

**GOVT. SUPPLEMENTARY EXAM – OCTOBER - 2016**  
**(Question Paper with Answers)**  
**STD. X - SOCIAL SCIENCE**

Time Allowed : 2½ Hrs]

[Maximum Marks : 100

**SECTION - I**

**(MARKS : 24)**

**PART - I**

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

**(ii) Choose the correct answer.**

**14 × 1 = 14**

- (1) The policy formulated by English and USA for China:  
(a) Open Door Policy  
(b) Doctrine of Lapse  
(c) Protective Trade Policy  
(d) Scorched Earth Policy
- (2) Mussolini's secret police was known as:  
(a) OVRA (b) Gestapo  
(c) Nazist (d) Fascist
- (3) At Vedaranyam, the Salt Law was broken by:  
(a) T.S. Rajan (b) Bakthavachalam  
(c) Rajagopalachari (d) V.O.C.
- (4) Vaikam is a place in :  
(a) Tamil Nadu (b) Kerala  
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Karnataka
- (5) India brought a resolution in the UN General Assembly in favour of disarmament in:  
(a) 1965 (b) 1976  
(c) 1995 (d) 1956
- (6) The most popular form of Government in modern days:  
(a) Democracy (b) Monarchy  
(c) Oligarchy (d) Hierarchy
- (7) World Consumer Day is celebrated on:  
(a) March 11 (b) March 14  
(c) March 15 (d) March 16
- (8) The Mountain Range which lie parallel to the direction of the South West Monsoon Wind is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Vindhya (b) Aravalli  
(c) Satpura (d) Maikala Range
- (9) The soil found in the Arid Zone is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Alluvial Soil (b) Black Soil  
(c) Laterite Soil (d) Desert Soil
- (10) Chotta Nagpur Plateau is noted for \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Mineral Resource  
(b) Natural Vegetation  
(c) Cotton Cultivation  
(d) Alluvial Soil
- (11) Cost efficient and most popular mode of transport in our Country is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Waterways (b) Airways  
(c) Roadways (d) Railways
- (12) Per Capita Income is an Indicator of:  
(a) Richness of People  
(b) Living Standard of People  
(c) Poverty of People  
(d) Literacy of People
- (13) Bhoodan Movement was started by:  
(a) Jaya Prakash Narayan  
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru  
(c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
(d) Acharya Vinobhabhave
- (14) \_\_\_\_\_ is the state with the highest literacy rate in India.  
(a) Goa  
(b) Tamil Nadu  
(c) Kerala  
(d) Andhra Pradesh

**PART – II****Note : Answer BOTH the following :****2 × 5 = 10**

(15) Match the following :

- (i) (a) Woodrow Wilson - Mr. Ban Ki Moon  
 (b) Mein Kampf - Raja Rommohan Roy  
 (c) Present Secretary - Dr. S. Dharmambal  
 General of UNO  
 (d) Herald of New - America  
 Age  
 (e) Veera Tamilannai - Mr. Kofi Annan  
 - My Struggle  
 - England
- (ii) (a) Lava Plateau - Punjab  
 (b) Black Soil - French map makers  
 (c) Sugar bowl of India- Deccan  
 (d) Southern Railways- Hyderabad  
 (e) Hot air balloon - Uttar Pradesh  
 - Chennai  
 - Cotton Cultivation

**SECTION – II****(MARKS : 20)****Note: (i) Answer any TEN of the following questions in brief :****(ii) Choose FOUR from Part I, ONE from Part II, FOUR from Part III & ONE from Part IV.****10 × 2 = 20****PART – I**

- (16) Define Imperialism.  
 (17) Why did America enter into First World War?  
 (18) Write a short note on Swarajya Party.  
 (19) What are the main objectives of the UNO?  
 (20) Name the important leaders and centres of the mutiny.

(21) Point out the impacts of Social and Religious Reform Movements in the 19th Century.

(22) Write a note on the welfare measures taken by Kamaraj.

(23) Why do we call Periyar as “Vaikam Hero”?

**PART – II**

(24) “India has rendered whole hearted support to the UNO”-Justify.

(25) Give Abraham Lincoln’s definition of Democracy.

**PART – III**

(26) What are the main Physical divisions of India?

(27) Name the factors determining the climate of India.

(28) Name any four main characteristics of the tropical evergreen forest.

(29) What are the types of Agriculture?

(30) Name any five Software Centres.

(31) What is the significance of border roads?

(32) Name any four Mass Communications used by the People.

(33) What are the important aspects of Disaster Risk Reduction?

**PART – IV**

(34) Define National Income.

(35) Write a note on Green Revolution.

**SECTION – III****(MARKS : 8)****Note: Distinguish between any FOUR of the following: 4 × 2 = 8**

(36) Himalayan Rivers and Peninsular Rivers.

(37) South West Monsoon and North East Monsoon.

(38) Wind energy and Thermal energy.

(39) Kharif and Rabi crops.

(40) Agro based and Mineral based industries.

(41) Water Pollution and Land Pollution.

(42) Exports and Imports.

(43) Bilateral Trade and Multilateral Trade.

