

RBSE Class 10 Social Science Question Paper Solutions 2019 PDF

1. Write the names of any two Mahajanpadas.

Answer: Two Mahajanpadas are:

- Anga.
- Assaka.

2. What was the Diwan-i-Ariz?

Answer: Diwan-i-Ariz was the Department of Military managed by Ariz-i-Mamalik. He was accountable for the regulation and preservation of the Royal Army.

3. Write the name of any two supporters of the pluralistic theory of democracy.

Answer: Important theorists of pluralism include Robert A. Dahl, David Truman, and Seymour Martin Lipset.

4. Which states are partner in the Tungabhadra multipurpose project?

Answer: Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

5. What is meant by production?

Answer: The process of making something from raw material and manufacturing it is called production. It means to make goods or provide services for the people.

6. Name any two activities of the tertiary sector.

Answer: Telecommunication and Hospitality industry/tourism.

7. State any one function of NITI Aayog.

Answer: One function of NITI Aayog:

- To evolve a shared vision of national development priorities sectors and strategies with the active involvement of States in the light of national objectives

8. What is demand driven inflation?

Answer: Demand driven inflation is asserted to arise when aggregate demand in an economy outpaces aggregate supply. It involves inflation rising as real gross domestic product rises and

unemployment falls, as the economy moves along the Phillips curve. This is commonly described as "too much money chasing too few goods."

9. What is the implication of the vicious cycle of poverty?

Answer: The implications of the vicious cycle of poverty is that there is a low level of income which leads to low level of saving and investment. Low investment leads to low productivity which again leads to low income.

10. What is seasonal unemployment?

Answer: Seasonal unemployment means people are not to find a job during some months of the year when the demand for labour is lower than usual.

11. As a Chief Minister of a state, which functions will you perform in the role of leader of the legislative assembly. Write any two.

Answer: As a leader of the legislative assemble the following are the two functions of Chief Minister

1. All the important policies and government initiatives are announced by the Chief Minister in the legislative assembly.
2. The Governor will prorogue or summon the sessions of the state legislature, but these decisions are taken by the Governor based on the advice given by the Chief Minister of a state. Legislative assembly can be dissolved by the Governor based on the recommendation of the Chief Minister.

12. Which water source can you use in western Rajasthan to meet the requirement of water in the summer season after drying up of rain water? Write any two characteristics related to construction of such water sources.

Answer: Water is a critical factor for development planning in Rajasthan. Despite heavy investments in water resources, the people of Rajasthan are suffering from water scarcity. Annual rainfall in Rajasthan is highly variable and scanty.

Rain water is stored in ponds and underground tanks. Small earthen embankments were constructed by the number of cultivators to enclose as much land as they could and surround it with thorns to keep animals away. Most villages in the desert tract had small ponds, and in a good season there was sufficient water to drink for seven to eight months. If rainfall failed, water was available for only four to six months otherwise the villagers had to bring water from other villages 20-30 km away. Some of the villages had tankas or circular holes in the ground, lined with fine polished chuna (lime) in water that was collected during rainfall and used when other supplies failed. In Rajasthan, there are various traditional water resources systems –nadi, talab, jojad, bandha, sagar, samand and sarovar, just to name a few.

13. Write the necessary conditions related to temperature and rainfall for the production of rice.

Answer: The geographical conditions required for the growth of rice are as follows:

- It is a kharif crop which requires a hot and humid climate for cultivation. Temperature (above 25°C) and high humidity with annual rainfall above 100 cm are favourable for the growth of rice.
- Rich alluvial soils of the flood plains and deltaic areas which are renewed every year are ideal for rice cultivation.
- Rice requires abundant rainfall or good water supply through irrigation and flooded fields during the earlier part of its growing season in June-July.

