

# RBSE Class 10 Social Science Question Paper Solutions

## 2018 PDF

### 1. Why Rummandei Inscription of Ashoka is important for us?

**Answer:** It is important for various reasons.

- 1.It describes that Lumbini is the birthplace of Buddha.
- 2.Ashoka visited Lumbini at the 21st year of his reign, as it was the birthplace of Buddha.
- 3.Ashoka made the village of Lumbini, free of taxes.
- 4.Village of Lumbini only had to pay only 1/8th of the produce.

### 2. What is the Jantar Mantar of Jaipur?

**Answer:** The Jantar Mantar is a collection of nineteen architectural astronomical instruments built by the Kachwaha Rajput king Sawai Jai Singh II, the founder of Jaipur, Rajasthan.

### 3. Name the two forms of the representative democracy in present-era.

**Answer:** The two popular forms of representative democracy in present-era are -

1. Presidential - The president of a country has a significant amount of power over the government under a parliamentary democracy. He / she is chosen by the state's people either directly or indirectly. The president and the Government's executive branch are not responsible to the legislature, but they can not completely dismiss the legislature under normal circumstances.
2. Parliamentary - A democracy that gives the legislature more power is called a democratic parliament. Only the legislature, which is the parliament, derives its democratic legitimacy from the executive branch. The elected legislature (parliament) selects the head of the Government (prime minister) and may, by passing a vote of no confidence, replace the prime minister at any time.

### 4. Write any two benefits of Internet.

**Answer:** Two benefits of Internet are:

- Greater access to information reduces research time.
- Global reach enables one to connect to anyone on the internet.

### 5. Define the National Income.

**Answer:** National income means the value of goods and services produced by a country during a financial year. Thus, it is the net result of all economic activities of any country during a period of one year and is valued in terms of money.

**6. Mention the period of financial year in India.**

**Answer:** The financial year of India starts from 1st April to 31st March.

**7. Which activities are included in primary sector?**

**Answer:** Activities included in primary sector are agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, poultry, etc.

**8. What is the meaning of General Price Level?**

**Answer:** The general price level is a hypothetical measure of overall prices for some set of goods and services, in an economy or monetary union during a given interval.

**9. What is unemployment?**

**Answer:** Unemployment is a situation when a person actively searches for a job and is unable to find work. Unemployment indicates the health of the economy.

**10. When was the first effort to measure poverty in India was made?**

**Answer:** The first effort to measure poverty in India was made in July 1962.

**11. As a conscious citizen, what independences would you expect for the High Court? Describe any two.**

**Answer:** Yes being a conscious citizen my opinion towards the high court is

- They will have special freedoms, no supreme power of India will be able to snatch their power.
- They can make free justice, no one will be able to influence the decision-making process and delivery of justice.

**12. What is 'TAANKA' ? What is the name of scheme under which Taanka construction were done?**

**Answer:** Taanka is a traditional source of storage and conservation of water in western Rajasthan which is built by digging up the ground 5-6 meter deep in every house or field. Its upper part is covered with stones or other available resources. The rain water received from the terrace of the houses is stored in it. Its internal part is coated with a mixture of sand and ash, which prevents leakage of water and the erosion at bottom. These Taankas are being built under Jal Swavalamban Yojana and other projects in Rajasthan.

**13. What are Commercial Crops? Write any four examples.**

**Answer:** A Commercial crop is an agricultural crop which is grown for sale to return a profit. It is typically purchased by parties separate from a farm. The term is used to differentiate marketed crops from subsistence crops, which are those fed to the producer's own livestock or grown as food for the producer's family. Examples: Cotton, Sugarcane, Jute, Ramie

**14. How many types of metallic minerals are there? Explain with example.**

**Answer:** Metallic minerals divided into two types ferrous and non-ferrous metallic minerals.

Ferrous: Minerals which contain iron content are known as ferrous minerals. For e.g. manganese and iron ore

Non-Ferrous: Minerals which are lacking in iron content are known as non-ferrous minerals. For e.g. copper and zinc

**15. Write any two impacts of industrial pollution in India.**

**Answer:** Two impacts of industrial pollution in India are:

- The harmful gases released by industries harms the air quality
- Industrial waste is discarded in the oceans and rivers which leads to water pollution and also danger to marine life.

