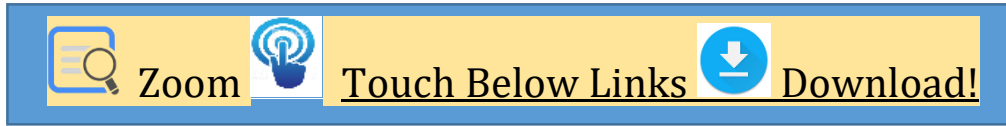




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	Monthly Q&A	Mid Term Q&A	Revision Q&A	PTA Book Q&A	Centum Questions	Creative Questions
	Quarterly Exam	Half Yearly Exam	Public Exam	NEET		

11th Standard	Syllabus	Books	Study Materials – EM	Study Materials - TM	Practical	Online Test (EM & TM)
	Monthly Q&A	Mid Term Q&A	Revision Q&A	Centum Questions	Creative Questions	
	Quarterly Exam	Half Yearly Exam	Public Exam	NEET		

10th Standard	Syllabus	Books	Study Materials - EM	Study Materials - TM	Practical	Online Test (EM & TM)
	Monthly Q&A	Mid Term Q&A	Revision Q&A	PTA Book Q&A	Centum Questions	Creative Questions
	Quarterly Exam	Half Yearly Exam	Public Exam	NTSE	SLAS	

9th Standard	Syllabus	Books	Study Materials	1st Mid Term	2nd Mid Term	3rd Mid Term
	Quarterly Exam	Half Yearly Exam	Annual Exam	RTE		

8th Standard	Syllabus	Books	Study Materials	1st Mid Term	2nd Mid Term	3rd Mid Term
	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Public Model Q&A	NMMS	Periodical Test

7th Standard	Syllabus	Books	Study Materials	1st Mid Term	2nd Mid Term	3rd Mid Term
	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Periodical Test	SLAS	

6th Standard	Syllabus	Books	Study Materials	1st Mid Term	2nd Mid Term	3rd Mid Term
	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Periodical Test	SLAS	

1st to 5th Standard	Syllabus	Books	Study Materials	Periodical Test	SLAS	
	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Public Model Q&A		

Exams	TET	TNPSC	PGTRB	Polytechnic	Police	Computer Instructor
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10th
STD**GOVT. SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION
SEPTEMBER 2020**

Reg. No.

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Part - III

Time Allowed : 3.00 Hours]

Social Science (With Answers)**[Maximum Marks : 100**

- Instructions:** (1) Check the question paper for fairness of printing. If there is any lack of fairness, inform the Hall Supervisor immediately.
- (2) Use **Blue** or **Black** ink to write and underline and pencil to draw diagrams.

Note: This question paper contains four Parts.

PART - I

Note: (i) Answer **all** the questions.

14 × 1 = 14

- (ii) Choose the appropriate answer from the given **four** alternatives and write the option code with the corresponding answer.
- Where did the Ethiopian army defeat the Italian Army?
 - Delville
 - Orange State
 - Adowa
 - Algiers
 - The U.N. Charter was signed on :
 - June 26, 1942
 - June 26, 1945
 - January 1, 1942
 - January 1, 1945
 - The author of the book Satyarthaprakash is :
 - Swami Dayanand Saraswati
 - Atma Ram Pandurang
 - Annie Besant
 - Debendranath
 - The context in which the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act was passed:
 - Kol Revolt
 - Indigo Revolt
 - Munda Rebellion
 - Deccan Riots
 - Assertion (A):** The Congress Ministries resigned in 1939.
Reason (R) : The Colonial Government of India entered the war without consulting the elected Congress Ministries.

- Both **(A)** and **(R)** are correct, but **(R)** is not the correct explanation of **(A)**
 - (A)** is correct, but **(R)** is wrong
 - Both **(A)** and **(R)** are wrong.
 - Both **(A)** and **(R)** are correct and **(R)** is the correct explanation of **(A)**
- Pick the odd one out.
 - Kolleru Lake
 - Vembanad Lake
 - Chilka Lake
 - Pulicat Lake
 - Golden Revolution is related to the production of this:
 - Potato
 - Oil seed
 - Honey
 - Jute
 - The National Institute of Wind Energy is at :
 - Faridabad
 - Chennai
 - Kanyakumari
 - Vizhinjam
 - Retreating monsoon wind picks up moisture from:
 - Arabian Sea
 - Bay of Bengal
 - Indian Ocean
 - Timor Sea
 - Disaster emergency contact number :
 - 1095
 - 1944
 - 1098
 - 1077
 - Which one of the following rights was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the 'Heart and Soul of the Constitution'?
 - Right to freedom of religion
 - Right to equality
 - Right to constitutional remedies
 - Right to property
 - Who drew up the borders for newly independent Pakistan ?
 - Lord Mountbatten
 - Sir Cyril Radcliffe
 - Clement Atlee
 - Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

