

SECOND TERMINAL EVALUATION 2023-24

SOCIAL SCIENCE

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CLASS: 10

TIME:2¹/₂hrs

TOTAL SCORE:80

ANSWER KEY

Q.	Answer all questions from 1 to 5.Each carries 1 score(5x1=5)	
1	Founder of Visva Bharathi University-	Rabindranath Tagore
2	Tax imposed by Local self Government-	Property Tax
3	The Act that led to th Jallian Wallahag Massacre-	Rowlatt Act
4	Father of Political Science-	Aristotle
5	Himalayan mountain range where Duns are found-	Siwaliks
	Answer any 8 questions from 6 to 15.Each carries 3 score (8x3=24)	
6	Contributions of Raja Ram Mohan Roy in India's Social reform Movement -The pioneer among the social reformers who strived for the modernisation of Indian society. -He is known as the father of Indian social reform. -He opposed caste system and 'Sati', social evils prevailed in the Indian society -Established the Brahma Samaj in Bengal. -He propagated the idea of a unified Indian society in the place of a society fragmented over caste lines. -To improve the status of women, he advocated for the right of women to own property.	
7	Citizenship- Citizenship is the full and equal membership ina nation. Citizenship enables a person to experience political and civil rights Two types of Citizenship Natural citizenship. -Citizenship by birth is natural citizenship. Acquired citizenship When a person acquirescitizenship on the basis of the legal procedure of a nation, it is acquired citizenship.	
8	the things that can be assessed throug the analysis of 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	
9	Long March- Liberty ,Equality,Fraternity- No Taxation Without Representation-	The Chinese Revolution The French Revolution The American War of Independence

10	<p>Role of Sardar Vallabhai Patel in the integration of princely states</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The 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 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.
11	<p>Peculiarities of Spring Season</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -between March 21 and June 21 -the season of transition from winter to summer -Sprouting of plants, blooming of mango trees and bearing buds on jackfruit trees
12	<p>Steropair- Two adjacent aerial photographs are known as a stereo pair.</p> <p>Stereoscope Stereoscope is the instrument that provides three dimensional views from aerial photographs</p> <p>Overlap Each aerial photograph covers about 60 percent area of the adjacent photographs also. This is called overlap of aerial photographs.</p>
13	<p>Treaty of Versailles signed with Germany after the first world war</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -According to this treaty, German colonies were divided among the victorious powers. -Germany was forced to pay a huge amount as war indemnity. -The allies occupied the rich mines of Germany. -All war guilt was imposed on Germany and was disarmed.
14	<p>Cyclones</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Cyclones are caused by the formation of low atmospheric pressure at the centre surrounded by high pressure regions. -Strong whirl winds blow towards such low pressure centres from the surrounding high pressure areas. -Due to the Coriolis effect wind blow in the anti-clock wise direction in the Northern Hemisphere and clock wise direction in the Southern hemisphere.
15	<p>Role of Newspapers in the emergence of Indian nationalism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Disseminated information on massacres, oppression and repressive rule in various parts of the country -Popularized reformative movements against social evils and superstitions -Motivated the people to protest against the British rule and evils in Indian society -Kept abreast of the global agitations for freedom, democracy and equality -Create public awareness on economic exploitation by the British. -Reported the calamities like plague and famines that killed thousands of Indians in various

