

GOVT. HIGHER SEC.SCHOOL, MGR Nagar, Chennai-78
Question & Answer Set for Slow Learners
Quarterly Examination Portions only (2022-2023)

10-th Std Social Science
History - Two Marks

1. Name the countries in the Triple Entente

1. Britain, 2. France, 3. Russia

2. What do you know of Trench warfare?

1. Introduced in the first world war
2. Trenches dug by soldiers to protect from enemy fire.
3. Through trenches food, fresh troops, mail and orders were delivered

3. How did Great Depression impact on the Indian Agriculture?

1. Death blow to Indian agriculture
2. The value of farm produce declined
3. Prices of agricultural commodities doubled.
4. Land rent unchanged

4. What do you know of the ' White Terror ' in Indo-China?

1. In 1929 Vietnamese soldiers mutined and peasant revolt led by communists were crushed.
2. Thousands of rebels were killed.

5. Describe the Pearl Harbour incident?

1. On Dec 1941, Japan Attacked American's Fleet in Pearl Harbour.
2. Many battle ships, planes were destroyed
3. United states declared war on Japan

6. List the social evils eradicated by Brahma samaj?

1. Customs of Sati
2. Child Marriage
3. Polygamy.
4. Advocated widows remarriage

7. List out any two causes for the failure of the League of Nations?

1. Lack of Military Power
2. The Principle of 'Collective Security' could not be applied.

8. Define 'Dollar Imperialism'?

1. It describes the policy of the USA.
2. Maintaining and dominating over distant lands through economic aid.

9. Who were the three prominent dictators of the post world war I?

1. Mussoline (Italy)
2. Hitler (Germany)
3. Franco (Spain)

10. Name the Bretton woods Twins?

1. World Bank
2. International Monetary Fund
3. Both Established in 1945

11. What are the objectives of IMF?

1. To Foster global monetary co-operation
2. Secure financial stability
3. Promote high employment
4. Reduce poverty around the world

12. Write a note in Mao's Long March?

1. In 1934 Mao's Communist Army of about 1,00,000 Set out on the Long March.
2. Only 20,000 finally reached Sheni

13. What was Marshall Plan?

1. The US conceived the Marshall Plan
2. To bring the countries in western Europe under its influence.

14. Write a note on Third world Countries?

- First world - The capitalist countries led by the U.S.
 Second world - The Communist States led by the Soviet Union.
 Third world - States outside these two were called Third world.

15. Write a note in reforms of Ramalinga Adigal?

1. Mercy on all living beings
2. Free feeding house for everyone
3. Tiruvarutpa (His Songs)

16. What were the three militant forms of nationalism in Europe?

1. England - Jingoism
2. France - Chauvinism
3. Germany - Kultur.

17. Discuss Mahadev Ranade's Contribution to Social reforms ?

1. Inter caste dining and marriage
2. Widow remarriage, improvement of women
3. Widow marriage Association, Deccan Education Society.

18. How do you assess the importance of Sion-Japanese war ?

1. Japan annexed the Liaotung Peninsula of China.
2. By this action Japan Proved that the strongest nation in East Asia.

19. Discuss the importance of Ottawa Economic summit?

1. The give perference to British Goods,
2. British made imports cheaper
3. Political agitation against British Rule

20. How did Hitler get the support from the people of Germany?

1. By his impassioned Speeches
2. Promising a return to the glorious military past of Germany

Geography - Two Marks

1. Give the importance of IST?

1. India's central meridian is 82° 32'E longitude
2. It passes through Mirzapur
3. The IST is 5.30 Hrs ahead of GMT

2. Write a brief note on the Island group of Lakshadweep?

1. Located off the west coast of India
2. Small group of coral islands.
3. It covers an area of 32 Sq.Km.
4. Kavaratti - Administrative capital.

