



माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, राजस्थान, अजमेर

माध्यमिक परीक्षा

(परीक्षार्थी द्वारा स्वयं भरा जाना चाहिये)

6

Candidate's Roll No. In English

(In Figures) _____

(In Words) - _____

परीक्षार्थी का नामांक हिन्दी में

शब्दों में

✓ RED

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

माध्यम — हिन्दी अंग्रेजी

विषय सामाजिक विज्ञान

परीक्षा का दिन ३१ निवार

दिनांक 18-03-17

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 पूर्णक में ही परिवर्तित कर अंकित करें (उदारणार्थ : 15 1/4 को 16, 17 1/2 को 18, 19 3/4 को 20)

के

79

परीक्षक के I. इस्ताक्षर

संकेतांक

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि इस उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्माण में 58 जी.एस.एम. नैमित्य कागज ही उपयोग में लिया गया है। 161/2017

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 (Roundoff)	
16		अंकों में	शब्दों में
17			
18			

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 अनुशासा 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 चाहीं 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।
 - (iii) परीक्षा केन्द्रों पर पुस्तक, लेख, कागज, केलक्यूलेटर, मोबाइल, 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 हैं। किसी भी प्रकार की त्रुटि/अन्तर/विरोधाभास होने पर हिन्दी भाषा के प्रश्न को ही सही माना जाये।



1. Lahore Session
2. Democratic Government
3. Per-Capita Income
4. Money is the medium of exchange.
5. Investment :- The money is spent to buy assets such as Land, Vehicle, building and other instrument are known as Investment.
6.
 1. Under Measurement
 2. Duplicate goods and high Prices
7. Tallianwala Bagh massacre was took place in Amritsar (Punjab) on 13th April 1919. In Tallianwala Bagh people gathered to celebrate Baisakhi fair. When the people gathered together to talk about British rulers. They did not know that here Marshal law was enacted. Suddenly General Dyer came and closed all the doors of went outside. They fired at the people without seen. For this massacre General Dyer



परीक्षक द्वारा प्रश्न
प्रदत्त अंक संख्या

परीक्षार्थी उत्तर

was responsible. About thousand people are died. 2

8. Rare Species :- Rare species are those species whose population is very small. If the negative factor affect in the same way then they can be more into vulnerable and Endangered species. Ex - Himalayan Brown Bear, Hornbill, Desert Fox are all rare species. 2

9. Four causes of Declining biodiversity in India are follows:-

- (i) Hunting & Poaching 2
(ii) Habitat Destruction 2
(iii) Environment Pollution 2
(iv) Forest fire. 2

- 10) Two uses of copper mineral are follows:-

- (i) It is used in electrical cables 1
(ii) Electronics company 1



14.) Difference between International and Local Trade are follows:-

* International trade :- Trade between two or more countries are known as International trade. It is medium of foreign exchange. From this we get foreign currency.

* Local trade :- Trade that took place between two region or State within the country are known as local trade. In this trade country income remain within the country.

22. Formal sector

i) In this sector credit are given by bank and cooperatives.

ii) Loan is given at reasonable rate so they cannot do borrow or exploitation

Informal sector

i. In this sector credit are given by relatives, friends, landlord and traders etc.

ii.) Loan is given at high rate in this sector. Exploitation of borrower are also done in this sector.



Q3. Two benefits of Multinational corporations are follow :-

1. They provide many choice of good for consumer when they set up they provide employment also.
2. They help the local companies to become multinational companies and they are source of foreign currency.

Q4. The Judicial machinery for redressal of consumer disputes are divided into follows :-

1. District Consumer Court :- In this court redressal of consumer disputes upto 20 Lakhs. In this court this can be done the redressal district disputes only.

2. State Consumer Court :- This In this court redressal of consumer disputes go Lakhs to 1 more. This court is helpful for consumer to redressal upto 1 more.



3. National Consumer Court :- In this court people reach when the disputes is above + crore. In this court redressal of consumer disputes above 1 crore. This is act as a Supreme court. This is very helpful for the consumer.

In this way the Judicial machinery for redressal of consumer disputes.

26. Resources :- Everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs, which is culturally acceptable, economic feasible and technologically available.

* Biotic Resources :- Biotic resources are obtained from Biosphere which mean they have life.
Example They are oxygen, food and water for life.
Example - human beings, trees & animals etc.

