

दृश्य संख्या 1910

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नोट-केंद्र के नाम की पुस्तक संख्याओं में केंद्र का नाम न लगाना।

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जाना -

अनुक्रमिक (अंकीय) - 234

अनुक्रमिक (शब्दी) - Sixth Semester  
Social Science

प्रश्नपत्र संकेतांक - 234(HJK)

परीक्षा का दिन - Friday

परीक्षा तिथि - 15/03/2024

कक्ष निरीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाना -

केंद्र संख्या - 02

परीक्षा कक्ष संख्या - 02

कक्ष निरीक्षक का नाम - Simam Arya

दिनांक - 15/03/2024

हस्ताक्षर कक्ष निरीक्षक - *Simam*

प्रस्तावित किया जाता है कि वेदों के उत्तरपुस्तिका का मूल्यांकन संयुक्त प्रश्न-संकेतांक तथा मूल्यांकन निर्देशों के अनुसार किया है। प्राप्तांकों का तुलनात्मक एवं प्रमाणात्मक प्रत्यांकों एवं प्राप्तांकों के योग का मिलान कर किया गया है। एकांक श्रेणी में प्राप्तांकों की अंकात्मक समता पुनः मिलान की जा चुकी है। किसी भी प्रकार की त्रुटि के लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं रहता।

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समितीका प्रयोपथ

समितीका पुस्तक संख्या - NC

समितीका प्रश्नपत्र संकेतांक - SI

त्रुटि का प्रकार -

दिनांक - 22.04.24

हस्ताक्षर निरीक्षक -

परीक्षा, शिक्षा विभाग के द्वारा प्रश्नपत्र एवं उत्तरपुस्तिकाओं का विवरण दर्शाया गया है।

क्र.सं.	कक्ष संख्या	परीक्षार्थी का नाम	परीक्षा का दिन	परीक्षा तिथि	कक्ष निरीक्षक का नाम	दिनांक	हस्ताक्षर
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योग (कक्षों की संख्या) - 30 योग (संकेतों में) - 30

## MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- (a) (ii) England
- (b) (iv) The Quit India Movement
- (c) (iv) U.S.A
- (d) (iii) China
- (e) (iii) Maharashtra
- (f) (iii) Plantation Agriculture
- (g) (ii) Mica
- (h) (i) Aluminium Smelting

Definite Answer Type  
Questions

QUES : 2

Concurrent List

social person.

QUES - '4'

Bharatiya Janta Party (BJP).

QUES - '5'

True, democracies are based on political equality.

QUES - '6'

Ground Water is an example of renewable resource.

QUES '7'

The National Consumers Day is celebrated in India in 24 December 1986.

QUES - '8'

Full form of NIC - National Indian Congress.  
National Investigation Commission.

The motto of National Service Scheme (NSS) is "Not me, but you".

## SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

QUES - '10'

1. **INTRODUCTION:-** G-77 is a group of 77 Nations. G-77 is formed by all developing countries.

2. **REASON BEHIND FORMATION OF G-77**

G-77 can be seen as a reaction to the activities of the Bretton Woods twins. Bretton Woods twins mean "International Monetary Fund" and "World Bank".

They both were supposed to help countries in their recovery but they were only helping developed countries.

They also had control over the resources of developing countries and developing countries could not do anything for it. The pace of growth of developing countries was just struck over here.

3. CONCLUSION :- The formation of G-77 helped all developing countries very much. Now, they had full control over their resources.

### QUES - '11'

1. INTRODUCTION :- Print culture played a key role in reforming the society. Now, with the help of this print culture people could interpret things about his own and can publish his thoughts as well.

2. HOW DID MARTIN LUTHER USED IT :-

Martin Luther was a social reformer. He wanted to change the wrong practices of Church. He took advantage of the art of printing.

He wrote his famous 95 Theses, in which he had written about the wrong practices which

3. **WHAT HE DID NEXT :-** After writing his theses He stick them into the wall of church and soon his "theses" began to replicate.

4. **CONCLUSION :-** This began the mark of 'Protestants'. He was also got success in his work.

### QUES - '12'

\* **DIFFERENTIATION BETWEEN RESERVED, PROTECTED AND UNCLASSIFIED FORESTS.**

1. **RESERVED FORESTS :-** Reserved forests are those forests which are very valuable for the environment. They forests have very high security.

(i) There is no allowance of any common person in these forests.

(ii) These forests are highly protected.