[1]

13. A better economy introduces rapid development of the :

- (a) Cash Subsidies (b) Capital Market
(c) Tax Concessions (d) Property Rights

14. Choose the incorrect statements :

- (i) Shortage of goods, whether natural or artificial is the root cause of black money.
(ii) Industrial sector has been the major contributor to black money.
(iii) Smuggling is one of the major sources of black money
(iv) When the tax rate is low, more black money is generated.
- (a) (i) and (ii) only
(b) (iv) only
(c) (i) only
(d) (ii) and (iii) only

PART - II

Note : Answer any 10 questions. Question No. 28 is compulsory: $10 \times 2 = 20$

15. Highlight the global influence of Russian Revolution.
16. Describe the Pearl Harbour incident.
17. What was the impact of Swami Vivekananda's activist ideology ?
18. How are the peasant uprisings in British India classified?
19. Write short note on the martyrdom of Tirupur Kumaran.
20. What is burst of Monsoon?
21. What is mixed farming agriculture ?
22. What is Communication ? What are its types ?
23. What is the role played by Mangroves in Coastal Zone Management ?
24. How is the President of India elected? By whom ?
25. State the reasons for the formation of BRICS.
26. Name the sectors that contribute to the GDP with examples.
27. What is progressive tax ?
28. What are the main objectives of India's Foreign Policy?

PART - III

Note : Answer any 10 questions. Question No. 42 is compulsory: $10 \times 5 = 50$

29. Fill in the blanks:

- (i) Latin America protested the _____ of U.S.A.
(ii) The trees of the Alpine forests are called _____ trees.
(iii) The difference between the value of exports and imports is called _____.
(iv) India conducted its first nuclear test at _____.
(v) _____ foundation from U.S.A. introduced the HYV in India.

30. Elaborate about Velunachiar.

31. Discuss the main causes for the First World War.

32. (a) Distinguish between:

- (i) Agro based industries and mineral based industries.
(ii) Roadways and Railways.
(b) Give reasons: The Eastern Ghats is discontinuous

33. Assess the structure and the activities of the U.N.

34. What were the causes for the failure of the Great Rebellion of 1857 ?

35. Explain the Eastern and Western Coastal Plains of India.

36. What is urbanization ? Explain its impacts.

37. Describe the various vital powers of the Governor.

38. Make a list on the basic concepts followed by India to maintain friendly relations with its neighbours.

39. Write the challenges of Globalization.

40. Write briefly some of the important objective of India's agricultural policy.

41. Draw a Time Line for the following: Write any five important events between 1920 and 1940.

42. Mark the following places on the Map of India:
- (i) Meerut (ii) Barrackpore
 (iii) Dandi (iv) Chauri Chaura
 (v) Vedaranyam

PART - IV

Note : Answer the following questions.

2 × 8 = 16

43. (a) (i) Write short notes on Ho Chi Minh and the emergence of Viet Minh
 (ii) Comment on the life and teachings of Ramalinga Swamigal.

(OR)

(b) Describe Gandhiji's early Satyagrahas in Indian and their outcome.

44. (a) **Mark the following places on the given outline map of India:**

- (i) Mount K2 (ii) Black Soil Region (1)
 (iii) Mumbai High (iv) Palk Strait
 (v) Gulf of Kutch (vi) Neyveli
 (vii) Coromandal Coast (viii) Rail Route from Chennai to Calcutta

(OR)

- (b) **Mark the following places on the given outline map of Tamil Nadu:**

- (i) Chennai (ii) Doddabetta
 (iii) Kanyakumari (iv) Salem
 (v) River Cauvery (vi) Gulf of Mannar
 (vii) Agathiyarmalai (viii) Bay of Bengal

★ ★ ★

Answers :