14. Match the list - I with list - II

List - I	List - II
(Types of coal)	(Quantity of carbon)
a) Bituminous	i) 35 to 50%
b) Lignite	ii) 15 to 35%
c) Peat	iii) 80 to 90%
d) Anthracite	iv) 75 to 80%

Answer:

List - I	List - II
(Types of coal)	(Quantity of carbon)
a) Bituminous	iii) 75% to 80%
b) Lignite	ii) 35% - 50%
c) Peat	iii) 15% to 35%
d) Anthracite	iv) 80% - 90%

15. Which two measures will you suggest to save fish in Gomati river near Lucknow?

Answer: The two measures that I will suggest to save fish in Gomati river near Lucknow are:

- Increase in canalization to the river of Gomathi.
- Reducing the shed of domestic waste waters and industrial effluents into the river area near to the city.

16. Write any four schemes being run to promote girl education in Rajasthan.

Answer: Schemes being run to promote girl education in Rajasthan are:

1. Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana (SSY): Sukanya Samriddhi account is a famous and popular scheme backed by the Government of India. As part of 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' campaign started by the Government, this is a saving scheme for the benefit of the girl child. The scheme secures the future of girl children, by encouraging parents to build a fund, to meet the expenditure for the education and marriage of their girl child.

2. Balika Samridhi Yojana (BSY): The Balika Samridhi Yojana, specifically for the upliftment of girls, is a small saving deposit scheme launched by Government of India in August '97 to change the attitude of the community towards female child at birth, retain and enrol girl children in schools, and assist a girl to take up income generating activities. It is being implemented in both urban and rural areas.

3. Mukhyamantri Rajshri Yojana (MRY): To curb the rate of female feticide and provide proper medical care and education, the state government of Rajasthan has launched this programme called Mukhya Mantri Rajshri Yojana. The scheme Mukhyamantri Rajshri Yojana aims at educating and financially assisting families, so that they can care for their girl child. The scheme helps in spreading positivity about the girl child.

17. Write any four points to establish the importance of the internet.

Answer: Four points to establish the importance of the internet.

- Easy Access to Information – Information on anything and everything are available online. The Internet makes it convenient to learn about new things at any point in time and get details on various subjects, irrespective of time and place
- Platform for Online Education – With the advanced technology, even students and adults wish to learn new things and gaining knowledge at various online portals has become more accessible
- Job Hunting – Employers can look for employees on the internet and the job seekers can apply online for jobs using the Internet
- Platform to become an Entrepreneur – Today, thousands of people have started their own websites and are getting good business and users/customers by making their own websites and selling products or services. This has become accessible due to Internet connectivity

18. What precautions should be taken by a driver at the time of driving a vehicle? Write any four.

Answer: Precautions should be taken by a driver at the time of driving a vehicle

- Valid driving licence
- Vehicle registration certificate (Form 23)
- Valid vehicle's insurance certificate
- Valid Pollution Under Control Certificate On demand by a police officer in uniform or an officer of the Transport Department, produce these documents for inspection

19. Mention any two types of sanitation.

Answer: Two types of sanitation are:

- Ecological sanitation
- Basic sanitation

20. What do you understand by 'Dhammayatra' and 'Dhamm-Mahamatra'? Clarify.

Answer: Before Ashoka's reign, kings used to go for ViharaYastras (Forest Travels) during which they used to kill animals for their entertainment. In place of such travels, Ashoka arranged for Dhammayatra, in which travels were made to Buddhist pilgrims and Brahmins, Shramanas and needy people were given gold in charity.

In the 13th year of coronation, Ashoka appointed Dhamma Mahamatras - whose major responsibility was to propagate religion among the masses, to inspire them for deeds of public welfare and charity, releasing prisoners from imprisonment or reducing their tenure of punishment, providing financial assistance to their dependants etc.

21. What steps Akbar had taken for the subordinations of Maharana Pratap?

Answer: Steps Akbar had taken for the subordinations of Maharana Pratap are:

1. Akbar sent emissaries to win over Maharana Pratap Singh.
2. Imperial honours and titles were offered to Maharana Pratap Singh. However they were rejected.
3. Akbar offered marriage alliances, which was rejected.
4. Akbar tried to win over the allies of Maharana Pratap through various diplomatic measures.
5. Akbar fought 6 wars with Maharana Pratap Singh.

22. Describe any four reasons for Nationalism in Europe.

Answer: The rise of nationalism in Europe initiated with the Spring of Nations in 1848. According to Leon- Baradat, nationalism calls on people to identify with the interests of their national group and to support the creation of a state – a nation-state – to support those interests.