**16. What do you understand by birth rate and death rate?**

**Answer:** Birth rate is the ratio of total live births to total population in a specified community or area over a specified period of time. The birth rate is often expressed as the number of live births per 1,000 of the population per year.

Death rate is the ratio of total death to total population in a specified community or area over a specified period of time. The death rate is often expressed as the number of deaths per 1,000 of the population per year.

**17. Explain the pipeline transport in India.**

**Answer:** Pipeline transport is the mode of transportation of goods or material through a pipe. Liquids and gases are transported in pipelines and any chemically stable substance can be sent through a pipeline. Pipelines exist for the transport of crude and refined petroleum, fuels - such as oil, natural gas and biofuels.

**18. What are the things you will keep in mind while walking on the road?**

**Answer:** The things we should keep in mind while walking on the road are:

- If there is no footway or footpath, walk on the right-hand side of the road so you can see oncoming traffic.
- You should take extra care and be prepared to walk in single file, especially on narrow roads or in poor light.

**19. What do you understand by solid waste management programme?**

**Answer:** Solid waste management is a term that is used to refer to the process of collecting and treating solid wastes. It also offers solutions for recycling items that do not belong to garbage or trash. Waste management is all about how solid waste can be changed and used as a valuable resource.

**20. If you would have been in the place of Hamir Dev Chauhan, what policy you might have adopted for the rebels of Alauddin Khilji and why?**

**Answer:** If I was in place of Hamir Dev Chauhan I would not take decisions in anger rather I would think of all possible solutions and take advice from not one but many wise people.

A ruler should not openly humiliate anybody or accuse someone of a crime. Like Hamir did to Dharmasimha. Since it hurt his self-esteem, he turned into a rebel.

I would also not present my whole army to fight against an invader. There must be a backup.

**21. Evaluate the central administration of the Mauryan period.**

**Answer:** The Central administration of the Mauryan period is

A centralized government system was established for the first time in India (Bharat) during the Mauryan period. Despite centralization of power in the hands of the king, he was not autocratic. Kautilya has described seven components of the state, namely, Raja, Amatya, Janapada, Durga, Kosha, Sena and Mitra. The king used to appoint the Chief Minister and priest after duly checking their character and background. This process was known as Upadha Parikshana. These people used to be dignified members of the Council of Ministers. Apart from the Council of Ministers, there was also Parisha Mantrina, which was also a form of Council of Ministers.

**22. Mention the role of Mazzini in the unification of Italy.**

**Answer:** The role of Mazzini in the unification of Italy:

- He was an Italian revolutionary born in Genoa, 1807 who became a member of the secret society of the Carbonari
- He was sent to prison for revolting against the monarchs at the age of 24
- He then formed secret society i.e. young Italy and young Europe in Marseilles and Berne respectively

- He also helped Bismarck during the war for unification of Italy (he had sought to put together coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic)
- He believed that good had intended nations to be the natural units of mankind. So Italy couldn't continue to be the patchwork of small states and kingdoms.
- Even Duke Metternich of Austria stated that he was the most dangerous enemy of their social order i.e. monarchical rule

**23. According to your view what conditions are essential for 'social democracy'? Explain.**

**Answer:** From the many examples across the globe, history shows that

1. Democracy is one of the best ways to fight for social recognition.
2. Democracy helps in accommodating social diversity.
3. Democracy will help discriminated, deprived and marginalised people fight against injustices.
4. In a democracy, social divisions can be expressed politically, this will help socially marginalised groups to express their grievances to the Government, thereby find a solution to the various problems ailing the disadvantaged social groups.