3. List the factors affecting climate of India?

1. Latitude
2. Distance from the sea
3. Relief features
4. Monsoon winds
5. Jet streams.

4. What is 'bust of Monsoon'?

1. The South West monsoon starts with thunder and lightning.

5. Define Agriculture?

1. Cultivation of certain plants
2. Producing food for people and cattle
3. Raising of domesticated animals.

6. Name the areas which receive heavy rainfall?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. Assam | 4. Western Coast |
| 2. Thripura | 5. South Megalaya |
| 3. Nagaland | |

7. What is communication? What are its types?

1. Exchange of information, thoughts and ideas
2. Two Types
 1. Personal Communicatiopn
 2. Mass Communication

8. Name the neighbouring countries of India?

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. China, | 5. Afghanistan |
| 2. Srilanka, | 6. Nepal |
| 3. Pakistan | 7. Bhutan |
| 4. Bangaladesh | 8. Myanmar |

9. Write a short note on Deccan Plateau?

1. Roughly triangular shape.
2. Area of this plateau is about 7 Lakh.Sq.Km

10. What are 'Jet Streams'?

1. The fast moving winds blowing in a narrow zone in the upper atmosphere
2. The onset of south west monsoon is driven by westerly jet.

11. Name of the types of soil found in India?

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. Alluvial | 5. Forest |
| 2. Black | 6. Mountation |
| 3. Red | 7. Desert soil |
| 4. Laterite | |

12. State any two characteristics of black cotton soil?

1. It is black in colour
2. It is sticky when wet
3. High degree of moisture retentivity state the tupes of agriculture.

13. State the types of agriculture practices in India?

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| 1. Dry | 4. Intensive |
| 2. Mixed | 5. Shifting |
| 3. Terrace | 6. Subsistence |

14. Name the seasons of agriculture in India?

1. Kharif (June - September)
2. Rabi (October - November)
3. Zaid (April - June)

15. Mention the plantation crops of India?

1. Cultivated for the purpose of exports
2. Cultivated in large estates on hilly slopes. Eg-Tea, Coffee, Rubber and Spices.

16. Define the resource and state its types?

1. Anything derived from the environment
2. That is used by living thing

Types

1. Renewable Resources
2. Non-Renewable Resources

17. What are the minerals and its types?

1. Mineral is a natural substance of organic or inorganic orgin with definite chemical and physical properties.
2. **Types** - 1 Metallic 2 Non-Metalic