## Our environment

- (i) These forests are also protected by the government.
  - (ii) These forests do not have very high restriction.
  - (iii) The native people are allowed in these forests to collect fuel woods and other things.
- \* All Reserved forests and Protected forests are known as "Permanent Forests".

3. **UNCLASSIFIED FORESTS** :- These forest are not valuable for us.

- (i) These forests don't have any restrictions or protections.

1. **INTRODUCTION:-** Transportation is very important for our development. There are many types of transport means in India. One of them is Railways.

2. Where <sup>are</sup> ~~is~~ Railways most convenient means of transportation.

Railways are most convenient means of transportation in plain areas which have even land surface and those are which are densely populated.

3. Why they are :- They are most convenient in populated and even land areas because for setting the track of train it is very important that the land must be even.

Second most important thing is that trains have large space and it will be not very useful in those areas where there is less population. That's why it also needs high population.

It is the most convenient transport because it is cheaper than other and it is helpful for heavy goods which have to travel long distances.



## \* CHARACTERISTICS OF POLITICAL PARTY:

(1) **INTRODUCTION :-** A political party is a group of people having same ideas who come together to run government.

(2) **CHARACTERISTICS :-**

(i) Political party performs in elections.

(ii) If they win then they run the government. They have to make all the laws on the behalf of people.

(iii) There are three major components of it.

(i) The Leader.

(ii) The ACTIVE MEMBERS.

(iii) The FOLLOWERS.

(iv) They also place their ideology in front of people. So they can choose from it.

(v) That party which loses the elections plays the role of 'Opposition'.

(vi) They shape public opinion.

# 1. INTRODUCTION:-

Democracy is known to be as the best form of govt. in the world. There is less chances of conflict between people in the country.

## 2. IT PROMOTES DIGNITY AND FREEDOM OF CITIZENS:-

(i) They constitution in democratic country provides many rights to the citizens.

Moreover, the working of

government in Democracy is in the behalf of people. In democracy people have ultimate power.

It promotes dignity of the

people by giving them equal status in all fields whether it be social or political.

(ii) It also has reserved seats for those who were not treated well in earlier time.

a. ST (Schedule Tribes)

b. SC (Schedule Casts)

c. OBC (Other backward classes).

d. Women

(vi) It also give freedom to choose any religion.

## UNORGANISED SECTOR.

	Basis Of Difference	Organised	Unorganised
1.	Work o time.	Working hours in organised sector are fixed	There are no fixed hours.
2.	Security.	There is security of job in organised sector	There is no security of job in unorganised sector
3.	Safe working places	There are safe working places in this sector. If any unsafe place then extra money is given.	There are no safe working places. Often these places are very dangerous
4	Other things	There are many other things like holiday etc which are allowed	No such things are allowed.

• **INTRODUCTION:-** After the formation of COPRA (Consumer Protection Act) of 1986. Many rights are given to consumers.

1. **RIGHT TO SAFETY:-** There are many such appliances in the market like pressure cookers etc, are in which if defective can cause very dangerous injuries. For this right to safety is formed which provides right to take action against it.
2. **RIGHT TO BE HEARD:-** According to this consumer can suit their cases.
3. **RIGHT TO CHOOSE:-** According to this law they have right to choose anything which they want.
4. **RIGHT TO INFORMATION:-** Consumers have the right to know about the process of making anything.

• **CONCLUSION:-** With the help of these rights consumers can be protected from the exploitative practices of sellers.

\* INTRODUCTION: In the time of disaster, there is a lot of damage of property and lives. Many people get injured during this time and for helping those people various measures are taken. One of them is First Aid.

\* WHAT IS FIRST AID :- First aid means that aid which can be taken at first to any injured person. If it is able to make relief then it is ok but if not then the injured person must be taken to hospitals. In the time of disaster it is very difficult to find a hospital and moreover a doctor. That time first aid helps in recovery.

\* WHAT IS DRABC :- DRABC is referred to as a technique of curing the person. It means that to check the injured person. In this 'A', 'B', 'C' referred to particular actions like checking to see that the person is breathing or not, checking the blood circulation and other things.

\* **INTRODUCTION :-** Tsunami means very large waves which causes destruction in the coastal areas.

\* **CAUSES OF TSUNAMI :-** Tsunami is caused by various factors.

(i) **Earthquake :-** Earthquake is one of the causes of Tsunami. When earth shake it means the sea bed also shake causing big waves these waves catches more water while going to the shore.

