



कुल पृष्ठ संख्या - 32 (कवर पेज सहित)

क्रम संख्या.....

माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, राजस्थान, अजमेर

उच्च माध्यमिक परीक्षा



(परीक्षार्थी द्वारा स्वयं 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 - Political Science

परीक्षा का दिनांक

दिनांक

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

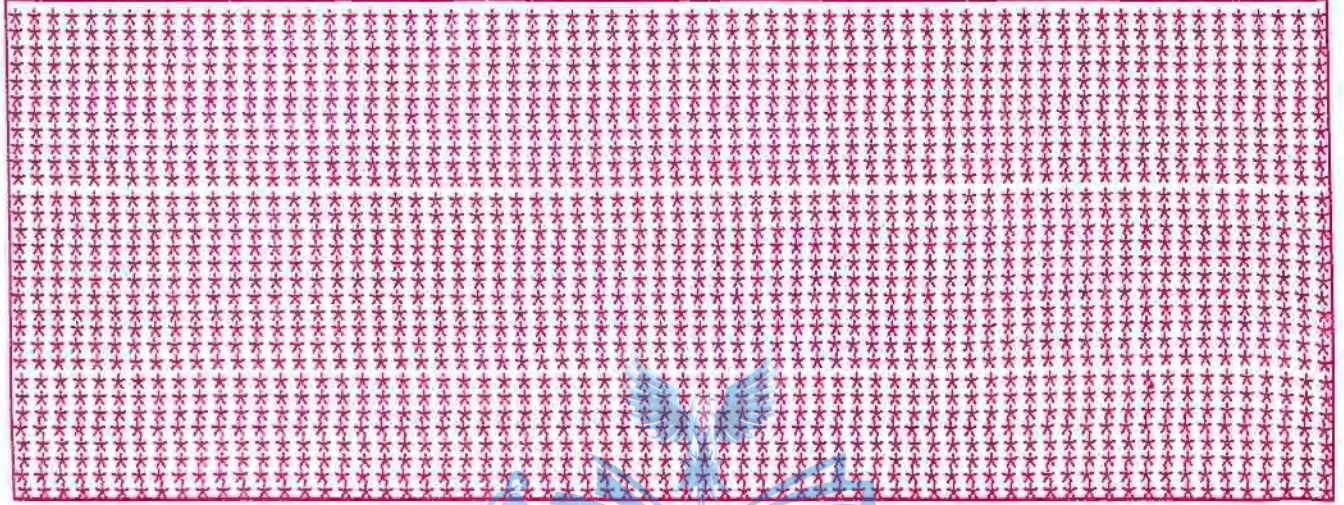
- परीक्षक हेतु निर्देश :- (1) परीक्षक को उपरोक्त सारणी अनुसार प्राप्तांक भरना अनिवार्य है, अन्यथा नियमानुसार दंडित किया जायेगा।
(2) परीक्षक उत्तर पुस्तिका के अन्दर के पृष्ठों के बायीं ओर निर्धारित कॉलम में लाल इंक से अंक प्रदत्त करें।
(3) कुल योग भिन्न में प्राप्त होने पर उसे पूर्णांक में ही परिवर्तित कर अंकित करें (उदाहरणार्थ : 15 ¼ को 16, 17 ½ को 18, 19 ¾ को 20)

प्रश्नवार प्राप्तांको 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 अंको का कुल योग (Round off)	
16		अंकों में	शब्दों में
17			
18			

परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर.....

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि इस उत्तर पुस्तक के निर्माण में 58 जी.एस.एम. कीमचोव कागज ही उपयोग में लिया गया है। 163 / 2018



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 लाइन 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, कैलक्यूलेटर, मोबाइल, पेजर आदि किसी भी प्रकार का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरण तथा किसी भी प्रकार का हथियार आदि ले जाना निषेध है।
 - (iv) वस्त्र, स्कैल, ज्यामेट्री बॉक्स पर कुछ भी 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। वीच 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।

प्रश्न
अंक

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

प्रश्न
संख्याSection - A

Ans

- ①. Distributive justice according to Aristotle -
"The distribution of wealth and power must be done on the basis of ability".
He favours mathematical ratio instead of arithmetic proportion.

