कुल पृष्ठ संख्या–24 (कवर पेज सहित)

क्रम संख्या....

माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, राजस्थान, अजमेर

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 Social Science

परीक्षा का दिन Monday

दिनांक 29/6/20

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।

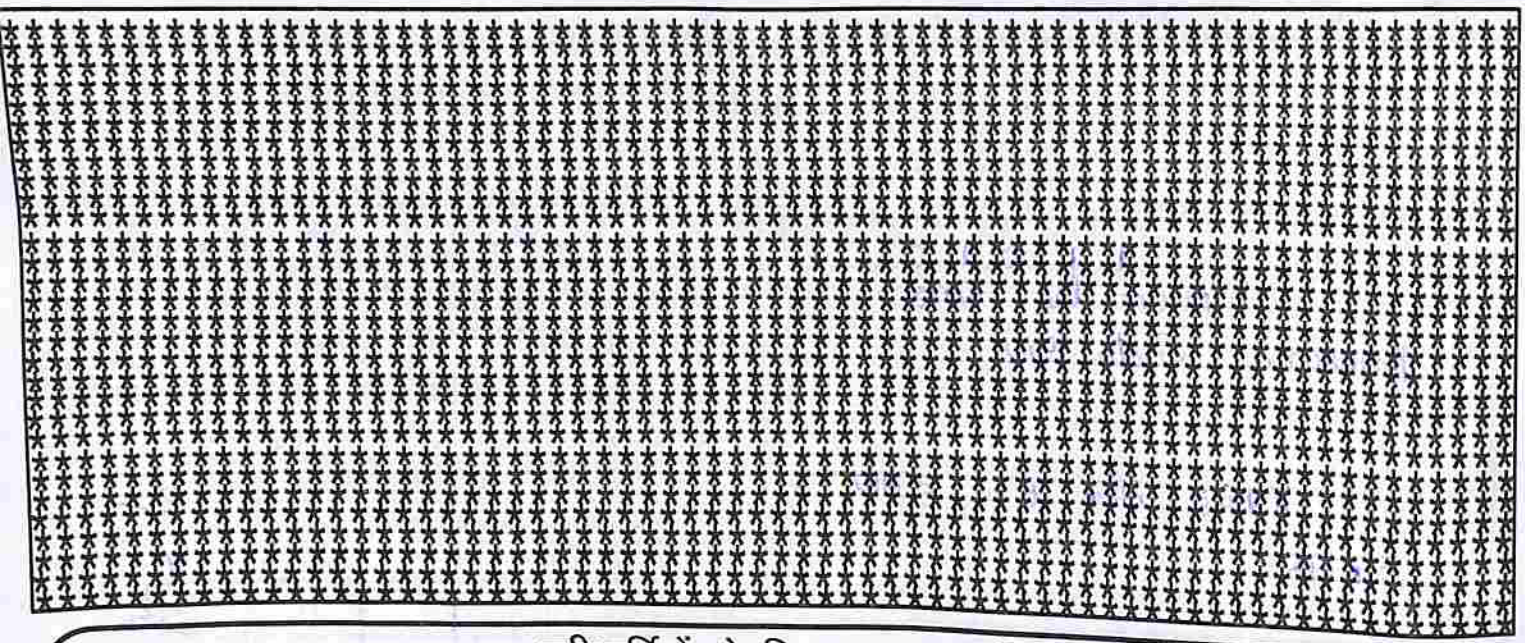
(3) कुल योग भिन्न में प्राप्त होने पर उसे पूर्णांक में ही परिवर्तित कर अंकित करें (उदारणार्थ : 15 ¼ को 16, 17 ½ को 18, 19 ¾ को 20)

प्रश्नवार प्राप्तांकों की सारणी (परीक्षक के उपयोग हेतु)

प्रश्नों की क्रम संख्या	प्राप्तांक	प्रश्नों की क्रम संख्या	प्राप्तांक
1		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 अंकों का कुल योग (Round off)	
16		अंकों में	शब्दों में
17			
18			

परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर ..... संकेतांक

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 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।

परीक्षक द्वारा प्रदत्त अंक	प्रश्न संख्या	परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

1. Chandragupta Maurya was the founder of Maurya Dynasty.

2. Akbar established Ibadat Khana for worshiping God.

3. At present, Direct democracy is found in 5 cantons of Switzerland.

4. According to 2011 census, Uttar Pradesh is the most populated state in India.

5. Dada Bhai Naraoji was the first estimator of National Income of India.

6. 1st April to 31st March is the time period of a financial year in India.

