

Second Term Evaluation – 2019

Social Science

Standard X Total Score 80

Answer 1,2 questions. Each carries 1 score

1- Permanent land revenue settlement (Zamindari System)

2- Fort

Answer any 6 from 3 to 9 Each carries 2 score

3

Surcharge	Cess
Surcharge is an additional tax on tax amount. This is imposed for a certain period of time. Usually surcharge is imposed as a given percentage on the income tax.	Cess is an additional tax for meeting some special purpose of government. Cess is withdrawn once sufficient revenue is collected.

- 4- • Imposition of excessive tax by the British
• Compulsion for paying tax in cash
• Seizing of agricultural land for nonpayment of tax (2 points)

5- a) Erecting electric posts, Mobile towers , Wireless transmission towers.

6- The session declared that the ultimate aim of Indian freedom struggle was to attain complete freedom (Poorna Swaraj) for the country
It also resolved to start the civil disobedience movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

7 A- Spectral signature B- Sensors.

UC

8- Rowlatt Act

As per this Act any person could be arrested and imprisoned without trial.

- 9- • Natural citizenship. (by birth)
• Acquired citizenship

Answer any 6 from 10 to 16 Each carries 3 score

10- Traditionally the peasants in India were engaged in agriculture mainly to produce things only to meet the needs of their family and the village.

During the British rule they were compelled to cultivate crops according to the market needs. As a result, commercial crops were largely cultivated instead of food crops. This transformation is termed as commercialization of agriculture.

Farmers had to pay high rate of tax in the form of cash before the deadline. To meet this, they cultivated the crops that had higher market price. The products that had demand in the European markets were given higher price.

11- English educated Indians who internalized the concepts like democracy, liberty, rationalism, equality, scientific temper, socialism, civil rights, etc. They ventured to reform the social customs and rituals prevailed in the country, thereby to defend the invasion of English culture. They tried to reform Indian society, language, art and

literature. It motivated to protest against inequalities and violation of rights and created a sense of unity among the people.

12- SGST - The tax imposed by the state government is known as State GST
CGST - The tax imposed by the central government is known as Central GST
IGST - The GST on interstate trade is imposed and collected by the central government. This is known as Integrated GST

13- Contours are imaginary lines drawn on maps connecting those places having equal elevation from the sea level. A contour line joins points of equal elevation above a given level such as mean sea level.

- Altitude of the place
- Nature of the slope
- Shape of the landform

14- 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 communication 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.

He led the task of forging a united India, successfully integrating into the newly independent nation those British colonial provinces that had been "allocated" to India. Besides those provinces that had been under direct British rule, approximately 565 self-governing princely states had been released from British suzerainty by the Indian Independence Act of 1947. Threatening military force, Patel persuaded almost every princely state to accede to India. His commitment to national integration in the newly independent country was total and uncompromising, earning him the sobriquet "Iron Man of India" UC

- 15-**
- Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty
 - Mutual non-aggression
 - Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs
 - Equality and cooperation for mutual benefit
 - Peaceful co-existence

- 16-** Eradicate caste system (3 points)
- Protect the rights of all
 - Eliminate discrimination against women
 - Provide education to all
 - Promote widow remarriage
 - Abolish child marriage and eliminate the supremacy of the clergy

Answer any 9 from 17 to 26 Each carries 4 score

17- Poor salary and abuse by the British officers were the major reasons for their resentment. The rumour that the cartridge in the newly supplied Enfield rifles were greased with the fat of cows and pigs provoked them. It wounded the religious sentiments of the Hindu and Muslim soldiers. The soldiers who were unwilling to use the new cartridges were punished by the officers. In Barrackpore in Bengal, Mangal

Pandey, an Indian soldier, shot at a British officer, who forced him to use the new cartridge. He was arrested and hanged to death.

