



विशेष नोट :- सिलाई खुली हुई अथवा क्षतिग्रस्त उत्तर पुस्तिका को न तो पर्यवेक्षक वितरण करे और न ही छात्र उपयोग में ले। ऐसी उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखे उत्तरों का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जायेगा। परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जायें ↓

परीक्षा का विषय	विषय कोड	परीक्षा का माध्यम
Social science	3 0 0	English

स्टीकर तीर के निशान ↓ से मिलाकर लगायें

नीचे दिये गये उदाहरण अनुसार रोल नम्बर भरें।

उदाहरणार्थ	1	1	2	4	3	9	5	6	8
	एक	एक	दो	चार	तीन	नौ	पाँच	छः	आठ

क - पूरक उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं की संख्या अंको में  शब्दों में

ख - परीक्षार्थी का कक्ष क्रमांक

ग - परीक्षा की दिनांक

परीक्षा का नाम एवं परीक्षा केन्द्र क्रमांक की मुद्रा  
 जय स्कूल परीक्षा केन्द्र क्रमांक-32104#

पर्यवेक्षक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर C.B.M. Bomanji	केन्द्राध्यक्ष/सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर [Signature]
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परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जायें ↓

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि मूल्यांकन के समय पूरक उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं की संख्या उपरोक्तनुसार सही पाई हो। क्राफ्ट स्टीकर क्षतिग्रस्त नहीं पाया गया अन्दर के पृष्ठों के अनुरूप मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकों की प्रविष्टि अंकों का योग सही है।

निर्धारित मुद्रा : नाम, पदनाम, मोबाईल नम्बर, परीक्षक क्रमांक एवं पदाकित संस्था के नाम की मुद्रा लगाएं।

उप मुख्य परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा RAGHVENDRA WASULE V.N.-9760777 MO. 9424949423	परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा SEEMA DUFARE V. No. 013770 Mob-94246668534
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नोट :- "हयर सेकेन्डरी परीक्षा में केवल वाणिज्य संकाय के विषयों तथा हाईस्कूल परीक्षा में प्रायोगिक विषय को छोड़कर शेष विषयों हेतु नियमित एवं स्वाध्यायी छात्रों के लिये प्रश्न पत्र 100 अंकों का होगा किन्तु नियमित छात्रों को 100 अंक के प्राप्तांक का 80% अधिभार एवं स्वाध्यायी छात्रों को 100 अंक के प्राप्तांक ही अंकसूची में प्रदर्शित किये जायेंगे।"

केवल परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जायें		
प्रश्न क्रमांक के सम्मुख प्राप्ताकों की प्रविष्टि करें		
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प्रश्न क्र.

-: Answer of Que - 1 :

(i) B) France

(ii) D) 1914

(iii) A) 1854

(iv) C) 1973

(v) C) Cement

M

P

A) Kashmiram

B

S

-: Answer of Que - 2 :

E

(i) Four (4)(ii) 2009(iii) Kathmandu(iv) People(v) Democracy and national unity/identity(vi) Kerala (with literacy 94%)(vii) high / large



योग पूरा

पृष्ठ 3 के

प्रश्न क्र.

-/- Answer of Que - 3 -/-

A

B

- 1) Vande Mataram - (vi) Bankim chandra Chattopadhyay
- 2) Hind Swaraj - (v) Mahatma Gandhi
- 3) Gulam Giri - (iv) Jyotiba Phule
- 4) Revision of press law - (iii) Governor General Bantink
- 5) Globalisation in India - (ii) 1991
- T.S.I. - (i) Industrial Commodities

M

P

B

S

-/- Answer of Que - 4 -/-

- (i) Britain or England
- (ii) Sunderban West Bengal.
- (iii) Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru.
- (iv) Two food crop of India are 'Rice' and 'wheat'.
- (v) Union list.



$$\boxed{\phantom{000}} + \boxed{\phantom{000}} = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$$

प्रश्न क्र.

Cultural diversities and social diversities

(vi) Birth or division is major base of social difference in India.

(vii) Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

- Answer of Que -5 ->

(i) True

(ii) True

M

(iii) True

P

(iv) True

B

(v) True

S

(vi) False

F

(vii)



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पूरा ० क अंक

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कुल ०५

5

प्रश्न क्र.

Answer of Que-6 (or) :-

Jamshedji Tiji Bhome : Jamshedji Tiji Bhome was a parsee weaver who was born in 1789. Like many others of his time, he was involved in china trade and owns large fleet of sheep but the competition from American and English shippers forced him to sell his all sheeps by 1850's.

M

P

B

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E

Answer of Que -7 :- (or)

Platen : In letter press printing, platen is a board that was placed onto the back of the paper to get an impression from the type. It is usually seen in Gutenberg's printing press. Earlier it was made up of wood but now it is made up of steel.



$$\boxed{\quad} + \boxed{\quad} = \boxed{\quad}$$

प्रश्न क्र.

