



माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, राजस्थान, अजमेर

माध्यमिक परीक्षा

(परीक्षा केंद्र पर भरा जाना चाहिये)

Candidate's Roll No. In English
(In Figures)

(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 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	
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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 हस्ताक्षरसंकेतांक

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 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, केलक्युलेटर, 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
Q 1		
Ans		Names of two mahajanpadas are <u>"Kasi"</u> and <u>"Matsya"</u>
Q 2		
Ans		Diwan - I - Ariz & Balban established a <u>military system</u> to fought of with mughals.
Q 3		
Ans		Supporters of the pluralist theory of democracy are <u>H. Z. Lasky</u> , <u>Robert Dahl</u> and <u>Robert Presbithes</u> etc.
Q 4		
Ans		States which are partier in Tungbhadra pr multipurpose project are <u>"Karnataka"</u> and <u>"Andhra Pradesh"</u>
Q 5		
Ans		<u>Production</u> :- <u>creation of utility</u> and <u>creation of price increase</u> is called production.
Q 6		
Ans		Activities of Tertiary sector are <u>included Transport</u> , <u>warehousing</u> etc.

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Q7 →

Ans → NITI Aayog forms strategic and longterm policies for the welfare of the country such as Education and healthcare related programmes. It acts as a Think-Tank for government of India.

Q8 →

Ans → Demand related inflation :- when inflation increase by increasing in demand of the product or service is called demand related inflation.

Q9 →

Ans → The vicious cycle of poverty's theory is given by Ragnar Nurkse. In this vicious cycle, person remains poor and do not come out of the cycle of poverty.

Q10 →

Ans → Seasonal unemployment :-

In this type of unemployment, when a season ends, people become unemployed. This type of unemployment is mostly found in agricultural and its allied sector. When season of Rabi, Kharif and Zaid end, unemployment occur.



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Q11

Ans → As a leader of the legislative assembly, the functions which I perform in the state are as follows :-

(i) chiefminister of the state calls for the meeting of the assembly and presides it. He established cooperation with other parties.

(ii) chiefminister takes decision regarding regarding all the important issues of the legislative assembly. He is adorned with dual personality. so he performs many works in the house. He forms public welfare schemes.

Q12

Ans → In the western Rajasthan, we use johad as a water source to meet the requirement of water in summer season after drying up of rainwater we also use Taanka for this.

characteristics of it are :-

(i) Both these source of water provides water for drinking as well as other household purpose. johad is made large part of land and it stores rain water. Taanka also in the agricultural land help in many works.

(ii) Taanka is made of ash coating so. There is no leakage of stored water.

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Q13 →

Ans → Necessary conditions related to temperature and Rainfall for the production of rice are :-

- (i) 19° to 27° centigrade temperature is necessary for rice production
- (ii) 75 to 200 cm Rainfall is required for Rice production.

Q14 →

Ans →

- | (Types of coal) | (quantity of carbon) |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| (a) Bituminous | (i) 35 to 50% |
| (b) lignite | (ii) 15 to 35% |
| (c) Peat | (iii) 80 to 90% |
| (d) Anthracite | (iv) 75 to 80% |

Q15 →

Ans →

measures to save fish in Gomati river near Lucknow are :-

- (i) Due to more water pollution, water animals such fish die due to lack of oxygen. So,



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we have tried our best to less pollution near ~~bad~~ water bodies

(ii) Due to available of less water in water bodies or plants of outside India such as water lily cover water bodies completely due to which they do not survive so, we have to less these unwanted plants and take care of water bodies for their protection

Q16 →

Ans →

Schemes being run to promote girl education in Rajasthan are :-

(i) Girl students are providing laptops in Board classes & for increasing their education

(ii) Girl students are providing bicycle in class 9th for increasing their education

(iii) In the colleges, girl students are providing "santy" under "Devnarayan Santy Vitram Yojana" and also providing scholarship of ₹ 6000 in class 10th

(iv) For girl students of class 4 to 8, ₹ 1200, For 9 to 12 ₹ 2000 is being given by government. Scholarship of ₹ 80,000 is providing as Indira Gandhi award in class XIIth

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Q17 →

Ans → (i) Points to establish of importance of internet are:-
(i) Internet provides the facility of video conferencing from one place to another distant place.

(ii) Through internet, messages can be sent from one person to many other persons.

(iii) Electronic-mail is possible through internet.

(iv) Due to 4G or 3G internet facilities, people do many important works of paper.

Q18 →

Ans → Precautions which should be taken by a driver while driving a vehicle are:-

(i) Speed of the ~~veh~~ vehicle should be maintained and always drive in slow speed.

