

10TH STD SOCIAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY EXAMINATION ANSWER

TIRUVANNAMALAI

I. CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER

- 1.B) Japan
- 2.B) Battle of midway
- 3.D) 1991
- 4.A) Mahadeve govind ranade
- 5.C) Srilanka
- 6.D) Soil
- 7.B) Bhakra nangal dam
- 8.B) Sun
- 9.C) Art 360
- 10.A) ii&iv are correct
- 11.C) President
- 12.D).2nd
- 13.D) 1994
- 14.B)Nutrition

II TWO MARKS. 28 compulsory

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

England's - jingoism. / France's - chauvinism / Germany's - kultur.

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

Adolf Hitler was gifted with great oratorical skills, he was able to sway the people by his impassioned speeches ,promising a return to the glorious military past of Germany.

17. Write a note on Reforms of Ramalinga Adigal .

He showed his compassion and mercy on all living beings including plants .This he called Jeevakarunya. He established the “Samarasa Suddha Sanmarga Satya Sanga”. He also established a free feeding house for everyone irrespective of caste at Vadalur. His voluminous songs were compiled and published under the title Thiruvartuppa. (Songs of Grace)

18. Give the importance of IST.

The local time of the central meridian of India is the standard time of India. India's central meridian is 82°30" E longitude. It passes through Mirzapur The IST is 5.30 hrs ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).

19. State the types of agriculture practices in India?

Subsistence Farming / Shifting Farming /Intensive Farming Mixed Farming Dry Farming

20. Define resource and its types .

Any matter or energy derived from the environment that is used by living things including humans is called a natural resource. Renewable Resources and Non-renewable Resources.

21. What is communication? What are its types ?

Communication is a process that involves exchange of information, thoughts and ideas. Personal and Mass communications

22. What is Writ ?

A writ is an order or command issued by a court in writing under its seal. It is in the nature of a command or prohibition from performing certain acts that are specified in the orders of the country

23. How is President of India elected ?

The President is elected by an electoral college in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote. The electoral college consists of the elected members of both houses of the Parliament. And the elected members of the states and elected members of National Capital Territory of Delhi and Puducherry.

24. What is the original jurisdiction of the High Court ?

☒ In their judicial capacity, the High Courts of the Presidency towns(Bombay , Calcutta, and Madras) have both original and appellate jurisdictions. ☒ Only in matters of admiralty , probate , matrimonial and contempt of Court , they have original jurisdiction.

25. Write the name of economic policies in India.

1. Agriculture Policy
2. Industrial Policy
3. Population Policy
4. New Economic Policy
5. Employment Policy
6. Wage Policy

26. Write short note on Multinational Corporation.?

- Multinational Corporation is a corporate Organisation.
- Controls production of goods or services in at least one country.
- Eg: Bajaj, TVS, Amul and Infosys

27. Define food security according to FAO?

. • Food Security defined as “ All people, at all times, have safe and nutritious food for an active and healthy life “. “ Physical and economic access to food that fulfill people’s dietary needs and food Preferences .”

28. What was Marshall Plan ?

1. The Marshall plan was a USA Plan.
2. After the Second World War, US provided American dollars to European countries to Recover them.
3. USA planned to bring Western European countries under its influence.

II Answer any 10 questions no.42 compulsory

29.Fill up

1.Josef Geobells

2.Andhra pradesh

3.Coimbatore

4.Supreme court

5.Geneva,

30. Assess the structure and activities of the UN.

1. General Assembly

- United Nations was started as a result of World War I.
- It established on October 24, 1945.
- because of Its Organs are the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Wings.
- In the General Assembly all member countries are represented

. 2. Security Council

- Headquarters : New York City, USA. There are currently 193 member states.
- It has 15 members. • Five countries USA, Britain, France, Russia and China are permanent members. • It has the right to Vote. • Major issues and conflicts are discussed

.

3. Structure

1. General Assembly

2. Secretary General

3. Secretariat

4. The International Court of Justice : Hague - ECOSOC - Economic Council.

5. The other Organs

FAO, WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNDP.

4. Activities

- In the 1960s, colonial activities were completely abolished
- Human rights
- Problems of refugees
- Natural Calamities
- Gender Equality
- Peace keeping forces

31. Write an essay on the role played by the 19 th century reformers towards the cause of Women.

1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy

• Abolition of Sati • Widow remarriage advocated education for women. • Opposed sati, child marriage, and polygamy

. 2. Ishwar Chandra Vidhya Sagar

• Promoting Women Education, Schools for Girls. • Dedicated his life for the betterment of the child widows.

3. Swami Dayananda Saraswathi

• Opposed Child Marriage • Supported widow remarriage

4. M. G. Ranade:

• Founder of the widow Marriage Association • Advocated education remarriage and female education.

5. Jyotiba Phule & Savitribai Phule

• Opposed child marriage • Opened orphanage to widows • Both worked for depressed classes and women.

6. Parsi reform Movement:

- Behramji Malabari - against the practice of child marriage and dowry system. Baba Ram Singh
- both men and women are equal
- accepted widow remarriage.