18. Mention the major areas of jute production in India

- 1) West Bengal 2) Andra 3) Bhiar
- 4) Assam 5) Odisha

19. Name the important oil producing regions in India

1. Mumbai High, 2. Gujarat coast
3. Digboi 4. Brahmaputha valley

20. What is migration? State its types?

1. It is the movement of people across regions and territories.
2. **Types** - 1. Internal, 2. International

21. Define 'International Trade'

1. Trade carried on between two or more countries.
2. Two components - Import and Export

22. State the West following rivers of India?

1. Narmada, 2. Tapti, 3. Mahi, 4. Sabarmathi

23. What is meant by 'Nomal lapes rate'?

1. When the altitude increase, the temperature decreases.
2. For every 1000 Meters 6.5°C Temperature decreases.

Civics - Two Marks	Economics - Two Marks
<p>1. What are the classical languages in India? 1. Tamil (2004), 4.Kannada (2008) 2. Sanskrit (2005), 5.Malayalam (2013) 3. Telugu (2008), 6.Odia (2014)</p> <p>2. How is President of India Elected? 1. By an electoral college in accordance with the system of proportional representation. 2. By means of single transferable vote</p> <p>3. What is the qualification of Judges of the Supreme court? 1. Must be a citizen of India 2. The best legal expert 3. Worked as a judge of high court 5 years and as an advocate for 10 Years.</p> <p>4. What is the original jurisdiction of the High Court? 1. Only in matters of admiralty, probate matrimonial and contempt of court. 2. It deals with criminal cases having a value of Rs.2000 and above.</p> <p>5. What is a constitution? 1. Fundamental law of a country 2. Vehicle of a Nation's progress 3. Reflects the fundamental principles of a government.</p> <p>6. List out the fundamental rights guaranteed by Indian Constitution? 1. Right to Equality , 2.Right to Freedom, 3. Right to Religion 4.Right against Exploitation 5. Cultural and Education Right 6. Right to Constitutional Remedies.</p> <p>7. What is a Writ? 1. An order or command issued by a court in writing under its seal. 2. There are five types of writs. 3. Writs prevent the laws which are against the constitution.</p> <p>8. List out the three heads of the relations between the centre and the states? 1. Legislative relations. 2. Administrative relations 3. Financial relations.</p> <p>9. Write short note on Money Bill? 1. Lok sabha can only introduce money Bill 2. Deals with the income and expenditure</p> <p>10. What is the importance of the Governor of a State? 1. Constitutional head of the State executive. 2. He can dissolve the house with the advice of Chief Minister.</p> <p>11.What are the qualifications for the appointment of Governor? 1. He should be a citizen of India 2. He must have completed 35 Years of age 2. He Shoud not be an MLA and MP.</p>	<p>1. Write the importance of GDP? 1. Study of Economic Growth 2. Study of Public Sector 3. Guide to economic planning 4. Estimate the purchasing power.</p> <p>2. What are the basic components of food and nutrition security? 1. Availablility of food 2. Access to food 3. Absorption of food</p> <p>3. Write some name of the nutrition programmes in Tamilnadu? 1. Midday meal program and ICDS 2. Dr.MGR Nutrition program 3. Tamilnadu Integrated Nutrition programs. 4. Pradhan Manthri Gramodaya yojana scheme</p> <p>4. Define National Income? Measure of the total value of goods and services produced over a period of time and a year.</p> <p>5. What is per Capita Income? 1. It shows the living standard of people in a nation 2. Per Capita Income=National Income/Population</p> <p>6. What is Globalization and its types? 1. Integration of a country with the world economy 2. Types - 1. Archaic, 2.Proto, 3.Modern</p> <p>7. Define food security according to FAO? All people at all times have safe and nutritious food for and active and healthy life.</p> <p>8. What are the effects of Green Revolution? 1. Increased food grain Production (Rice and Wheat). 2. Self-Sufficient in food grain production</p> <p>9. Write short note on Multinational Corporation? 1. It owns and controls the production of goods and services in more than one country. 2. It is a corporate organization.</p> <p>10. What are the objectives of World Trade Organization (WTO) 1. To resolve trade disputes 2. To set and enforce rules for international trade. 3. To increase transparency in decision making</p> <p>11.Write any two positive impact of Globalization? 1. It increases the GDP of a country 2. It increases the standard of living 3. It increases better trade and employment rapidly.</p> <p>12.Write the name of economic polices in India? 1. Agriculature 4. Employment 2. Industrial 5. Trade 3. New Economic 6. Population</p>

