

Second Terminal Evaluation - 2018

Social Science 10th Standard

Answer all the questions from Qn. 1 to 16

1 - Dadabai Naoroji

2 - D) 1: 1000000

3 - B) Land tax

4 - • Situated to the south of the Himachal.

- Average altitude is 1220 metres.
- As the Himalayan rivers cut across this range, its continuity breaks at many places.
- Broad flat valleys seen along these ranges are called Dunes. (Eg: Dehradun) **(2 Point) 2 Score**

5 • To eradicate evils and superstitions that existed in the Indian society.

- To ensure equal civil rights to education, travel and dress code **2 Score**

6 - • Implement 10+2+3 pattern of education

- Start Vocational education at secondary level **(2 Point) 2 Score**
- Focus on moral education.

7 - **Internal:** The right to take decisions on all matters which come within its territory.

External: The right to take independent decisions on international issues.

8 - Gandhiji withdrew the non-cooperation movement due to a untoward incident in Chauri Chaura village in Uttar Pradesh. In response to the police firing at a mob, the villagers set ablaze the police station and 22 policemen died. This incident disappointed Gandhiji and he realised that the people could not fully understand the essence of the principle of Ahimsa.

9 -

Struggle	Area	Year
• The Struggle of indigo farmers in Champaran	• Bihar	• 1917
• Ahmedabad cotton mill strike	• Gujarat	• 1918
• Peasant struggle in Kheda	• Gujarat	• 1918

10 - Increased defence expenditure 3 point 3score

Increase in population

Social welfare activities

Developmental activities

11 - In the permanent land revenue settlement the tax was collected by zamindars.

Zamindar was the owner of the entire land where he had the jurisdiction to collect tax.

While the zamindars became the owners of the land, the actual farmers became tenants.

Farmers were to pay up to 60% of the yield as tax.

Tax was to be paid even at the time of poor yield.

The tax was to be paid in cash strictly before the cut-off date. (Before introducing

this system, tax could be paid in kind).

12 - • **Altitude of the place**

- **Nature of the slope**
- **Shape of the landforms**

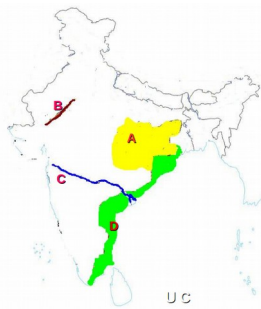
13 - **Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose, Jai Prakash Narayan and Aruna Asaf Ali**

- **Congress Socialist Party** **2+1 =3 score**

14 -

Lord Lytton	The Vernacular Press Act
Mahatma Gandhi	Wardha Education Plan
Lord Macaully	English education
Vallathol Narayana Menon	Kerala Kalamandalam

15 -



16 - **A - fort 8437**

B - graveyard 8136

C - tube well 818342

D - light house 826375 (NB The grid has no 2 cm width & 2 cm breadth, so adjust can be done)

Answer any 7 from Qn. 17 to 25 Each carries 4 Score

17 - **The newspapers during freedom struggle functioned with the aims to create public awareness of various social issues, to motivate everyone to participate in the national movement and to prompt the people to treat the problem anywhere in the country as a national problem.**

18 - **Winter season - December - January - February**

India experiences winter when the position of the sun is over the southern hemisphere. Most places in India experience intense fog and snowfall occurs in the valleys of the Himalayas during this season.

The phenomenon called western disturbance is another peculiarity of the season.

19 - **Farmers in Awadh refused to pay taxes.**

The tribal groups in northern Andhra entered the forests and collected the forest produces violating the forest laws.

**Farmers in Uttar Pradesh refused to carry the luggage of the colonial officials
Workers struck work.**

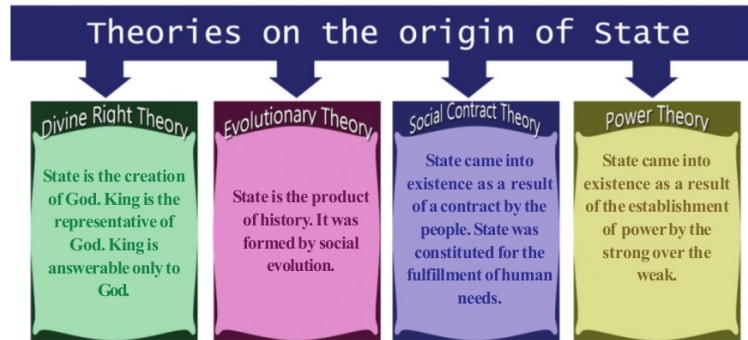
Lawyers boycotted courts.

Students quitted colleges and schools run by the British. 4 Point

The public, including women, burnt foreign clothes on the streets.

