



SHRI KRISHNA ACADEMY

BOARD EXAM (10, +1, +2), NEET AND JEE COACHING CENTRE
SBM SCHOOL CAMPUS, TRICHY MAIN ROAD, NAMAKKAL

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COMMON QUARTERLY EXAMINATION SEP 19

X - SOCIAL SCIENCE ANSWERKEY

MARKS: 100

Q.NO	ANSWER	MARK
1	b. England	1
2	a. Both A and R are correct	1
3	d. i),iii) and iv) are correct	1
4	c. Pope	1
5	b. Truman	1
6	c. Aravalli Range	1
7	b. Both A and R are true and R does not explain A	1
8	d. West Bengal	1
9	c. Mineral deposits	1
10	a. 5846 km	1
11	c. United states of America	1
12	c. President	1
13	a. National Income/Population	1
14	c. New Economic policy	1
	Part II Answer any 10 Questions Question No. 28 is compulsory	
15.	Triple Entente of Britain, France and Russia	2
16.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Monroe, the President of the USA, then came up with his famous Munroe doctrine, which declared that if Europeans interfered anywhere in America, north or south, it would amount to waging a war against the United States.• This threat frightened the European powers and kept them away from South America. By 1830 the whole of South America was free from European domination.	2
17.	The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, referred to as the "Bretton Woods Twins" were both established in 1945 after the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944.	2

18.	The positive principles enunciated by Dayanand were: Strict monotheism, condemnation of idolatry, and rejection of Brahman domination of ritual and social practices. He also rejected superstitious beliefs in Hinduism, especially Puranic literature and his cry was “ Go Back to Vedas”.	2																
19.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This physiographic division is the largest part of the plateau region of India. The shape of this plateau is roughly triangular. One of the sides of this triangle is marked by the line joining Kanyakumari with Rajmahal Hills and this line passes through the Eastern Ghats. The second arm is marked by the Satpura Range, Mahadeo Hills, Maikal Range and the Rajmahal Hills. The third arm is marked by the Western Ghats. The area of this Plateau is about 7 lakh square km and the height ranges from 500 to 1000 m above sea level. 	2																
20.	The branch of science concerned with the processes and phenomena of the atmosphere, especially as a means of forecasting the weather.	2																
21.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kharif Season - June–September Rabi Season - October–March Zaid Season - April - June 	2																
22.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Western coast offshore oil fields</th> <th>Eastern coast offshore oil fields</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Mumbai high oil fields (largest 65%)</td> <td>Bharmaputra valley (Dibrugarh and Sibsagar districts of upper Assam.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gujarat coast (2nd largest)</td> <td>Digboi oil feilds (oldest fields in country)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Basseim oil feild, south of Mumbai high</td> <td>Nahoratiya oil fields (south west of digboi)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aliabet oil feild, south of Bhavanagar</td> <td>Moran-Hugrijan oil field (Southwest of Nahoratiya)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ankleshwar</td> <td>Rudrasagar-Lawa oil feilds (sibsagar districts of assam)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cambay-Luni Region</td> <td>Surrma valley (Badarpur, Masimpur, Patharia)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ahemedabad-Kalol Region</td> <td>offshore of Andaman and Nicobar, Gulf of mannar, Baleshwar coast, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Western coast offshore oil fields	Eastern coast offshore oil fields	Mumbai high oil fields (largest 65%)	Bharmaputra valley (Dibrugarh and Sibsagar districts of upper Assam.)	Gujarat coast (2nd largest)	Digboi oil feilds (oldest fields in country)	Basseim oil feild, south of Mumbai high	Nahoratiya oil fields (south west of digboi)	Aliabet oil feild, south of Bhavanagar	Moran-Hugrijan oil field (Southwest of Nahoratiya)	Ankleshwar	Rudrasagar-Lawa oil feilds (sibsagar districts of assam)	Cambay-Luni Region	Surrma valley (Badarpur, Masimpur, Patharia)	Ahemedabad-Kalol Region	offshore of Andaman and Nicobar, Gulf of mannar, Baleshwar coast, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.	2
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23.	<p>In 2004, the Government of India decided to create new category of languages called as “classical languages”. So far, the six languages are granted the classical language status namely</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tamil (2004) • Sanskrit (2005) • Telugu (2008) • Kannada (2008) • Malayalam (2013) and • Odia (2014). 	2
24.	<p>Article 157 and Article 158 of the Constitution of India specify eligibility requirements for the post of governor. They are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He should be a citizen of India. • He must have completed 35 years of age. • He should not be a member of Parliament or of any State Legislature. If he is a member of any of Legislature, he automatically vacates his seat on assuming the office. • He should not hold any other profitable occupation. 	2
25.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attorney General of India has the right of audience in all courts in the territory of India. • Further he has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both Houses of the Parliament or their joint sitting and any committee of the Parliament of which he may be named a member, but without a right to vote. • He enjoys all the privileges and immunities that are available to a member of Parliament. 	2
26.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘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 (GNP) or National Dividend. 	2
27.	<p>Write any two</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Producing the same quality of goods at lower cost and without transaction cost . • MNC reduce prices and increase the Purchasing power of consumers world wide. • A MNCs is able to take advantage of tax variation. • Spurring job growth in the local economies. 	2
28.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land – Roadways, Railways, Pipelines • Water – Inland waterways, Ocean routes • Air – Domestic airways, International Airways 	2