Geography Distinguish		Geography Give Reason	
1. Western Coastal Plains	Eastern coastal Plains	1. Himalayas are called young fold mountains	They were formed because of the folding of the Earth Crust due to tectonic Activity
1. Western Coastal Plains are narrow	Eastern coastal plains are wider.	2. Agriculture is the backbone of India	India gets 25% of employment, and 50% of National Income
2. It is not a fertile Region	it is a fertile Region	3. Rain Water harvesting is necessary.	For Agriculture, Domestic and Industrial Sector.
3. Vambanad lake	Kolleru lake, Pulicat lake	4. Mountains are cooler than the plains	For every 1000 meters 6.5° C temperature decreases
2. Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats	5. North Indian Rivers are perennial	They are fed by Himalayan Glaciers and monsoon rains
1. It is a continuous range	It is not continous Range	6. Western coastal plain is narrow	The west flowing rivers do not form Deltas
2. Run parallel to the West Coast	Run parallel to the East coast.	7. India has a tropical monsoon climate	1. Most of India is located in the tropical region 2. The monsoon winds affect the climate.
3. There are three important Pases	There is no Pass.	8. South Indian rivers are east flowing	The land surface of south India is higher in west and lower in south
3. Weather	Climate	9. West flowing rivers do not form deltas	They covers very small areas and converged in the ocean.
1. Changes daily	Records of 35 years of weather.		
2. A Day to day condition of atmosphere	Average state of weather		
4. Marine Fishing	Inland Fishing		
1. It is salt water fishing	It is freshwater fishing.		
2. Kerala is the leading Producer	Andra is the leading producer		
3. Continental Shelf-Main Source of fishing	Rivers,lakes, ponds-Main Sources of fishing		
5. Alluvial Soils	Black Soils		
1. Found in the river plains	Found in the Deccan Plateau		
2. Formed by sediments deposited by rivers	Formed by the weathering of Basalt rocks.		
3. Crops-Rice and Wheat.	Crops-Cotton and Millets		
6. Agro Based Industry	Mineral Based Industry		
1. Raw Materials - Agricultural Products	Raw Materials - Minerals		
2. Cotton, Jute and sugar Industry	Cement, Steel and Iron Industry		
3. Factories near the cultivation area	Industries near the mineral Sources		
7. Road Ways	Railways		
1. Suitable for short distance Services	Suitable for Long distance Servicing		
2. Maintenance cost is less	More maintenance cost		
3. India-The Second longest Road Network in the world	India-The Second largest Railway network in the world		
8. North East Monsoon	South West Monsoons		
1. Winds blow from the land to sea	Winds blow from the Sea to land		
2. October to November	June to September		
3. India gets 25% annual rainfall	India gets 75% annual rainfall		
9. Renewable Resources	Non-Renewable Resources		
1. Can be replaced after utilisation	Can't be replaced after utilisation		
2. They don't cause pollution	They cause pollution		
3. Sun light and water	Coal and Petroleum		
10 Metallic Minerals	Non-Metallic Minerals		
1. Contain metallic elements	Do not contain metals		
2. Look Shining	Look dull colour		
3. Iron, Copper, Gold	Mica, Coal, Petroleum		
11 Print Media	Electronic Media		
1. Viewed through print resources	Viewed through electronic tools		
2. Newspaper and Books	Radio and computer		
3. Old Media	Modern Media		
12 Himalayan Rivers	Peninsular Rivers		
1. Originate from Himalayas	Originate from Western Ghats		
2. Perennial Rivers	Non-Perennial Rivers		
3. The Ganges	The Cauvery		

History - Five Marks

<p>1. Discuss the main causes of the First World War?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> European alliances Triple Entente, Triple alliances : Triple Entente, Triple Alliances Violent Forms of Nationalism : Growth of Nationalism in England, France, German Aggressive attitude of Germany : Germany and England expanded Navy and involved in the Naval race. Hastility of France towards Germany The enmity between Austria and Serbia Turkey and Bulgaria lost the First and Second Balkan wars. Immediate cause Assassination of Austria prince Ferdinand. 	<p>Activities of the UNO</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In 1960 - decolonisation Maintaining Peace in the world through its peacekeeping force. The issues which the UN deals at present : 1. Human rights, 2. Problems of refugees 3. Climate change, 4. Gender equality
<p>2. Analyse the effects of World War-II</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Changed the world in fundamental ways New geo - political power alignment : The world was divided into two Super powers led by America and Russia Nuclear Proliferation : The USA and Soviet union entered into a race of nuclear weapons Defence Spending Sky-rocketed in many countries. Many international agencies emerged, (1) The UNO (2) The world Bank (3) IMF Colonies become Independent nations Women economically independent Socio economic changes took place. 	<p>4. Write an essay on the role Played by the 19th century reforms towards the cause of women? 19th Century Reforms.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Raja Ram mohan Roy : Abolished sati, against child marriage and polygamy. He advocated education for women, widows remarriage Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar : Promoting girls education and schools, widows' Remarriage Reform Act. M.G.Ranade : Promoted inter-caste marriage and widow remarriage. Swami Dayanand Saraswathi : Opposed child marriage, advocated widow remarriage Jyotiba Phule : Opened orphanages and homes for widows, stood for women education.
<p>3. Assess the Structure and the activities of the UN ?</p> <p>Structure of the UN</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 193 member States each has an equal vote General Assembly : Each nation meets once a year and discussed Conflicts Security Council : Major issues and conflicts are discussed in Security Council Administrative Structure : Executive wing of the UN is the UN Secretariat International Court of Justice : Judicial wing of the UN Economic and Social Council : Coordinates the economic and Social work of UN Associated organs : FAO, WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNDP, 	<p>5. Highlight the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles relating to Germany ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Germany had to pay war indemnity The German army was limited, a small navy was allowed The Union of Austria and Germany was forbidden Alsace-Lorraine was returned to France Poland was recreated The Rhineland was demilitarized All German colonies became mandated territories under the League of Nations. <p>6. Estimate the role of Mao Tse Tung in making china a communist country :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> in 1911 Mao joined the revolutionary army. In 1933 full control of the chinese communist party. in 1934 started long march with communist Army. In 1937 Mao became the leader of 10 million people. Mao tried to get the support of the middle class and wanted democracy. In 1948 - Captured most of the parts of China In 1949 - Central Governing Council Chairman. In 1949 - the People's Republic of China emerged.