PART - I

1. (c) Adowa
2. (b) June 26, 1945
3. (a) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
4. (c) Munda Rebellion
5. (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
6. (b) Vembanad Lake
7. (c) Honey
8. (b) Chennai
9. (b) Bay of Bengal
10. (*) 1078
11. (c) Right to constitutional remedies
12. (b) Sir Cyril Radcliffe
13. (b) Capital Market
14. (b) (iv) only

PART - II

15. The Russian communist government encouraged the colonies to fight for their freedom. Debates over key issues, land reforms, social welfare, workers' rights, and gender equality started taking place in a global context.
16. (i) On December 1941, Japan attacked American naval installations in Pearl Harbour, Hawaii, without warning.
(ii) The idea was to cripple America's Pacific fleet so that Japan would not face any opposition in its offensive against Southeast Asian countries.
(iii) Many battleships and numerous fighter planes were destroyed.
(iv) The United States declared war on Japan, with Britain and China also joining in
(v) Most importantly, it brought the United States with its enormous resources into the war as a part of the Allies.
17. (i) Vivekananda's activist ideology rekindled the desire for political change among many **western-education** young Bengalis.
(ii) Many of the youths who were involved in the militant nationalist struggle during the **Swadeshi movement** following the **Partition of Bengal** were inspired by Vivekananda.
18. The peasant uprisings in British India are classified as,
(i) **Restorative rebellions** : To attempts to restore old order and old social relations.
(ii) **Religious Movements** : Such agitations were led by religious leaders who fought for the liberation of the local populace.
(iii) **Social Banditry** : The people as heroes or champions of their cause.
(iv) **Mass Insurrection** : Usually leaderless and spontaneous uprising.
19. On 11 January 1932 a procession carrying national flags and singing patriotic songs was brutally beaten by the police in Tirupur. O.K.S.R.Kumaraswamy, popularly Tirupur Kumaran, fell dead holding the national flag aloft. He is hailed as Kodikatha Kumaran.
20. (i) Prior to the onset of the **southwest monsoon**, the temperature in north India reaches upto **46°C**.
(ii) The sudden approach of monsoon wind over **south India** with **lightning** and **thunder** is termed as the '**break**' or '**burst of monsoon**'.
(iii) It lowers the temperature of India to a large extent.
21. Mixed farming is defined as a system of farm which includes crop production, raising livestock, poultry, fisheries, bee keeping etc. to sustain and satisfy as many needs of the farmer as possible.
22. (i) Communication is a process that involves **exchange of information**, thoughts and ideas.
(ii) **Technology** does wonders in communication fields.
(iii) Communication is categorized in to **personal** and **mass communications**.
23. Mangrove have protruding aerial roots that can withstand salt water. They protect the coast from Tsunami and floods. They also protect coral reefs and sea grass meadows from being smothered in sediments.
24. (i) The President of India is elected by an **electoral college** in accordance with the system of **proportional representation** by means of **single transferable vote**.

- (ii) The Electoral College consists of the **elected members** of both houses of Parliament and the elected members of the states and elected members of **National Capital Territory of Delhi and Puducherry**.
- (iii) The president is elected for a term of five years and can be re-elected.

25. Reason for the formation of BRICS :

- (i) To be an alternative to **World Bank** and **IMF** to challenge U.S. supremacy
- (ii) To provide **self-owned** and **self-managed organisations** to carry out developmental and economical plans in its member nations

26. (i) Agriculture Sector

- (ii) Agriculture Forestry & Fishing
- (iii) Industry sector
- (iv) Mining & quarrying
- (v) Manufacturing
- (vi) Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services.
- (vii) Construction
- (viii) Service Sector

27. (i) Progressive tax rate is one in which the rate of **taxation** increases (multiplier) as the **tax base** increases (multiplicand).

- (ii) The amount of **tax payable** is calculated by multiplying the **tax base** with the **tax rate**.
- (iii) When **income increases**, the **tax rate also increases**. This is known as a progressive tax.

28. (i) National security

- (ii) National prosperity
- (iii) Increasing the number of friendly nations
- (iv) Achieving world peace and enable every nation to peacefully co-exist
- (v) Economic development

PART - III

29. (i) American intervention and dollar imperialism.

- (ii) Coniferous trees
- (iii) balance of trade
- (iv) Pokhran
- (v) Ford

30. (i) Velunachiar's husband Muthu Vadugar was killed in the Kalaiyar Kovil battle.

