**SINDHI HIGH SCHOOL, BENGALURU**

**HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION 2023-24**

SUBJECT :Social Science MAX. MARKS: 80

CLASS: 10 **ANSWER KEY**

DATE: 22/9/23  
SECTION A- (1X20=20)  
1) c. It aimed at restoring the powers of the Khalifa of Turkey.  
2)d. Gendathur  
3) b. 9,950   
4) c. Both I and II are incorrect.  
5) c. Horizontal distribution of powers.   
6) c. Powers are concentrated with the Central Government.  
7) a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
8) c. Dairy and poultry producers suffered loss when the shops went on strike.  
9) b.The state government retains the power over revenues for the local bodies .  
10) c. 3,1,2,4   
11) b. Statement I,II and III are appropriate.  
12)a. People belonging to one language community only.  
13) a. Philip Veit  
14) c. The production in all three sectors has increased and it has increased the most in the tertiary sector.  
15) a. Statement I and II is incorrect.  
16)b. Sugarcane   
17) d. Scandinavian  
18) d. III, IV, I, II  
19) d. Statement I, II and III are right.  
20) d. High poverty.  
**SECTION B Very Short Answer Questions (2x4=8)**21) **The ethnic composition of Belgium includes 59% of the Flemish region speaking Dutch,** 40% of people living in Wallonia and speaking French, and 1% of the population speaking German.   
22) The Non Cooperation movement in the cities gradually slowed down for a variety of reasons. Khadi cloth was often more expensive than mass-produced mill cloth and poor people could not afford to buy it. Similarly the boycott of British institutions posed a problem.  
23) Setting up National parks and wildlife sanctuaries.

\*Specific projects like project Tiger for conserving important species.  
\*Put a ban on hunting of animals and cutting of trees.  
24) Money cannot buy you a pollution free environment, unadulterated medicine.  
\*May not be able to protect you from infectious diseases.

SECTION C Short Answer Based Questions (3x5=15)  
25) Language played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments in Poland.   
After Russian occupation, the Polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere.   
Many members of the clergy in Poland began to use language as a weapon of national resistance.   
Polish was used for Church gatherings and all religious instruction.   
A large number of priests were put in jail by the Russians as punishment for their refusal to preach in Russian.   
The use of Polish was seen as a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance.

26) For development, people look at a mix of goals.   
For example, no doubt if women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases.   
Most importantly, if there is respect for women, there would be more sharing of housework and a greater acceptance of women working outside.  
 OR  
Apart from money, people may seek growth and development through independence, security, respect, equitable treatment, companionship, and an unpolluted environment.

## 27) Agriculture is the considered as the main occupation of majority of people in India.

## It has helped the India economy in the following ways:

## provides food and fodder.

## distribution of wealth.

## helps internal trade.

## source of Foreign Exchange.

## source of our national income.

## requires less capital.

## helps in the development of tertiary sector.

## accumulation of National Capital.

## provides raw materials for industries.

## 28) The factors that led to a feeling of alienation among the Tamils in Sri Lanka were as follows: (i) The majoritarian measures of the Sinhala Government such as making the Sinhala as the official language and favouring Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs gradually increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils. (ii) They felt that the Constitution and government policies denied them equal political rights and discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities.  (iii) They felt that the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders were not sensitive to their language and culture.

## 29) Influence of politics on Caste: (i) Each caste group tries to become bigger by incorporating within it sub-castes. (ii) Various caste groups are required to enter into a coalition with other caste or communities. (iii) New kinds of caste groups have entered politics like 'backward' and 'forward' castes. (iv) Politics in caste has allowed many disadvantaged caste groups to demand their share of power. (v) Caste politics has helped the Dalits and OBCs to gain better access to decision-making. SECTION D Long Answer Questions (5X3=15) 30) (i) Mining: Mining sites are abandoned after excavation work is complete leaving deep scars. Deforestation due to mining has caused severe land degradation.

## (ii) Over irrigation: Over irrigation in the states of Punjab, Haryana, etc has caused waterlogging and an increase in the salinity of the soil.

## (iii) Overgrazing: Overgrazing in states such as Gujarat, Rajasthan, etc is a huge cause of land degradation.

1. (iv) Industries: Mineral processing industry like grinding of limestone for the cement industry and calcite and soapstone for ceramic industry generate huge quantity of dust in the atmosphere. It retards the process of water into of infiltration the soil.  **Land degradation can be prevented by-**Afforestation.
2. Proper management of grazing to control over grazing.
3. Planting of shelter belts of plants.
4. Stabilization of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes.
5. Control of mining activities.

31) Nationalist leaders made every possible effort to collect folk songs.