(ii) Do not use of mobile phone while driving.

(iii) Wear seat belt on car and helmet on two-wheeler vehicles.

(iv) Do not talk with other or hearing songs while



driving and ~~to~~ follow traffic rules .

Q19 →

Ans →

Types of sanitation are :-

(i) Dry Sanitation :-

In this type of sanitation, there is cleanliness of toilets and toilets washing hand is not its objective.

(ii) Environmental Sanitation :-

This types of sanitation refers to control on those environmental factor which spread diseases and make environment unclean. In this, cleanliness of environment is included.

Q20 →

Ans →

Dhammayatra :-

In the Maurya dynasty, Rulers used to travel "vihar yatra" (Forest travel). In this way they used to kill animals for their entertainment. But instead of it, Ashoka started Dhamma yatra means to say religious travel of different pilgrimages. Ashoka traveled pilgrimage in fifth year of his reign. In this age old people of the Region traveled religious places. He also appoint different members

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protection and security -

Dhamma - Mahamatra :-

In the fourteenth year of Ashoka's coronation, he appoints Dhamma-maha-matra. His major responsibility was to take care of Dhamma yatra, to grant pardon to offending person, to less ~~the~~ the punishment of the prisoner. These members of Dhamma-mahamatra takes responsibility of above mentioned things and follow their duties.

Q21 →

Ans →

Steps taken by Akbar for the subordinations of Maharama Pratap are :-

In 1570 CE, in Nagaur court, all the states accept the sovereignty of Akbar but Maharama pratap did not accept it. For this reason, Akbar sent four groups in the court of Maharama-pratap that are :-

(i) Firstly, ~~an~~ Jalal Khan went in ~~Akbar's~~ Pratap's court in an October 1572 C.E.

(ii) Secondly, Mansingh the ruler of Amer went in Pratap's court in June 1573 CE.

(iii) Thirdly, Bhagwandas went to Pratap's court

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in November 1573 C.E.

(iv) Fourth, Tadarimal went in Rratak's court in December 1573 C.E.

All of these four groups remained unsuccessful in their objectives.

Q22 →

Ans →

Reasons for Nationalism in Europe are :-

(i) Emergence of middle class :-

Middle class constitute of people who were industrialistic, businessman and people from service sector. After the end of sole rights of Aristocrats, these nationalistic feelings of middle class arose.

(ii) Liberal Nationalism :-

Liberalism refers to freeing from atrocities and freedom of speeches, writing, and assembly. Due to liberalism, nationalistic feelings of European arose.

(iii) Revolutionaries :-

After 1815 C.E., all the liberalist and Nationalist become underground due to terror.



and due to exploitation many small states provides training to revolutionaries and to propagate the thoughts of Nationalism in Europe.

(iv) contribution of language :-

For the feeling of Nationalism, wars and regional expenses are not important but along with this, there is contribution of language, folk tales and inspirational speeches in arousing the feeling of Nationalism.

Q23 →

Ans →

conditions which are essential for the democracy are :-

(i) Peace and system :-

For the success of democracy, it is important to have the peace and system in the country. It is important that country remains free from any internal war or any external war and there is a good system for democracy in the country.

(ii) Economic stability :-

For the success of democracy, it is important that along with economic strong there is economic stability because without stability there is no economic development of the



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country takes place. So it is important that economy of the country is stable enough to hold any situation of crisis.

Q. 24 →

Ans → Advantages by adopting swadeshi goods are:-

(i) Due to increase in swadeshi goods, there is increase in the opportunity of ~~the~~ employment. And there is increase in industries for the products of swadeshi.

(ii) Due to increase in swadeshi goods, there is increase in employment because Indian companies are more labourious as compared to foreign industries. And due to this, there is getting ~~in~~ employment to labourer.

(iii) Foreign companies takes a large part of wealth from Indian companies. So, if swadeshi is increased then this outflow of capital is also declined.

(iv) Some countries takes a large part of profit from India and even after this condition, they create problem for India on international platforms.

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Q-25

Ans →

3

(i) Registration

Institutional
Institutional sources of credit are registered with reserve bank and government of India.

Non-institutional
Non-institutional source of credit do not registered with any government department.

(ii) condition of rule

These types of institution work according to reserve bank of India.

These types of institution work as per their own wish.

(iii) Rate of interest

These charged a very low rate of interest.

These institutions charged a very high rate of interest from debtor.

(iv) objective

Their objective is of social obligations.

Their objective is to earn more and more profit from debtor.