**SECTION – IV****(MARKS : 8)**

**Note: Choose any TWO of the following and answer all the questions given under each caption.  $2 \times 4 = 8$**

- (44) League of Nations:
- Name the organisations which were found before the League of Nations.
  - Where was the League of Nations headquarters situated?
  - How should the Member Nations solve the problems?
  - When did Japan Capture Manchuria?
- (45) Fascist Party :
- Who was the founder of Fascist Party?
  - Give the slogans of Mussolini.
  - What were the aims of Fascism?
  - What was the motto of Fascism?
- (46) Revolt at Central India :
- Who led the revolt at Central India?
  - Name the place captured by Rani Lakshmi Bai.
  - What was her end?
  - What did Tantia Tope do?
- (47) The Mount Batten Plan :
- Who became the Governor General of India in 1947?
  - Who was the last British Governor General?
  - What was Mount Batten Plan?
  - What was the reaction of the Congress and Muslim League?

**SECTION – V****(MARKS : 20)**

**Note: Answer all the FOUR questions by selecting ONE option from each question.  $4 \times 5 = 20$**

**PART – I**

- (48) (a) What were the effects of Imperialism?  
(OR)  
(b) What are the major achievements of the UNO?

(OR)

- (c) Write a note on Salt Satyagraha.

**PART – II**

- (49) (a) Write a short note on SAARC.

(OR)

- (b) Mention the types of Election and explain them.

(OR)

- (c) Write a paragraph on the rights of Consumers.

**PART – III**

- (50) (a) Describe rain water harvesting.

(OR)

- (b) What are the effects of acid rain?

(OR)

- (c) Write the importance of Early Warning System Disaster Risk Reduction.

**PART – IV**

- (51) (a) Explain two basic Concepts of National Income.

(OR)

- (b) Explain Green Revolution.

(OR)

- (c) Explain the various Power Programs in Tamil Nadu.

**SECTION – VI****(MARKS : 5)**

**Note: Draw a time line on the following. (5)**

- (52) Any five important events between the years 1910 - 1930.

**SECTION – VII****(MARKS : 15)**

**Note: Map Questions. (5)**

- (53) (a) Mark the following places in the given outline map of Asia.

(i) Formosa

(ii) Shakalin Islands (iii) Pacific Ocean

(iv) Manchuria (v) Canton

(OR)

(b) Mark the following places in the given outline map of India.

- (i) Kashmir
- (ii) Amritsar
- (iii) Chauri - Chaura
- (iv) Dandi
- (v) Vedaranyam

54. Mark **any ten** places / regions on the given outline map of India : (10)

- (i) Pamir Knot
- (ii) River Ganga
- (iii) Chotta Nagpur Plateau

- (iv) Northern Circars
- (v) Direction of South West Monsoon wind
- (vi) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- (vii) One Cotton growing area
- (viii) Chennai
- (ix) Thar desert
- (x) Gulf of Mannar
- (xi) Chilika Lake
- (xii) Sundarbans
- (xiii) Jamshedpur
- (xiv) Kochi
- (xv) Palk strait



## ANSWERS

### SECTION – I

#### PART – I

1. (a) Open Door Policy
2. (a) OVRA
3. (c) Rajagopalachari
4. (b) Kerala
5. (d) 1956
6. (a) Democracy
7. (c) March 15
8. (b) Aravalli
9. (d) Desert Soil
10. (a) Mineral Resource
11. (c) Roadways
12. (b) Living Standard of People
13. (d) Acharya Vinoba Bhave
14. (c) Kerala

#### PART – II

### (15) Match

- (i) (a) Woodrow Wilson - America
- (b) Mein Kampf - My Struggle
- (c) Present Secretary - Mr. Ban Ki Moon  
General of UNO
- (d) Herald of New - Raja Rommohan Roy  
Age
- (e) Veera Tamilannai - Dr. S.Dharmambal

- (ii) (a) Lava Plateau - Deccan
- (b) Black soil - Cotton cultivation
- (c) Sugar bowl of India - Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Southern Railways - Chennai
- (e) Hot air balloon - French map  
makers

### SECTION – II

#### PART – I

16. The term **Imperialism** refers to (i) The policy of extending a country's rule over the others. (or) (ii) The aggressive behaviour of one state against another. (or) (iii) A country's domination over the political and economic interest of another nation to exploit its natural resources.
17. (i) In 1917 Germany drowned four merchant ships of America, including Lusitania with her submarines. (ii) More than hundred Americans died in this incident. (iii) The American President Woodrow Wilson became angry. (iv) He declared war on Germany on 6th April 1917.
18. **The Swarajya Party:**
  - (i) In order to lead the National movement, a section of the national leaders like C.R.Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Swarajya party in 1923. (ii) Instead of boycotting the

assemblies, the leaders wanted to oppose the British government from within the legislature. (iii) It passed a resolution demanding the establishment of a responsible Government in India. (iv) It also appealed for a Round Table Conference to consider their demands and needs. (v) But with the death of C.R.Das in 1925 this party became actionless and then it was dissolved.