- (ii) Velunachiyar escaped with her daughter and lived under the protection of Gopala Nayakar at Virupachi near Dindigul for eight years.
- (iii) During her period in hiding, Velunachiar organised an army and succeeded in securing an alliance with Gopala Nayakar and Hyder Ali.
- (iv) Dalavay Thandavarayanar wrote a letter to Sultan Hyder Ali on behalf of Velunachiyar asking for 5000 infantry and 5000 Cavalry to defeat the English.
- (v) Velunachiyar explained in detail in Urdu all the problems she had with East India Company.
- (vi) She conveyed her strong determination to fight the English.

- (vii) Impressed by her courage, Hyder Ali ordered his commandant Syed in Dindigul fort to provide the required military assistance.
- (viii) Velunachiyar employed agents for gathering intelligence to find where the British had stored their ammunition.
- (ix) With the help of Gapala Nayakar and Hyder Ali she recaptured Sivangangai.
- (x) She was crowned as Queen with the help of Marudhu brothers.
- (xi) She was the first female ruler or queen to resist the British Colonial power in India.

31. European Alliances and Counter - Alliances :

- (i) In 1900 five of the **European Great Powers** were divided into two armed camps.
- (ii) One camp consisted of the **Central Powers Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy.**
- (iii) Under the guidance of Bismarck, they had formed the **Triple Alliance in 1882.**
- (iv) The other camp consisted of **France and Russia.**
- (v) The **Anglo-Japanese Alliance** prompted France to seek an alliance with Britain. Which resulted in the **Entente Cordiale (1904).**
- (vi) Britain subsequently reached an agreement with Russia and formed the **Triple Entente** of Britain, France and Russia.

Violent Forms of Nationalism :

- (i) With the growth of nationalism, the attitude of **“my country right or wrong I support it”** developed.
- (ii) England's **jingoism**, France's **chauvinism** and Germany's **Kultur** were militant forms of nationalism, contributing decisively to the outbreak of War.

Aggressive Attitude of German Emperor :

- (i) Emperor **Kaiser Wilhelm II** of Germany was **ruthlessly assertive and aggressive.**
- (ii) Napoleon's defeat at **Trafalgar (1805)**, Germany's **aggressive diplomacy** and rapid building of naval bases convinced Britain that a German navy could be directed only against her.
- (iii) Therefore, Britain embarked on a **naval race**, which heightened the tension between the two powers.

Hostility of France towards Germany :

- (i) **France and Germany** were old rivals. Bitter memories of the defeat of 1871 and loss of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany rankled in the minds of the French.
- (ii) German interference in Morocco added to the **bitterness.**

Imperial Power Politics in the Balkans :

- (i) The **Young Turk Revolution** of 1908, Austria and Russia resumed their activities in the Balkans.
- (ii) Austria announced the annexation of **Bosnia and Herzegovina.**
- (iii) Austria's action aroused intense opposition from Serbia. Germany firmly supported Austria.
- (iv) The enmity between **Austria and Serbia** led to the **outbreak of war in 1914.**

The Balkan Wars :

- (i) Turkey was a powerful country in the south west of Europe in the first half of eighteenth century.
- (ii) Both the Turks and their subjects of different nationalities in the Balkans
- (iii) There were rivalries among Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria and later Montenegro for the control of it. In March **1912** they formed the Balkan League.
- (iv) The **Second Balkan War** ended with the signing of the Treaty of Bucharest in **August 1913**.

Immediate Cause :

- (i) The climax to these events in the Balkans occurred in **Sarajevo in Bosnia**.
- (ii) On 28 June 1914 the **Archduke Franz Ferdinand**, heir to Franz Joseph, **Emperor of Austria-Hungary**, was assassinated by Princip, a **Bosnian Serb**.
- (iii) Austria saw in this an opportunity to eliminate Serbia as an independent state.
- (iv) The German violation of **Belgian neutrality** forced Britain to enter war.

32. (a) (i)

S. No	Agro based industry	Mineral based industry
(1)	These industries use agricultural products as their raw materials.	Here, metallic and non-metallic minerals are used as raw materials.
(2)	Most of these factories are located near the areas of cultivation (farms).	These industries are located nearer to the source of minerals (mines).
(3)	Cotton textile industry and Sugar industry are agro based industries.	Cement and Steel and Iron industries are mineral based industries.