Nationalism was the ideological impetus that, in a few decades, transformed Europe. Rule by monarchies and foreign control of territory was replaced by self-determination and newly formed national governments. Some countries, such as Germany and Italy were formed by uniting various regional states with a common "national identity".

Others, such as Greece, Serbia, Poland, Romania and Bulgaria, were formed by uprisings against the Ottoman Empire and the Russian Empire.

23. Which two conditions are essential for the success of democracy according to you. Explain.

Answer: Essential conditions for success of democracy are as follows

- 1) Peace and system - It is important for the success of democracy that the internal conditions of the country should be normal and the fear of war and external invasion should not exist.
- 2) Establishment of economic equality - For successful running of democracy, only a strong economy is not sufficient. Along with it, this is also important that economic equality should exist in a state. Gap between rich and poor should not be wide.
- 3) Educated and aware citizens - Educated people have the potential to understand and solve problems of democracy by creating healthy mandate
- 4) National schemes for public welfare - In developing countries it is important for the success of democracy that national policies should be beneficial for agriculture and industries.

24. Describe any four characteristics of Indian Economy as an undeveloped economy.

OR

Explain any four advantages of Swadeshi.

Answer: Characteristics of Indian Economy as an undeveloped economy.

- Low per capita income.
- Higher population below poverty line.
- Poor infrastructure, agriculture based economy.
- Lower rate of capital formation.

Answer: Four advantages of Swadeshi are:

- The Swadeshi Movement anticipated the movements which were later started by Gandhi.
- The Non-cooperation movement, the Civil Disobedience movement which was labelled as a 'constructive boycott', had its genesis in the Swadeshi movement itself.
- Even G.K. Gokhale who had firm opposition to the ideas of boycott accepted the programmes of Swadeshi in the Swadeshi Movement.
- The Swadeshi movement brought many streams of nationalism together under one political platform. This, later on, found expression in the mass-politics of Gandhi. Therefore, the Swadeshi movement was very short-lived, it had a great impact on Indian Nationalism.

25. Distinguish between institutional and non-institutional sources of credit.

Answer: The following are some of the differences between the Institutional and Non-institutional sources of credit:

- Institutional sources of credit involve loans provided by commercial banks such as RBI and SBI and by co-operatives whereas Non-institutional source of credit includes those which provide loans such as traders, moneylenders, commission agents, landlords and relatives.
- Institutional sources of credit follow a set of proper systematic legal procedure before sanctioning the loans while in case of Non-institutional sources of credit there is absence of any particular set of systematic procedure and are more informal in nature.
- The Rate of interest charged by the Institutional sources is far less than compared to the Non-institutional sources. Under the Non-institutional source people often fall prey to the exploitation of the person lending them.

26. According to you what duties should be followed by a consumer in order to avoid the loss?

Answer: Duties should be followed by a consumer in order to avoid the loss are:

- Responsibility to be aware – A consumer has to be mindful of the safety and quality of products and services before purchasing.
- Responsibility to think independently – Consumer should be well concerned about what they want and need and therefore make independent choices.
- Responsibility to speak out - Buyer should be fearless to speak out their grievances and tell traders what they exactly want
- Responsibility to complain - It's consumer responsibility to express and file a complaint about their dissatisfaction with goods or services in a sincere and fair manner.
- Responsibility to be an Ethical Consumer - They should be fair and not engage themselves with any deceptive practice.

27. What were the causes for the Peasant's Movements in Rajasthan? Throw light on any two Peasant's Movements of Rajasthan.

OR

Write short notes on the following.