Part III Answer any 10 Questions.

Question No. 42 is compulsory.

29.	i. Gestapo	1
	ii. Tropical Monsoon climate	1
	iii. Bengaluru	1
	iv. The Supreme court	1
	v. January 1 st 1995	1
30.	i. Hindenburg – Germany	1
	ii. Blitzkrieg – Lightning strike	1
	iii. Dr. Sun Yat Sen - Kumintung	1
	iv. Citizenship Act - 1955	1
	v. Article 356 – State Emergency	1
31.	i. Tsangpo - Brahmaputra	1
	ii. North East Monsoon – October - December	1
	iii. Sugar bowl of India – Uttar Pradesh and Bihar	1
	iv. GATT – 1947	1
	v. GST – Tax on goods and services	1
32. a.	i. Weather	climate
	Weather refers to the state of atmosphere of a place at a given point of time.	Climate is the accumulation of daily and seasonal weather events of a given location over a period of 30-35 years.
	It deals with temperature, pressure wind, humidity, rainfall etc of a place.	It is determined by latitude, attitude, distance from the sea, wind and position of mountains.
	ii. Renewable resources	Non renewable resources
Renewable Resources are those which have natural regeneration after their utilisation.	Non- Renewable resources are the sources that cannot be replaced again after utilisation	2
Solar energy, wind energy, biogas, tidal energy, wave energy etc. are the renewable resources.	Coal, petroleum, natural gas etc.	
32. b	Rain water harvesting is necessary India experiences tropical monsoon type of climate. It gives a seasonal rainfall. It is not uniform and is highly erratic. Most of the time, the rainfall is scanty hence it is necessary to save available rain water.	1

33.

Administrative structure

- 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.
- 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.
- The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is the fifth organ of the United Nations, and is responsible for coordinating all the economic and social work of the United Nations.
- The regional Economic Commissions functioning for regional development across the various regions of the world (Asia Pacific, West Asia, Europe, Africa and Latin America) are organs of ECOSOC.
- They have been very successful, and have been headed by eminent economists like Gunnar Myrdal.

Activities of the UN

- Over the decades, the United Nations has expanded its activities in response to the changing problems facing the world. Thus, in the 1960s, decolonization was an important issue, but is now irrelevant.
- Human rights, the problems of refugees, climate change, gender equality are all now within the ambit of the activities of the United Nations.
- A special mention must be made of the UN Peacekeeping force, which has acted in many areas of conflict all over the world.
- The Indian army has been an important part of the peacekeeping force and has been deployed in many parts of the world.

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34.

Theosophical Movement

- During the nineteenth century, Hindu religion and culture were being discredited in the West, especially due to missionary propaganda.
- However, some Western intellectuals looked to the East for spiritual salvation as a remedy to the materialistic orientation of the West.
- The Theosophical Society, founded by Madame H.P. Blavatsky (1831–1891) and Colonel H.S Olcott (1832–1907) played a key role in this.
- Founded in the USA in 1875, it later shifted to India at Adyar, Chennai in 1886.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theosophical Society stimulated a study of the Hindu classics, especially the Upanishads and the Bhagavad Gita. • The Theosophical Society also played an important role in the revival of Buddhism in India. • Western interest in Hindu scriptures gave educated Hindus great pride in their tradition and culture. <p>Contribution of Annie Besant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In India the movement became further popular with the election of Annie Besant (1847–1933) as its president after the death of Olcott. • She played a role in Indian nationalist politics, and formed the Home Rule League demanding home rule to India on the lines of Ireland. • Annie Besant spread Theosophical ideas through her newspapers called New India and Commonweal. 	
35	<p>Any two multipurpose projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a scientific management of water resources in our country. Construction of dam across rivers is aimed at many purposes. • Hence, it is termed as multi-purpose river valley projects. The various purposes of a dam serves are irrigation, hydro power generation, water supply for drinking and industrial purpose, controlling floods, development of fisheries, navigation etc. • Generally, majority of multipurpose projects are combination of irrigation and hydro-power which are the major aims of the projects. <p>Bhakra Nangal Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is highest gravity dam in the world. • It is constructed across the river Sutlej. • The states benefited by this project is Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan. • It irrigates the area of 52,609 sq km. • It generates 1500 MW Hydro electric power. <p>Hirakud Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is longest dam in the world. • It is constructed across the river Mahanadi • The state benefited by this project is Orissa • It irrigates the area of 1,41,600 sq km. • It generates 347.5 MW Hydro electric power. 	5
36.	<p>Meaning of Urbanization</p> <p>The process of society's transformation from rural to urban is known as urbanization. The level of urbanization 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.</p>	5