**24. "Indian economy is a developing economy." Explain any four arguments in favour of this statement.**

OR

**Explain any four advantages of globalisation.**

**Answer:** Indian economy is termed as the developing economy of the world. Some features like low per capita income, higher population below poverty line, poor infrastructure, agriculture based economy and lower rate of capital formation, tagged it as a developing economy in the world.

Four arguments in favour of this statement are:

(i) Low Per Capita Income- Per capita income in India is very low which is the symbol of undeveloped economy. According to the World Bank report, India's per capita income was 1590 US dollars in 2015. India was at 170th place in the world regarding gross per capita income. India's per capita income stands not only lower than America, England, France, Germany, (developed countries) but also lower to neighbouring countries like- China and Sri Lanka. The living standard of the poor remains low due to the low per capita income.

(ii) Low quality of Life- Education and health both are the most effective factors of standard of life. These are the basics of human welfare. The income is meaningless without these parameters. When people gain education and proper health, they will be able to use their income properly. The education level in India is very poor which can be observed through the rate of literacy. The literacy rate was 74.04 percent in India according to the census-2011. About

one fourth of the population is illiterate even today. The level of health at birth time can be measured by the 'life expectancy'. According to World Bank report in 2014 India had 68 years life expectancy at birth time. Compared to Japan and China it is very low. The low level of education and health also presents the undeveloped form of Indian economy.

(iii) Problem of poverty- India is also facing the problem of poverty like other undeveloped countries. There were 21.82% poor people in 2011-12 according to Suresh Tendulkar Committee. Poverty is the state of a person in which he is unable to fulfil his basic needs. Since Independence there has been no solution to poverty till now. Poverty can be considered as the biggest challenge for Indian economy. A very slow progress has been detected in the direction of fulfilling basic needs and our economy seems ineffective in comparison to other countries. The advantages of progress have not reached the weaker sections of society. One fourth of the population is still cobwebbed in the vicious circle of poverty also. No country can come out of its backwardness having the problem of poverty. So our economy is certainly undeveloped.

(iv) Too much Dependence on Agriculture- As our economy develops, dependence on agriculture decreases and dependence on Industry and service sector increases. Dependence on agriculture has decreased in India very slowly. About 72% of the population was dependent on agriculture at the time of Independence. Still today 49% employments depend on agriculture and related sectors. The labour movement from agricultural to non-agricultural sector has increased but slowly. It is a symbol of the undeveloped economy of India dependent on agriculture.

**Answer:** Four advantages of globalisation are:

- The assimilation of the domestic economy with the world economy is known as Globalisation. It is such a process through which national economies expand out of their political boundaries.
- Globalisation increases economic openness and economic dependence between countries.
- Free flow of products and services, free flow of capital and consolidated financial market, free flow of labour, free flow of technology and spread of knowledge, between various countries is included in various dimensions of Globalisation.
- Multinational companies are playing an important role in the process of globalisation. A multinational company is one which controls and keeps ownership of production in more than one country.

## **25. What is Money? Clarify any three functions of Money.**

**Answer:** Money, in simple terms, is a medium of exchange. It is instrumental in the exchange of goods and/or services. Three functions of Money are:

- Medium of exchange: Money can be used for buying and selling goods and services. If there were no money, goods would have to be exchanged through the process of barter



(goods would be traded for other goods in transactions arranged on the basis of mutual need).

- Unit of account: Money is the common standard for measuring relative worth of goods and service.
- Store of value: Money is the most liquid asset (Liquidity measures how easily assets can be spent to buy goods and services). Money's value can be retained over time. It is a convenient way to store wealth.

**26. As a conscious citizen, write any four causes of consumer exploitation.**

**Answer:** Four causes of consumer exploitation are:

- Illiteracy and Ignorance: Consumers in India are mostly illiterate and ignorant
- Unorganized Consumers: In India consumers are widely dispersed and are not united.
- Spurious goods: There is increasing supply of duplicate products.
- Deceptive Advertising: Some businessmen give misleading information about quality, safety and utility of goods.