* Abiotic Resources :- So abiotic resources are those resources



which are composed from non-living things which mean they do not have life are known as abiotic resources.

Example - rocks, minerals etc.

Q7. Communalism can take various forms in Politics are follows:

1. Religious Prejudice :- In our today life we see everywhere religious Prejudice everywhere. First we ask about anybody religion. This take very ugly form in Politics. In which belief of one religion considered better from other religion. If the political leader give side one section of society then it is become very difficult to accommodate.

2. Majority of Religion :- A communal mind always wants that dominance of his country only should this religious leader. This took place and forms other party of majority community. Then minority group



also form other Political parties.

Ex- A Hindu always wants that Prime minister should be Hindu.

(iii) use of sacred symbols :- To get vote for political party. Party uses sacred symbol and sentiments. They says that they will do for Hindu community other says they would do Islamic community. In use sacred teacher also as a symbol. In this ways they encourage their sentiment to get vote.

(iv) Sometimes communal takes very ugly forms :- Sometimes communal at takes very ugly forms such as riots, violence etc. When in 1947 Partition of India had happened due to communalism took very ugly forms such as violence.

28. The challenges which are faced by political parties in democracy are follows :-



1. Lack of internal Democracy :- First problem is faced by political party is the Lack of internal democracy. we see that that the Power of whole party remains between two or more top leaders. They do not keep the list of their Leader, they do not hold the political meeting within the party. In this may many candidates of party do not know what is happening in the Party. which steps are taken by top Leaders.

2. Dynastic Succession :- Second problem faced by political party is that Dynastic succession. we see in Congress Dynastic succession is regular. Many top Leader do not have knowledge about the top leaders power but they become the top powers Leaders. People do not get chance to become top party Leader.



3. Money and Muscle Power :- The Third challenge is Money and Muscle Power. Many party use very bad tricks to win the election. Sometimes they gave ticket to the candidate who is criminal. In this way criminal become Leader become by using money.

4. They Donot Provide Meaningful choice :- Sometimes political Party do not provide meaningful choice to the voters. Some the parties have the same policies they have very minor difference in this way they do not provide meaningful choice to the voters so voters become lassive to choose the leader.

29. 1. Primary Sector :- The Sector in which which activities are carried out by using natural resources are known as Primary sector. They produce goods which are used by secondary sector.

Example :- Dairy, fishing, agriculture



animal husbandry are all activities are related to Primary sector.

2. Secondary Sector :- The Sector in which new products are produced by manufacturing the goods by Industries.

In this Sector new products are produced from natural goods. This is also known as Industrial Sector.

Example :- use Sugarcane to make Sugar in Industry
In this Sugarcane is natural Product are transferred into sugar by manufacturing.

3. Tertiary Sector :- In this sector this sector help to development for pri - mary and Secondary activity.
In this sector service is provided rather than goods so this sector is also known as tertiary sector.

Example - Banking, Insurance,



communication, Trade etc.

In this sector by banking they provide service of money for Primary and Secondary sector.

31. (A) This statement is true that the Constitution of India clearly provided a three fold of Legislative powers the union and States are follows:-

1. Union List :- In this list Power of Legislative become according to the Country. In this union List only Central government can make Laws.

This list include communication, foreign affairs, defence, banking and currency all the subjects are include in this list.

2. States List :- In this list Power of Legislative become according to the States. In this State List only State government can make Laws. This list include agriculture, irrigation, Police, trade, commerce etc.



3. Concurrent List :- In this list power of state and country comes. In this list include marriage, Succession, adoption, Education etc. are some. For this list both State and central government makes law. If the disputes come between central and state government for the law. Then the power of central government is considered.

(B) (i) Advertisement is one medium promotion of Public Transport facilities.

(ii) To drive the vehicle by drinking the alcohol

(iii) 'Right to life' and 'Right to Information' and Right to Information.

10.] Four demerits of multi-purpose Projects are follows:-

(i) Sometimes Large dam can not succeed to



protect from floods & they cause floods.

(iii) The life aquatic animal also become difficult when they come in the dam.

(iv) They can change the crop pattern in the agriculture field by intensive farming.

(v) They cause also soil erosion and also causes of earthquake.

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13.] (i) Industry

(ii) Vehicles in the cities

(iii) To hear song in the loud ^{loudspeaker} voice by

(iv) By In crowd areas when people talk loudly also cause noise pollution.