(ii) **Volcanic eruption :-** Volcanic eruption is another reason for that after volcanic eruption the earth shake causing Tsunami.

\* **Effects of Tsunami :-**

(i) **Flood :-** Most of the time tsunami causes flood which destroy that area.

(ii) **Force of Tsunami :-** The force by which the waves strike the shore also destruct every thing.

## TYPE QUESTIONS

### QUES - '20'

- \* **INTRODUCTION :-** When East India Company came to India. It gradually took control over the whole country.
- \* **Harass Exploitation of Indians by them :-** They did many exploitive methods from which they could suppress all Indians. They started monopoly over the work done by Indians.
  - (i) They also imposed taxes on common things like salt.
  - (ii) People were very raged about that but could not do anything because their voices were suppressed by them.
- \* **The Role Of First World War :-** People of India were suffering and could not say a single word against them because if they dare to do that they have to seek the repression.

During the First World War, Britain was totally engaged in that.

\* They need more resources:- They (Britishers) now need more resources and money in war.

\* Effect of that in INDIA:-

(i) They increased the taxes and also imposed new taxes. It

(ii) Force Recruitment :- People from rural and urban areas were forcibly sent into army as soldiers.

(iii) Epidemic & Famine:- Due to epidemic and famine many people died.

(iv) All crops were ruined.

\* CONCLUSION:- These things angered all Indians. They started raising their voices, struggling against them. They ~~un~~ seek unity in them.

By this way the First World War helped in the growth of the National Movement in INDIA.



(1) Spinning Jenny machine.

(1) INTRODUCTION: Spinning Jenny machine was 'invented' by 'James Hargreaves'.


(2) The work done by this :- This machine have many spindels and only one person is required for that machine. One lever rotate many spindels.

(3) Usefulness :- It was a useful machine because it saved both "time and labour cost"

(4) Does it welcomed :- No, it was not welcomed because that time many household women were dependent on this <sup>work</sup> machine for their household and livelihood, but because of this machine they lost their hopes.

(5) CONCLUSION :- They started breaking them and not wanted them (machine)

हाईस्कूल परीक्षा 2024  
केन्द्र संख्या 1970

केन्द्र व्यवस्थापक के हस्ताक्षर  


नोट-परीक्षार्थी उत्तरपुस्तिका के किसी भी भाग में अपना नाम व केन्द्र का नाम न लिखें।

नोट-केन्द्र के नाम की मुहर उत्तरपुस्तिका के किसी भी भाग पर न लगाएं।

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जाय-

अनुक्रमांक (अंकों में)- 24066947

अनुक्रमांक (शब्दों में) Two Crore Sixty Six Lakh Sixty Six thousand Nine hundred forty Seven.

विषय Social Science

प्रश्नपत्र संकेतांक- 234(HJK)

कक्ष निरीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाय-


केन्द्र संख्या- 1970

परीक्षा कक्ष संख्या- 02

(उपरोक्त सभी प्रविष्टियों की जाँच मेरे द्वारा सावधानीपूर्वक कर ली गई है।)

कक्ष निरीक्षक का नाम Megha Behra

दिनांक- 15.03.24

हस्ताक्षर कक्ष निरीक्षक- 

परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर व संख्या 2410532

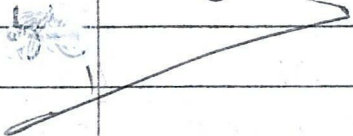
1. INTRODUCTION:- Rinderpest was a disease which was spread in Africa. This was a cattle plague.

2. How This Help In Dominating Africans:-

Spanish Rulers used this against Africans as they were very prosperous and they don't need any work to do. They have their own cattle and they live their lives without doing any paid work.

There were many resources in Africa and Britishers used them against them but they need labourers to do so. That's why by spreading that disease in the continent they reduce the cattle.

3. CONCLUSION:- Since Cattle were reduced they started doing paid works.



1. INTRODUCTION :- Rain water harvesting is very useful for our environment because it reduces the water scarcity of the country.