19. (i) To maintain international peace and security. (ii) To develop friendly relations among nations. (iii) To settle international disputes by peaceful means. (iv) To be a centre for helping nations to achieve these goals.
20. (i) The important leaders of the mutiny were Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi, Tantia Tope, Nana Saheb and Kunwar Singh. (ii) The mutiny chiefly centered on three cities-Kanpur, Delhi and Lucknow.
21. (i) These reform movements greatly helped to abolish some of the evils like sati, child marriage and untouchability. (ii) It promoted education, encouraged widow remarriage, inter-caste marriages and inter-dinings. (iii) It instilled social awakening and spirit of nationalism in the minds of Indians. (iv) People felt proud about their culture and glory. (v) It helped the Indians to face problems with scientific approach and outlook.
22. Kamaraj opened new schools, arranged for free education, made provision for mid-day meals scheme, constructed dams and canals to improve agriculture and launched new industries.
23. (i) Periyar led the famous Vaikam Satyagraha in 1924. (ii) The people of downtrodden community were prohibited to enter into the temple. (iii) Finally the Travancore government relaxed such segregation (iv) It allowed the people to enter into the temple and Periyar was given the title of 'Vaikam Hero'.

### PART – II

24. India has often rendered unconditional support to the peace keeping efforts of the UN and has played a critical role as a member of the General Assembly.

- i) When a civil war broke out Congo, a South African Country, in 1960, the task of bringing peace was given to India by UNO. India restored peace in Congo by sending a peace keeping force under the Brigadier K.A.S Raja.
- ii) During the civil war in Cyprus between Orthodox Christians and Turkish Muslims, UNO sent its peace keeping force under Timmaia, the Indian Commander in Chief. It is due to his hard and firm effort, peace was restored in the island.

The above activities prove India's whole hearted support to the UNO.

25. Democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people is the definition given by Abraham Lincoln.

### PART – III

26. India is divided into five physiographical divisions. They are:
- i) The Northern Mountains
  - ii) The Northern Great plains
  - iii) Peninsular plateaus
  - iv) Coastal plains
  - v) Islands
27. The Factors determining the climate of India are:
- i) Latitude
  - ii) Altitude
  - iii) Distance from the Sea
  - iv) Wind
  - v) Position of mountains
28. i) Tropical evergreen forests are found in region receiving annual rainfall of more than 200 cm.
- ii) The trees of this forest are evergreen.
  - iii) These forests are very dense and tall. Trees grow reaching to a height of above 60 metres.
  - iv) The undergrowth mainly consists of bamboos, ferns and climbers.
29. The different types of agriculture are:
- a) Primitive agriculture

- b) Subsistence agriculture  
c) Commercial agriculture  
d) Plantation agriculture.
30. Chennai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Coimbatore, Thiruvananthapuram, and Noida are some of the centres of software industry.
31. (i) Border roads are the roads constructed along the Northern and North Eastern borders of India. (ii) These roads are constructed and maintained by Border Roads Organization (BRO). (iii) It was set up in 1960 by the government of India. (iv) Border Road Organization has constructed the world's highest road connecting Manali (H.P) to Leh (Kashmir) at an altitude of 4270 meters.
32. Mass Communications used by the people are:  
(i) Radio  
(ii) Television  
(iii) Newspaper  
(iv) Internet
33. The important aspects of disaster risk reduction are : (i) Mitigation (Structural and non-structural mitigation) (ii) Early Warning System (iii) Disaster Preparedness (iv) Recovery.

#### PART – IV

34. (i) National Income is a measure of the total value of goods and services produced by an economy over a period of time, normally a year. (ii) It is commonly called as Gross National Product or National Dividend.
35. i) Green Revolution was introduced in the year 1967.  
ii) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) introduced this new strategy through land reforms, promoting the use of High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds and improved irrigation facilities.  
iii) It means increasing agricultural production (food grains).

#### SECTION – III

	<b>Himalayan Rivers</b>	<b>Peninsular Rivers</b>
36.	1) Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers originate from the snow covered Himalayas.	1) Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna Kaveri, Narmada,
	2) These rivers have large basins.	2) These rivers have small basins.
	3) These flow through deep, nearly I-shaped valleys.	3) These rivers flow through broad and shallow valleys.
	4) They are perennial in nature.	4) They are seasonal in nature.
	5) They are useful for irrigation.	5) They are not very useful for irrigation.

	<b>South West Monsoon</b>	<b>North East Monsoon</b>
37.	1) These winds blow in a Southwest direction from the Indian Ocean towards India.	1) These winds blow in a Northeast direction from North India towards Bay of Bengal.
	2) They give heavy rainfall to West coastal plains and Northern plains.	2) These winds pick up moisture from the Bay of Bengal and give heavy rainfall to the Coromandal Coast.
	3) They give rain during June to September.	3) They give rain during October to November.
	4) Kerala experiences monsoon burst	4) Frequent cyclones are formed in Bay of Bengal.