Ans

- ②. According to Henry Fayol - "Authority is the right to give orders and exact obedience".

Ans

- ③. Traditional liberalism - It believe state with less power and state should not interfere in individuals matter but in Modern liberalism it works on state with welfare theory.

Ans

- ④. Marxism - It favours of labourers and is against capitalist but Socialism favours the capitalist for development and ignores labours.

परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

Ans

⑤. 44th Constitutional Amendment, 1979 removes the right to property (Article - 31) from Fundamental rights.

Ans

⑥. "Article - 17" prohibits untouchability in Indian constitution.

Ans

⑦. 84 seats for SC and 47 seats for ST are reserved in Lok Sabha at present.

Ans

⑧. The judges of supreme court can be removed through "Process of Impeachment" or he / she gives resigns or through if any death of judges is there.

Ans

⑨. Founder of Non-Alignment Movement -
i) Jawahar Lal Nehru (India).
ii) Tito (Yugoslavia).
iii) Nasir (Egypt).

क द्वारा
त अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

Ans

(10) Headquarters of International court is in "The Hague (Netherland)".

Section - B

Ans

(11) Legal Justice - It is a type of justice in which legal form of attempts are there. In this government (Judiciary) can done free and fair decision of the law. This can be in only democratic rule. Two things are there in this -

- Government should behave equal with all.
- Punishment can be given if someone violates the rule.

Ans

(12)

Power

- Power can be undemocratic.
- It can be done by using force

Influence

- Influence is always democratic.
- It can't be done by using force instead it is free by nature.

P.T.O. ⇒



परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंक

प्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

परीक्षक
प्रदत्त

example of power -

Police can use power on criminal.

example of influence -

People obey Gandhi due to his influence.

Ans

(13)

"Socialism believes in democratic system -"

This state is correct as we can see that socialism always favours democratic rule and force to established the democratic centralisation of power and do the welfare of people in only existence of state.

example - In India socialism adopt in 1929 by congress favours democratic system.

Ans

(14)

Impacts of 'surplus Value' on society are -

i) Awareness and show pity condition of labour class in society.

ii) It shows the profitable state of capitalist.

⇒ It will give a way to labour class.
"Karl Marx" give surplus value theory by inspire of "Ricardo (England)".

क द्वारा
त अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

Ans

- (15) Two importance of Directive principles of state -
- Welfare of people - In this directive principles the state done welfare of the backward classes of society.
 - Increase in social, economic security and condition of people - Through this the life style of people increase in the society.

Ans

- (16) Two argument in favour of "Constitutional remedies (Article - 32)" are -

i) Protect the rights of citizens - This article right ensures and protects the rights of citizens

ii) Provide writs to citizens - This article provides writs to citizens so that they can go to court for civil protects. writs are -

Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari, Quo-Warranto.



परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंक

प्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

Ans

(17)

Two repercussions of communalism are -

- i) Breaks the unity of people -
through communalism the unity of people in society breaks and it gives destruction.
- ii) Violence on large scale - This problem sometimes stands for violence and then it results in violence with varied the death of many.

10318-16-82018

Ans

(18)

Objectives of Demonetisation (8 November 2016) are -

- i) To abolish black money - It aims to abolish black money in society.
- ii) To end corruption - It also aims to end corruption society.
- iii) To give end to fake money used for terrorism - It works to end the path to help the terrorist by indian currency.

क द्वारा
त अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

Section - C

Ans

(19)

Equality means the word "equal" - which refers all are equal in society.

Liberty is a latin word "liber" which means - "lack of bondage".

Relationship between liberty and equality -
There are two views regarding this. first is -

• Both are against of them -

Some thinkers believes that both liberty and equality are the concept of against each other. According to thinker "LORD ACTON" - "The passion of equality has spoil the way of liberty". So, this reference stands that both are not equal in terms of mean.