History - Five Marks

<p>7. Evaluate the contributions of Ramakrishna Parmahansa and Swami Vivekananda to regenerate Indian Society?</p> <p>I. RAMAKRISHNA PARAMAHAMSA HIS PRINCIPLES :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All religions contain the universal elements for salvation. 2. Jiva is siva 3. Service for man is service for God. <p>HIS ACHIEVEMENT :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attracted educated youth 2. His disciples spread his teachings in India and abroad <p>II SWAMI VIVEKANANDA :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He emphasized a cultural nationalism 2. His ideas bred a sense of self confidence among Indians. 3. He induced Indian youth to regenerate Hindu Society. 4. His addresses on Hinduism in Chicago was very famous (1893) 5. The youth of Bengal stood for political Change. 	<p>10. Attempt a narrative account of how the process of decolonization happened in India during the inter war period (1919-1939)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decolonization started with swadeshi movement (1905). 2. In 1919 the Government of India Act introduced Dyarchy. 3. Lack of Measures to Industrialize India 4. The Great Depression has a disastrous impact on British Trade and a death blow to Indian Agriculture. 5. The Government of India Act 1935, Provided greater power to the local government 6. Provincial elections were introduced
<p>8. Explain about the activities of the Leagues of Nations and causes for the failure of the League of Nations?</p> <p>ACTIVITIES :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In 1920-Solved issue on Aaland Islands 2. In 1921-Solved frontier dispute between Germany and Poland 3. In 1925-Ceasefire between Greece and Bulgaria 4. In 1925-Locarno Treaty peace in western Europe 5. It tried to avoid war to establish peace <p>CAUSES FOR THE FAILURE :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It didn't have its own military 2. Appeared like the organisation of the victorious power. 3. Collective security principle was not practiced 4. The USA didn't join the League 5. The rise of dictators weakened the League. 	
<p>9. Discuss the Circumstances that led to the Reform movements of the 19-th Century.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Influence of western ideas and thoughts. 2. English education produced a new English educated middle class. 3. Attempted to harmonize both Indian and Western cultures. 4. Many Social evils induced the leaders to eradicate them (sati, casteism, Polygamy, Child marriage) 5. Reformist movements and the revivalist movements 	