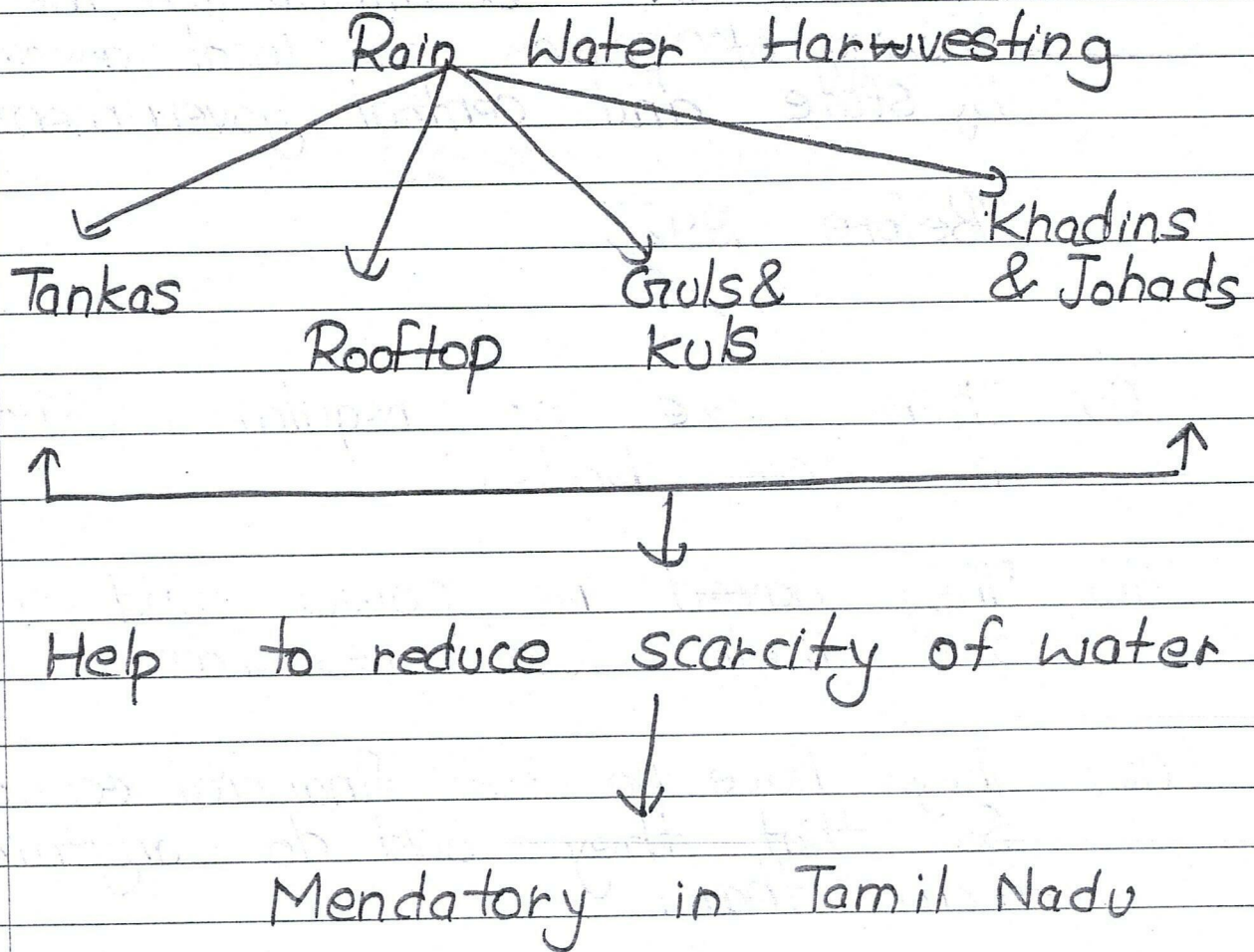
2. Rooftop rain water harvesting :- This rooftop rain water harvesting is done in Rajasthan. In this type of traditional rainwater harvesting method a pipe was joined from roof to a underground tank. At the first spill of water it is not used since it is dirty but after they it is continuously collected in that tanka.

3. Khadins & Johads :- These are also traditional methods of water conservation. In this a large field is used as to store water at the time of rainy seasons and then used in summer season for cultivation.

4. Tankas :- Tankas are also made these work as rainfed water storage room.

the water directly into fields.

6. CONCLUSION :- Tamil Nadu It is mandatory to harvest rain water.



Local government before and after the constitutional amendment in 1992

\* INTRODUCTION:- Decentralisation means sharing of power to local government by state and central government.

Before 1992 :-

- (i) There were no regular election in local bodies.
- (ii) They had no power and control over their local resources.
- (iii) They have no such financial economy so that they could do anything from that.