7. Planning means is a concept refers to doing a work or using a resource in that way in which the resource can be kept safe for future generation and our work is also done.

8. One monetary measure to control Inflation is to control (or to stop) the circulation of currency for sometime by RBI.

परीक्षक द्वारा प्रदत्त अंक	प्रश्न संख्या	परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

~~9. Unemployment or Backwardness~~

9. ~~Using the~~ Unemployment is an economic factor of poverty in India.

or

10. In agriculture, the field number of people do the employment. But the lesser number of people can do the same with same productivity. So, Hidden Unemployment refers to the large number of people doing the same work with the same productivity of lesser people and the productivity becomes zero.

11. The qualifications needed are -
*. Age of 25 or more.
*. Should not be a bankrupt.
*. Should not be mentally insane.
*. Should not hold any office of profit
*. Should be a citizen of India.

12. Four water projects run by central government are -
*. Bhakra Nangal project
*. Damodar Valley project
*. Hirakund Project
*. Indira Gandhi Canal.

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13. The crops which are sown by the farmer with the objective of profit or the farmer sell the produce in the market to earn profit. Those crops are called commercial crop.

⇒ Two commercial crops of India are -

*. Sugarcane
*. Jute

14.) Metallic minerals are those minerals which show metallic property as well as non-metallic property.

⇒ Examples of ferrous metal minerals -

*. Iron Ore *. Copper.
*. Bituminious

15.) "Cotton textile industry in India is in Trouble" because

*. The cotton is the raw material and the condition required for cotton production is unfavroable. So the production of cotton is less.

*. Due to unavailability of capital and use of backward technology, the production is less.

परीक्षक द्वारा प्रदत्त अंक	प्रश्न संख्या	परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

16. ~~Under~~ National Population Policy of year 2000, is started to control the population because due to excesive population some problems are been generated like resources are unevenly distributed, Unemployment, poverty etc. Under this, some provisions are been made :-

*. Children below 14 years should be given free education.
*. Managible age for womens.
*. Told the couples to keep their size of family small.
*. Decrease death rate etc.

17. Golden Quadrilateral Super Highway is a highway which joins 4 big cities of India i.e., Delhi to Mumbai, Mumbai to Chennai, Chennai to Kolkata and Kolkata to Delhi. It is constructed by NHAI i.e., National Highway Authority of India.

18. Four suggestions to prevent road Accidents are -
*. Follow Rules and regulations.
*. Do not drink and drive.
*. Do not use mobile phone during driving.
*. The speed of the vechile should be less or under control.

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19. "Swachh Bharat Mission is improving the condition of rural areas."

*. Under this program, the government is proving ruppes to make toilets in rural areas. So the people may use that instead of going outside. So, cleanliness is maintained.

*. Under this program, the government is putting dustbins of red, green and blue colour at many places. So that, the people can throw the litter in it and surroundings can be kept clean.

Therefore we can say that Swachh Bharat Mission is improving the village or rural areas conditions.

20. Four famous cultural achievements of Gupta period are:-

*. Sudharshan lake was renovated by Skandagupta.
*. Nalanda University was established by Kumargupta Mahendra-aditya.
*. Decimal system was invented.
*. Kalidasa wrote Raghuvansham, Shudrak wrote Mrichchhtikam etc. many scholars were their.
*. Fa-hein travel at the time of Chandragupta II.

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21) For Battle of Khanwa, Battle of Panipat with Ibrahim Lodi, Babar is famous in India. He was a muslim. He continuously fought to extend his empire. He done many battles in his life.

* For Battle of Khatoli, he is famous in India.

22) Major Obstacles in the Unification of Germany are -

*. Austria was the biggest obstacle.
*. ~~Germany~~ Religious, political, economical differences
*. Incapable military power.
*. Pope want to establish a independent state.