• Both are complementary to each other -

The old thinkers and Behaviourists believe that both the equality and liberty are complementary and same to each other. The thinkers give comments like - "ROUSSEA" - "without liberty, equality can't live".

"POLLARD" - "the only solution of

परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

equality is in liberty."

So, by above reference we can say that the mutual relationship of the both is like the head and tail of coin.

Ans

(20)

Political Socialisation
This concept was firstly highlighted by thinker "HERBERT SIMON" in the book "POLITICAL SOCALISATION".

Tools of Political Socialisation -

a). Political Parties

Political Parties played a very vital and important role in the concept of Political socialization. The political parties provide a way of political world and through political activities like donation of parties, holding of elections, they determine and changing behaviour of people; This all activities awares a man towards the political system and develops the style of attitudes of

क द्वारा
अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

political behaviour.

b). Means of Communication.

In this era of Modernisation the political system is also not untouched through the mass media. This tool in present reference plays a very important role in political participation and socilisation. as for the example we can see that all the elections are fought in the form of mass media world.

Sources of Means of Communication -

- Internet (Facebook, Whatsup).
- Television
- Radio
- Newspaper.

So, we can say that both plays a very important role in the process of political socilisation.

परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

परीक्षक
प्रदत्त अंक

Ans

Gandhism

(21)

According to "P. SITARAMAYA" - "Gandhism is not a store of beliefs, thoughts but a way to live life".

Points to oppose governmental policies -

i) Government favours capitalist - In this era of development the govt. is favouring capitalist and ignoring labour so, I will oppose government on this issue.

ii) Government is against of policy of Swadeshi - Present government is doing production from help of foreign goods in country. This system is against the Swadeshi policy of Gandhi.

iii) Government policies are not working of "Trusteeship theory" - Gandhiji gave a theory of trusteeship to abolish the poverty and alleviate social economic pitty conditions but government is not working properly in this.



प्रश्न संख्या

प्रश्न संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

iv) Government is favouring Industrialisation and machines - Gandhiji was against the world of machines as this took the employment from the labours. Gandhiji favours labour class.

v) Others - i) not working on the concept of "Khadi".
ii) government is not working well on the purity of "Pure (Sadya) and Ends (Saadan)".

Ans

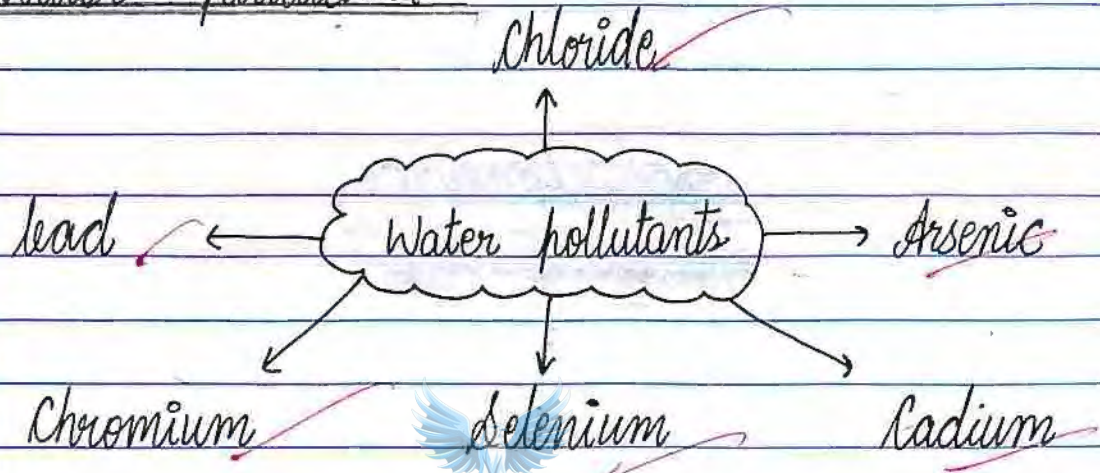
(22). Water Pollution - This pollution refers to the pollution by adding harmful and toxic elements in water sources like rivers, canals, ponds and degrades the purity of water.