\* It means that before 1992 there was very little decentralisation :-

After 1992 :-

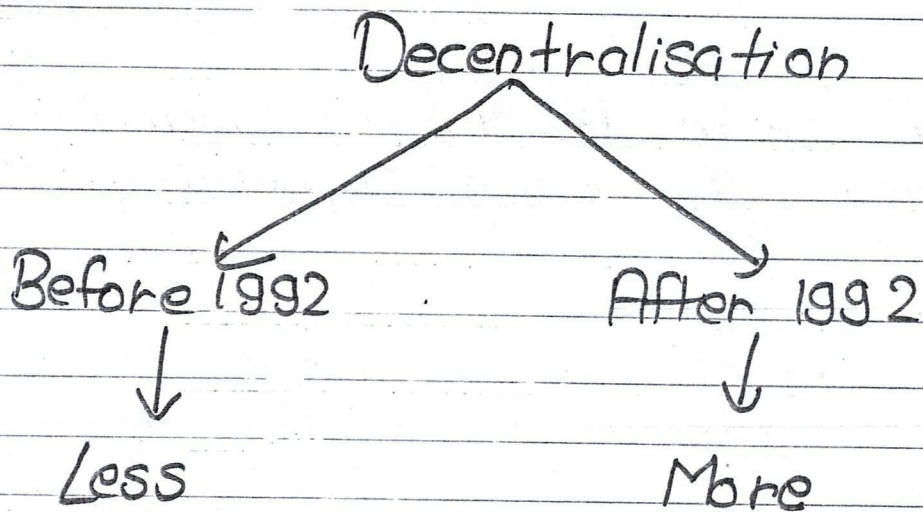
- (i) Now, there are regular elections

control over their local resources

(iii) Now, they have financial autonomy

(iv) Seats are also reserved.

(v) More decentralisation :-



(vi)

\* INTRODUCTION:- The representation of women must be more in legislative assembly. Their representation is more in Nordic countries like Norway, Finland, etc.

\* In State Assembly :- Women representation in state assembly is very less.

It never reached 5% of their total population.

\* In Lok Sabha :- In Lok Sabha women representation is less than 15%.

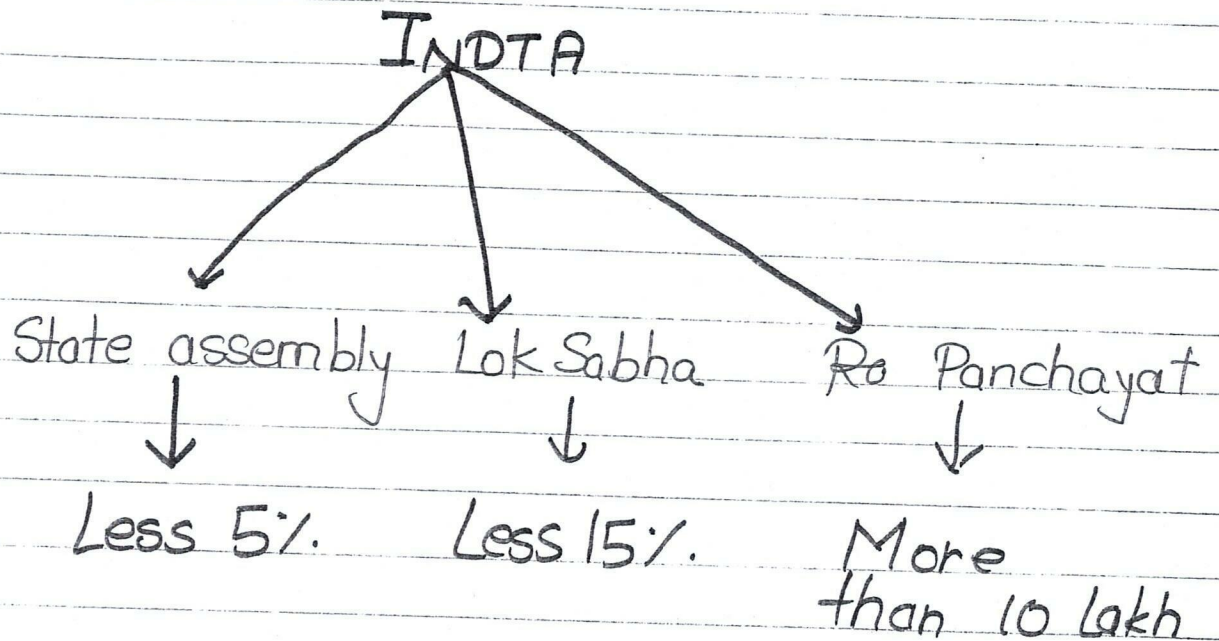
It is very bad for our country.