20 - **2+ 2 point**

Direct Tax	Indirect Tax
• Tax is paid by the person on whom it is imposed	• Tax is imposed on one person and paid by another
• Tax burden is felt by the tax payer	• Tax burden is not felt by the tax payer
• Comparatively high expenditure is incurred for tax collection	• Comparatively low expenditure is incurred for tax collection



22 - Indus -Manasarovar lake in Tibet

About 2280 Km (Only 709 Km. of this river flows through India)

Chenab, Beas, Ravi, Sutlej, Jhelum
Arabian Sea

23 - • compile data from different sources

4 point

- update and incorporate data easily
- conduct thematic studies
- represent geographic features spatially
- generate visual models of future phenomena and processes based on the data collected

- prepare maps, tables, and graphs

24 - • Salt tax constituted two fifth portion of the income collected by the British through taxes.

This tax was a heavy burden for the poor people. 4 point

The British government banned small scale indigenous salt production.

There was three fold hike on salt price.

The demand for lifting salt tax was a slogan suitable to inspire all segments of the society.

Answer any one from Qn. 26 & 27. 6- Score

25 - ICDS - To ensure integrated development of children upto 6 years

- To provide healthcare for pregnant and lactating women

NSD - To improve the working skills of the youth

To ensure the availability of people with employable skills

26 - There were many princely states with people speaking different languages. So there were demands from different parts of

India for the formation of states on the basis of language. In 1920 the Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress resolved to form

its state committees on the basis of language. After independence, people agitated for the formation of states along linguistic lines. Potti

Sriramalu, a freedom fighter, started satyagraha for the formation of Andhra Pradesh for Telugu-speaking people. After 58 days of fasting, he died and it intensified the mass agitation.

Following this, in 1953, the Government of India formed the state of Andhra Pradesh for Telugu speaking people.

After this, the demand for linguistic states intensified. The Government of India formed a Commission to reorganise Indian states on the basis of languages, with

Fazl Ali as Chairman and H.N.Kunzru and

K.M.Panikkar, a Keralite, as members. As per the recommendations of the Commission, the Parliament passed the States Reorganisation Act in 1956. Thus, 14 states and 6 union territories came into effect. Afterwards, new states were formed in various phases. Now, India has 29 states and 7 union territories.

27 - There were around six hundred princely states in pre-independent India, in addition to the territories directly ruled by the British. Britain gave these princely states the options to join either India or Pakistan or to be independent.

Integration was really a herculean task and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was the Union

Minister entrusted with this mission. He appointed V.P.Menon, a Keralite, as Secretary of the Department of States.

Patel and V. P. Menon prepared an Instrument of Accession, which stipulated that the princely states had to

transfer their control over defence, external affairs, and information and communications to the Government of India. Following the diplomacy of the government and popular protests, majority of the princely states signed the Instrument of Accession and joined Indian Union.

But some states such as Hyderabad, Kashmir and Junagarh resented.

Finally they were also integrated into the Indian Union through conciliation talks and military interventions.

Answer any one from Qn. 28 & 29. 6- Score

28 - Artificial satellites can be classified into two as geostationary and sun synchronous satellites.

Geostationary satellites

- These are the satellites that move in accordance with the earth's rotation
- They orbit the earth at an elevation of about 36000 kilometres above the earth.
- One third of the earth comes under its field of view.
- As the movement of these satellites corresponds to the speed of rotation of the earth, it stays constantly above a specific

place on the earth.

- This helps in continuous data collection of an area.
- It is used in telecommunication and for weather studies.

Sun synchronous satellites

Sun synchronous satellites are the artificial satellites that revolve around the earth along the Poles .

Compared to the geostationary satellites, they travel at a lower elevation.

- The orbit of these satellites is about 1000 kilometres below the earth's surface.
- The field of view is less than that of the geostationary satellites.
- Repetitive data collection is possible.
- Used data for collection on natural resources, land use, ground water, etc.
- These satellites are mainly used for remote sensing purposes.

29- Network analysis, buffer analysis and overlay analysis are the important analytical capabilities of GIS.

Network analysis

The linear features in the map such as road, railway, rivers, etc. are subjected to network analysis. The shortest route, routes

without toll, routes with less traffic, and petrol pumps, hotels, and hospitals can be identified through network analysis.

Overlay analysis

Overlay analysis is used to identify the interrelationship of various surface features on earth and the changes they have

undergone over a period of time. Overlay analysis is helpful in understanding the changes in the area of crops, the changes in landuse, etc.

Buffer analysis

Buffer analysis is an analytical capability used for analyzing the activities around a point feature or at a definite distance along a linear feature.

Total marks

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