Geography - Five Marks

<p>1. Explain the divisions of Northern Mountains and its importance to India? Three Divisions are 1. The Trans-Himalayas i) Lies in Jammu-Kashmir and Tibetan plateau. ii) Prominent ranges : Ladakh, Kailash, Karakoram. 2. The Himalayas i) An young fold mountain ii) Three divisions 1). The Himadri (Peaks-Everest, Kanchenjunga) 2). The Himachal (Major hill Stations) 3). The Siwaliks (Duns and Duars valleys) 3. The Eastern Himalayas i) Purvanchal Hills. ii) East location Importance of the Himalayas 1. Brings heavy rainfall to North India 2. It is a natural barrier 3. Tourist centre 4. Rich biodiversity 5. Many hill Stations 6. Pilgrim centres 7. Source for perennial rivers.</p>	<p>2). Black Soils i) Sticky when wet (Cotton, Millets) ii) Maharashtra, Malwa plateaus. 3). Red Soils i) Rich in minerals (Rice, Wheat) ii) Tamilnadu, Kerala 4). Desert Soils i) Dry-light colour (Millets, Barley) ii) Rajasthan, Southern punjab 5). Marshy soils i) High Humidity-Black (Paddy, Jute) ii) Tamilnadu, Bihar, Odisha</p>
<p>2. Write about South West Monsoon? 1. Most significant feature of the Indian Climate. 2. ELNino influences the monsoon. 3. June first weak South India then whole India 4. Sudden approach of monsoon with lightning and thunder (burst of monsoon). 5. Two Branches of South West Monsoon 1). The Arabian sea branch i) Heavy rainfall to the west cost of India ii) North India gets heavy Rainfall iii) North west doesn't get rainfall 2). The Bay of Bengal branch i) Meghalaya gets heavy rainfall ii) Tamilnadu gets low rainfall iii) India gets 75% of rainfall</p>	<p>4. What is Urbanisation Explain its problems? Urbanisation Transformation of society from rural to urban. Problems of Urbanization It Creates 1. Urban Sprawl 7. Formation of slums, 2. Drainage problem 8. Problem of solid waste 3. Water Scarcity, management 4. Over crowding 9. Increases crime rate. 5. Traffic congestion, 6. Shortage of houses</p> <p>5. What is Multipurpose Projects and write about any two Multipurpose projects of India? Multipurpose Projects 1. Scientific management of water resources. 2. Construction of dam across rivers for many purposes. 3. Bhakra Nangal Project : i) River - Sutleg ii) Benefit states - Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan iii) Hydro Power Generation - 1500 MW 4. Hirakud Project : i) River - Mahanadi ii) Benefit state - Orissa iii) Hydro Power Generation - 347.5 MW 5. Major aims of the Projects : i) Irrigation, ii) Hydro-Power</p>
<p>3. State any five types of soil in India and explain the characteristics and distribution of soil? 1). Alluvial Soils i) Sediments deposited by rivers ii) Sandy clay (Rice, wheat) iii) Ganga valley, UP, Punjab.</p>	<p>6. Examine the geographical conditions favourable for the cultivation of rice and wheat? Rice 1. Mainly tropical crop 2. 24^oc growing temperature 3. 150 cm annual rainfall 4. Needs deep fertile clayey soil 5. Needs a large supply of cheap labour 6. Tamilnadu, Andhra, UP Wheat 1. A temperate crop 2. Sowing Temperature - 10 to 15^oc 3. Riping Temperature - 20 to 25^oc 4. Needs Alluvial Soil. 5. Grown in UP, MP, Punjab, Haryana.</p>