- 38.
- | <b>Wind Energy</b>  | <b>Thermal Energy</b>  |
|---|--|
| 1) It is the Energy produced from Renewable energy source, i.e., wind.  | 1) It is the energy produced from the Non-Renewable energy sources i.e. coal / petroleum / natural gas.  |
| 2) It is produced from pollution free sources.  | 2) Causes Pollution to the environment, while producing at thermal power stations.   |
| 3) Wind energy can be generated if the wind velocity exceeds 30 knot.   | 3) 66% of the total production of electricity in India is from Thermal power stations.   |
| 4) The wind energy producing centres in India are located in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra and Lakshadweep. | 4) The states of Assam, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu depend mainly on thermal electricity. It is also produced in Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Kerala, Odisha and Delhi. |
- 39.
- | <b>Kharif crops</b>  | <b>Rabi crops</b>   |
|--|---|
| 1) Kharif season begins from June and ends in early November.              | 1) Rabi season begins in November and ends in March.                |
| 2) Paddy, Maize, Cotton, Millets, Jute and Sugarcane are the Kharif crops. | 2) Wheat, Tobacco, Mustard, Pulses, Linseed, Grains are Rabi crops. |
| 3) The sowing period is in June.   | 3) The sowing period is in the beginning of November.               |
| 4) Here the harvest period is early days of November.                      | 4) Here the harvest period is March (beginning of summer)           |
- 40.
- | <b>Agro based Industries</b>  | <b>Mineral based industries</b>   |
|---|---|
| 1) Agricultural industries use agricultural products as their basic raw material. | 1) Mineral based industries use both metallic and non-metallic minerals as raw materials. |
| 2) Eg. Cotton Textile Industry and Jute Industry.                                 | 2) Eg. Iron and Steel Industry  |
| 3) Mumbai in Maharashtra is the leading Cotton textile centre.                    | 3) India's most of the Iron and steel industries are located in Chota Nagpur Plateau.     |
| 4) Mumbai is the 'Manchester of India'.   | 4) TISCO is the oldest and largest Iron and Steel Industry                                |
- 41.
- | <b>Water Pollution</b>   | <b>Land Pollution</b>   |
|--|---|
| 1) Water Pollution is any chemical, physical or biological change in the quality of water that has a harmful effect on any living thing that uses that water.    | 1) Land Pollution is contaminating the land surface of the earth through dumping of non-degradable waste matter.  |
| 2) There are several causes of water pollution like disease-causing agents, oxygen demanding bacteria, water soluble inorganic pollutants and organic compounds. | 2) It arises from the breakage of underground storage tanks, application of pesticides and percolation of contaminated surface water, oil and fuel dumping, leaching of wastes etc. |

42.	<b>Exports</b>	<b>Imports</b>
	1) Export means goods and services sold for foreign currency.	1) Import refers to goods and services bought from overseas producers.
	2) India exports nearly 7,500 goods to nearly 190 countries of the world.	2) India imports nearly 6000 goods from 140 countries.
	3) India exports Cereals, Pulses, Leather goods, Textiles & Handicrafts, Tea, Spices, Iron Ore.	3) India imports Electrical machineries, Wheat, Petroleum, Fertilizers, transport equipments, newsprint.
43.	<b>Bilateral Trade</b>	<b>Multilateral trade</b>
	1) Bilateral trade is a trade carried out between two countries based on the agreement deal of not using currency for payment	1) Multilateral trade is carried out between many countries.
	2) In this trade a country sells its surplus goods to a needy country.	2) In this trade a country sells its surplus goods to the needy country by getting revenue and buys the required goods from another country by using the same revenue.
	3) In return buys an equally required goods from the other country.	3) This trade is very complicate to negotiate. But stands very powerful when all the countries sign the agreement.

#### SECTION – IV

44. a) The League of Nations Society (1915), The World League for Peace (1917), the League of Free Nations Association (1918) and the League of Nations Union.  
 b) In Geneva, Switzerland.  
 c) The member nations should solve the problems arising among themselves only through the League of Nations. They should wait atleast for three months to hear from the League of Nations.  
 d) In 1931.
45. a) Mussolini  
 b) 'Believe, Obey, Fight' and 'The More Force, The More Honour'  
 c) Exaltation of the State, Protection of Private Property and Spirited Foreign Policy.  
 d) Everything within the state, Nothing against the state and Nothing outside the state.

46. a) Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi.  
 b) Gwalior.  
 c) She was killed in the battle in June 1858.  
 d) Tantia Tope escaped but was captured and put to death.
47. a) Lord Mountbatten.  
 b) Lord Mountbatten.  
 c) India had to be divided into two independent countries, namely the Indian Union and Pakistan Union.  
 d) Both the Congress and the Muslim League accepted this plan.

#### SECTION – V

##### PART – I

48. a) **Positive Effects :**  
 i) The powerful nations developed the transport and communication facilities in the weaker nations.  
 ii) The former gave the latter education.  
 iii) Better medical care and sanitation facilities were introduced.



- iv) New farming methods increased food production.
- v) Such kind of improvements provided better standard of living.
- vi) It promoted order, discipline and unity in countries.

**Negative Effects :**

- i) The colonies had no freedom They were exploited and treated as slaves.
- ii) Imperialism led to the exploitation of the natural resources of the colonies.
- iii) The colonies were used as the suppliers of raw materials and markets for finished products.
- iv) The colonies plunged into poverty and unemployment due to the disappearance of indigenous industries.
- v) The traditional pattern of agriculture was completely changed the natives were forced to cultivate raw materials than food crops.
- vi) The introduction of western culture and education led to the loss of traditional culture of the colonies.
- vii) It also led to the extinction of some native races of Africa due to slave trade.
- viii) The policy of racial discrimination was practiced in some colonies.