②
Examples :-

Banks,
commercial banks

Moneylender, local Banker etc.

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Q 26 →

Ans → Duties of consumer are :-

(i) To pay attention on the symbols of the classification and quality of the production such as IST/AG/ISO FPO/ECO etc.

(ii) Taking complete information of the product in written or ~~unwritten~~ form.

(iii) If there is any defect in the product then immediately inform ~~on~~ producer.

(iv) If the producer does not pay attention on consumer then inform in legal awareness court of state government or center government.

Q 27 →

Ans → causes of peasant movements in Rajasthan are :-

(i) Due to influence of Britishers, Ruler paid less attention on the farmers.

(ii) Due to increase in agricultural labourers, behaviour of jagirdars become more arrogant.



(iii) Along with ~~the~~ revenue, Begar and Jagam also collected from farmers

(iv) ~~the~~ Increase and decline in value of things, both are not suitable for farmers.

Peasant movements of Rajasthan are :-

(i) Bijolia peasant movement :-

This movement was the leader of other peasant movements of Rajasthan. In 1894, Raja Rao Krishna Singh imposed several tax on the farmers and there were 84 types of taxes.

On 1897, the movement started by the farmer by making discussion on the matter on the occasion of Ganganam Phakar's father death.

The condition of farmers were miserable but Rao imposed a new tax named "Chamulari Tax" in 1903 and Talwar Bhandkai in 1906.

Inspired by Sadhu, Sitaram das, Brahmdukt farmers refused to work in jagir land.

This movement was led by Vijay Singh Pathik in 1917.

In 1919, a committee was formed under the chairmanship of Mandalgarh hakim Bindulal Bhattacharya. Robert Holland waived 35 taxes off. This movement continuous for 44 years till 1941.



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(ii) Neemuchama Peasant movement :-

This peasant movement was started in 1921 C.E. Killing of pigs ~~was~~ was banned in Alwar while these pigs destroyed the farm land. Vexed by nuisance of these pigs, farmers started a movement in 1921 C.E. on 14th May 1925, all the villagers held a meeting in the Neemuchama village Bansur tehsil of Alwar. Along with these, army commandar Chaghi Singh ordered soldiers to open fire on the masses. In this 165 people killed and approx. 800 people injured. A newspaper "Riyaset" compared it with Jallianwala Bagh massacre. Gandhiji call it as Dohari Jayarshahi in young India.

Q28.

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

(i) Formation of cabinet (Council of Ministers) :-

President appoints prime minister and he appoints council of ministers on the advice ^{given by} of prime minister. Actually prime minister holds all the works in the centre.

(ii) Functioning of cabinet :-

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Prime minister is the leader of majority party so, he calls the meeting of the council of ministers and presides it.

(iii) Distributing portfolios to the council of ministers :-

After the formation of a centre council of ministers, most tedious task is to distribute portfolios. Prime minister provides list to the ministers and president announces these names.

(iv) Establishing interrelationship between various departments of government :-

Prime minister performs the work of establishing interrelationship between various government. He performs all works in the centre.

(v) Head & leader of Lok Sabha :-

Prime minister is appointed from the majority of the members of the Lok Sabha. He is also the head of government department so he is adorned with dual responsibility.



(vi) Establishing coordination between president and council of ministers :-

Prime minister performs the work of establishing coordination between president and his council of minister. He performs the work of mediator between them.

(vii) Power of appointment :-

In theoretical form, all the appointment in centre is done by president but ~~of~~ in actual ~~form~~ work is done by prime minister related with appointment.

Q29 →

Ans →

Powers of Governors are :-

(i) Executive powers :-

As a governor is the constitutional head of the state. All the executive powers of the state vests in the hand of governor. He ~~of~~
(a) He appoints chief minister of the state as per the majority of members.

(b) He also appoints various members of council of minister as per the advice given by the chief minister.

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(c) He provides oath to the ~~members~~ judges of high court according to section (219).

(ii) Legislative powers :-

Governor has several legislative powers. Along with executive, he also takes important place in legislation.

(a) He calls the meeting of the council of minister (State)

(b) He ~~dis~~ also dissolves the ~~council of minister~~ legislative assembly

(c) He makes appointment or nomination of $\frac{1}{6}^{\text{th}}$ members of the legislative council.

END (समाप्त)

Q. 30

Sl.No. : 0347588

नामांक

Roll No.

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S-08-Social Science

माध्यमिक परीक्षा, 2019

SECONDARY EXAMINATION, 2019

सामाजिक विज्ञान

SOCIAL SCIENCE