19) According to my view democracy is accountable, responsive and legitimate government.

1. Responsive Government :- Democracy is better form of government in which ruler are elected by people in regular, sincere and according to the right of the people. This government



is responsible for the all citizens' what she had done.

In this way this government is responsible to the people for their work.

2. Accountable Government :-

- democratic government is a accountable government in which Law is made by correct norms and procedures. If anybody wants to know that the Law are made by correct norms and produces he/she have right to known.

In this form it is transparent. In This way it is accountable for the people what it has done.

3. Legitimate government :-

- democracy is better form of government which is a legitimate government. It is held regular election, open debate etc. for the people. It is helpful to secure the rights of the citizen. In this way it is a legitimate government.



So this helpful for the citizen according to their rights. It is very better in this principle. So this government is considered very acceptable government by all people.

20. Desirable reforms can be done in the present context in Indian democracy are follows

(i) $\frac{1}{3}$ (33%) Seats should be reserved in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha for women.

(ii) There should be make a law to regulate the internal democracy of parties.

(iii) Suggestion of women should be taken for making Law. Law like 'Right to Information' should be make that can discourage the corruption. Citizens give right to change their current ruler.

Q. Six Public facilities are follows

(i) Government School





- (ii) Government, Hospital
- (iii) Roadway
- (iv) Railway
- (v) Roadways Bus (Government Bus)
- (vi) Police station for solve disputes.

25. The Religious effects of the Print Revolution are follows

Print provide a opportunity for religious reforms. To praise the Print Martin Luther king religious leader of Germany said "Print is the ultimate gift of God". To criticize the practices of Roman catholic church he wrote ninety five thesis.

To read this thesis church divide into few parts :- (i) Roman catholic church (ii) Protestant church. Print provide an opportunity to reforms the remaining bad practices which



it remain in religious. It also help to demolished the Superstition about religion. Print culture played a very important role for social evils to abolished. Many people get knowledge about religion they did right or wrong practices. Erasmus also in favour of Print. He wrote about the religious. He also criticize the Roman catholic church for their practices. Many Indian reformer also use print culture for religious reforms such as Raja Rammohan Ray wrote 'Gulam Hirni' to criticize the practices.

15. The technological changes in world Economy in 19th century are follows:-

17. The Housing Problem of Bombay in the mid-nineteenth century are follows:- when the people went to Bombay in search of work and in the work of film industry. They had to lead very difficult life in the cities. They remain lived under the poorts and on the pouts



etc. The Tenants not increase the wages for the work. The House-keeping people increase the wages of tenants to live in their house. When the housing problem increase they lived on the roads, sleep at the road to lead their life. In this way they had to live very miserable life for their work. When they do not get proper food. Many People about 15 people live in a single. To increase the housing problem also increase the possibility of house disease. They lead a very bad life in the Bombay to live. In this way they

- 16.) The importance of Advertisement in good market are follows:-

Advertisements plays a very important role in the market goods. They help to encourage the people to buy the product which they sold. They help to



buy the product as much as possible. They encourage the people that this goods is better. They used sacred symbol, crod and weddness to attract the buyer. The producer make the weddness picture which encourage the people that they should buy this products which are given by goddness. They make easy for producers to sold the animals peoples. They put also labelling that made in manchester also attract the people. They used revolutionary symbol to attract the revolutionaries. They help to buy duplicate goods also. The producer also get very high prices for their product in this ways they help the people to attract the people as much as possible. 3

- 18) When the Napoleon Bonaparte loss in the Leipzig war in 1815. when the treaty of vienna takes place for reconstruction



the France for get profit. Metternich which is Chancellor of Austria become leader of the Vienna Congress. The following steps are taken in Vienna Congress. They did not include the state which were under control of Napoleon Bonaparte. They set up many countries on the boundary of France that they would not increase the boundary in near future. All the measures led by Napoleon Bonaparte are abolished. The Napoleon Bonaparte make 39 State for making Zollverein group. They keep as well as remain that the Napoleon kept. So the following step taken by Vienna Congress. Austria, France longer Russia take part in Vienna Congress. They do in the favour of Austria they reestablish the Bourbon Dynasty in France.