**27. Evaluate the contribution of Shyamji Krishna Varma and Vinayak Damodar Savarkar in the Indian National Movement.**

OR

**Write short notes on the following:**

- (i) Santhal Uprising
- (ii) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- (iii) Simon Commission

**Answer:** Shyamji Krishna Varma - Shyamji Krishna Verma was a resident of Kathiawar in western India (Bharat). He was educated in Cambridge University and became a barrister. After returning to India (Bharat), he was hurt by the corrupt nature of British political residents, and he firmly decided to make India (Bharat) free by making London his workplace. Shyamji Krishna Verma was the first to take an initiative of setting up a revolutionary organization for freedom outside the country. In 1905 AD, he formed the Bharat Swashasan Samiti which is renowned by the name of India House. He published a monthly magazine called "India Socialism" and started six fellowships of 'one thousand each for the Indians (Bhartiyas) who went abroad. Revolutionaries such as V. D. Savarkar, Hardayal and Madan Lal Dhingra became its members.

Vinayak Damodar Savarkar - Veer Savarkar was a great revolutionary, nationalist and an organizer. The public adorned Savarkar with the title of Veer. He was addressed as Veer Savarkar. Veer Savarkar was born on 28th May 1883 in Bhagur village in Maharashtra. During the Partition of Bengal, he formed an organization named "Mitra Mela" with his companions and made a bonfire of imported clothes. In 1904 AD, he established -"Abhinav Bharat". Savarkar

was the first person who didn't term the revolution of 1857 as a revolt 'but instead, called it as the First War of Indian (Bhartiya) Independence. After finally being released from jail in 1924 he joined Hindu Mahasabha in 1937. He became President of Hindu Mahasabha for keeping India to be a Hindu nation. When congress launched the Quit India Movement in 1942, Savarkar criticized it. He also assailed the British proposal for transfer of power.

**Answer:** (i) Santhal Uprising - Santhal rebellion was an important mass revolt against the British rule during 1855 - 1856 AD. Its leadership and unity was well organized. This revolt spread to Veerbhumi, Bakura, Singhbhorn, Hazaribagh, Bhagalpur and Munger. The reasons behind this revolt included misbehaviour with the Santhals by revenue officers, exploitation by the police and forceful collection of taxes by the landlords and moneylenders. This revolt was headed by two brothers i.e. Sidhu and Kanhu, who declared themselves independent and the end of the Company rule. After an extended military campaign, the situation came under control in 1856 AD and the Government was forced to form an independent and separate Santhal Pargana.

(ii) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre - On 13th April 1919 AD, an assembly was organized at Jallianwala Bagh to protest against the Rowlatt Act. 20,000 women, men and children gathered there. General Dyer entered the assembly and ordered to open fire on the public. Firing continued till the cartridges were finished. According to official statistics, 379 people were killed, but the Congress committee claimed.

(iii) Simon Commission - For evaluating the working of reforms of the Indian (Bhartiya) government in 1919 AD, the British government formed a Commission in 1927 AD under the Chairmanship of Sir John Simon. There were 7 members in the commission but none of them was an Indian (Bhartiya). When this commission reached Mumbai on 3rd February 1928 AD, it was rigidly opposed by the people. In Lahore, it was initially opposed under the leadership of Lala Lajpat Rai. The police lathi charged the mob, consequently Lala Lajpat Rai suffered injuries on head and died within a month. This commission gave its report in 1930. There was no mention of establishment of colonial self rule in the report.

## **28. Describe the functions and powers of the Parliament.**

**OR**

## **Describe the executive and legislative powers of the President.**

**Answer:** The functions and powers of the Parliament are:

1. Legislative powers- The main function of Parliament is to create laws keeping in view national interests. Parliament has the power to make laws on the subjects mentioned in the Union and Concurrent lists, though the union Parliament and the State Assemblies both can make laws on the subjects of Concurrent list the Parliamentary law overrides state legislative laws in case of contradiction. Laws on residual subjects can also be made by the parliament.



