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कुल पृष्ठ संख्या-24 (कवर 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	2	22	
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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	3	योग	80
15	3	प्राप्त अंकों का कुल योग (Round off)	
16	3	अंकों में	शब्दों में
17	3	80	अस्सी
18	4		

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 Tuesday

दिनांक 17-02-2026

नोट :- परीक्षार्थी के लिए आवश्यक निर्देश इस पृष्ठ के पिछले भाग पर उल्लेखित हैं। जिन्हें सावधानी पूर्वक पढ़ लें व पालना अवश्य करें।

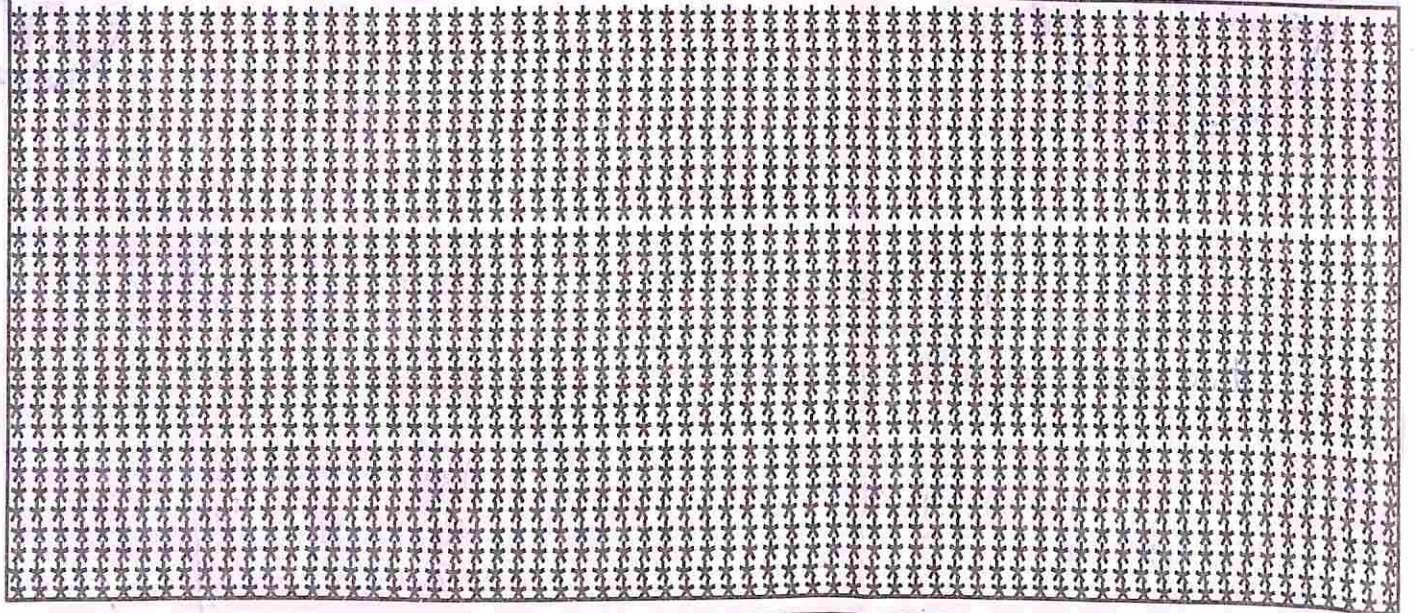
परीक्षक हेतु निर्देश :- (1) परीक्षक को उपरोक्त सारणी अनुसार प्राप्तांक भरना अनिवार्य हैं, अन्यथा नियमानुसार दंडित किया जायेगा।

(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 $\frac{1}{4}$ को 16, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ को 18, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ को 20)

परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर अ.न.प.रा.मी. संकेतांक 56602

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 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 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

Multiple choice Questions :

1.

i)

A- (D) Giuseppe Mazzini

ii)

A- (B) Africa

iii)

A- (D) Increase in production

iv)

A- (A) E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker

v)