(ii)

S. No	Roadways	Railways
1.	Roads play an important role in carrying goods and passengers for short, medium and long distance.	Railways cater to the needs of large scale movement of traffic, both for freight and passenger, thereby contributing to economic growth.
2.	India has the second longest road network in the world.	Indian railway network is the largest in Asia and second largest in the world.
3.	The length of Indian roadways is 56,03,293 km as of 2016.	The length of Indian railway network as of 2017 is 67,368 km with 7349 railway stations.
4.	Roadways are classified into village roads, district roads, State Highways, National and International Highways.	Railway network runs on the multi gauge operation. They are (i) Broad gauge (ii) Metre gauge (iii) Narrow gauge (iv) Light gauge

- (b) Eastern Ghats are discontinuous range. Because Eastern Ghats are **dissected** by rivers that drain into **Bay of Bengal**.

33. Administrative Structure

- (i) The executive wing of the United Nations is the **UN Secretariat**. It is headed by the **Secretary General**, who is elected by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council.

- (ii) The Secretary General, along with his cabinet and other officials, runs the United Nations. The International Court of Justice, headquartered at **The Hague** in Holland, is the judicial wing of the United Nations.
- (iii) The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the **fifth organ of the United Nations**, is responsible for coordinating all the economic and social work of the United Nations.
- (iv) The regional Economic Commissions functioning for regional development across the various regions of the world are organs of ECOSOC.
- (v) They have been very successful, and have been headed by eminent economists like **Gunnar Myrdal**.

Activities of the UN

- (i) Over the decades, the United Nations has expanded its activities in response to the changing problems facing the world.
 - (ii) In the 1960s, decolonization was an important issue.
 - (iii) Human rights, the problems of refugees, climate change, gender equality are all now within the ambit of the activities of the United Nations.
 - (iv) A special mention must be made of the UN Peacekeeping force, which has acted in many areas of conflict all over the world.
 - (v) The Indian army has been an important part of the peacekeeping force and has been deployed in many parts of the world.
- 34.**
- (i) There is hardly any evidence to prove that the rebellion of 1857 was organized and planned. It was spontaneous.
 - (ii) However, soon after the siege of Delhi, there was an attempt to seek the support of the neighboring states.
 - (iii) Besides a few Indian states, there was a general lack of enthusiasm among the Indian princes to participate in the rebellion.
 - (iv) The Indian princes and zamindars either remained loyal or were fearful of British power. Many a time they acted as a fifth column.
 - (v) Those involved in the rebellion were left with either little or no sources of arms and ammunition. The emerging English-educated middle class too did not support the rebellion.
 - (vi) One of the important reasons for the failure of the rebellion was the absence of a central authority.
 - (vii) There was no common agenda that united the individuals and the aspirations of the Indian princes and the various other feudal elements fighting against the British.
 - (viii) In the end, the rebellion was brutally suppressed by the British army. Delhi was captured by the British troops in late 1857. Bahadur Shah was captured and transported to Burma.

35. The Western Coastal Plain :

- (i) It lies between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea. It extends from Rann of kutch in the north to Kanyakumari in the south and its width varies from 10 to 80 km.
- (ii) It is mainly characterised by sandy beaches, coastal sand dunes, mud flats, lagoons, estuary, laterite platforms and residual hills.
- (iii) The northern part of the West Coastal Plain is known as Konkan Plain.
- (iv) Vembanad is a famous back water lake found in this region.

The Eastern Coastal Plain :

- (i) It lies between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal and, stretches along the states of West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
- (ii) These plains are formed by the alluvial fillings of the littoral zone by the east flowing rivers of India. The coastal plain consists mainly of the recent alluvial deposits.
- (iii) This coastal plain has a regular shoreline with well-defined beaches. The coastal plain between Mahanadi and Krishna river is known as the Northern Circars and the southern part lies between Krishna and Kaveri rivers is called Coromandal coast.

- 36.** The process of society's transformation from rural to urban is known as urbanization. The level of urbanisation of a place is assessed based on the size of population of the towns and cities and the proportion of population engaged in non-agricultural sectors.

The following are the major problems of urbanization in India.

- It creates urban sprawl.
- It makes overcrowding in urban centres.
- It leads to shortage of houses in urban areas.
- It leads to the formation of slums.
- It increases traffic congestion in cities.
- It creates water scarcity in cities.
- It creates drainage problems.
- It poses the problem of solid waste management.
- It increases the rate of crime.