\*Rabindranath Tagore began to revive folk songs, folk tales etc.   
\*These tales they believed, gave a true picture of traditional culture that had been corrupted and damaged by outside forces.  
\*It was essential to preserve this folk tradition in order to discover ones national identity and restore pride in ones past.  
\* In Madras, Natesa Sastri published a collection of Tamil folk tales, the folklore of southern India.  
 OR  
Muslim organisations were lukewarm in response to the civildisbodience movements, there were many reasons to this:-  
a. After the Non cooperation and Khilafat movement came to an end, the muslims of India didn’t feel represented by the Congress.  
b. They felt that the Congress was more closely related to the Hindu organisations and favoured their ideas.  
c. This led to a mutual distrust between the Hindu and Muslim communities, both the communities organised processions in areas of North India, this led to communal riots.  
d. In 1927, the Muslim league and Indian national congress tried to form an alliance.  
e. The demands of the Muslim league were assurance of reserved seats in the Central assembly, they were also willing to give up their demad of separate electorates, however all hopes of unity were lost when M.R. Jaykar, a member of the Hindu Mahasabha made a public declaration that no such demands would be entertained.  
32) The creation of Linguistic States was the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country. In 1947, the boundaries of several old States of India were changed in order to create new States. This was done to ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same State. Some States were created not on the basis of language but to recognise differences based on culture, ethnicity or geography.

These include States like Nagaland, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand. When the demand for the formation of States on the basis of language was raised, some national leaders feared that it would lead to the disintegration of the country. The Central Government resisted linguistic States for some time. But the experience has shown that the formation of linguistic States has actually made the country, more united. It has also made administration easier.

OR  
 (i) Prior to 1990, except for once, the Congress ruled at the centre for about 40 years. These were the years when the single party made the government.  
(ii) The government at the centre ruled the states with biased views. It supported those states which had a government formed by the same party. The government at many occasions dismissed the state governments formed by other parties in the name of law and order situations. In other words, the centre dictated the states and the states had no alternative except to follow the centre.  
(iii) The rise of regional politics in many states has changed the Centre-State relations significantly after 1990. This was also the beginning of the era of coalition governments at the centre.  
(iv) Since, no single party got a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, major national parties had to enter into an alliance with many small regional parties. Hence, regional parties do take care of their states.  
(v) This led to a new culture of power sharing and respect for the autonomy of state government. It became difficult for the central government to dismiss state governments in an arbitrary manner.  
33) Tertiary sector plays an important role in the development of the economy.  
\*Basic services- several services like hospitals, defence, police stations etc are required in developing country. The government has to take the responsibility of providing this services.  
\*Development of primary and secondary sector- the development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade , storage etc.  
\*Rise in income level- people start demanding services like eating out, tourism, hospitals etc.  
\*Rise in IT- certain new services, such as those based on IT have become important and essential.  
 OR

Rohan works in an organised sector; he will enjoy security of employment.   
He will be expected to work only a fixed number of hours.    
If he works more, he will have to be paid overtime by the employer. He will also get several other benefits from the employers like getting paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity etc.   
He is supposed to get medical benefits and, under the laws, the bank manager has to ensure facilities like drinking water and a safe working environment.   
When he will retire, he will get pension as well.   
 In contrast, Sumit works in the unorganised sector which is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government.   
There are rules and regulations but these are not followed.  So, his job will be low-paid and often not regular. There will be no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness etc. Employment is not secure. He can be asked to leave without any reason when there is less work, such as, during some seasons. A lot also depends on the whims of his employer.  
 **SECTION E Case Based Questions** **(4X3=12)  
34.1 .** Congress at Vienna was hosted by Austrian chancellor Duke Metternich in 1815.  
2. a. To restore the monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon.  
3. At the battle of Waterloo in 1815, Napoleon was defeated by four major powers: Britain, Russia, Austria and Prussia.  
35.1. Johads are tiny earthen check dams that collect and store rainwater, enhancing groundwater recharge and percolation. Khadin is a clever structure made to collect surface runoff water for use in agriculture.   
2.Roof top rain water harvesting.  
3. Bamboo pipes are used to divert perennial springs on the hilltops to the lower reaches by gravity. The channel sections are made of bamboo and divert water to the plant site where it is distributed into branches. The flow of water into the pipes is controlled by manipulating the pipe positions.  
36.1. Sustainable development can be defined as an approach to the economic development of a country without compromising with the quality of the environment for future generations.  
2. **Few examples of environmental degradation:**

* Deforestation.
* Soil erosion.
* Falling levels of ground water.
* Depletion of the ozone layer and combustion from automobiles causing extreme air pollution.
* Water Pollution.
* Throwing waste in river.
* Use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

3. Sustainable management of groundwater involves balancing the amount of water that is extracted with the amount of water that is replenished. This can be achieved through measures such as rainwater harvesting, reducing water waste, and using more efficient irrigation techniques.