**(OR)**

- b) i) UNO has rendered a great service in establishing peace and security.
- ii) It solves various problems-generally political disputes by Security Council, 'Legal Disputes' by International Court of Justice.
- iii) The UNO preserves peace through peaceful negotiations.
- iv) It settled disputes between Israel and Palestine, Iran and Iraq and withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.
- v) It has signed many Nuclear Test Ban Treaties like NTBT in 1963 and CTBT (Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty) in 1996.

- vi) It held a conference (khehL) in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. All countries adopted Agenda 21.
- vii) The UN Development Fund for Women(UNIFEM) and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement for Women (INSTRAW) have supported programmes and projects to improve the quality of the life for women in over 100 countries.
- viii) The UNO played a vital role in the Suez Canal crisis of 1956. It made France, Britain and Israel to withdraw troops from Egypt. The UNO also settled the Korean war, Vietnam war.

**(OR)**

- c) (i) In order to achieve complete independence for India, Gandhi started Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930. The British government levied tax on common salt. It hit the poor very hard. Gandhiji started the Civil Disobedience Movement on 12th March 1930.
- (ii) In order to break the salt law, Gandhiji and 78 chosen followers including Sarojini Naidu left Sabarmathi Ashram in Ahmedabad to Dandi. Dandi is a village on the Gujarat Sea coast. They marched to Dandi to break the salt laws. It covered nearly a distance of 400 kms, and this march is popularly known as Dandi March.
- (iii) Gandhiji and thousands of Indians who had joined him during the course of the march, reached Dandi on 6th April 1930. They echoed the slogan, 'Vande Matharam' everywhere. Gandhiji broke the salt laws on the same day by preparing salt from the sea water.
- (iv) In Tamil Nadu, C. Rajagopalachari or Rajaji organized a march from Trichy to Vedaranyam on Tanjore coast to break the salt laws.

**PART – II**49. a) **SAARC :**

- i) SAARC means the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation.
- ii) India took the initiative to form SAARC.
- iii) SAARC was formed to maintain peace at regional level.
- iv) The first meeting of SAARC took place in Dacca in Bangladesh.
- v) It took place on Dec 7th in 1985.
- vi) Mr. Ashan of Bangladesh was the first Secretary General of SAARC.
- vii) The member countries are Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Sri Lanka.
- viii) On April 3rd 2007, the SAARC has opened its Annual Summit in New Delhi.
- ix) The Afghan President Hamid Karzai attended the Conference.
- x) Afghanistan became the 8th member of the SAARC.
- xi) On 28<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> of April 2010 the 16<sup>th</sup> SAARC summit took place.
- xii) The summit took place at Thimpu, the capital of Bhutan.
- xiii) The SAARC countries identified mutual co-operation in the following areas.
  - a) Transportation
  - b) Postal Service
  - c) Tourism
  - d) Shipping
  - e) Meteorology
  - f) Health
  - g) Agriculture
  - h) Rural reconstruction
  - i) Telecommunication

**(OR)**b) a) **Types of Elections in India.**

- i) People elect their representatives through direct and indirect elections.

**b) Direct election**

- i) The citizens themselves elect the representatives through votes.

- ii) Members of the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies are elected in this manner.

**c) Indirect Election**

- i) Under this method the citizens do not directly by take part in the election.
- ii) The elected representatives are the voters here.
- iii) The members of the Rajya Sabha, the President and the Vice-president are elected in this manner.

**d) By-elections**

- i) By-elections are held when an elected candidate from a constituency dies or resigns from the parliament or the state legislature.
- ii) Under these circumstances elections will be held only in those constituencies.

**e) Mid-term Polls**

- i) Some times it happens that the parliament or the state legislatures do not function for the whole period of five years for various reasons.
- ii) Then they are dissolved and elections are held.
- iii) These elections are called the Mid-term Polls.

**(OR)**c) **Rights of consumers :**

- i) The consumers have the right to be protected against marketing of goods and services, which are hazardous to life and property.
- ii) Consumers should be aware of the quality, quantity, purity, standard and price of goods and services.
- iii) Consumers should have the access to variety of goods and services at competitive price.
- iv) In case of a single supplier, the consumer has the right to be assured of satisfactory quality and service at a fair price.
- v) The consumer welfare should be taken care at appropriate forums.

- vi) Unfair trade practices and exploitation of consumers should be totally removed.
- vii) Consumers should enjoy the right to fair settlement of the genuine grievances.
- viii) They should have the knowledge about goods and issues relating to consumer welfare.
- ix) The Right to information Act (RTI) was passed by the Indian Parliament on 12th Oct. 2005.
- x) This Act enables the citizens to use their fundamental right to access information from public bodies.
- xi) The main objectives of this Act is to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority.
- xii) The RTI covers all levels of government Centre, State, district and the local self governing bodies, non-governmental organization like NGOs, VOs and other private bodies.
- xiii) Every citizen has the right to put in an application requesting information or copies of records held by these bodies.

### PART – III

50. a) Water management implies making the best use of available water resources for human benefit.

Rain water harvesting is a method to save water.

#### Rain water harvesting :

- i) India experiences Tropical Monsoon type of climate in which the available rain is seasonal, erratic and not uniform.
- ii) So to tap this available rain water, rain water harvesting is done. It is an activity of direct collection and storage of rain water in the water tanks for future withdrawal.
- iii) In order to prevent surface run off, the rain water is harvested by letting it pass through pipes into domestic wells.