- i) First Anglo - Maratha War**
- ii) Second Anglo - Maratha War**
- iii) Govind Guru**

Answer: The causes for the Peasant's Movements in Rajasthan are:

- Due to the influence of the Britishers, the rulers did not pay attention to their subjects. The rulers and the jagirdars assumed that their mere existence depended on the British rule. Therefore, the dependence of the rulers on the jagirdars and the dependence of the jagirdars on the farmers continued to weaken.
- In addition to collecting excessive revenue, the Begar and Lagaan taken from farmers was increasing significantly. In some states, the number of such taxes was even more than 300.
- In this period, the number of agricultural labourers increased significantly as many people depended on agriculture after being displaced from other occupations. Due to this increase in number of agricultural labourers, the jagirdars started acting more arrogantly.
- The swing out in agricultural prices was not beneficial for the farmers. Due to decline in prices the savings of the farmers were reduced, whereas, in case of increase in prices, they could not get any profit because the jagirdars used to collect land revenue from them in the form of commodities.
- After adopting the British administration system, the kind and paternal outlook of the jagirdars towards the farmers changed.

Bijolia Peasant Movement (Bhilwara) - Bijolia Peasant Movement was the pioneer of other peasant movements of Rajasthan. Most of the farmers of this region were from Dhakar caste. In 1894 AD, till the time of death of Rao Govind Das of Bijolia, the farmers were not in extreme opposition of Jagirdars. But in 1894AD, the newly appointed jagirdar Krishna Singh (Kishan Singh) introduced several changes in the thikana (estate) and jagir (ancestral) policies. In his time, around 87 per cent of the income of the farmers was taken away by the jagirdars through 84, taxes and revenues. Even after this, they were forced to do additional begar.

Begoon Peasant Movement (Chittorgarh) - Inspired by the Bijolia Peasant Movement,, the farmers of Be goon estate too started a movement in 1921 AD, because the residents of that region were also suffering from excessive land revenue and the atrocities of other sub taxes. Just like the Bijolia farmers, most of the farmers of Be goon estate were from Dhakar caste. They were suffering from the vicious circle of various inputs, begar, high rate of land revenue

and the atrocities of the estate. After sustained efforts of the members of Rajasthan Sewa Sangh, Vijay Singh Pathik, Ramnarayan Chaudhary and Manikyalal Verma, the farmers were inspired and war awakened.

Answer i: First Anglo - Maratha War: Clashes took place between the Britishers and Marathas from 1775 AD to 1782 AD. In this struggle, the British army was defeated by the united Maratha army, and they had to sign the humiliating Treaty of Badgaon in 1779 AD. According to which the Britishers were to give back the regions they had won previously from the Marathas and hand over Raghunath Rao to the Pune court. Besides, they had to pay Rs 41,000 as war damages.

Answer ii: Second Anglo - Maratha War: This struggle continued from 1802 to 1805 AD. The reason of this clash was the imperialistic ambitions of Lord Wellesley and the mutual conflict between Maratha chiefs. In this struggle, the Maratha chiefs fought independently against the Britishers and were defeated. Bhonsle struggled in South India (Bharat) and after being defeated in the Battle of Amargaon in 1803 AD, Treaty of Deogaon was signed with the Britishers on 17th December 1803 AD. Sindhia was defeated in the Battle of Lalwadi and the Treaty of Surji-Anjangaon was signed on 30th December 1803 AD. The struggle which took place between the Holkars and the Britishers remained indecisive and the Treaty of Raj ghat inked between both the parties in 1806 AD, according to it the Holkars gave up their right of the Northern region of river Chambal and promised not to interfere in the internal matters of Rajputana.

Answer iii: Govind Guru - He was the son of Guru Tegh Bahadur. He was the tenth and last guru of Sikhs. He developed training centres for training of arms and armaments to oppose atrocities of Aurangzeb in Punjab. Through this, the Sikh society became strong and capable. He defeated the Subedar of Lahore in the battle of adaan. He established the Khalsa order in 1699 AD to organize the Sikhs, remove their evils and inspire them with a renewed vigour and vitality.

A new practice of Panch Pyarey, Pahul (Chamamrit) and Amrit Chakha (consumption of sweetened water) was started by the five sacrificing devotees. It was mandatory for Khalsa Sikhs to keep five "Kakaras", i.e. Kada, Kesh, Kutch, Kripan and Kangha. Due to the possibility of war with Aurangzeb, he opened a military centre in Anandpur Sahib in 1699 AD. Guru Gobind Singh continued to reform the Sikhs by keeping the ideal of religious freedom and national unity as his priority. Due to Mughal invasion in 1705 AD, he had to leave Anandpur. Both his sons named Jorawar Singh and Fateh Singh were imprisoned and buried alive in the walls of Sarhind fort as they had refused to convert their religion.