Economics - Five Marks

<p>1. Briefly explain various terms associated with measuring of National Income?</p> <p>1. Gross National Product (GNP) GNP is the total value of goods and Services Produced in a Country in a Year $GNP = C+I+G+(X-M) + NFIA$</p> <p>2. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) GDP is the total value of goods and Produced within the geographical boundaries of a country in a year</p> <p>3. Net National Product (NNP) $NNP=GNP-Depreciation$</p> <p>4. Net Domestic Product (NDP) $NDP = GDP-Depreciation$</p> <p>5. Per Capita Income (PCT) $PCI=National\ Income / Population$</p> <p>6. Personal Income (PI)</p> <p>7. Disposable Income (DI) $DPI = PI - Direct\ Taxes$</p>	<p>4. Write about the composition of GDP in India</p> <p>1. Primary sector (Agricultural Sector)</p> <p>i) Agricultural operations are under taken ii) Allied activities – Cattle Farm, Fishing, Mining and Forestry</p> <p>2. Secondary sector (Industrial sector)</p> <p>i) Raw materials are transformed into finished products ii) Iron, Steel, Jute, Sugar, Cement Industry and Textile Industry.</p> <p>3. Tertiary Sector (Service Sector)</p> <p>i) It is the Service Sector ii) Education, Banking, Entertainment, Trade, Transport, IT</p>
<p>2. What are the methods of calculating Gross Domestic Product? And explain its?</p> <p>1. Expenditure Approach We get GDP by adding the expenditure on all final goods and services produced in a country in a year $Y = C+I+G+(X-M)$</p> <p>2. The Income Approach We get GDP by adding the income producing goods and services. $Y = Wages + Rent + Interest + Profit$</p> <p>3. Value added Approach In this method, The value of intermediate goods used in production = The value of the final goods $Tea\ powder + Milk + Sugar = Tea$</p>	<p>5. What are the main objectives of the new Agricultural policy?</p> <p>1. Raising the productivity of Inputs Use HYV seeds, fertilizer, irrigation projects</p> <p>2. Raising value added per hectare: By raising productivity of agriculture</p> <p>3. Protecting the interests of poor farmers Land reforms, credit support to poor farmers.</p> <p>4. Modernising agricultural sector Modern Technology, HYV seeds, fertilizers</p> <p>5. Environmental degradation Natural base of agriculture</p> <p>6. Removing bureaucratic obstacles Independence of co-operative societies and self – help institutions</p>
<p>3. Write the challenges of Globalization?</p> <p>1. It leads to instability in the developing world</p> <p>2. It leads to global imbalance</p> <p>3. It has led to environmental degradation</p> <p>4. It has led to increase child labour and slavery</p> <p>5. Consuming junk food caused ill health and spread of diseases</p> <p>6. Increased global competition</p> <p>7. Benefits extent to all countries that will not happen automatically</p>	<p>6. Briefly explain the advantages and disadvantages of MNC?</p> <p>Advantages</p> <p>1. They produce quality goods at lower cost</p> <p>2. Due to low prices, purchasing power increased</p> <p>3. Advantage of tax variation</p> <p>4. Job growth in the local economy</p> <p>Disadvantages</p> <p>1. MNCs Develop monopoly</p> <p>2. They affect the environment</p> <p>3. Downfall in small and local business</p> <p>4. They breach ethical standards</p> <p>7. Elaborate the Public Distribution System?</p> <p>1. Tamilnadu adopted the Universal PDS, other states Targeted PDS</p> <p>2. All the family ration card holders can get food supplies under this system</p> <p>3. Union and state governments give subsidies to the PDS (Varies between states)</p> <p>4. The MFSA Covers 50% urban households and 75% rural household</p> <p>5. The priority house hold get food supply through PDS</p>

Civics - Five Marks

<p>1. Explain the Salient features of the Constitution of India?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is the lengthiest written Constitution in the world. 2. It is partly rigid and partly flexible 3. It makes India as a secular state 4. It Provides Single citizenship 5. It Provides federal form of government 6. It Provides an independent Judiciary 7. It has borrowed Provisions from various countries. 8. Right to vote to all above 18 years of age 	<p>4. Describe the Legislative powers of the Governor?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Head of the State executive and the chancellor of universities. 2. He is part of State Legislature 3. He inaugurates the state legislature after the general election. 4. He can Summon, Prorogue and dissolve the legislative Assembly. 5. Bills become Laws after his approval. 6. He can dissolve the house with the advice of Chief minister. 7. He appoints the District Judges, Attorney General, Finance Commission. 8. The Governor can rule the State directly during emergency.
<p>2. What are the powers and functions of the Chief- Minister?</p> <p>POWERS AND FUNCTIONS.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appointing ministers, allocates portfolios 2. Leads, ministerial meetings 3. Shuffles and Reshuffles his ministers 4. He Advices the Governor in the appointment of the high officials 5. He Announces government policies. 6. Introduce bills in the legislative Assembly 7. Recommend for dissolution the Legislative Assembly to the Governor 8. He has to control his party and develop the disciplines. 	<p>5. Describe the Executive and Judicial Powers of the President of India?</p> <p>Executive Powers (Article 77)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Every executive action of the union Government is undertaken by his name. 2. Appointing - PM, union Ministers, State Governors, Supreme and High Court Judges, Election Commissioners. 3. Inaugurates the Parliament session after the general election 4. First citizen of India 5. Constitutional head of the union <p>Judicial Powers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Article 72 describes the judicial powers of the president. 2. He Can Pardon, Commute, and relieve Punishment including death Sentence 3. The president is not answerable to any court
<p>3. What are the Duties and Functions of Prime Minister of India?</p> <p>Duties (Article 78) and Functions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He decides and distributes Various departments to ministers. 2. He organises and presides the Cabinet meeting. 3. He Supervises the works of ministers 4. Acts as the link between the president and the Council of Ministers 5. He is the leader of the nation 6. He is the Chief Spokesperson of the Country. 7. He attends international conferences like SAARC, Commonwealth and etc. 8. He is head of the cabinet and the other ministers. 	<p>6. Point out the Fundamental Rights?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Part III 2. Article -12 to 35 3. Derived from USA Constitution. 4. Enforceable by a court of Law 5. These have legal Sanctions 6. Strengthen political democracy in the Country. <p>7. Six Fundamental Rights</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Right to Equality (Article 14 -18) 2. Right to Freedom (Article 18 - 22) 3. Right Against Exploitation (Article 23 - 24) 4. Right to Religion (Article 25-28) 5. Cultural & Educational Rights (Article 29 - 30) 6. Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article - 32)