2. Power of Amendment in the Constitution- Parliament has got significant powers in relation to the amendments in the Constitution. A bill for amendment in the Constitution can be initiated in either House of Parliament but not in any Legislative Assembly. In most parts of the Constitution amendment can be made by a simple majority of the house or a two third majority of both houses separately. There are some situations in the Constitution where the consent of at least half of the State Legislatures is essential for the amendment.

3. Financial Powers- Being a representative of the public, Indian Parliament holds absolute power on the national finance, and any work related to income and expenditure will not be performed till the budget proposed by the finance minister is approved by the Parliament.

4. Administrative Powers- The Parliamentary system has been set up by the Indian Constitution, so according to the Constitution the union executive i.e. the cabinet is accountable to the Parliament (Lok Sabha in practice). The cabinet can remain in office till it has the support and confidence of the majority in the Lok Sabha. The parliament can hold control over the executive indifferent ways.

5. Electoral Powers- By through the article 54 several electoral powers have been granted to the Parliament. Elected members of both the houses of Parliament are part of the electoral board constituted for the election of the President. According to article 66 the elected members of both houses of Parliament elect the vice President.

6. Miscellaneous Powers- In addition to powers mentioned above the Parliament holds some other powers too.

i) Both houses of Parliament can pass the impeachment motion against the President based on the special provision of the Constitution and dismiss him. In the same way both the houses can pass the proposal to dismiss the judge of Supreme Court or High court on the basis of incompetence, mischief or conduct. This type of motion should be passed by two third majority of each house. The motion to remove the Vice President should be approved by the Lok Sabha.

ii) For the effectiveness of emergency declared by the President, approval of both the houses is needed. The President's rule is exercisable for 6 months at a time and still if there is a need, it can be extended up to 6 months, but for this the assent of both the houses of Parliament would be compulsory.

**Answer:** The executive and legislative powers of the President are:

Executive powers: According to article 53 of the Constitution the executive power of the union will be vested in The President, and he will use it according to the Constitution himself or by his subordinate officers. In this way all the work of governance would be done in the name of The President and all the decisions of government will be considered as 'His' decisions.

(i) Appointment and Dismissal of Important Officers - The President appoints several important officers of Indian Union, such as: The Council of Ministers on the advice of Prime Minister, Governors of states, Judges of the Supreme Court and High court, Auditor General, Chairman and members of Union Public Service Commission, Ambassadors in foreign countries etc.

(ii) Powers for Governance - Different rules can be made by him in this regard. He makes the rules regarding the joint sitting of both the houses of Parliament, appointment of the officers and employees in the Supreme Court and the rules regarding the powers of Comptroller and Auditor General. The distribution of portfolios amongst the Council of Ministers is also made by him.

(iii) Powers in Foreign Affairs - Being the legal head of Indian Union, The President represents India in foreign countries, appoints ambassadors and diplomatic representatives for the Indian Embassy located abroad and accepts the certificates of foreign ambassadors and diplomats. All pacts and agreements with foreign nations are also signed in the name of the President.

(iv) Military Powers - He is the Supreme Commander of Defence Forces of India but he can use this power according to the laws. Only Parliament holds the power to make laws on subjects of defence services, war and peace etc. So without the approval of Parliament The President of India can neither declare war nor can use the armies.

Legislative powers: The President of India is not only statutory head of the executive of the Indian Union, but he has also been considered as an integral part of the Indian Parliament, and in this way The President receives various powers of the Legislative field.

(i) Legislative administration - The President has got many powers related to the legislation. He convenes the sessions of Parliament and announces the prorogation of sessions. He can dissolve the Lok Sabha before its tenure on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. Lok Sabha has been prematurely dissolved 9 times so far. At the commencement of the session of Parliament, The President addresses a joint meeting of both the houses. The work of addressing the legislature can be done by him on other occasions too. The general policy of government is announced in these addresses of the President.