\* Panchayat Raj bodies :- There is good result in panchayat raj bodies. Women's representative there is far more fine than any other areas.



They are more than 10 Lakh seats of women.

They have also reserved seats for them.



**CONCLUSION:-** In comparison to other countries it is still less.

etc,

## DIFFERENCES between formal and informal sources of credit.

(i) Formal sources of credit :-

Credit can be taken by in two ways one is formal and other is informal.

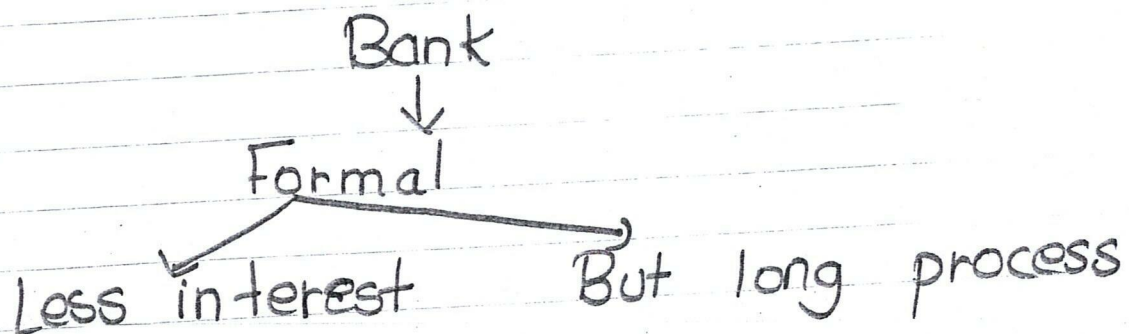
Formal sources of credit contains :-

Bank , Self help groups etc.

Loans can be taken from there.

But it needs a lot of things like

- Their personal record .
- Collateral .
- The way of retaining the loan .
- It is more better because interest rate is low here .



हरियाणा परीक्षा 2024  
केंद्र संख्या 1370

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नोट-केंद्र के नाम की मुहर उत्तरपुस्तिका के किसी भी भाग पर न लगाएं।

नोट-परीक्षार्थी उत्तरपुस्तिका के किसी भी भाग में अपना नाम व केंद्र का नाम न लिखें।

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जाय-

अनुक्रमांक (अंकों में)

*[Handwritten Number]*

अनुक्रमांक (शब्दों में)

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विषय Social science

प्रश्नपत्र संकेतांक

234CHJK

कक्ष निरीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाय-

केंद्र संख्या

1970

परीक्षा कक्ष संख्या

02

(उपरोक्त सभी प्रविष्टियों को जाँच मेरे द्वारा सावधानीपूर्वक कर ली गई है।)

कक्ष निरीक्षक का नाम

Simran Arya

दिनांक

15/03/2024

हस्ताक्षर कक्ष निरीक्षक

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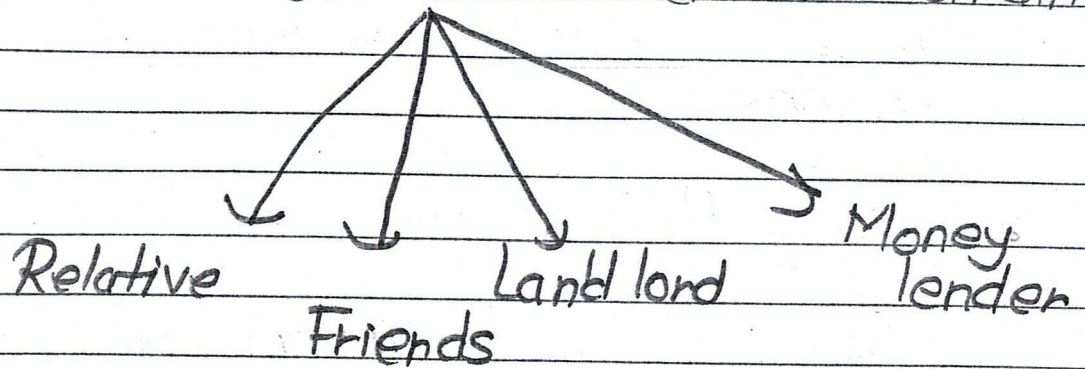
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर व संख्या

2410512

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Informal Sources of Credit

Informal Sources of credit contains.