	regions										
	Answer any 10 questions from 16 to 26. Each carries 4 score										
16	<p>Constructive programmes put forward by Gandhiji as a part of non co operation Movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Gandhiji motivated the people to participate in constructive programmes. -people began to make indigenous products, spin khadi cloth using charka, establish national schools and popularise Hindi. -Kashi Vidya Pith Gujarat Vidya pith, Jamia Millia, etc. are some of the national educational institutions started during this time. -Students who boycotted English education were attracted to national educational institutions. 										
17	<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 style="text-align: center;">Dinabandhu Mitra</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Nil Darpan</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Bankim Chandra Chatterji</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Anandamath</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Nandalal Bose</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Village Drummer</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Abanindranath Tagore</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Bharat Mata</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	A	B	Dinabandhu Mitra	Nil Darpan	Bankim Chandra Chatterji	Anandamath	Nandalal Bose	Village Drummer	Abanindranath Tagore	Bharat Mata
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18	<p>a)ICDS(Integrated Child Development Scheme)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To ensure integrated development of children up to 6 years -To provide healthcare for pregnant and lactating women <p>b)SSA(Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -to ensure universal education to all up to higher secondary level -To ensure equality and equity -To promote vocational education 										
19	<p>Miseries of Sepoy and dissatisfaction of kings were some of the causes of the revolt of 1857</p> <p>Miseries of the sepoys</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor salary. -Abuse by the British officers. -The rumour that the cartridge in the newly supplied Enfield rifles were greased with the fat of cows and pigs. -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. <p>Dissatisfaction of kings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The first martyrdom in the 1857 revolt was Mangal Pandey -The British took over the princely states through the Doctrine of Lapse. -The princely states were convicted of inefficient rule and were annexed by the British. 										
20	<p>Non tax Revenue sources of the government</p> <p>Fees: Reward collected for the government's services. Eg: License fees, Tuition fees, Registration fees etc.</p> <p>Fines and penalties:Punishments for violating the laws.</p> <p>Grants: Financial aid provided by one government to another.</p>										

	<p>For example, grants are provided by central and state government to local self governments. Interest: Amount received for loans provided by the government to various enterprises, agencies and countries. Profit: Income received from the enterprises operated by the government. Eg. Profit from Indian Railways.</p>
21	<p>Significance of the Northern Mountains in moulding the climate and human life of India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -protect us from foreign invasions from the north since ancient times. -Block the monsoon winds and cause rainfall throughout North India. -Prevent the dry cold winds blowing from the north from entering India during winter. -Caused the emergence of diverse flora and fauna. -Source region of rivers. -rich sources of fresh water.
22	<p>Role of Family and education in fostering Civic Consciousness</p> <p>Role of Family</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -We learn to respect the elders and to engage in social service from the primary social institution of family. -Family has an important role in fostering and maintaining sense of responsibility among its members. -Inspiration and encouragement from the family will develop civic Consciousness. -The concept that each individual is for the family and the family is for the society should be developed in the family atmosphere. <p>Role of Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The primary aim of education is to equip the individual to effectively utilize the knowledge gained through the learning of different subjects for the betterment of society. -Education will help to develop value consciousness, tolerance, leadership qualities, scientific temper, etc. -Through education, science and technology can be effectively utilised in a useful manner to the society. -Through value- oriented educational approach we can in still civic consciousness among the people. -Government formulates educational policies with this aim.
23	<p>the Obligatory and Discretionary functions of the state.</p> <p><u>Obligatory Functions</u></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><u>Discretionary Functions</u></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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -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.
24	<p>the uses of Geographical information system-GIS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. <p>Prepare maps, tables and graphs.</p>
25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a)Fort b)837352 c)8535 d)Light house
26	<p>What is fiscal policy?Mention the goals of Fiscal policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Governments policy regarding public revenue, public expenditure and public debt is called fiscal policy. <p>Goals of fiscal policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Attain Economic stability -Create employment opportunities -Controls unnecessary expenditure -It helps to maintain price stability
<p>Answer any 1 from questions 27 and 28 .5 Score</p>	
27	<p>What is Remote Sensing ?</p> <p>It is the method of collecting information about an object, place or phenomenon without actual physical contact</p> <p>Two methods of remote sensing based on platforms</p> <p>Terrestrial photography: Taking photographs of the earth’s surface from the terrain or from high elevations is called terrestrial photography. Eg: taking pictures using cameras.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aerial remote sensing: The process of taking photographs of the earth’s surface with the help of cameras fixed on balloons or aircraft is called aerial remote sensing <p>Satellite remote sensing: The process of collecting information using sensors fitted on artificial satellites is called satellite remote sensing.</p> <p>two different types of artificial satellites</p> <p>Geostationary Satellites and Sun Synchronous Satellites</p>
28	<p>What are topographic maps?</p> <p>Large scale maps which depict in detail all natural and man made features on the surface of the earth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - These maps provide minute details of comparatively small areas <p>Marginal information and Cultural features of Topographic Map</p> <p>Marginal information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The general information given out side the margins in the topographic maps are called