(ii) Power of nomination - The President holds the right to nominate 12 members in Rajya Sabha, they are the distinguished personalities who excel in Literature, arts or in any other field. He can nominate two members of Anglo-Indian community in the Lok Sabha.

(iii) Use of veto power on a bill - Every Bill approved by the Parliament takes the form of law only after the approval of the President. He can return a General bill to the Parliament for reconsideration with a few suggestions, but if that bill is again passed by Parliament with or without any amendment, then the President will have to accept it for the second time.

(iv) Power of issuing ordinance - When the Parliament is not in session, the President has the power of issuing ordinances. These ordinances will remain valid upto 6 weeks after the

commencement of the session of Parliament, but on the wish of Parliament these ordinances can be nullified before their term.

**29. Explain the powers of the State Legislative Council.**

**OR**

**Explain the jurisdiction and powers of the High Court.**

**Answer:** The powers of the State Legislative Council are:

1. Legislative Powers- The state assembly holds the power to make laws on all those subjects which are given both in the state list and the concurrent list subsequently. The ordinary bill can be proposed in any house of the state legislature, but the conclusive power regarding it is only possessed by the Assembly.
2. Financial Powers- Due to the Constitutional arrangements established in the states by the Constitution, the state cabinet is accountable to the legislature, especially to the Legislative Assembly for its policy and functions. Questions can be asked to the ministers by the members of the Assembly or the Council, regarding their departments. Motion of criticism can be passed against the cabinet, or the Adjournment Motion too can be passed. Apart from that, no confidence motion can also be passed by the Assembly due to which the cabinet has to resign.
4. Power to Amend the Constitution- For the amendment in some sections of our Constitution, it is mandatory for such a proposal to be accepted by at least half of the Legislature of the states, which has been passed with special majority by the Parliament. The state legislature does not hold the right to propose amendments in the constitution. The State Legislatures can only support or reject this type of motions.
5. Election Related Powers- The elected members of the state assembly take part in the election of The President and the Rajya Sabha members.

**Answer:** The jurisdiction and powers of the High Court are:

- I. Original Jurisdiction- It implies the hearing of the cases by the Supreme Court primarily. These areas are:-
  1. Cases related to election of the members of Parliament and State Legislatures,
  2. Cases regarding revenue collection, Admiralty, probate, marriage law, Company Law and the cases related to divorce etc.
- II. Writ Jurisdiction- Article 226 empowers the High court to issue direction orders or writs in the nature of Habeas Corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari. The Supreme

Court can issue writs under article 32 only for Fundamental Rights, where the High court can issue writs for other matters too along with Fundamental Rights.

III Appellate Jurisdiction- The appellate jurisdiction of the High court can be divided into following parts.

- Civil appellate jurisdiction- Appeal can be made in the High court against the district court in the cases of income tax, patent, design, succession etc.
- Criminal jurisdiction when a criminal is awarded a death sentence or an imprisonment for a term of 4 years, the appeal can be made against it in the High court.
- Constitutional appellate jurisdiction- If there is a case in which the question of interpretation of the Constitution arises, then the appeal can be made in the High court.

IV Court of record- According to article 215, every High court would be considered as a court of records, and it holds the power of punishment for contempt of court. The judgments of the High Court will be kept protected as records, and they will be considered as laws for the subordinate courts.

V The Administrative Rights- The Administrative Rights of the High court are as follows- The High court can summon the proceedings or judgements of its subordinate courts and can get them investigated, it is the duty of the High court to notice that the subordinate court is not violating its Powers or limits, and is adhered to its duties according to the prescribed laws. It can move any case from a court to the other court for reconsideration and judgement.

VI Judicial Review- The proceedings of state and Union Legislature and Executive can be declared valid or invalid by the High court. In the state the Legislature, Executive and the State Judiciary is known as State Government.

**30. Mark the following in the given outline Map of India:**

- (a) Khetari
- (b) Delhi
- (c) Jamshedpur
- (d) Paradeep
- (e) Hirakud Project

**Answer:** Activity to be done by yourself.