His other two sons named Ajit Singh and Junjhar Singh became martyrs in the battle of Chamkor. In the struggle of Khudrana, forty Sikhs received martyrdom. They were called "Mukta" and the place became famous as "Muktasar". Finally, Guru Gobind Singh reached Talwandi from Anandpur where he remained busy in composing literary works for one year.

When he was going to visit Aurangzeb's court on his invitation, he got the news of Aurangzeb's death. GuruGobindSingh died on 1st October, 1708AD.

28. Describe the powers and functions of the Prime Minister of India.

OR

Describe the powers & functions of the Rajya Sabha.

Answer: The powers and functions of the Prime Minister of India are:

1. Formation of Council of Ministers - The first work of Prime Minister after assuming his charge is to form a Council of Ministers. Only Prime Minister has to decide that what should be the number of ministers and who should be a minister under the legal range.
2. Distribution and changes of portfolios from amongst the ministers - Prime Minister acts according to his discretion in the distribution of portfolios amongst the ministers and generally no one makes any objection in the final distribution of portfolios by the Prime Minister.
3. Administration of the cabinet - Prime Minister superintends all the proceedings and Chairmanship of the meetings of cabinet. Subjects included in the agenda by the Prime Minister are discussed only in the Cabinet meeting.
4. Coordination amongst various departments of governance - Prime Minister establishes coordination amongst all the departments of government so that it would work as a unit.
5. Leader of Lok Sabha - Prime Minister is the leader of Lok Sabha principally, and all the lawmaking functions are performed in his leadership. All government bills including annual budget are prepared under his supervision only.
6. Link between the President and the Cabinet - On the issues of public importance the contact with the head of the nation can only be made via Prime Minister. He apprises The President about the discussion of Cabinet and also transmits President's advice to the cabinet.
7. Bestowing various posts - The power of appointing high ranked officials given by the Constitution to The President is practically exercised by the Prime Minister, because The President exercises this power with the only advice of Prime Minister, and not on his self discretion.

Answer: The powers and functions of the Rajya Sabha are:

1. Legislative powers - In addition to Lok Sabha the Rajya Sabha also deals in law making process. Both the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha are provided equal powers by the Constitution regarding non-financial bills.
2. Power to amend the Constitution - Regarding Constitutional amendments, Rajya Sabha enjoys the same power as Lok Sabha. The resolution of amendment in the Constitution will be

dropped if there is a disagreement between both the houses of Parliament on the proposal of amendment.

3. Financial Powers - Rajya Sabha holds some financial powers but the Constitution has provided it weak status as compared to Lok Sabha in this regard. According to Constitution money bill will be introduced in Lok Sabha first. Being passed by Lok Sabha the money bill will be sent to Rajya Sabha where it can be contemplated for maximum 14 days. Rajya Sabha can give suggestions regarding the money bill, but it is the sole discretion of Lok Sabha whether to accept them or not.

4. Executive Powers - In the Parliamentary system of governance the cabinet is only accountable for the popular house of Parliament. So in India the cabinet is collectively responsible to Lok Sabha but not to Rajya Sabha. Members of Rajya Sabha can ask questions and supplementary questions to ministers and also criticize them but they have no power to remove the ministers by using no confidence motion.

5. Miscellaneous Powers - Apart from above mentioned powers Rajya Sabha holds some other powers too, which it exercises collectively with Lok Sabha. These powers and functions are as follows:

- Elected members of Rajya Sabha take part in the election of the President.
- Elected members of Rajya Sabha together with elected members of Lok Sabha elect the Vice-President.
- Rajya Sabha along with Lok Sabha can impeach against the President, the judges of Supreme Court and some of its officials. The motion of such impeachment can only be considered 'passed' when both the houses accept it.
- The Rajya Sabha in collaboration with Lok Sabha can pass a proposal with a majority to remove the Vice President from his post, but the proposal for removal of Vice President goes to Lok Sabha after passing in Rajya Sabha at first.
- If emergency is to be applicable for more 1 month, then this type of proposal should be approved by both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha with their special majority separately.