	<p>marginal / primary information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The toposheet number, name of the area, latitudes and longitudes, scale of the map, contour interval, values of northings and eastings, years of survey and publication, agency in charge of survey are the marginal information in the toposheets. <p>Cultural features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Settlements, different types of roads, boundaries, places of worship, agricultural lands, post office, police station, bridges, etc. are a few cultural features shown in toposheets.
	<p>Answer any 1 from questions 29 and 30 .6 Score</p>
29	<p>-The movements and persons having difference of opinion towards the gandhian approach of struggle also played a critical role in attaining india's freedom</p> <p><u>Swaraj Party</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -C.R.Das and Motilal Nehru, who opposed Gandhian idea of boycott movement, formed the Swaraj Party in 1923. -They argued for making legislative assemblies as platforms for raising our voices instead of boycotting them and they contested elections. <p>Gradually, the opposition to Gandhian method of struggle intensified.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Contested elections into legislatures. <p><u>Indian National Army (INA)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Subhash Chandra Bose expressed his difference of opinion on Gandhian ideas of struggle. -Quitting the Congress he formed a political party called Forward Bloc. -He took the charge of the Indian National Army (INA) formed by Rash Bihari Bose to attain freedom for India. -He formed a provisional government for free India in Singapore, with the aim of forcing the British to quit India. -The Indian National Army had a women wing called the Jhansi Regiment. -Captain Lekshmi, a Keralite, was in-charge of this regiment. -With the support of the Japanese army the Indian National Army marched to the east west border of India and hoisted Indian flag in Imphal. <p><u>Hindustan Socialist Republic Association in 1928 :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -It was formed by Bhagat Singh, Chandra Sekhar Azad, Raj Guru and Sukh Dev. -Leaders founded a military wing called Republican Army for armed revolution. - Their plan was to overthrow the colonial government through military action and establish a federal republic of Indian states. -Their major activities : Bhagat Singh , Raj Guru and Sukh Dev shot to kill Saunders, a police officer. -Bhagat Singh and Bhatukeshwar Dutt threw bombs at the Central Legislative Assembly.
30	<p>Achievements of India in the following fields</p> <p>Economic Sector-</p> <p>Progress in economic sector</p> <p>Mixed economy : India adopted mixed economy which is a combination of both socialist and Capitalist system. it focused on public sector</p> <p>The planning commission of India was formed under the chairman of Nehru in 1950</p> <p>Five year plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - India adopted five year plan for economic growth and started in 1951.

-set up iron and steel industries in various parts of the country.
-It also helped to eradicate poverty, improvement agricultural and industrial sectors improve educations and health and generate new energy sources

Achievements in Space

-In 1962, Nehru, with the technical advice of Vikram Sarabhai, formed the Indian National Committee for Space Research (INCOSPAR) .
-In 1969, Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) was established to lead space research.
-The first rocket-launching station in India was established in Thumba, near Trivandrum.
-First satellite Aryabhata was successfully launched in 1975.
-In addition to satellites, space vehicles and rocket launchers were also developed.
-It was because of the far sightedness of Jawaharlal Nehru that India became the first developing nation to make and launch satellites.
-With the new space missions such as Chandrayan and Mangalyan, India has entered a new era in space exploration.Chandrayan which began in 2008 .
-Mangalyan the space mission of India to Mars is the Indian-made space shuttle that covered the longest distance in space

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