- iv) Through rain water harvesting we can understand the real value of saving water for future use.

(OR)

- b) The acid rain affects the ecosystems by the following ways.
  - i) The most basic microscopic organism such as plankton may not be able to survive. So the sea animals depending on planktons will die.
  - ii) The food chain will be affected.
  - iii) If ocean temperature increases, growth of coral reefs will be affected.
  - iv) The corals control the proportion of carbon-di-oxide.
  - v) It turns the carbon dioxide in the water into lime shell.
  - vi) Coral reefs grow in temperature just above 10° Celsius.
  - vii) Other ecosystems such as forest and desert also will be harmed.
  - viii) Loss of biodiversity and extinction of rare species will occur.
  - ix) They also change the acidity level of the soil.
  - x) It leaches crucial nutrients.
  - xi) Thus its affects the forest vegetation also.

(OR)

- c) **The importance of Early Warning System Disaster Risk Reduction:**

- i) The term refers to the provision of information on an emergency to reduce the risks involved.
- ii) This system exists for natural geophysical, biological hazards, socio political emergencies, Industrial hazards and other related hazards.
- iii) Without the early warning the training and evacuation methods can become irrelevant. Early warning system depends upon four main inter related elements.

1. Observation and recordings
  2. Risk knowledge and recognition
  3. Warning and Dissemination
  4. Appropriate response
- A weakness in any one of these could result in failure of whole system.

#### PART – IV

51. a) **Definition of National Income:**  
 “National Income is a measure of the total value of goods and services produced by an economy over a period of time, normally a year”. Commonly National Income is called as Gross National Product or National Dividend.

**Basic concepts of National Income :**

- i) Gross National Product (GNP)
- ii) Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- iii) Net National Product (NNP)
- iv) Net Domestic Product (NDP)
- v) Percapita Income (PCI)

**Gross National Product (GNP) :**

- i) Gross National Product is the total value of output (goods and services) produced and income received in a year by domestic residents of a country.
- ii) It includes profits earned from capital invested abroad.

**Percapita Income (PCI) :**

- i) Percapita Income or output per person is an indicator to show the living standard of people in a country.
- ii) It is obtained by dividing the National Income by the population of a country.

(OR)

- b) i) **Green Revolution** was introduced in the year 1967.
- ii) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) introduced this new strategy through land reforms, promoting the use of High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds and improved irrigation facilities.

- iii) It means increasing the Agricultural production of food grains by using HYV seeds – especially of wheat and rice.
- iv) HYV seeds require regular supply of water, fertilizer, pesticides and financial resources.
- v) As a result of Green Revolution large number of states benefited by producing more crops.
- vi) India achieved self sufficiency in food grain production through Green Revolution.
- vii) The credit of introducing high yielding variety seeds goes to Indian Council of Agriculture Research and many agricultural universities in India particularly Ludhiana, Pantnagar (UP) and Coimbatore.

(OR)

- c) a) **The important power stations in Tamil Nadu are listed below.**

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| i) Thermal Power   | iv) Wind Energy    |
| ii) Hydel Power    | v) Bio-mass Energy |
| iii) Atomic Energy |                    |

**Thermal Power :**

Thermal power stations are in Ennore, Thoothukudi, Mettur, Basin Bridge and Neyveli.

**Hydel Power :**

Hydel power stations are in Mettur, Kundah, Periyar Dam, Kothayar Dam, Pykara, Singara and Moyar.

**Atomic Energy :**

Atomic Power stations are in Kalpakkam and Koodankulam.