- 18- • (a) Power theory
 (b) Social Contract theory
 (c) Evolution Theory
 (d) Devine Right theory

11C

- 19- a) Swami Vivekananda
 b) Theosophical Society
 c) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
 d) Sree Narayana Dharma ParipalanaYogam (SNDP Yogam)

20- The Indian National Committee for Space Research (INCOSPAR)
 Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO)

The first rocket-launching station in India was established in Thumba,

First satellite Aryabhata was successfully launched in 1975.

Space vehicles and rocket launchers were also developed.

Missions such as Chandrayan 1& 2 and Mangalyan

India became a member in the coveted group to launch space shuttle to the lunar orbit.

21- Topographic maps depict in minute detail all the natural and manmade features on the earth's surface. These maps contain the important surface features such as the undulations of the terrain, rivers, other water bodies, forests, agricultural land, barren land, villages, towns, and transport and telecommunication systems.

- Analysis of the physical and the cultural features of the earth surface.
- For military operations and the preparation of military maps.
- Identification and studying of the natural and the cultural resources of a region as part of economic planning. (3 points)

- For urban planning.

22- • The struggles he took up popularised his ideologies and method of protest.

• Till his entry into the political scenario, national movement was confined to the educated section of the society. His methods of protest attracted the laymen to the movement.

- The city centric national movement spread to rural areas.

Gandhiji became a national leader acceptable to all strata of the society.

23- i) River /Lake

ii) Lighthouse

iii) 8235

iv) 836343 (each grid with 2 cm width & 2 cm breadth- This grid is not 2cm X2cm)

24-

A	B
INSAT	Geostationary satellites
IRS	Sun synchronous satellites

Stereoscope	Aerial Remote Sensing
Computer software	Geographic Information System - GIS

25- Population, Territory, Government, Sovereignty

UC

Population	Population is an indispensable factor in the formation of a state. The minimum and the maximum number of people for a country are not fixed.
Territory	A state should have an exact territory with clearcut boundary. The state is formed when the people settle permanently in a particular territory.
Government	Government is an unavoidable constituent of a state. On behalf of the state, the government makes and executes law and ensures justice to the people.
Sovereign	State has the right to take decisions on national and international affairs independently without any external control. This supreme authority of a state is called sovereignty. Sovereignty is the absolute, unlimited and indivisible power

26-

Fees

Fees is the reward collected for the government's services. License fees, registration fees, tuition fees, etc. are examples.

Fines and penalties

Fines and penalties are punishments for violating the laws.

Grants

Grants are the financial aid provided by one government or organisations for meeting a specific objective. For example, grants are provided by central and state governments to local self governments.

Interest

Government receive interest for loans given to various enterprises, agencies and countries.

Profit

Profit is the net income received from the enterprises operated by the government. For example, profit from the Indian Railways.

ANSWER THE QUESTION 27 & 28 Each carries 6 Score

27- Many such movements and persons who had difference of opinion towards the Gandhian approach to the struggle for independence also played crucial

roles in attaining freedom for our country. Their objective was also nothing but India's freedom from colonial clutches.

the Swaraj Party	C.R.Das and Motilal Nehru They argued for making legislative assemblies as platforms for raising our voices
Hindustan Socialist Republican Association	Bhagat Singh, Chandra Sekhar Azad, Raj Guru and Sukh Dev were at the helm of this movement. They floated a military wing called ' Republican Army'
Congress Socialist fraction within the Indian National Congress	Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose, Jai Prakash Narayan and Aruna Asaf Ali
Congress Socialist Party	Jai Prakash Narayan
the Indian National Army (INA)	Rash Bihari Bose
Forward Bloc	Subhash Chandra Bose He took the charge of the Indian National Army He formed a provisional government for free India in Singapore, with the aim of forcing the British to quit India.
Abhinav Bharat Society	V D Saverkar
Indian Republican Army	Surya Sen

Ghadar Party- Lala Hardayal, Anuseelan Samithi- Bareender Kumar Ghose, Pulin Bihari Das

OR

UC

Non-cooperation and the Khilafat Movements

The first national level struggle by the Indian National Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi was the non-cooperation movement. The confidence gained from the anti- Rowlatt protest motivated Gandhiji to declare non-cooperation against the British.