- Loans can be taken from there.
- It does not need much time.
- It does not need more resources.
- Interest is high.

CONCLUSION :-

- Most of the poor take loans from informal sources because they do not have such things.
- Most of the rich people take loans from formal sources.

1. INTRODUCTION :- GLOBALISATION means interconnection between nations.

2. How this is done :-

This is done with the help of many factors like :-

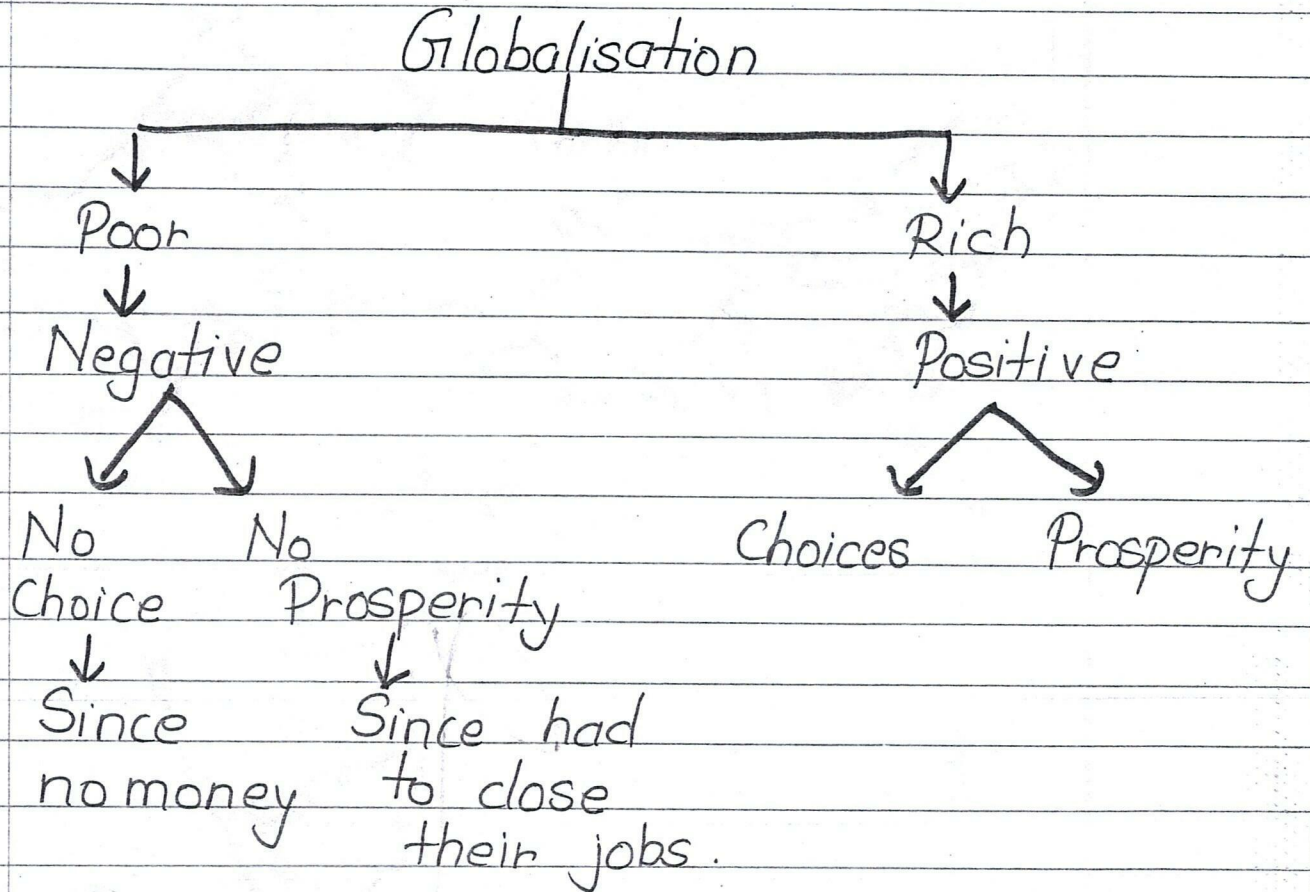
- (i) Flow of labours
- (ii) Flow of money
- (iii) MNCs

3. 'Impact of Globalisation has not been uniform'. Impact of globalisation has not been uniform the following points satisfy this statement.