37. Executive Powers:

The executive powers and functions of the Governor are:

- (i) He appoints the leader of the majority party in the State Legislative Assembly as the Chief Minister of the State.
- (ii) He appoints other members of the Council of Ministers on the recommendation of the Chief Minister.
- (iii) He appoints the Chairman and Members of the State Public Service Commission.
- (iv) He acts as the chancellor of universities in the state. He also appoints the Vice Chancellors of universities in the state.

Legislative Powers

- (i) He has the right to summon, prorogue the state legislature and dissolve the State Legislative Assembly.
- (ii) He can send messages to the houses of the state legislature relating to a bill pending in the legislature.
- (iii) He can promulgate ordinances when the state legislature is not in session under Article 213.
- (iv) He can also withdraw an ordinance at anytime.

Financial Powers

- (i) He causes the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) of the State to be presented in the Legislative Assembly.
- (ii) Money Bills can be introduced in the State Legislature only with his prior recommendation.
- (iii) No demand for any grant can be made except on his recommendation.
- (iv) He can make advances out of the state Contingency Fund to meet any unforeseen expenditure.

Judicial Powers

- (i) He appoints the Attorney-General of the State.
- (ii) He appoints Judges to the Subordinate Courts in the State.
- (iii) He can pardon, commute or reprieve punishment on receipt of appeals for mercy.

Discretionary Powers

- (i) The Governor can reserve a bill for the consideration of the president.
- (ii) He recommends for the imposition of the President's rule in the state.
- (iii) He can dissolve the Legislative Assembly if the Council of Ministers has lost its majority.

Emergency Powers

If the Governor is satisfied that the government of the state is not carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, he may, under Article 356, recommend to the President to impose President Rule in that State.

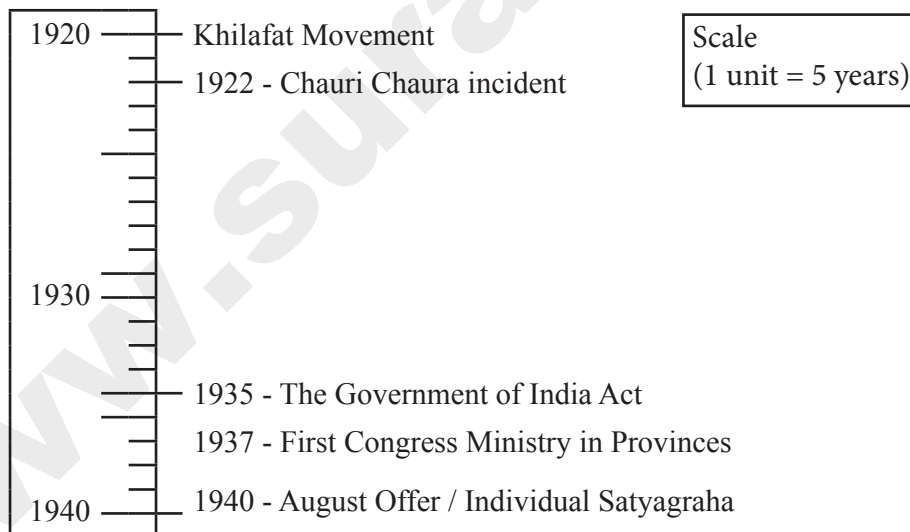
38. (i) Preservation of national interest
 (ii) Achievement of world peace
 (iii) Disarmament
 (iv) Fostering cordial relationship with other countries
 (v) Solving conflicts by peaceful means Independence of thought and action as per the principle of NAM
 (vi) Equality in conducting international relations.
 (v) Anti-colonialism, anti-imperialism, anti-racism

39. Challenges of Globalization :

- (i) The benefits of globalization extend to **all countries** that will not happen automatically.
- (ii) The fear that globalization leads to **instability** in the developing world.
- (iii) It leads to global **imbalance**.
- (iv) Globalization has resulted with the **embarrassment**.
- (v) Globalization has led to an increases in activities such as **child labour** and **Slavery**.
- (vi) People started consuming more **junk food**. This caused, the degradation of **health** and **spread of diseases**.
- (vii) Globalization has led to environmental degradation.

