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**SINDHI HIGH SCHOOL, HEBBAL**

**PERIODIC TEST - II (2023-24)**

**SUBJECT – Social Science**

**ANSWER KEY**

**Class: X Marks: 30**

**Date: 9/ 8/ 2023 Reading time; 8:05- 8:15 Number of printed sides: 2 Writing time; 8:15- 9:15**

**SECTION –A**

1.Which one of the following is not true about the early Indian entrepreneurs? **(1)**

a) In Bombay Parsis like Dinshaw Petit and Jamshetji Nusserwanjee Tata built huge industrial empires in India.

b) Seth Hukumchand a Marwadi Businessman also traded with China.

c) In Bengal, Dwarkanath Tagore made his fortune in the China trade.

**d) GD Birla open the first transport industry in India.**

2. Why did Manchester import to India decline? **(1)**

a) People were busy fighting the war

b) Factories closed down due to security problem

**c) Factories and mills were busy producing goods to fulfill the need of the Army**

d) Export trade was restricted by the government

3. If the laws made by the Union and State governments on a subject in the Concurrent list are in conflict, what decision would the judicial authority pass to end this conflict?  **(1)**

a) Judiciary will take pass an independent decision on the Concurrent List.

**b) The law of the Union Government will prevail.**

c) Negotiation will be ordered between the State and the Union governments.

d) The law of the State Government will prevail.

4. Assertion (A): Under MGNREGA 2005, those who are able to and are in need of work in rural areas are guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year.

Reasoning (R): The Central government in India made a law implementing the Right to work in about 625 districts of India.  **(1)**

Choose the correct option.

1. Both Assertion and Reasoning are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

**b)** **Both Assertion and Reasoning are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A**).

c) A is true but R is false

d) A is false but R is true.

**SECTION- B**

**5** **When was the Project Tiger Launched in India? Name any one Tiger reserves**

**of India. 1+1=2**

“Project Tiger” one of the well publicised wildlife campaigns in the world, was launched in 1973.

Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand, Sunderbans National Park in West Bengal, Bandhavgarh National Park in Madhya Pradesh, Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary in Rajasthan, Manas Tiger Reserve in Assam and Periyar Tiger Reserve in Kerala are some of the tiger reserves of India. (any 1)

**6. Which sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India? 1+2= 3**

**Differentiate between Intermediate and Final goods.**

* Tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India.

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| --- | --- |
| **INTERMEDIATE GOODS** | * **FINAL GOODS** |
| * Not used for final consumption | * Used for final consumption |
| * Used as raw material for the production of final goods | * Made using intermediate goods |
| * They are less priced/more cheaper | * They are costlier than the intermediate goods. |
| * The value of intermediate goods is not included in the national income | * Value is calculated for GDP |
| * Quantity used is more eg; flour , cotton, milk and sugar are intermediate goods in making of the biscuits. | * Quantity obtained is less. Eg; Bread, buicuits etc. |
| * The goods are used up in producing final goods | * The goods are used for final consumption or capital formation. |

**(**any two points under each)

**7. Explain three reasons for the clashes between the weavers and the gomasthas. 3**

**Ans.**Reasons for the clashes between the weavers and the gomasthas:

* Earlier the weavers dealt with the supply merchants who lived within the weaving villages and had a close link with the weavers whereas the gomasthas were outsiders who had no social link with the weavers.
* The supply merchants were looking after the needs of the weavers whereas the gomasthas acted arrogantly and often beat them for the delay in supply.
* Due to the new system of gomasthas the weavers lost the space to bargain, and could not sell to other buyers, the price for the cloth received from the company was very low and the loans they received from the company tied them with the company itself.

**8. Explain three ways by which new markets and consumers were created in India by British manufacturers.**

**Ans.**The methods used by the British manufacturers to expand their market in India were:

* Advertisements made a product appear desirable, and necessary and created new needs.
* When Manchester industrialists began selling cloth in India, they put “Made in Manchester” labels on cloth bundles to signify good quality.
* The labels also had images of gods and goddesses, which showed that the products being sold had divine approval from the gods.
* In the late 19th century manufacturers started printing calendars. They were hung in the houses of the poor, tea shops, and offices.
* Figures of important personages like emperors and nawabs were also used in advertisements and calendars to sell products.

**(any 3 points)**

**9. The constitution was amended to make the third tier of Democracy more powerful and effective. Explain 3**

* Now it is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.
* Seats are reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.
* At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women.
* An independent institution called the State Election Commission has been created in each State to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.
* The State governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. The nature of sharing varies from State to State.

**10. Mention the two kinds of routes through which federations have been formed and explain the first route. 3**

* Coming Together and Holding Together Federation.
* The first route involves independent States coming together on their own to form a bigger unit, so that by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity, they can increase their security.
* This type of ‘coming together’ federations include the USA, Switzerland and Australia.
* In this first category of federations, all the constituent States usually have equal power and are strong vis-à-vis the federal government

**11. Discuss the salient features of the Joint Forest Management Programme**. **3**

* In India joint forest management (JFM) programme furnishes a good example for involving local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests
* The programme has been in formal existence since 1988 when the state of Odisha passed the first resolution for joint forest management.
* JFM depends on the formation of local (village) institutions that undertake protection activities mostly on degraded forest land managed by the forest department.
* In return, the members of these communities are entitled to intermediary benefits like non timber forest produces and share in the timber harvested by ‘successful protection’.

**12. Describe how communities have conserved and protected Forest and Wildlife in India. 3**

* In some areas of India, local communities are struggling to conserve these habitats along with government officials, recognising that only this will secure their own long-term livelihood.
* In Sariska Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan, villagers have fought against mining by citing the Wildlife Protection Act.
* In many areas, villagers themselves are protecting habitats and explicitly rejecting government involvement.
* The inhabitants of five villages in the Alwar district of Rajasthan have declared 1,200 hectares of forest as the Bhairodev Dakav ‘Sonchuri’, declaring their own set of rules and regulations which do not allow hunting, and are protecting the wildlife against any outside encroachments. (any 3 points)

**13. Give reasons for the Rising Importance of Tertiary sector.**  **3**

* First, in any country several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, village administrative offices, municipal corporations, defence, transport, banks, insurance companies, etc. are required. These can be considered as basic services. In a developing country the government has to take responsibility for the provision of these services
* Second, the development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade, storage and the like, as we have already seen. Greater the development of the primary and secondary sectors, more would be the demand for such services.
* Third, as income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools, professional training etc. You can see this change quite sharply in cities, especially in big cities.
* Fourth, over the past decade or so, certain new services such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential. The production of these services has been rising rapidly.

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