

Second Term Evaluation 2022-23

Social science- Std :X

Answer key

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| Q.NO | ANSWERS | SCORE |
|------|---|-------|
| 1 | Survey of India | 1 |
| 2 | Fazal Ali | 1 |
| 3 | factors that led to the Quit India Movement -Reluctance of the British to implement constitutional reforms in India -Public disgust with price hike and famine -The assumption that the British would be defeated in the Second World War. | 2 |
| 4 | -Prevented marriage of girls below 12 Years of age -Banned female infanticide -Abolished Sati and slavery -Permitted widow remarriage -Prevented Child marriage and polygamy | 2 |
| 5 | The process of collecting information using sensors fitted on artificial satellites is called satellite remote sensing. There are two different types of artificial satellites Geostationary Satellites and Sun Synchronous Satellites Geostationary Satellites : These are the artificial satellites that move in accordance with the earth's rotation. Sun Synchronous Satellites: These are the satellites that revolve around the earth along the Poles. | 2 |
| 6 | Internal dimensions of a state's sovereignty: -The right to take decisions on all matters which come within its territory. External dimensions of a state's sovereignty: -The right to take independent decisions on international issues. | 2 |
| 7 | In interpretation of a map, we need to find out whether two places are inter visible. • If any two places are mutually visible, then we can establish | |

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| | <p>these places are inter visible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter visibility assessment is being applied for erecting electric posts, mobile towers, wireless transmission towers. etc.. • For assessing the intervisibility, firstly the shape of the terrain must be find out from the contours lines. By analyzing given shape, we can assess the intervisibility between places. | 2 |
| 8 | <p>-Radha Krishnan Commission (1948) -Lakshmana swami mudaliyar commission (1952) -Kothari Commission (1964)</p> | 2 |
| 9 | <p>Government's policy regarding public revenue, public expenditure and public debt is called fiscal policy. These policies are implemented through the budget. Fiscal policy influence a country's progress.</p> <p>The goals are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) To attain economic stability (2) To create employment opportunities (3) To control unnecessary expenditure | 2 |
| 10 | <p>Early regionalStruggles of Mahatma Gandhi in India</p> <p>1.The Struggle of indigo farmers in Champaran -Bihar 1917 Way of struggle -Disobedience Satygraha Impact -Compelled the authorities to pass laws in favour of the indigo farmers</p> <p>2. Ahmedabad cotton mill strike. - Gujarat 1918 -Cause Denal of 'Plague Bonus'. Way of struggle - Disobedience Satygraha Impact - The authorities agreed to hi ke the wages of the employees</p> <p>3.Peasant struggle in Kheda -Gujarat 1918 Cause - Due to drought and crop failure farmers in Kheda were living in utter misery. Way of struggle – Satygraha, Denal of tax Impact - The authorities were forced to reduce tax rates.</p> | 3 |
| 11 | <p>The reasons for the increase in India's public debt are</p> | |

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| | <p>(1) Increased defence expenditures</p> <p>(2) Increase in population</p> <p>(3) Social welfare activities</p> <p>(4) Developmental activities.</p> | 3 |
| 12 | <p>-Analysis of the physical and the cultural features of the earth surface.</p> <p>-For military operations and the preparation of military maps.</p> <p>-Identification and studying of the natural and the cultural resources of a region as part of economic planning.</p> <p>-For urban planning.</p> <p>-To understand land use.</p> <p>-To understand the topography.</p> <p>-For resource conservation and allocation.</p> <p>-For computerized form of maps - GIS</p> | 3 |
| 13 | <p>Raja Rammohan Roy :</p> <p>-Pioneer among the reformers. - Opposed social evils, caste system and 'Sati'</p> <p>-Established Brahma samaj in Bengal - Propagated the idea of a unified Indian society</p> <p>-Advocated for the right of women to own property</p> | 3 |
| 14 | <p>The responsibilities of a government;</p> <p>(a) Maintain law and order</p> <p>(b) Increase employment opportunities</p> <p>(c) Implement developmental projects.</p> <p>(d) The government makes and executes law and ensures justice to the people</p> <p>(e) It ensures security and makes available different services to the people</p> | 3 |
| 15 | <p>-The shaking of the aircraft affects the quality of photographs.</p> <p>-Open space is needed for the takeoff and landing of planes.</p> <p>-Not practical for taking photographs of vast and extensive regions.</p> <p>-Costly to land the aircraft frequently for refuelling</p> | 3 |

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| 16 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taxes, cess and surcharges that are to be merged into GST. • The goods and services that are to be brought under GST. • Determining GST rates. • The time frame for including the excluded items into GST. • Determining the tax exemption limit on the basis of total turnover. | 3 |
| 17 | <p>(1) Large scale import of the machine made textile from Britain</p> <p>2) Expansion of railways</p> <p>(3) Export of raw materials</p> <p>(4) Implementation of higher tax on Indian textiles which exported to Britain</p> <p>(5) Exploitation and torture of the British officers</p> | 4 |
| 18 | <p>a) stereo pair</p> <p>b) The carrier on which the Camera or Scanner for data collection are fixed is known as Platform.</p> <p>c) Spatial Resolution</p> <p>d) Stereoscope is the instrument that provides three dimensional views from aerial photographs</p> | 4 |
| 19 | <p>Different branches of study of Political Science</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Political theories, -Public administration, -International politics -Comparative politics. | 4 |
| 20. | <p>Physical features of topographic maps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Water bodies such as (-rivers, -streams, -springs, etc) and -different landforms are the physical features in topographic maps. <p>Cultural features of topographic maps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Cultural features are man-made objects on troposheet. -Settlements, -Well, -Tube well, -different types of roads, -boundaries, -places of worship, -agricultural lands, -post office, | 4 |

| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -police station, -bridges, -wells and tube wells are a few cultural features shown in toposheets. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|---|---|-----------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 21. | <p>Main principles of India's foreign policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Resistance to colonialism and imperialism -Hostility to racism -Trust in the United Nations Organization -Peaceful co-existence -Panchsheel principles -Emphasis on the necessity of foreign assistance -Policy of Non - alignment | 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22. | <p>Personal income tax</p> <p>It is the tax imposed on the income of individuals. With the rate of tax the income tax increases. The central government collects tax in India.</p> <p>Corporate tax</p> <p>This is the tax imposed on the net income or profit of the companies.</p> | 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -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. -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. | 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24. | <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">A</th> <th style="text-align: center;">B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Aryasamaj</td> <td>Swami Dayananda Saraswathi</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Theosophical Society</td> <td>Annie Besant</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sarada Sadan</td> <td>Pandita Ramabai</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Self Respect Movement</td> <td>E.V.Ramaswami Naicker</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | A | B | Aryasamaj | Swami Dayananda Saraswathi | Theosophical Society | Annie Besant | Sarada Sadan | Pandita Ramabai | Self Respect Movement | E.V.Ramaswami Naicker | 4 |
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| 25. | The non- revenue taxes for the government are | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | <p>Fees: A fee is the rewards collected for the government services. Like licence fees, registration fees, tuition fee etc.</p> <p>Fines and penalties: fines and penalties are the punishment for violating the laws.</p> <p>Grants: Grants are the financial aid provided by one government or organisation for meeting a specific objective.</p> <p>Interest: government receive interest for loan given to various enterprises, agencies and countries.</p> <p>Profit: Profit is the net income received from the enterprises operated by the government.</p> | 4 |
| 26. | <p>Obligatory functions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Functions which have to be implemented by the state at all times at any cost are said to be obligatory functions. -State cannot abstain from its obligatory functions. -The life and property of the people cannot be protected if the obligatory functions are not performed. -Protection of boundary, Maintain internal peace, Protection of rights, Implementation of justice are the main obligatory functions of the state <p>Discretionary functions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Discretionary functions are those which have to be implemented as per the economic condition of the state. -Implementation of functions like education, health care etc. will provide better living conditions for the people. -The state which implements such progressive measures is called a welfare state. -It is not possible to set a limit to the discretionary powers of a state. -The growth of technology and the increase in human wants are making this area vast. | 4 |
| 27. | a)- Under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru India established many research institutions for the progress of Science & Technology. | |

- Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)
- Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)
- Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)
- Many Indian Institutes of Technologies (IITs)
- Tata Institute of Fundamental Research Head : Homi Jahangir Bhabha
- Indian Atomic Energy Commission Head :H. J. Bhabha
- Indian National Committee for Space Research (INCOSPAR)
Founder: Vikram Sarabhai
- Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) established 1969
- The first rocket-launching station in India was established in Thumba, Thiruvananthapuram.
- Aryabhata (First Satellite) launched (1975)
- India bravely contributed two stalwarts of Indian science: H J Bhabha & S.N. Bhatnagar,
- Agni and Prithwi are the missiles developed by India under Dr. Raja Ramanna and Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam (Missile Man of India)
- India launched Chandrayan (First lunar mission) on 2008
- Mangalyan the space mission of India to Mars is the Indian-made space shuttle that covered the longest distance in space.
- Several agencies that develop satellites, They are:
 - National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA)
 - Physical Research Laboratory (PRL)
- India made tremendous progress in the field of medical science, biomedical engineering, genetics, biotechnology, health science, marine technology, information technology, atomic energy and transportation.

6

b)the characteristics of the Non-cooperation movement

- Lawyers shall boycott court.
- The public shall boycott foreign products.
- Boycott elections.
- Returning the British awards and prizes.
- Denial of taxes.
- Students shall boycott English schools.

Costrucive programmes

- Gandhiji called for construction work along with the boycott

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| | <p>in the time of non-cooperation movement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inspired by this, people began to make indigenous products, spin khadi cloth using charka, -Establish national schools and popularise Hindi. -Students who boycotted English education were attracted to national educational institutions. | |
| 28. | <p>a)</p> <p>Geostationary satellites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Geostationary satellites orbit the earth at an elevation of about 36000 km above the earth - 1/3 of the earth comes under its field of view -Move corresponds to the speed of rotation of earth - Move constantly above a specific place on the earth - Helps in continuous data collection of an area - It is used in telecommunication and for weather studies - Example: INSAT series satellites <p>Sun synchronous satellites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Orbit is at an elevation of 900 km from the earth's surface - Field of view is Less - Come over a particular region at a fixed interval of days. - Repetitive data collection is possible - Mainly used for remote sensing - Used for Collecting information about natural resources, land use, and groundwater. - Example: IRS, Landsat series satellites <p>b)</p> <p>i) contour lines</p> <p>Contours are imaginary lines drawn connecting places having equal elevation from the sea level. The respective altitude will be marked with each contour line. These are called contour values.-The closely spaced contours represent steep slopes and the widely spaced contours represent gentle slopes.</p> <p>Three things can be assessed from the contour lines in topographic maps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Altitude of the place -Nature of the slope -Shape of the land form | 6 |

ii) Brown colour used to represent the contour lines in the topographic map

iii) the following things that can be assessed from the contour lines in topographic maps

- To know about altitude of a place.
- To know about nature of the slope of a place.
- Shape of the land form

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