6. Special Powers - Rajya Sabha holds two other powers also, which are not with Lok Sabha and these can be exercised only by Rajya Sabha. This kind of power belongs to the federal structure of the country, and Rajya Sabha, being sole representative of the states, has following kinds of powers:

1. According to article 249, Rajya Sabha can declare any subject of state list as of national importance by two third majority of the present and participating members of the house. By this process, Parliament gets the privilege to make law on that subject of state list.

2. According to article 312 of the Constitution Rajya Sabha can give the power to Central Government for creating new All India Services by passing a resolution with two third majority of it.

29. Explain the following powers of the Governor

- i) Executive powers
- ii) Legislative powers

Answer i: Executive powers - The executive powers of the state are vested with the Governor, which he enjoys himself and by the subordinate officers, he appoints the chief minister, and the other ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister. He also appoints the Advocate General, and the Chairman and the members of the state public service commission. The President holds consultation with the Governor before the appointment of the judges of the High court. The executive powers of the Governor extend up to the subjects of the concurrent list. On the subjects of the concurrent list, he exercises his powers by the assent of the President. Regarding the functions of the state government, he makes rule, he allocates the portfolios from amongst the ministers. He holds the power of getting information from Chief Minister, regarding the subjects related to the governance. He can ask the Chief Minister to put the personal decision of any minister for the consideration of the whole cabinet. The Governor administers Oath of Post and Secrecy to the members of cabinet, confirms their resignations and also removes them from their concerned posts including the chief minister.

Answer ii: Legislative powers - Governor is an integral part of the legislature of a state. He holds important powers in the field of legislation. He convenes the session of legislation, adjourns it and can dissolve the lower house of the legislature. After the general election, he addresses the first meeting of the legislature. And still after the first meeting, he can send messages to the legislature. The approval of the Governor is essential on the bill passed by the state assembly. He can reject the bill, or can return the bill to the legislature for reconsideration, if the legislature passes the bill for a second time, then the Governor is compelled to give his approval. He can put aside some bills reserved for the consideration of the President. If the state Legislative Assembly is not in session then the Governor can issue the ordinance. The ordinance will be recognised as the same act as the act passed by the state legislature. This ordinance is applicable for only six weeks after the commencement of the next sitting of the state legislature. If the legislature rejects the ordinance before six weeks then the ordinance will be deemed as terminated. At the same time, before issuing the ordinance regarding certain subjects Governor has to take approval from the President. The Governor can nominate 1/6th members in the Legislative Council from the pool of such people who hold the distinct and practical knowledge of literature, arts, science, cooperative movement and social services. In his opinion if the Anglo-Indian community has not got sufficient representation in the Legislative Assembly, then he can nominate a member from this particular community.

OR

Explain the following points related to the High court

- i) Appointment and qualifications of the judges

ii) Constitutional arrangements for the independence of the High - court.

Answer i: Appointment and qualifications of the judges

Appointment of judges - As per article 217(1) the Chief Judge of High court and other judges are appointed by the President. The President appoints Chief Justice of the High court by taking the advice of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Collegiums and the Governor. While for the other judges he takes the advice of Chief Justice of Supreme Court, Chief Judge of High court and the Governor.

Qualifications for a Judge - As per article 217 (2) the following qualifications are required for the appointment of a judge

- He must be a citizen of India.
- He has worked on a judicial post for at least 10 years in the state of India.
- He has served as an advocate in a high court or two or more such courts regularly at least for 10 years.

Answer ii: Constitutional arrangements for the independence of the High Court - Following arrangements have been made for the freedom of High court

- Special process for appointment
- Fixed tenure
- No further discussion on the conduct of judges would be made in the Parliament except impeachment.
- After retiring as a High court judge, he will not practice in courts where he has worked as a permanent judge.
- Separation from executive.

30. Mark the following in the given outline map of India

- a) Ahmedabad,
- b) Dadra and Nagar Haveli,
- c) Agra,
- d) Sikkim and
- e) Delhi

Answer: Activity to be done by yourself.