- 11.) The following impact of

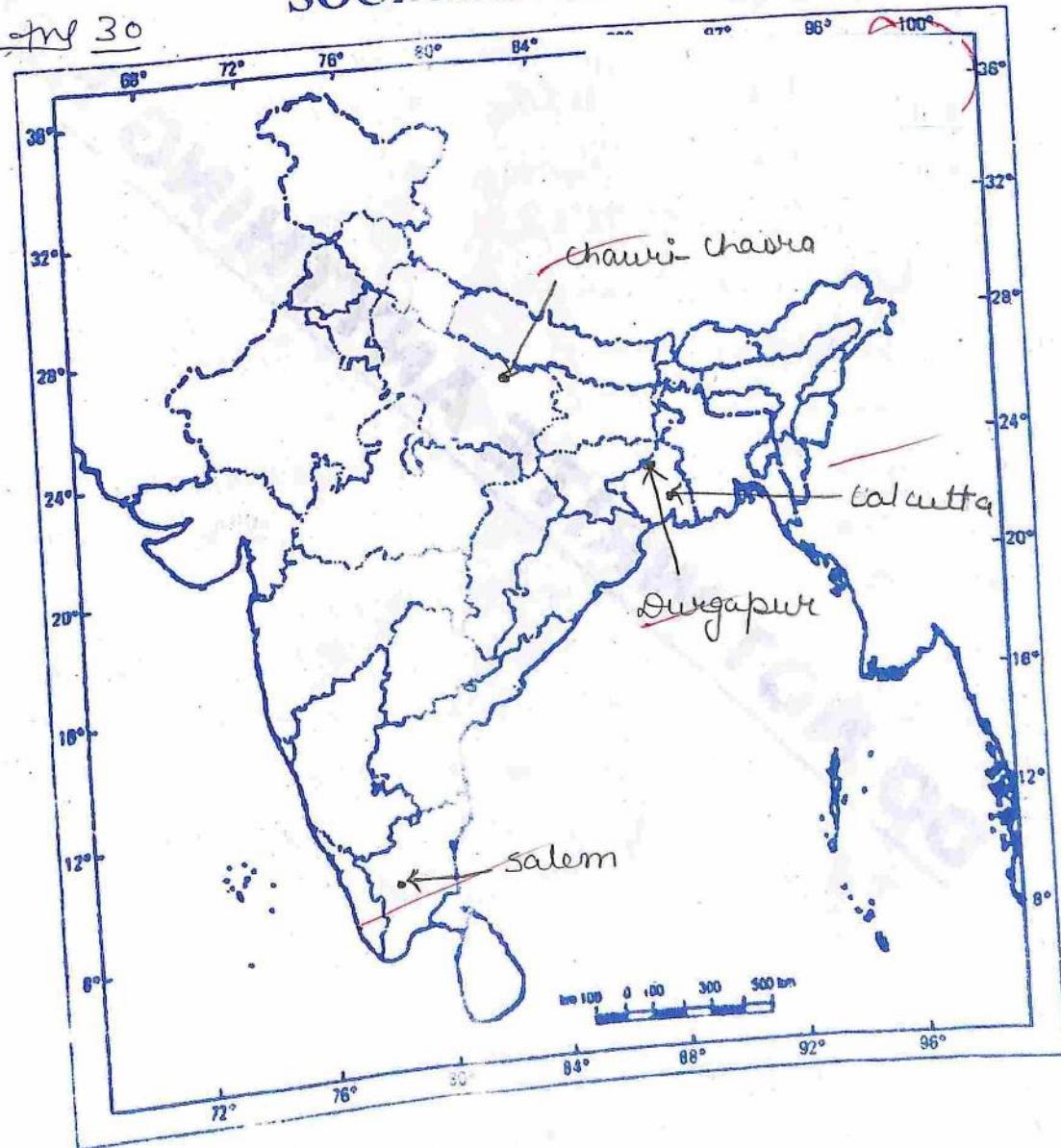
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S-08-सामाजिक विज्ञान

माध्यमिक परीक्षा, 2017
SECONDARY EXAMINATION, 2017

सामाजिक विज्ञान
SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time 30

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globalization on agriculture are follows:-

Due to globalisation production of agriculture increase to compete in the world trade. Due to globalisation green revolution also take place to increase the production of agriculture. Due to globalisation use of H1V seeds, fertilisers, chemical increases. Farmers began to use pesticides, insecticides to increase their production. The production of agriculture also increase due to globalisation. Farmers began to agree to compete in the foreign market. Government also provide many new scheme to people. People makes use of scheme. MNCs do also investment in agriculture 2

21
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