23) Two Merits of Democracy are -

*. Increasing public welfare -
In democracy, public elect their representative and the respresentatives has to make those policies or laws which are in favour of public welfare. Because if he/she wanted to elect next time also, he/

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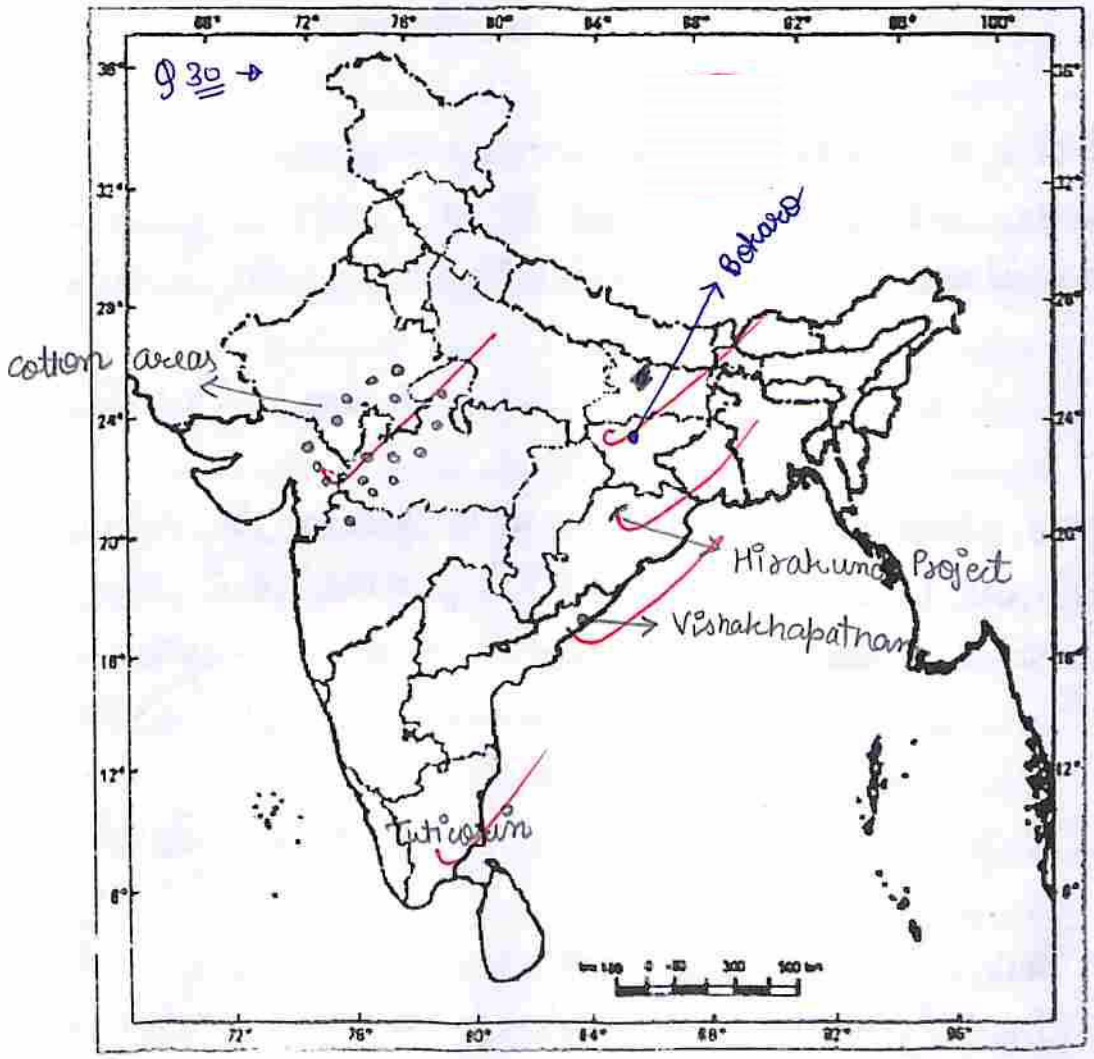
S–08–Social Science

माध्यमिक परीक्षा, 2020

SECONDARY EXAMINATION, 2020

सामाजिक विज्ञान

SOCIAL SCIENCE



she has to do it. Otherwise, people will elect another representative and remove him.

*. Belief in Constitutionalism -
Democracy protects our Fundamental Rights. Judiciary is Independent in Democracy. It belives in written Constitution. To make amendment, everyone has to follow a prodecure in our constitution.

24) The economic reforms was adopted in decade 1990 are year 1991. The 3 economic reforms were liberalization, Privatization and Globalization.