(i) It helped us providing many new things which we need but on the other hand it also increased competition because of that many small shopkeepers have to close their shops.

(ii) It makes the rich people of society more richer and poor people more poor.

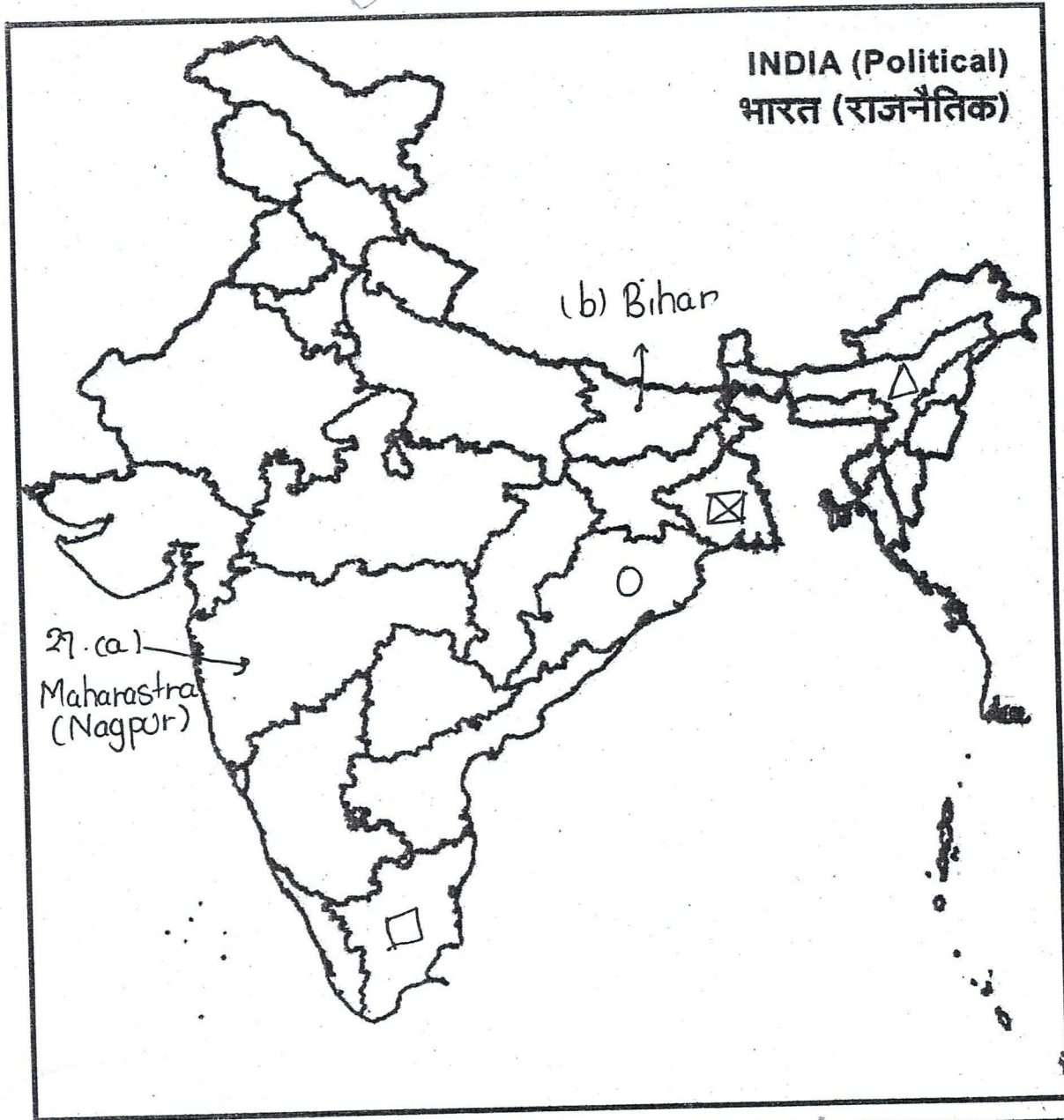
011) It also lead to a unequal distribution of resources among people this lead to the divison of society between rich and poor.



Roll No.

24066347

(For Q. No. 27)



केवल परीक्षकों के लिए (For Examiners Only)	प्रश्न संख्या 27 (Q. No. 27)	अ (A)		ब (B)			
		क (a)	ख (b)	ग (c)	घ (d)	ङ (e)	च (f)
	प्रदत्त अंक (Marks Provided)						

2410532