Map - History - World		History	
		Time Line	
		World Events	
1. England (Great Britain) 2. Russia 3. France 4. Japan 5. Italy	1. Germany 2. Greece. 3. China. 4. India 5. Pacific Ocean	1. 1914 - Out break of World War - I 2. 1917 - Russian Revolution 3. 1918 - End of the World War I 4. 1919 - Tredy of Versailles 5. 1920 - Establishment of League of Nation 6. 1922 - Mussolini's March on Rome 7. 1929 - The Great Depression 8. 1934 - Mao's Long March 9. 1939 - Outbreak of World War - II 10. 1940 - Battle of Britain 11. 1941 - Pearl Harbour Incident 12. 1945 - End of World War II 13. 1949 - NATO	
1. Austriya - Hungary 2. America 3. Poland 4. Bulgaria 5. Turkey	1. Moroca 2. Serbia 3. Hawaii Island 4. Australia 5. Newzeland		
1. Rumania 2. Canada 3. Hiroshima 4. Nagasaki 5. Brazil			
Map - Gepgraphy - India		Indian Events	
1. Ganga, River (plain, Delta) 2. Deccan Plateau 3. North East Mensoon Direction 4. Iron ore production center 5. Mumbai 6. Alluvial Soil region one 7. Hirakud Dam 8. Densely Populated state of India	1. Karakoram 2. Western Ghats 3. Arabian Sea 4. Gulf of Katch 5. Aravalli Range 6. Black Soil Region 7. River Cauvery 8. Tea Production in India	1. 1905 - Swadeshi Movement 2. 1916 - Home Rule League 3. 1917 - Champaran Satyagraha 4. 1918 - Kheda Sathyagraha 5. 1920 - Khilafat Movement 6. 1922 - Chauri Choura Incident 7. 1930 - First Round Table Conference 8. 1931 - Second Round Table Conference 9. 1932 - Third Round Table Conference 10. 1935 - The Government of India Act 11. 1947 - India Got Independance	
1. Eastern Ghats 2. Chota - Nagpur Plateau 3. Lakshadweep Islands 4. Malabar Coast 5. Assam 6. Gulf of Mannar 7. Pamir knot 8. Paddy Production in India	1. South West monsoon Direction 2. Mangrove Forests. 3. Chennai 4. Cotton Growing region 5. Salam 6. State of highest literacy in India 7. Vishakhapattanam 8. Mettur Dam		
1. Bay of Bangal 2. Thar Desert 3. Tuticorin Harbour 4. Jute Production in India 5. Mount K2 6. Palk strait 7. Coromandal Coast 8. Heavy Rainfall region	1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands 2. Mumbai High 3. Anyone coal mining place 4. Sunderban 5. Eastern coastal plain 6. Western coastal plain 7. Wheat Production in India 8. Rail Route from Chennai to Calcutta.		
1. Mount Everest 2. Gulf of Khambhai 3. Cochin 4. Western Coastal Plain 5. Narmadha River 6. Panna Biosphere Reserve 7. Mountain Forest 8. Desert Soil			



**Prepared
by**

SAI K. THIRUKUNARAN
B.T.Asst-Social Science
Govt Hr.Se.School - MGR Nagar,
Chennai - 600 078.
Cell : 9865957299