Reasons for water pollution -

- i) The Toxic elements through houses thrown in rivers.
- ii) Waste and chemicals thrown in rivers through the factories.
- iii) Due to influence of acid rain through smokes.



Water pollutants



Water pollutants

- | | Bad effects |
|---------------|--|
| i) CADMIUM | high blood pressure, nausea, heart diseases, milting. |
| ii) LEAD | Cancer, blood cells decay, heart related problems. |
| iii) SELENIUM | It gives problems of hair fall, its impacts on skin diseases, nausea also. |
| iv) ARSENIC | high blood pressure, high rate of heart, internal decay to organs of body. |

द्वारा
अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

Ans

(23)

Indian Constitution

Indian constitutions contains -

Articles → 395

Schedules → 12

Parts → 22

Appendix → 5

Amendments → 101 (GST, Sept. 2016).

⇒ Indian constitution is remarkable fusion of unitary and federal elements;

Yes, this is true as the constitution has both the unitary and federal features in it.

I can illustrate this statement by both features description -

Unitary features :-

i) One Constitution - Indian has only one constitution for state and centre but in other country of federal there are both different from each other.

ii) Single Citizenship - Indian constitution provides single citizenship to the Indian citizens but country of federal like America and Switzerland have both different citizenship for state and centre.

परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

परीक्षक
प्रदत्त

iii) Single Administrative members - In India the members of All India services (Article - 312) are elected for both the state and centre.

iv) Single Judicial system - In India single judicial system is adopted for Constitution.

Some Federal features are -

i) Clear divisions of power (Article - 248) → Indian has clear division of power in Centre list (subject - 97) state list (66 subject), Concurrent list (47 subjects).

ii) Unfavourable Judicial independent system → India has independent Judicial system.

iii) Position of Governor → The position of governor shows federal system as central agent.

iv) Supremacy of Constitution → There is supremacy given to the Constitution in India.

So, After analysing this facts we can say that Indian constitution is mixture of federal and unitary.

द्वारा
अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

Ans

(24) Indian Parliament (Article → 79-122)

This is the legislative body of our country India.

Parliament control methods on Executive -
Half hour discussion

Stop work
motion

Executive
Control

Confidence or
non-confidence
method motion

Adjournment motion

i) Confidence or non-confidence motion → This is most powerful motion to control executive. If this motion passed then cabinet has to resign. The prime minister to provide full majority to pass this motion.

ii) Adjournment period motion → This shows a full control on the sessions of the executive. The parliament does adjournment by the members of the executive body if found guilty can adjourn the session.

परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

परीक्षक
प्रदत्त

iii) Stop work motion - This motion passed if the work of executive is not find satisfied in the terms of others members of parliament. and finally has to stop the work.

iv) Discussion period / half-hour discussion
→ This elaborates the members to provide the work towards in front of Parliament. This is a way to check the power of executive.

SINCE 1981

द्वारा
अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

Ans

(25)

73rd Constitution Amendment

Passed in $\Rightarrow$ 1992

launched $\Rightarrow$ 24 April, 1993

Article $\Rightarrow$ 243

Part $\Rightarrow$ 9

Structure :-

Level	Institute	head.
• Village	$\rightarrow$ Gram panchayat	$\rightarrow$ Sarpanch
• Block	$\rightarrow$ Panchayat Samiti	$\rightarrow$ Pradhani
• district	$\rightarrow$ Zila Parishad	$\rightarrow$ Pramuk.

• Features which make it effective -

i) Increase women participation $\rightarrow$
This amendment increase the participation of women as it provides 33% reservation to them.

ii) Strengthens the local government $\rightarrow$ This act strengthens the local government as it provide more transparency to the political system.

iii) Awareness in rural people $\rightarrow$ This has increase the rural people awareness in the political field.



परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंक

प्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

iv) Provide more transparency to political system → This act has enhances more transparency to the political system of ground level.

v) Developed the rural areas → Through this act the rural areas has developed because it has 18 subjects (11th schedule) for welfare like - farming, agriculture etc.

USER 1632018

Ans

(26).