⇒ Liberalization :

Under this economic reform, the government remove the state interference, licensing system before opening a industry, reduce taxes etc, increase trade with other countries etc.

⇒ Privatization :

It refers to changing the sector of industries from public to private sector. It involves the ownership of public or people also. It creates realiblity and self-reliance.

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⇒ Globalization ▸

It refers to free flow of one's economy to the rest of the world. It includes trad getting international currency, free flow of market etc. By this, the developing countri get the new technology from developed country. The production increases.

25) Barter System ▸

In ancient time, there was no development of plastic, mettalic or other currency. Then barter system was used. In this system, the exchang of goods or services is done.

For example,
If a person is giving ₹ 50 kg wheat to the another person in exchange he has to give an thing like 20 l milk or anything.

⇒ Disadvantages -

*. Double co-incidence
*. Delayed payment was not possible.
*. Measure of goods or services changes.

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26) Legal rights of a consumer ▸

a) Right to get Information

*. The consumer should get each and every information about the goods or service which he/she is purchasing. Information like quantity, quality, weight etc.

b) Right to purchase at competitive prices

*. The consumer should get the material as stock prices. The producers sell their products at different prices. The consumer has the right to purchase that product which he desires and capable of purchasing it in order to price.

c) Right to complaint through various forums

*. The consumer can complaint through different forums made by the commission.

d) Right to be aware of various rights

*. The consumer should be aware of their rights. So that, their exploitation can't be done.

27) →

a) Sanyasi Rebellion -

The farmers were forced to grow indigo instead of having unfavourable conditions. The landlords were taken high taxes and land revenue from farmers. The Britishers put bans on the religious travel of the people. The farmers went on strike.

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b) Bhil Rebellion ▸

The farmers of bhil tribe were forced to pay high taxes, land revenue etc. The landlords were ~~misbhav~~ misbehaving with farmers. Baji Rao II and Trikbakaji Dangalia started a rebellion against them. It stoped due to some condition. But again started under the ledership of Sevram.

c) Shyamji Krishna Varma ▸

Shyamji Krishna Varma was the great revolutionary of India. After completing his education, he came to India and seen the corruption. He wanted to stop it. He established "Bharat Swashan Samiti" which is renowed as "India House" in London. He was the first to do the revolutionary pratice or to establish house outside the country. The britishes knowed about him and he ran away to Paris and continued it from there.

28) Powers of President ▸

a) Executive Powers -

*. He ~~can~~ appoints various offices like CJI, judges, Prime Minister etc.

*. He is the Supreme commander of our Indian

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force. He can't use any force for his personal use. He can start or end any war after giving the written consent to Parliament.

*. He sents Ambassador of our country to another country.

*. All the alliances or pacts are done on the name of President.

b) Legislative Powers :-

*. He can dissolve called or postpone the meeting of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

*. He appoints 7 members of Lok Sabha of Anglo-Indian community and members of Rajya Sabha on the basis of art, music, literature, science etc.

*. He can issues a Ordinance which is valid for 6 months.

*. He can reject a proposal for one time and send it again for amendment but second time he/she is forced to sign on it with or without any amendment.

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29) Formation of State Legislative Council ▸

*. Number of Members ▸

The number of state legislative council's member should be one / third of the legislative assembly. But it should not be less than 40.

*. Elections ▸

The 5/6 th part is elected by the people and 1/6 th part is appointed by the president on the basis of art, science, literature etc.

5/6 th Members

1/3 rd member by Assembly.	1/3 rd members by local Institutions	1/12 th members by Graduates and has the experience atleast of 3 years.	1/12 th members by teachers of secondary school atleast having experience of 3 years

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*. Qualifications ▸

a) Should be a citizen of India.
b) Age should be 30 or more.
c) Should not be bankrupt.
d) Should not be mentaly insane
e) Any criminal case should not be proveen.
f) Does not hold any office of profit.

*. Tenure ▸

The tenure of council is 6 years. It is a permanent house. 2/3 rd members are removed and appointed in every 2 years.

*. Chairman and Vice Chairman.

Chairman is the head. ~~The Vice President is the chairman of council~~. In absence of chairman, all works are done by vice chairman.

At present it is found in;
Telangana
Uttar Pradesh
Maharashtra
Karnataka
Andhra Pradesh
Bihar
Jammu & Kashmir

End

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