32.-----+

33. Describe the major challenges of Indian industries.

1. Problems of Industry:

- Lack of power supply.
- Lack of Large Land.
- Lack of cheap labourers
- Lack of trained employees
- Lack of Technical employees
- Unsuitable living conditions near by industries
- High interest on loan

2. Challenges of Indian Industries

- Wealth creation
- Create jobs
- GDP and Per capita income
- Standard of living
- Exports

34.-----

35 Explain the salient features of the constitution of India .

1. Written Constitution
2. Lengthiest constitutions of the world
3. Partly Rigid and Partly Flexible
4. Drawn from different sources
5. Parliamentary democracy
6. Secularism
7. Federalism

8. Judicial Independence
9. Provision of fundamental rights
10. Principles for a welfare state
11. Single citizenship
12. Emergency Provisions
13. Protection of minorities

36 Critically examine the functions and powers of the council of Ministers.

Council of Ministers:

1. Developing the State Policies
2. Deciding the State Policies
3. Implementing State Policies
4. Controlling the financial policy
5. Control over appointments
6. Solving disputes with other states
7. Finalizing the Budget.
8. Deciding the tax structure
9. Deciding all the bills
10. Proposal for incurring expenditure
11. Supervising and controlling the department.
12. Co-Ordination with the different departments
13. Enforcement of Central laws and Executive directions

.37 Write the challenges of Globalization

. Global competition

- Lead to instability in the developing countries.
- (in wages, labour rights and employment practices, etc.)

Challenges:

1. Extending benefits to all countries
2. it will not happen automatically.

3. Leading to Instability
4. Leads to Inequality
5. Increasing child labour and slavery
6. People eating more fast food
7. Consuming junk food
8. Affects health
9. Spread diseases
10. Wages will decrease.
11. Labour rights will be affected
12. Leading environmental degradation
13. Employment practices will be affected.

38. Explain Minimum Support Price.

1. Introduction

- Expert group is fixed the minimum support price for particular a crop
- . • MSP is based on the costs
- . • MSP is determined its price.

2. Procurement centre: •

MSP is announced at the beginning of the season

- . • Government opens procurement center crop growing areas
- . • Farmers can sell in open market if they get good profit.
- Farmers would get the MSP by selling their produce to the FCI.

3. Welfare of Farmers:

- Farmers get a guaranteed price
- Farmers are protected during harvest.

39. Estimate the role of Mao Tse Tung in making China a communist country.

- Mao Tse Tung was a great communist.

1. Peasant's Support:

- Peasants were supported by the army.

2. Long March

- In 1934, Mao Tse Tung started the longest March
- 100,000 Communist army participated in this long march.
- They crossed 6000 miles.
- 20,000 went to Sheni Part. He achieved success in his long journey.

3. Mao Leader :

- In 1945 the Civil War began between Kuomintang and Communist Party. • In 1937 Mao had become the leader of over 10 Million people. 4. Role of Mao Tse Tung : • Mao obtained the support of the middle class. • He disliked dictatatorship

5. National People's Congress

- In September 1949, The people political consultative conference was held in Peiking.
- The conference adopted Mao as its leader
- It was a world shaking event.
- Communist Party ruled China for 5 years.

40.-----

41. TIME LINE

42.MAP(HISTORY)

II EIGHT MARK (8)

43. Highlight the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles relating to Germany

- **1. War Losses** : **Germany must pay war reparations. It had to pay for 6,600 million pounds in instalments.**

2. Forces : German forces were reduced to 1,00,000. Germany's Navy was reduced

. 3. Airforce & Submarines : Germany was not allowed to have Air force and Submarines.

4. Austria and Germany : Its union was banded.

5. Germany's rights : Forced to give up all the rights of its Overseas Colonies

6. German colonies : All colonies became mandated.

7. Poland : It was recreated.

8. Alsace – Lorraine : This parts were returned to France.

9. The Rhineland : it came under Allied countries

10. Danzig Port : It handed over to League of NNation.

43.(or) Evaluate the contributions of Ramakrishna Paramahamsa and Swami Vivekananda to Regenerate Indian Society.

Ramakrishna

1. He was a simple priest in Kolkata,
2. He was worshiper of goddess Kali, the sacred mother.
3. Through devotional songs – we can get God's grace.
4. All living beings are God
5. All religions have Good ideas
- . 6. He said, "Jiva is Siva" (all living beings are God).
7. "Service for poor man, must be regarded as God"
- . 8. He attracted the educated youth.

Swami Vivekananda

1. Ramakrishna Mission – Kolkatta, Belur.
2. Follower and Disciple of Ramakrishna

3. Charity to mankind.
4. Emphasized a cultural nationalism
- . 5. Allowing oppressed people to participate in religious ceremonies.
6. His thoughts gave confidence.
7. Removed the inferiority complex of Indians
- . 8. Guidance to Youth
- . 9. Hindu society needs to be revived.
10. He call called the youth for revival.
11. The youth people wanted political changes.
12. They inspired by the Swadeshi Mmovement.

44.MAP(GEOGRAPHY)