ROLE OF CASTE IN POLITICS

According to -

→ "JAY PRASH NARAYAN" - "caste is an important group in India"

→ "MORIS JONES" - "the role of caste in politics has increased"

प्रश्न
अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

“The role of caste in Indian politics is visible in various forms” they are-

i) Caste in decision making → The role has increased as such that the decisions in political fields are taken after keeps in mind about the caste of region.

ii) Caste in election behaviour → If the particular place has more people of one caste then the people will give vote to the same caste candidate.

iii) Caste in Administration (for reservation demand) → The caste has entered in such a way that the administration has to face the problem as they demand reservation for their own caste.
example - dyujar caste demanded for the reservation in Rajasthan.

iv) Elected of members in party on the basis of caste - If a area has “x” caste dominated then the party will stand a member

परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

परीक्षक
प्रदत्त

of same caste for the votes
in election.

So, caste plays a very important
role in politics.

Ans

(27)

ASEAN

established

8 August, 1967

members

10 members

objective

to provide help
to members.

headquarters

Jakarta (Indonesia)

1st meeting

1976 (Bali)
Indonesia

ASEAN is useful for India because-

- i) It provides a market to
trade for India → ASEAN
provides a great to India
to sell and purchase the
goods to country and boost
the economy of nation.

प्रश्न
अंक

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

प्रश्न
संख्या

ii) It provides coal and petroleum to India → ASEAN provides coal from (Indonesia) and petroleum from Vietnam. So, it is very useful for India.

iii) It can development in social, economical field → ASEAN Association can give development to India in social, economical values in the field of development of our nation.

iv) Strengths the "Make in India" project → As ASEAN has great economy so it provides a great way to Investment for the project like "Make in India" (25 Sept. 2015).

Others → i) Provides a platform for the voice against human rights and terrorism.

ii) Strengths the policies of India and suppress the influence of China.

P.T.O.
⇒

परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

परीक्ष
प्रदSection - D

Ans

(28).

Political Culture

Meaning :- "Political culture refers to the culture of style of beliefs, faiths of political members towards the political system."

According to -

"AMOND & PAWOLL" - It is a style of attitude of members of political system towards pol. system.

"SYDNEY BERMA" - It is the style of faiths of political members and their behaviour with give the relation with system.

"LUSIAN PIE" - It is a culture which provides extensiveness and the meaningfulness to political system.



क द्वारा
त अंक

प्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

Characteristics of Political Culture -

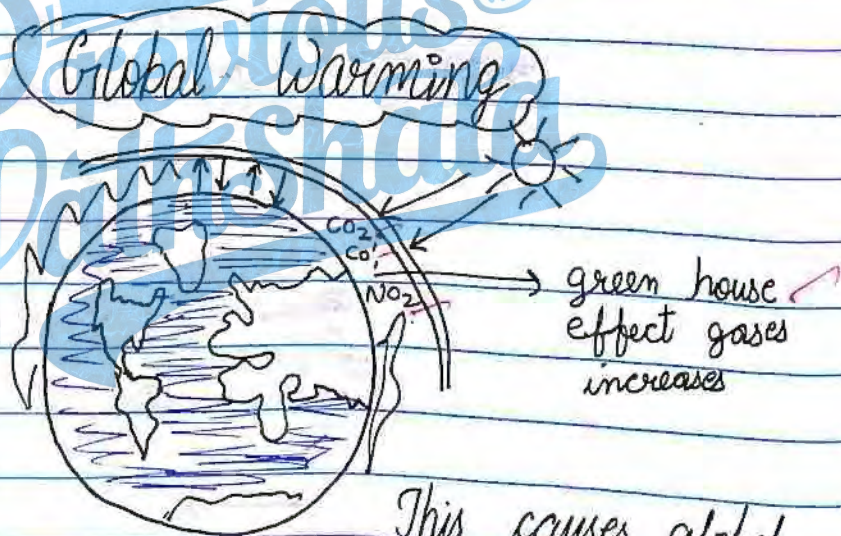
- i) Coordinating form ➤ This is a system of coordination between the old and new traditional views and the influence of old political behaviour.
- ii) Abstract form ➤ This political culture has abstract form in reference to the behaviour of political system and members of political system.
- iii) Dynamism ➤ This system has a dynamic form of nature as we can't say that the people mind behaviour when there is a need to violence. It changes the form in time period.
- iv) Dedicated to moral values ➤ This system of attitude of political members is dedicated to the moral values of the society to the free flow political system.
- v) Changeable nature ➤ This system has the changeable nature according to the time period, this system



has to change its nature to work properly.