During the same period Maulana Mohamad Ali and Maulana Shoukath Ali intensified the activities of the Khilafat Movement. By declaring the Khilafat Movement as a part of Indian national movement, Gandhiji ensured active participation of Muslims in the freedom struggle.

Poorna Swaraj and Civil Disobedience

With the civil disobedience Gandhiji meant to disobey all anti-popular and anti-democratic civil laws made by the British government.

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

Inspired by the call of Gandhiji, people in various parts of the country started to produce salt on their own, violating the British regulations.

The British Quit India

The Quit India movement was the last popular protest organized by the Indian

National Congress under the leadership of Gandhiji. It was a mass movement based on the ideology of non-violence (Ahimsa) meant to force the British to leave the country offering complete freedom to Indians. The Quit India movement was a clear indication of the people's determination to grab freedom for their country.

28- A method of collecting information about an object, place or phenomenon without actual physical contact is remote sensing. UC

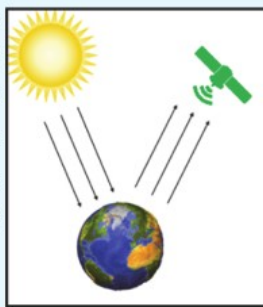
Classification of Remote Sensing Based on Source of energy

Remote sensing

Passive Remote Sensing

Remote Sensing is carried out with the help of solar energy is known as passive remote sensing. Here the sensors do not emit energy by itself.

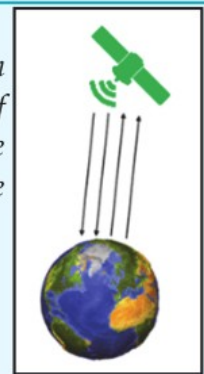
Fig. 6.2



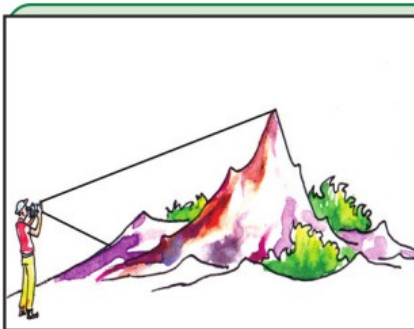
Active Remote Sensing

Remote Sensing made with the aid of artificial source of energy radiating from the sensor is known as active remote sensing.

Fig. 6.3



Classification of Remote Sensing based on the platform



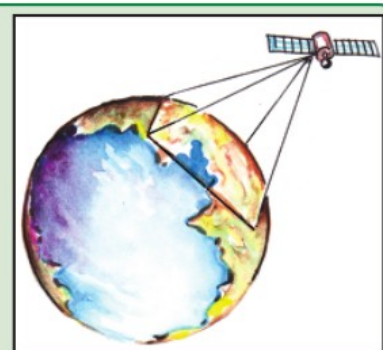
Terrestrial Photography

The method of obtaining the earth's topography using cameras from the ground is known as terrestrial photography.



Aerial Remote Sensing

The method of obtaining photographs of the earth's surface continuously from the sky by using cameras mounted on aircrafts is known as aerial remote sensing.



Satellite Remote Sensing

The process of gathering information using the sensors installed in artificial satellites is known as satellite remote sensing.

OR

Geographic Information System is a computer based information management system by which the data collected from the sources of information like maps, aerial photographs, satellite imageries, tables, surveys etc. are incorporated in to the computer using softwares, which are retrieved, analyzed and displayed in the form of maps, tables and graphs.

All data analysis with GIS are done based on two kinds of data. 1. Spatial data, 2.

Attributes

By using GIS, we can

- *compile data from different sources
- *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

THANK YOU

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SIHSS Ummathur