A- (B) 1878

vi)

A- (A) Old Alluvial soil

vii)

A- (A) Local rain water harvesting structures
in Rajasthan



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	viii)	
	A-	(A) cement ✓
	ix)	
	A-	(A) National Highways ✓
	x)	
	A-	(D) Community government ✓
	xi)	
	A-	(c) 1948 ✓
USER-180/2025	xii)	
	A-	(B) Feminist ✓
	xiii)	
	A-	(c) Bahujan Samaj Party ✓
	xiv)	
	A-	(B) National Democratic Alliance ✓
	xv)	
	A-	(D) Water ✓
	xvi)	
	A-	(B) government (A) Money lenders ✓



परीक्षक द्वारा प्रदत्त अंक प्रश्न संख्या परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

XVII⁰⁰

A- (B) Tax on imports

XVIII⁰⁰⁰

A- (c) On agricultural products

2. Fill in the Blanks :-

i) Napoleonicii) Blackiii) One-third (33%)iv) Brusselsv) Tertiary (service sector)vi) globalisation

3. Very Short Answer Type Questions :-

i)

A- Veto is an ability of government or power to not to choose any political party in two or more parties in option.



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	ii)	
(1)	A-	<u>Print culture increase the literacy rate among poor. Example- in 17th and 18th century literacy rate increased in Europe.</u>
	iii)	
(1)	A-	i) <u>China</u> and ii) <u>Japan</u> .
	iv)	
(1)	A-	<u>Development without damaging the environment and development in present should not compromise with the needs of future generations is called sustainable development.</u>
	v)	
(1)	A-	<u>Local communities should conserve and manage the natural resources by sustainable development. One of the example of this is Chipko Movement. People in Himalayan region conserve and manage natural resources- forests. They also check deforestation. Joint management which was initially started in Odisha is also an example of this. Bishnoi community also contribute in conserving natural resources.</u>

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vi)

A-

Iron and Steel industry is called a basic industry because it provide its product as raw materials to other manufacturing industries.

vii)

A-

The two ethnic groups were:-

i) Sinhala speakers.

ii) Tamil speakers.

viii)

A-

Communalism occurs when one religion is taken superior to the other one.

→ Worst example of this:

i) when ^{one} religion is taken superior in politics.

ix)

A-

When in multi-party system various parties join hands to win the election and form the government, it is called alliance and front in politics.

x)

A-

battles and grains were used as currency before the introduction of coins.

10

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Section - B

4.

A-

In the nineteenth century, artists depicted countries as if it were a person in order to create a sense of nationalism, these were known as allegories. Such as in order to create a sense of nationalism and motherland as well as fatherland artists of France created an allegory known as Marianne and of Germany is known as Germania. All these gave courage to soldiers, armies as well as people to get their freedom.

X

5.

A-

The Axis power involved in World War II were :-

- i) Germany.
- ii) Italy.
- iii) Japan.

6.

A-

Due to increase in irrigated land area in India following problem



arises :-

- i) land degradation.
- ii) soil erosion
- iii) decrease in soil fertility
- iv) most of the humus and nutrients washed down.
- v) flood like situations
- vi) drinking water shortage.

7.

A- Most of the energy resources such as coal, are non-renewable resources. Means that they do not replenish quickly and take millions of years to get renewed. So they are limited to us. So in order to use these energy resources we have to use it wisely and conserve it for future generations. Sustainable development can help in this. Thus it is true that - "Energy conservation is Energy Production."

8.

A- In my opinion, I support 'caste in politics'. During the election generally political parties observe the caste compos-

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ition in a constituency. They choose the candidate who could win the elections from the support of majority of the ^{same} caste members. They form and take decisions in the favour of the particular majority of caste. The particular caste also influence the policies of the political parties. They also express their views through the candidate won from their support.

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9.

- A- The members (MLA's) who lost the elections form the opposition party. Their role or functions are as follows:-
- i) they criticize the wrong policies and failures of the ruling party.
 - ii) they raise issues and sometime they also protests against some ~~wrong~~ working of the government.
 - iii) Sometimes they influence the decisions of government.
 - iv) they also shape the minds and ~~off~~ opinions of people by doing protest.