So, we can say that Political culture is a very important concept of political science.

Ans
(29)



Global Warming :- It is a process in which some green house gases increases on earth on some more amount and can't go again out of the atmosphere and as a result the temperature increases and

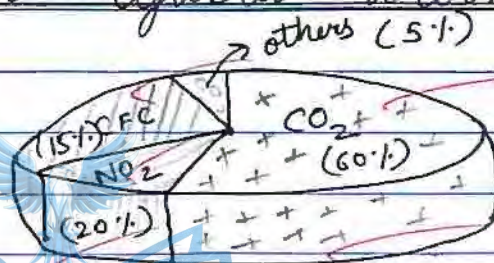
प्रश्न
अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

it causes a high threat to heat, this process is called 'dylobal Warming'.

gases responsible for dylobal warming -

- i) CO_2 (60%)
- ii) NO_2 (20%)
- iii) CFC (15%)
- iv) others (5%)



Causes of dylobal warming :-

i) Increases in green house gases → when in atmosphere the green house gases increase a lot and can't reflect again to the earth this causes global warming.

ii) Imitigating burning of fossil fuels → The burning of fossil fuels in a large and without planned causes CO_2 in more value and thus temperature increases and causes the global warming.

iii) Thermal explosion from Industries → The exciting of CO_2 from the

परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

परीक्षक
प्रदत्त

Industries create a blanket of gases and causes global warming.

iv) Existing smoke from the vehicles → Due to the over smoke from the vehicles the gases increases and causes global warming.

v) Over exist of CFC gas → Due to over exist of CFC in atmosphere the global warming has increased in atmosphere.

ii) Due to more thermal activities - more increase in thermal activities causes global warming in nature.

● Result of Global Warming -

- i) Melting of glaciers.
- ii) Increase of sea level.
- iii) Increase in global average temperature.
- iv) Increase in the underwater land of world of coastal regions.

