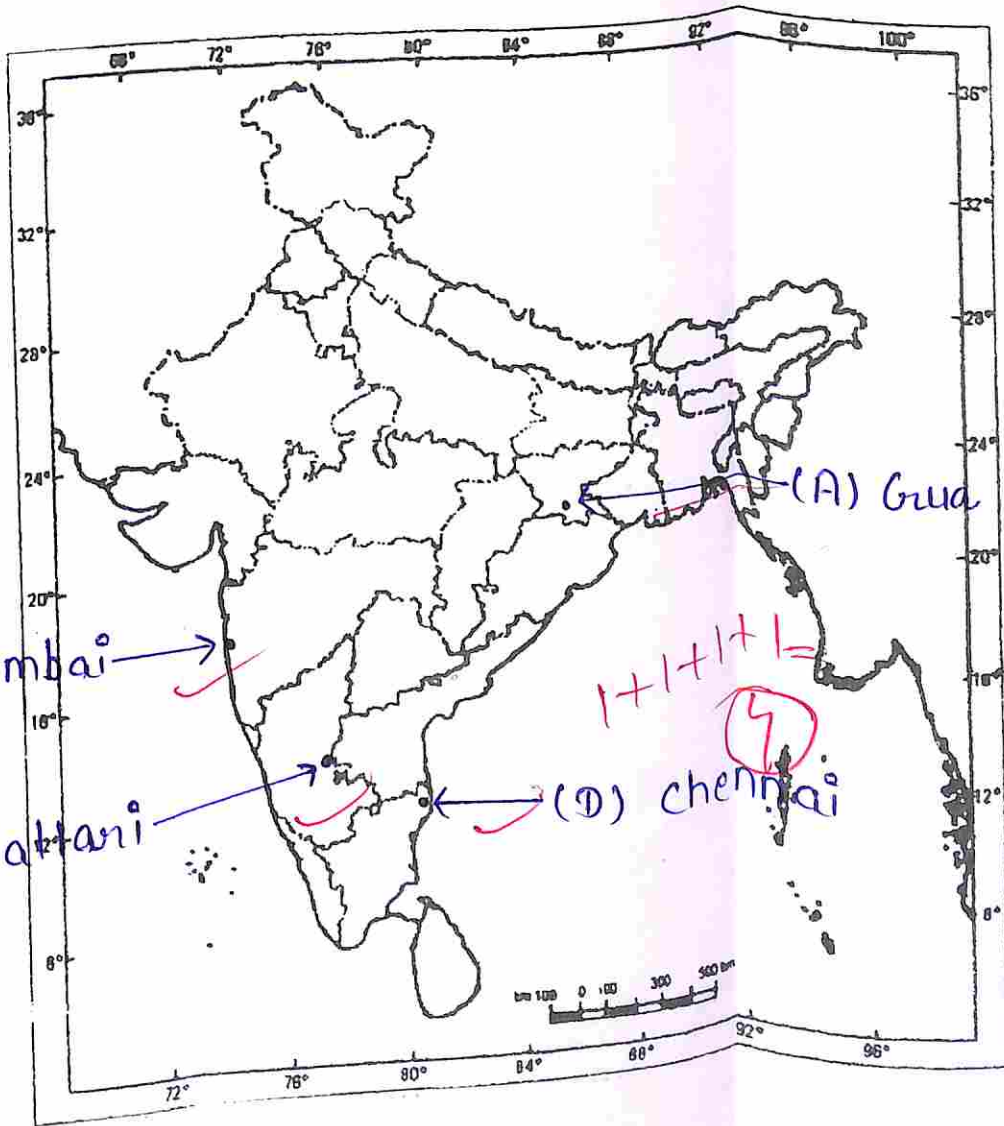
Quit India movement [1942] - Disappoint with British policy, Gandhiji led a nation wide movement for complete withdrawal of Britishers from India.

*On 8 August 1942, Gandhiji called for non-violent movement.

*On that day Gandhiji gave his famous speech 'Do or Die'.

S-08-Social Science

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19 Unitary Govt.

In this form of govt.
the power is
concentrated at
one level of govt.

The provincial govt
is responsible for
their function to the
Central govt.

The Central govt.
give order to
provincial govt.
to do something.

There is only one
level of govt.

Ex - France
Japan

federal govt.

In this form of govt.
power is decentralised
between central and
provincial govt.

Provincial govt. doesn't
responsible to Central govt.
Both level of govt. are
accountable to people at
their own level.

The Central govt. doesn't
give order to
provincial govt to do
something.

There are two or more
levels of govt.

Ex - India
USA

* — END — *



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