**Wind Energy :**

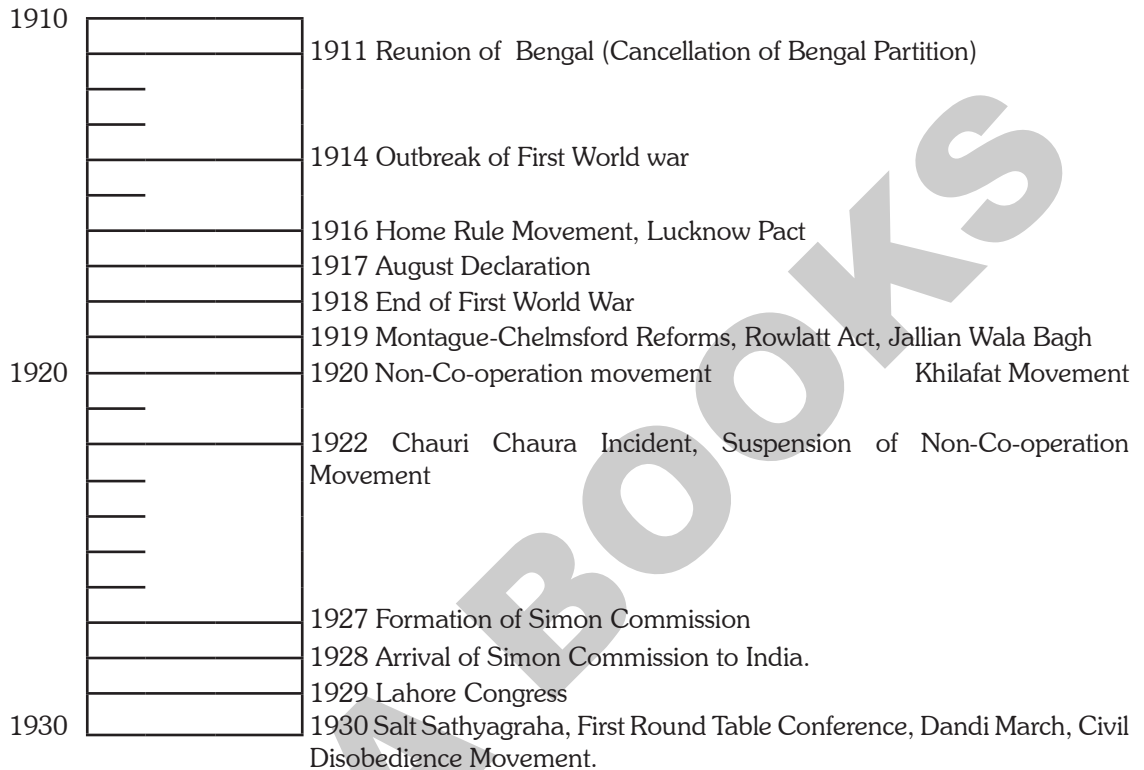
It is a non-conventional form of energy. The wind mills are situated in Coimbatore, Kanyakumari, Thoothukudi, Ramanathapuram and Thirunelveli.

**Bio-mass Energy :**

This is another kind of non-conventional energy. This kind of electricity is produced in Namakkal and Dharmapuri Districts.

## SECTION – VI

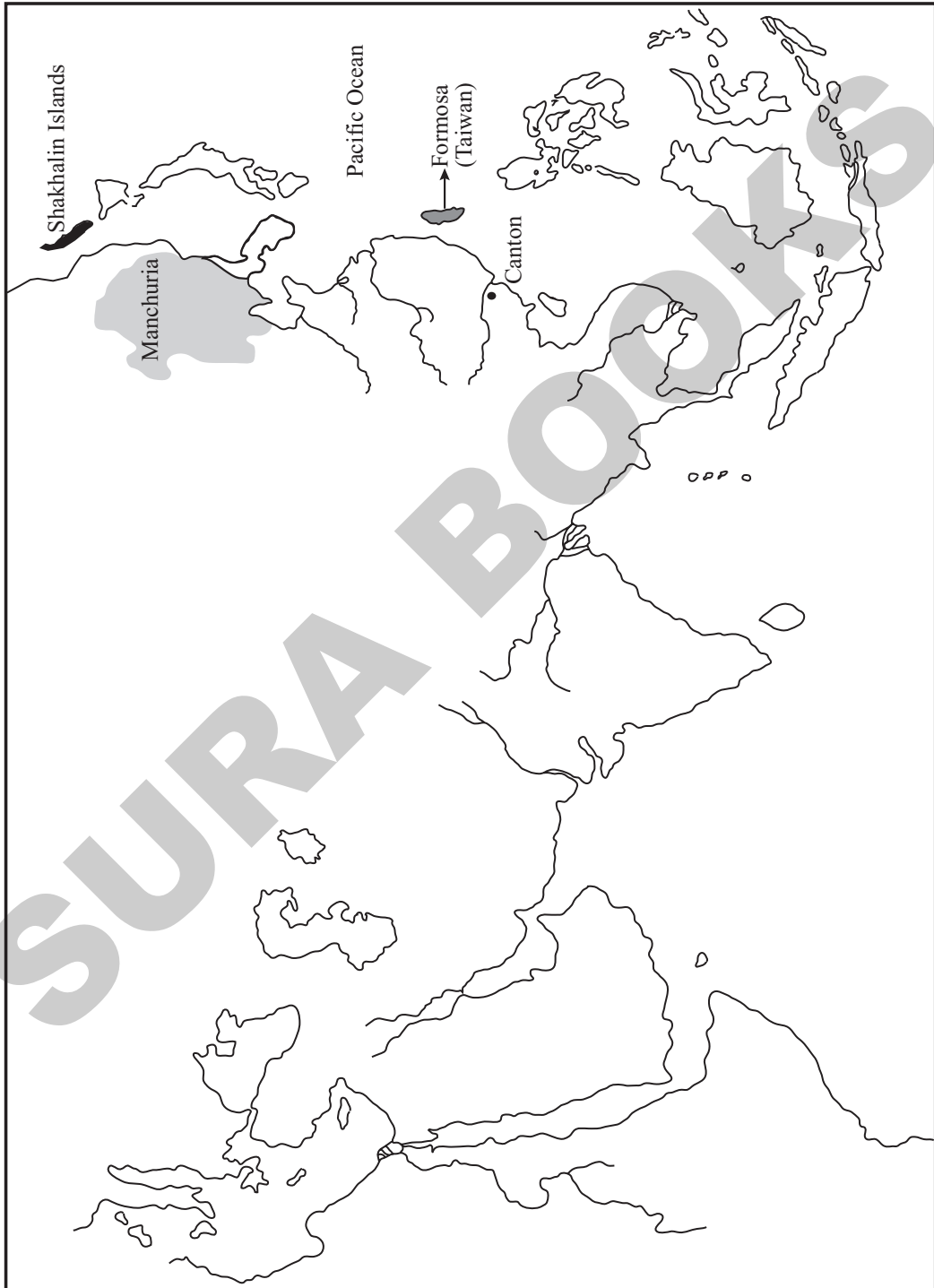
52. Time Line Chart (Write any 5) :