Answer of Que-8 (04) :-

Bhangar : Bhangar is an old alluvial soil. It is deposited by three Himalayan rivers : Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra. It is generally found beyond flood plain i.e. lie on highland. This soil contains kankar nodules which reduce moisture content hence, it is less fertile. It is found in Punjab and Eastern U.P.

M  
P  
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Answer of Que-9 (08) :-

Central Forest Commission : Central Forest Commission is an organisation which is set up by central government of India in 1965. The main aim of commission is to collect data and information about forest and wildlife, telecaste theoretical information and coordination among various groups and organisation working for forest and wildlife conservation.



योग पूरा २ -

२ -

१

सुखी जग

7

प्रश्न क्र.

Answers of Que - 10 (or) :-

Jute is an important fibre crop grown in India. Jute is called Golden fibre because it has golden colour like appearance so, it shines like gold, it is used in making ropes, bags, carpets and due to its trade importance and cheap cost that's why it is called Golden fibre.

M  
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Answers of Que - 11 (or) :-

Black Power Movement: Black Power movement

takes place in America. it was started in 1966 and lasted till 1975, it was a more militant anti racist movement advocating even violence necessary to stop the practice of racism in U.S.A.



$$[ \quad ] + [ \quad ] = [ \quad ]$$

प्रश्न क्र.

Answers of Que 12 (or)

Economic development refers to a process by which overall health, well being and academic level of general population of a country increases.

Economic development depends on various factors such as country's population size, global situation, cooperation from other countries and economic priorities adopted by country.

M  
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S  
EAnswers of Que - 13 (or)

Role

Role of loan for development:

~~Credit~~ Credit / loan plays a crucial role in the development of country. By sanctioning loans to small industrialists, farmers and weavers, bank provide them necessary aid for their development. there is huge demand of loan in india. Timely available loans to farmers help them to complete production on time etc.





प्रश्न क्र.

Easy and available credit would help person to generate higher income also.

Answers of Que - 14

Globalisation : Globalisation means integrating the economy of a country with economy of other countries under free flow of trade, capital and movement of people from one country to another country.

it includes:

- i) Increase in foreign trade
- ii) Export and import of technique of production.

Trade barriers are obstacles in this way. In India Globalisation was started in 1991.



प्रश्न क्र.

Answer of Que - 15 15  
(04)

Right to Information: In October 2005, government of India enacted a law popularly known as RTI (Right to Information). This law ensure all its citizen, all the information about the functioning of various governmental departments.

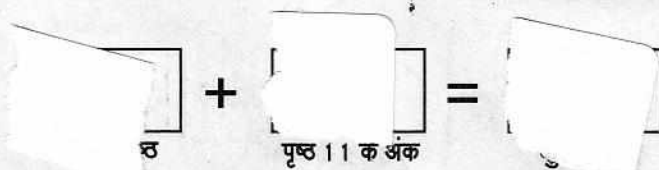
N  
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Answer of Que - 17

the need to conserve

Minerals are indispensable part of our life. they are country's valuable possession. So, we need to use them fraguallly and judiciously. we need to conserve them because of following reasons:

- 1.) They are used as raw-materials in various industries. Hence, plays an important role in the economic development of the country.



प्रश्न क्र.

2) Minerals are non-renewable resources which are limited.

3) The geological process of formation of minerals of minerals is very slow in comparison to its present rate of its depletion. So, they soon exhausted.

M P B S F 4) We need to conserve minerals for future generation and for sustainable development.

5) Continued extraction of ores leads to increase in cost of minerals as they come from higher<sup>depth</sup> along with decrease in quality.



$$\boxed{\text{योग}} + \boxed{\text{F}} = \boxed{\text{F}}$$

प्रश्न क्र.

† Answer of Que - 18 †

Basic industries Those industries which provide their finished product to another industries as raw materials to manufacture other goods are known as Basic industries.

These industries are also known as 'key industries'.

Examples: (i) 'Iron and steel industries' provides their raw materials various machinery, equipment made up of iron and steel to automobile industry, electrical industry to manufacture goods. Hence, Iron and steel industries are basic or key industries.

(ii) copper and Aluminium smelting industries are some other example of basic industries.



$$[ \quad ] + [ \quad ] = [ \quad ]$$

पृष्ठ 13

कुल अंक

13

प्रश्न क्र.

-:- Answer of Que - 19 -:-

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Political parties: A political party is an organised group of people who come together to contest elections and hold some political power in the government. They agree on some policies and programmes with an idea to promote collective goods within the society. Collective interest is a controversial idea. So, political parties try to convince the people that their policies are better than others. They try to implement those policies after winning election by gaining support of people.

A political party has three components:

- 1) Leaders
- 2) Active members
- 3) Followers

In the words of Gardner, Party is an organised group of living beings who, which by peaceful and constitutional means, doing electoral college in their favour for the fulfillment of political objectives.