क द्वारा
अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

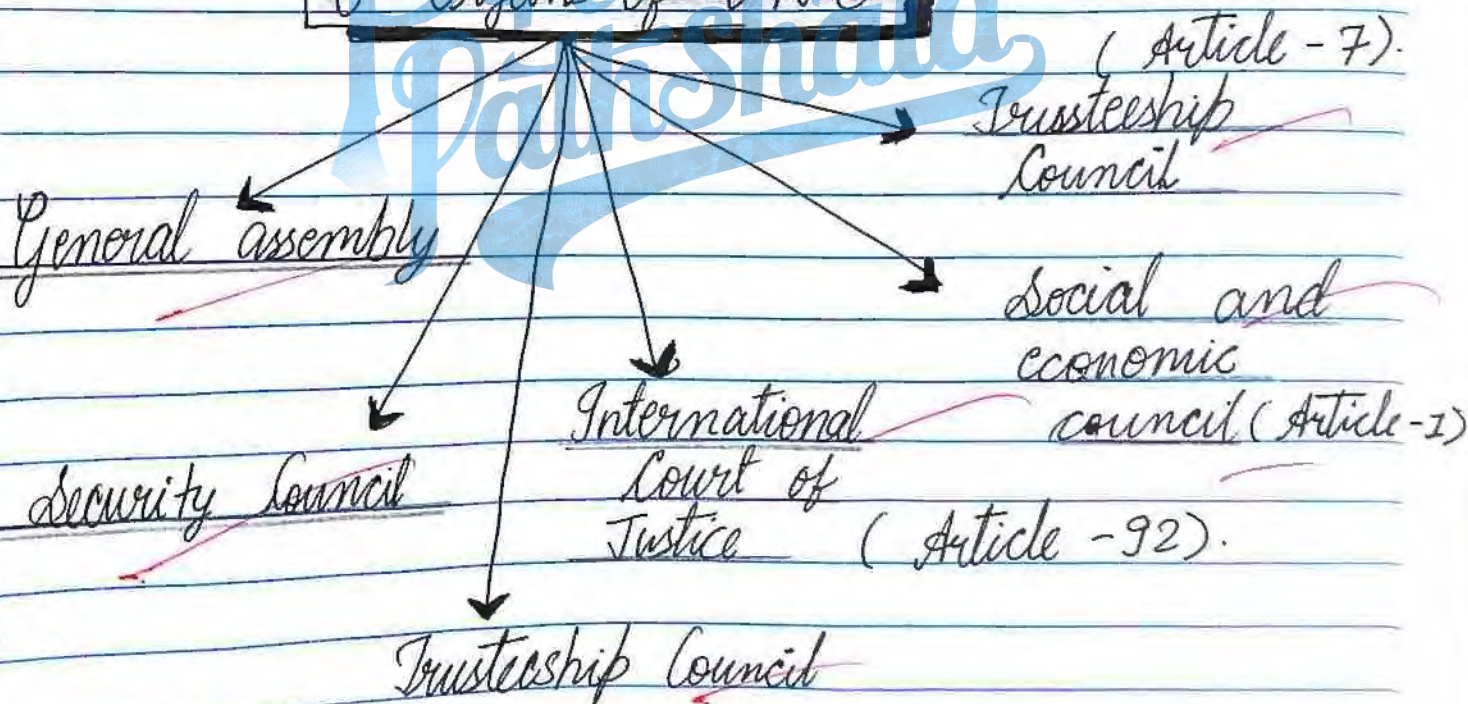
परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

Ans

(30) (U.N.O) United Nations Organisation

established $\Rightarrow$ 24 October, 1945members $\Rightarrow$ America, Britain, Russia, China, France.organs $\Rightarrow$ 6 organstotal members $\Rightarrow$ 193 (last in 2006 = South Sudan)1st meeting $\Rightarrow$ 10 June, 1946 (London).present secretary $\Rightarrow$ Antonio Guterres
(Portugal).

6 Organs of U.N.O



Security Council is very important organ of U.N.O.



परीक्षक द्वारा
प्रदत्त अंक

प्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

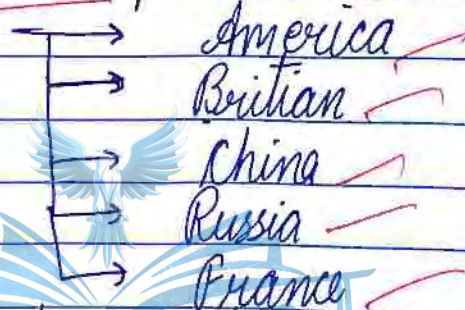
परीक्षक
प्रदत्त

Security Council :-

It is the main executive body of U.N.O.

Formation of Security Council :-

i) It has 5 permanent members in this



ii) ⁶⁶ 10 "non-permanent members" who are elected for 2 years.

$5 + 10 = 15$ total members are there for smooth work of U.N.O.

It chooses the members Chief-De Cabinet for 2 years.

Functions of Security Council ->

i) Maintain peace and security :- This is main function of it in which it maintains peace and security in the whole world.

ii) Power to non-armed implementation - It has power to non-armed implementation of rules

प्रश्न
अंकप्रश्न
संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

established by General Assembly.

iii) Do election of members of new nations
→ This organ work to do election in the new members for the International court, General assembly.

iv) Has power to cancel the membership →
This organ has the power to cancel the membership of any nation if doesn't follow the charter of U.N.O.

v) Prevent world from battlefield of war →
It prevents the whole world from the battlefield of war, by solving dispute peacefully.

vi) Solves the disputes peacefully. → Security council solves the disputes peacefully by dialogue system without any armed implementation.

vii) Handles executive system. → It is the organ which handle executive system as main executive body.