## SECTION – VII

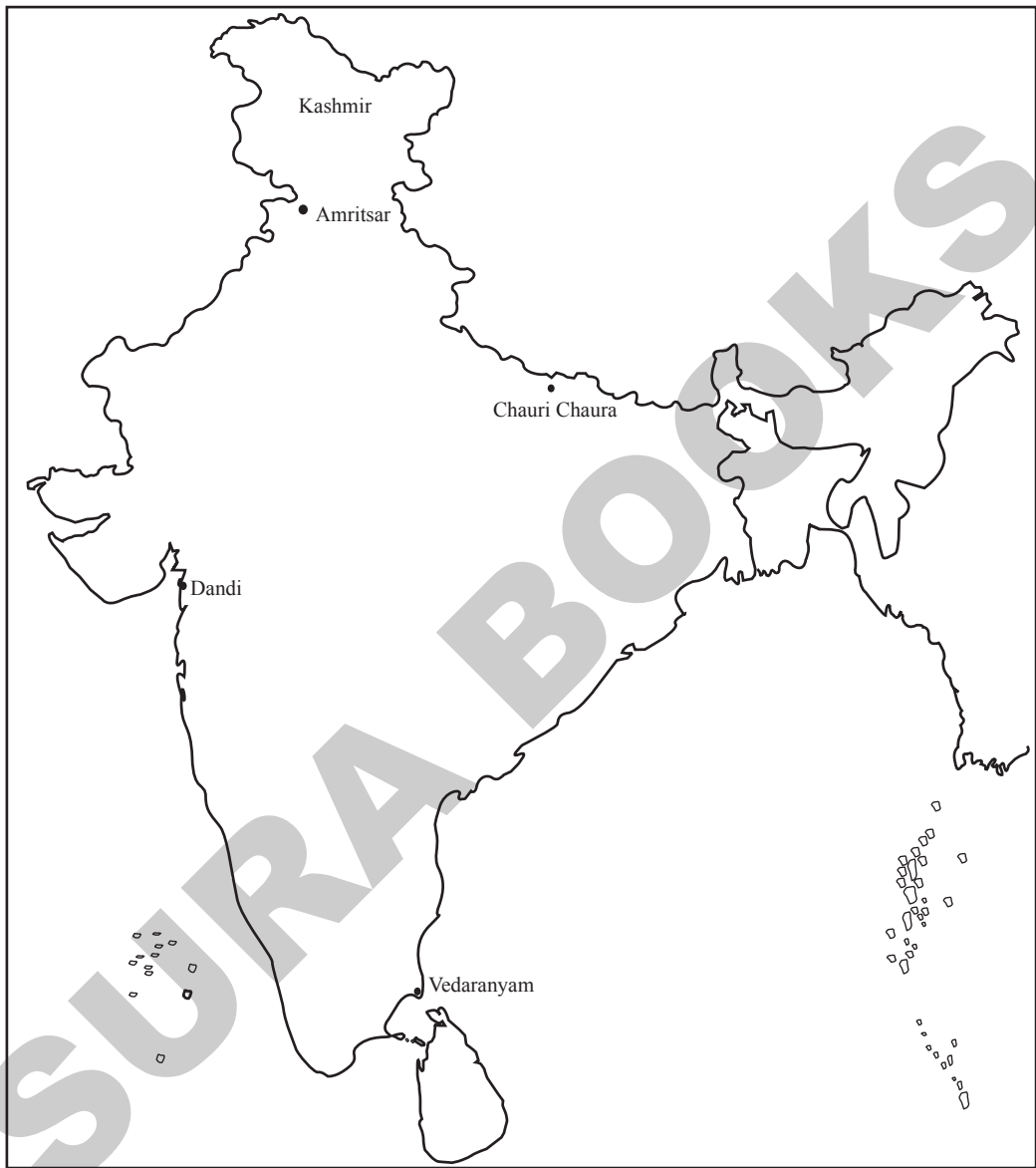
53. (a) Mark the following places in the given outline map of Asia.

- (i) Formosa (ii) Shakhain Islands (iii) Pacific Ocean (iv) Manchuria (v) Conton



53. (b) Mark the following places in the given outline map of India.

- (i) Kashmir (ii) Amritsar (iii) Chauri-Chaura (iv) Dandi (v) Vedaranyam



54. Mark any ten of the following places / regions on the given outline map of India.

- (i) Pamir Knot (ii) River Ganga (iii) Chotta Nagpur Plateau (iv) Northern Circars (v) Direction of South West Monsoon wind (vi) Andaman and Nicobar Islands (vii) One Cotton growing area (viii) Chennai (ix) Thar desert (x) Gulf of Mannar (xi) Chilika Lake (xii) Sundarbans (xiii) Jamshedpur (xiv) Kochi (xv) Palk strait