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10.

A-

Following are the criterias on which Human Development Report compare the countries :-

- i) Per-capita income
- ii) Literacy rate
- iii) Health status.

11.

A-

Four measures that can create additional employment in agriculture sector are:-
i) infrastructure such as irrigation facility, HV seeds can be used to increase production as well as employment.

ii) loans should be provided at low interest levels to the farmers for agriculture, this also increase agricultural land and employment.

iii) livestocks can be reared such as cow, and bee-keeping which require labours and thus create employment in agricultural sector.

iv) Sufficient trade and travelling facilities should be provided in agriculture sector so that more production



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as well as employment can be created.

12.

A-

The value of intermediate goods not included in the calculation of GDP because as the value of final goods includes the value of the intermediate goods. For example - the value of sugar includes all the value or amount spend in the production of it. Means the cost of sugarcane, cost of transport, etc. are included in it.

13.

A-

Following are the benefits to the local companies :-

- i) latest technology introduced in them.
- ii) provide them money for their production.
- iii) also provide money to buy new machines for faster production.

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Section - ~~A~~ A

xii)

A-

American farmers can sell their farm products at abnormally low prices because the government of America provide maximum support price to the farmers along with subsidy.

xiii)

A-

Two reasons for the emerged of consumer movement in 1960's :-

i) imposing high prices and giving less quality of goods to the consumers.

ii) adulteration of goods.

Section - C

14.

A-

Before the age of machine Indian cotton and silk were exported from India to international market. India's textile was considered one of the best textile in the world. Indian cotton was exported to European countries. It was of very



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3

good quality. Till the seventeenth and eighteenth ~~century~~ century Indian textile was dominant in the world market. Initially, it provide its cotton as raw materials later after stopping export in China it started making clothes. Indian textile was great no one could compete with this.

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15.

A-

Shumming cultivation is harmful to environment because:-

- i) in these practise land left or abandoned by burning the leftover or trees which could cause pollution.
- ii) burning can cause forest fires.
- iii) for some years the land is not capable of growing any crop.
- iv) it can cause or led to defores-
tration as the trees are burnt or cut.
- v) mixing of ashes led to or effect the humas and fertility of soil.

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vi) pollution also causes disease like breathing problems, asthama, etc.

16.

A- • The state of economic growth in democracy:-

In aspect of economic growth, democracy lags behind the non-democratic government. As compared to Dictatorship, democracy has less developed in its economic growth state. According to some reports non-democratic countries have better economic growth.

• The Development state:-

In development aspect, democracy is much better than non-democratic countries.

17.

A- Cheque:- it is a paper instructing the bank to transfer or pay some amount of money to the person account from the person account in whose name the cheque is issued.

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→ Importance of cheque :-

i) It can provide cash-less transaction to people.

ii) Sometimes it works as a guarantee to the borrower.

iii) Large amount of money can be transferred.

(3)

Section - D

18.

A-

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Major movements led by Mahatma Gandhi :-

i) Non-cooperation :-

→ It was started in 1920.

→ At the ~~seem~~ September congress session it was adopted.

→ In this movement, people stop to co-operate with British officials.

→ Honoured titles were given back to the officials.

→ Students and teachers stop going schools.

→ Foreign goods were abolished.

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ii) Civil Disobedience :-

- It was started in 1930.
- In this movement people disobey the rules and regulations of British officials.
- It was not successful as because of limited and violent actions.

iii) Non-cooperation Khilafat Movement :-

- It is proved to be a good movement.
- It establishes unity between Hindu and Muslim community.

iv) Quit India movement :-

- It was started in 1942.
- It was a major movement which led the independence of India.
- In this movement, British understood the power of Indians.

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19.

A-

Federal Govt.

i) Power is divided between the central government and its various constituents.

ii) Each government is independent to each other.

iii) Power is divided equally.

iv) Example -
India, Switzerland, Belgium.