40. The following are some of the important objectives of India's agricultural policy
- (i) **Raising the productivity of inputs:** One of the important objectives of India's agricultural policy is to **improve the productivity of inputs** so purchased like, HYV seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, irrigation projects etc.
 - (ii) **Raising value-added per hectare :** Agricultural policy is to increase **per hectare value-added** by raising physical output by raising the productivity of agriculture in general and productivity of small and marginal holding in particular.
 - (iii) **Protecting the interests of poor farmers :** Agricultural policy is proposed to protect the interests of poor and marginal farmers by **abolishing intermediaries** through land reforms, expanding institutional credit support to poor farmers etc.
 - (iv) **Modernising agricultural sector :** Here the policy support includes the introduction of **modern technology** in agricultural operations and application of improved agricultural inputs like **HYV seeds, fertilizers etc.**
 - (v) **Environmental degradation :** Agricultural policy of India has set another objective to check environmental degradation of natural base of **Indian agriculture.**
 - (vi) **Removing bureaucratic obstacles:** The policy has set another objective to remove bureaucratic obstacles on the farmers' **co-operative societies** and **self-help institutions** so that they can work independently.

41.



42.



43. (a)(i) Ho Chi Minh (1890-1969) was born in Tongking. When Ho Chi Minh was twenty one, he went to Europe. After working as a cook in a London hotel, he went to Paris. In the Paris peace conference, he lobbied for the independence for Vietnam. His articles in newspapers and especially the pamphlet, French Colonialism on Trial, made him well known as a Vietnam nationalist.

- (i) The mainstream political party in Indo-China was the Vietnam Nationalist Party. Formed in 1927, it was composed of the wealthy and middle class sections of the population. In 1929 the Vietnamese soldiers mutinied, and there was a failed attempt to assassinate the French Governor-General. This was followed by a large scale peasant revolt led by the Communists. The revolt was crushed followed by what is called "White Terror." Thousands of rebels were killed.
- (ii) After the White Terror, Ho Chi Minh left for Moscow and spent the 1930s in Moscow and China.
- (iii) Crossing over the border into Vietnam in January 1941, they organized the League for the Independence of Vietnam, or Viet Minh. This gave renewed emphasis to a distinct Vietnamese nationalism.

- (ii)** (i) Popularly known as Vallalar, Ramalinga Swamikal or Ramalinga Adigal (1823–1874), was born in Marudhur, a village near Chidambaram.
- (ii) Ramalinga emphasised the bonds of responsibility and compassion between living beings.
- (iii) He showed his compassion and mercy on all living beings including plants. This he called jeevakarunya. He established the Samarasa Vedha Sanmarga Sangam in 1865 and it was renamed "Samarasa Suddha Sanmarga Satya Sanga" which means "Society for Pure Truth in Universal self-hood". Ramalinga also established a free feeding house for everyone irrespective of caste at Vadalur (1867), in the wake of a terrible famine in south India in 1866. His voluminous songs were compiled and published under the title Thiruvartuppa (Songs of Grace).

(OR)

(b) Gandhi regarded Gopal Krishna Gokhale, whom he had met on previous visits to India, as his political guru.

(a) Champaran Satyagraha

- (i) In Champaran in Bihar the tinkathia system was practiced. Under this exploitative system the peasants were forced by the European planters to cultivate indigo on three-twentieths of their land holdings.
- (ii) Towards the end of nineteenth century German synthetic dyes had forced indigo out of the market.

- (iii) The European planters of Champaran, while realising the necessity of relieving the cultivators of the obligation of cultivating indigo, wanted to turn the situation to their advantage.

(b) Rowlatt Satyagraha and Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

- (i) The Government of India Act 1919, however, caused disappointment, as it did not transfer real power to the Indians.
- (ii) The Rowlatt Act was enacted which provided for excessive police powers, arrest without warrant and detention without trial. Gandhi called it a 'Black Act' and in protest called for a nationwide satyagraha on 6 April 1919. It was to be a non-violent struggle with fasting and prayer, and it was the earliest anti-colonial struggle spread across the country.