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पृष्ठ 14 क अंक कुल अंक

प्रश्न क्र.

Thus, a political party represent social division. the <sup>identity</sup> base of party is determined by its policies and its social base.

Examples: BJP, INC etc.

Answers of Que 21 (or)

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Civil disobedience movement:

In 1930, the goal of full independence was declared and a nation wide movement: civil disobedience movement was decided to start under the leadership of Matma Gandhi, when all the 11 demands of Gandhi was refused by vice-roy lord Irwin. so for, Gandhi proposed following programmes for movement:

- 1) Manufacture salt at place by place by breaking the salt law.
- 2) All government employee gave up their practices and students leave



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प्रश्न क्र.

- colleges and school.
- 3) People (Peasants) do not pay revenue to the government.
  - 4) Foreign clothes burn in bonfires.
  - 5) Women pickets the liquor shops, salt factories etc.

**M**  
**P**  
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**S**  
**E**

So, Gandhi start civil disobedience movement by breaking salt tax on 12 march, he with 78 trusted volunteers departed to Dandi from Sabarmati. In this way, these people were marvellously welcomed by local people. Gandhi ji dandi on 6 April 1930 and there he manu-  
-facture salt by breaking salt tax. this marked the beginning of civil disobedience movement. After couple of days, people all over country began making salt by breaking law. students also participate in movement and peasant refused to pay revenue to govt. but on march 1931, Gandhi make a compromise.



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कुल अंक

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प्रश्न क्र.

with Iqbal and stop movement and participate in 2nd table conference in dec 1931 but he was unsatisfy with britishers as they were not giving freedom to India so, he again started movement in 1932 but by 1934 it loses its power.

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Answer of Que - 22 :-

There are various challenges in front of democracy during its successful operation. these are few elements that hinders the success of democracy:

1) Poverty and unemployment:

About 26% of the total indian populations living below poverty line. there is no means of regular em-ployments for crores of literate and illiterate population of country. so, this obstructs the success of democracy.





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४                      पृष्ठ १                      कुल अंक

प्रश्न क्र.

2) Illiteracy: In India, about 30% peoples are illiterate. illiterate population do not know their rights and not know the value of their votes. they fall under the guise of social gurus. Such gurus mislead them, thus illiteracy is curse to democracy.

M  
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3) social evil: Indian society is traditional society. Here there is less expectations from the people. Even now in our society sense of untouchability, feudalistic mindset, sense of sexual superiority, persistence and various social evil exist. hence, social evil is great hinderance to democracy.

4) cultural, Regionalisms and linguistic problems: Indian constitution provides equal rights and promotes equality among the citizens but prevailing culturalisms, Regionalisms, and linguistic problems don't allow persons to have these rights.

5) corruption: corruption is another element that hinders the success of democracy. many political leaders always found guilty in scandal etc.



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प्रश्न क्र.

Answers of Que - 23 (or)

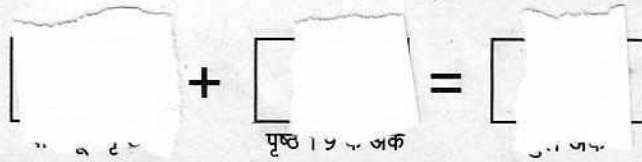
Consumer exploitation occurs when traders or producers exploit the consumer by violating his rights. Now, in India it is common to see consumer exploitation.

These are few 4 points about consumer exploitation causing factors:

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1) Adulteration and Impurity: Adulteration means mixing some cheap items in a commodity. Greedy consumers always want to increase their benefits for this they sell adulterated goods and hence play with our life. Small white pebbles in a rice, colours in rice are some examples.

2) Not giving Receipt: Producers and sellers always hesitate to give receipt or bill at the time of purchase so that no consumer can file a case against them in any case.



प्रश्न क्र.

3) Black marketing: Sellers collecting the goods and hoards, when the prices shot up in the market then they start exploiting consumer by selling goods at high prices.

4) Poor quality goods: It is common to see that producers exploit consumers by selling poor quality goods. When any good come into the market, in order to earn more seller, copy the branded item and exploit consumers by selling counterfeit items.

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5) Mistakes in measurement: Many a times items consumer seller exploit consumers by making mistakes in measurement. Following the lower portion of weight standards, using stones in place of weight and using magnets are such example of this.

So, In order to avoid it, consumer must be aware of these rights.



याग पूर्व पृष्ठ

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प्रश्न क्र.

:- Answer of Que-16 :-

Staplers: A person who staples or sorts wool fibre according to its fibres are called staplers. In early times, factories in England purchase wool from staplers.

Fullers: A person who fulls or gathes cloth by pleating is called Fullers.

carding: carding is a process in which fibres wools and cotton cloth are prepared before or prior to spinning.

:- Answer of Que-20 :-

(or)

- Answer of Que - 20 :- (or)

Roll No. 123235988