Unitary Govt.

i) Power is not divided or if divided then its constituent units are subordinate to the central govt.

ii) State government is responsible for its activities to central government.

iii) Sometimes power is not given to the state government.

iv) Example -
U.S.A, Australia.

P.T.O.

→



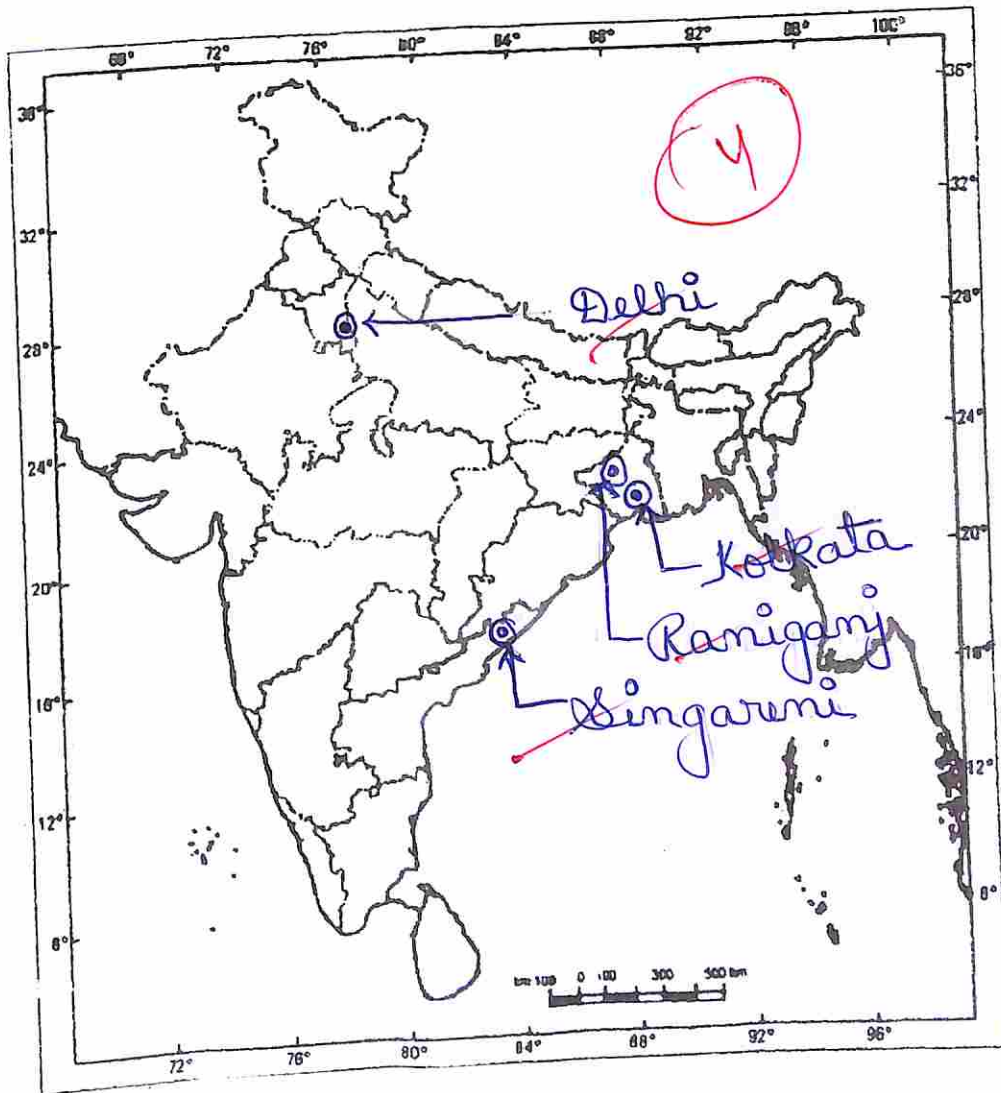
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Q 20)



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“The End”

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