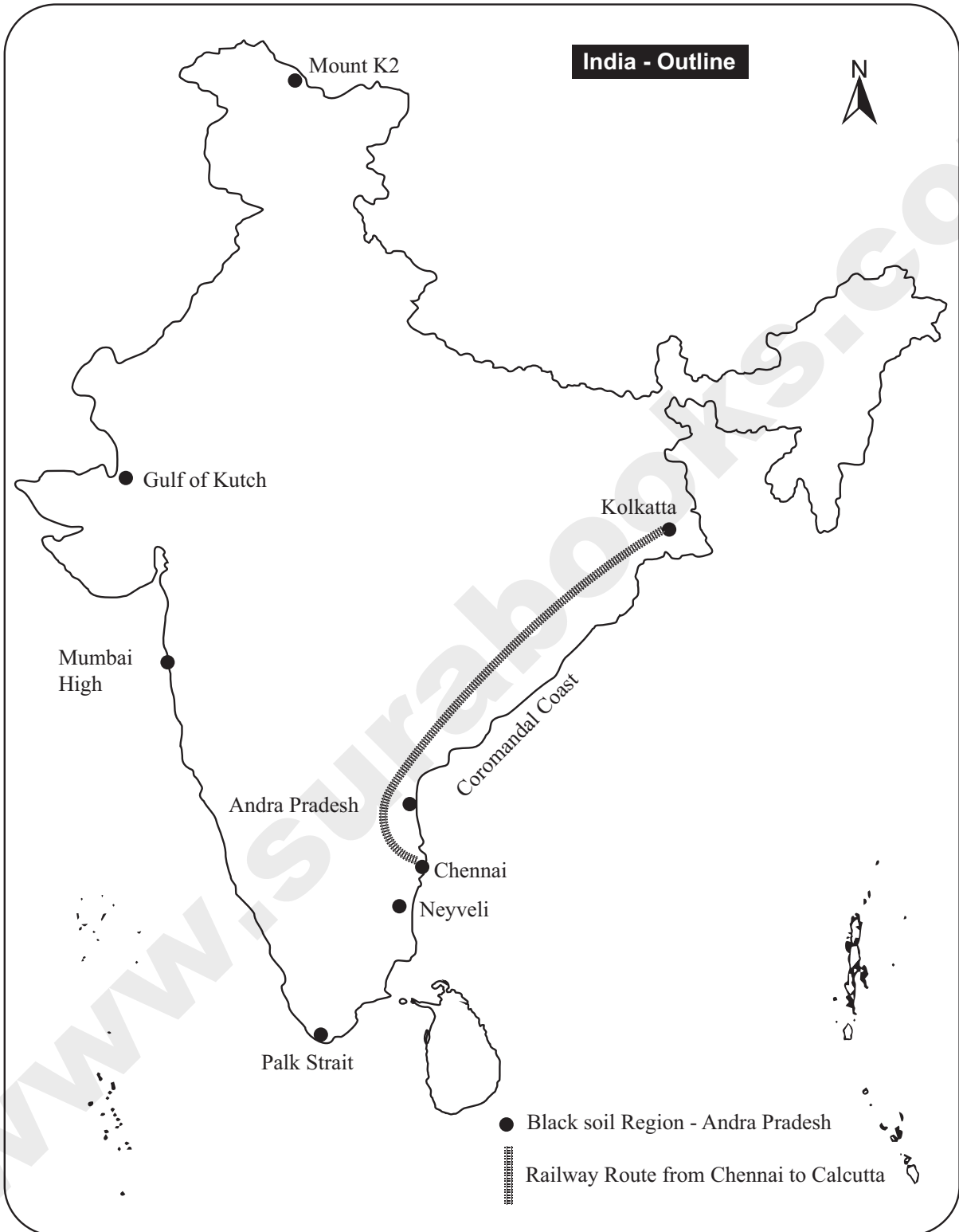
General Dyer's Brutality

- (i) On 13 April 1919 a public meeting was arranged at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar.
- (ii) General Reginald Dyer, on hearing of the assemblage, surrounded the place with his troops and an armoured vehicle. The only entrance to the park that was surrounded on all sides by high walls was blocked, and firing took place without any warning.
- (iii) Rabindranath Tagore returned his knighthood. Gandhi surrendered his Kaiser-i-Hind medal.

(c) Khilafat Movement

- (i) The First World War came to an end in 1918. The Caliph of Turkey, who was considered the head of Muslims of the world, was given a harsh treatment.
- (ii) A movement was started called Khilafat Movement led by the Ali brothers, Maulana Mohamed Ali and Maulana Shaukat Ali.
- (iii) Gandhi supported the movement and saw in it an opportunity to unite Hindus and Muslims. He presided over the All India Khilafat Conference held at Delhi in November 1919.

44. (a)



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(b)