These two are closely linked to the process of industrialization and expansion of the secondary and tertiary sectors of economy.

Impact of Urbanization

- Urbanization and population concentration go hand – in – hand and are closely related to each other.
- A rapid rate of urbanization in a society is taken as an indicator of its economic development.
- Urbanization is increasing rapidly in the developing countries including India.
- Rural to urban migration leads to population explosion in urban areas.
- Metropolitan cities like Mumbai, Kolkata and Delhi have more population than that can accommodate.
- The urban population of India had already crossed the 377million in 2011, which is more than the total population of USA.
- By 2030, more than 50% of India’s population is expected to live in urban areas.

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 problem.
- It poses the problem of solid waste management.
- It increases the rate of crime.

37.	Fundamental rights	Directive principles of state policy	5
	It was derived from the Constitution of the USA.	It was drawn on the model of the Constitution of Ireland.	
	Even the Government cannot take away or abridge these rights.	These are mere instructions to the Government	
	These are enforceable by a court of law.	These are not enforceable in any court	
	These have legal sanctions.	These have moral and political sanctions	
	These rights strengthen political democracy in the country.	The implementation of these principles ensures social and economic democracy	
	These are natural rights.	These lead to protect human rights	

38. Legislative Powers

The Governor is an integral part of the state legislature. But, he is not a member in the either house of the legislature. In this capacity, he enjoys the following legislative powers and functions:

- He has the right to summon, prorogue the state legislature and dissolve the State Legislative Assembly.
- He can address the state legislature at the commencement of the first session after each general election and the first session of each year.
- He can send messages to the houses of the state legislature relating to a bill pending in the legislature.
- He can appoint any member of the Legislative Assembly to preside over its proceedings when the offices of both the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker fall vacant.
- He can nominate one member to the state legislature assembly from the Anglo- Indian Community.
- He nominates 1/6 of the members of the State Legislative Council from amongst the persons having special knowledge or practical experience in literature, science, art, cooperative movement and social service.
- He decides on the question of disqualification of members of the state legislature in consultation with the Election Commission.
- Every bill passed by the state legislature will become law only after his signature. But, when a bill is sent to the Governor after it is passed by the legislature, he has the options to give his assent to the bill or withhold his assent to the bill or return the bill for the reconsideration of the legislature.
- He has to reserve any bill passed by the state legislature which endangers the position of the state High Court, for the consideration of the President.
- He can promulgate ordinances when the state legislature is not in session under Article 213. But, these ordinances must be approved by the legislature within six months. He can also withdraw an ordinance at anytime.
- He has to lay the annual reports of the State Finance Commission, the State Public Service Commission and the Comptroller and Auditor General relating to the accounts of the state, before the state legislature.

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39. Comparison between Economic Growth and Economic Development

Economic Growth

Economic Development

Definition / Meaning

It is the positive quantitative change in the output of an

It considers the rise in the output in an economy along with

5

	economy in a particular time period.	the advancement of HDI index which considers a rise in living standards, advancement in technology and overall happiness index of a nation.
Concept	Economic growth is the “Narrower” concept.	Economic development is the “Broader” concept
Nature of Approach	Quantitative in nature	Qualitative in nature
Scope	Rise in parameters like GDP, GNP, FDI, FII etc.	Rise in life expectancy rate, infant, improvement in literacy rate, infant mortality rate and poverty rate etc.
Term / Tenure	Short term in nature	Long-term in nature
Applicability	Developed nation	Developing economies
Measurement Techniques	Increase in national income	Increase in real national income i.e. per capita income
Frequency of Occurrence	In a certain period of time	Continuous process
Government Aid	It is an automatic process so may not require government support/aid or intervention.	Highly dependent on government intervention as it includes widespread policies changes so without government intervention it is not possible
Wealth Distribution	Economic growth does not emphasize on the fair and equal distribution of wealth/income among all its people	It focuses on a balanced and equitable distribution of wealth among all individual and tries to uplift the down grade societies.

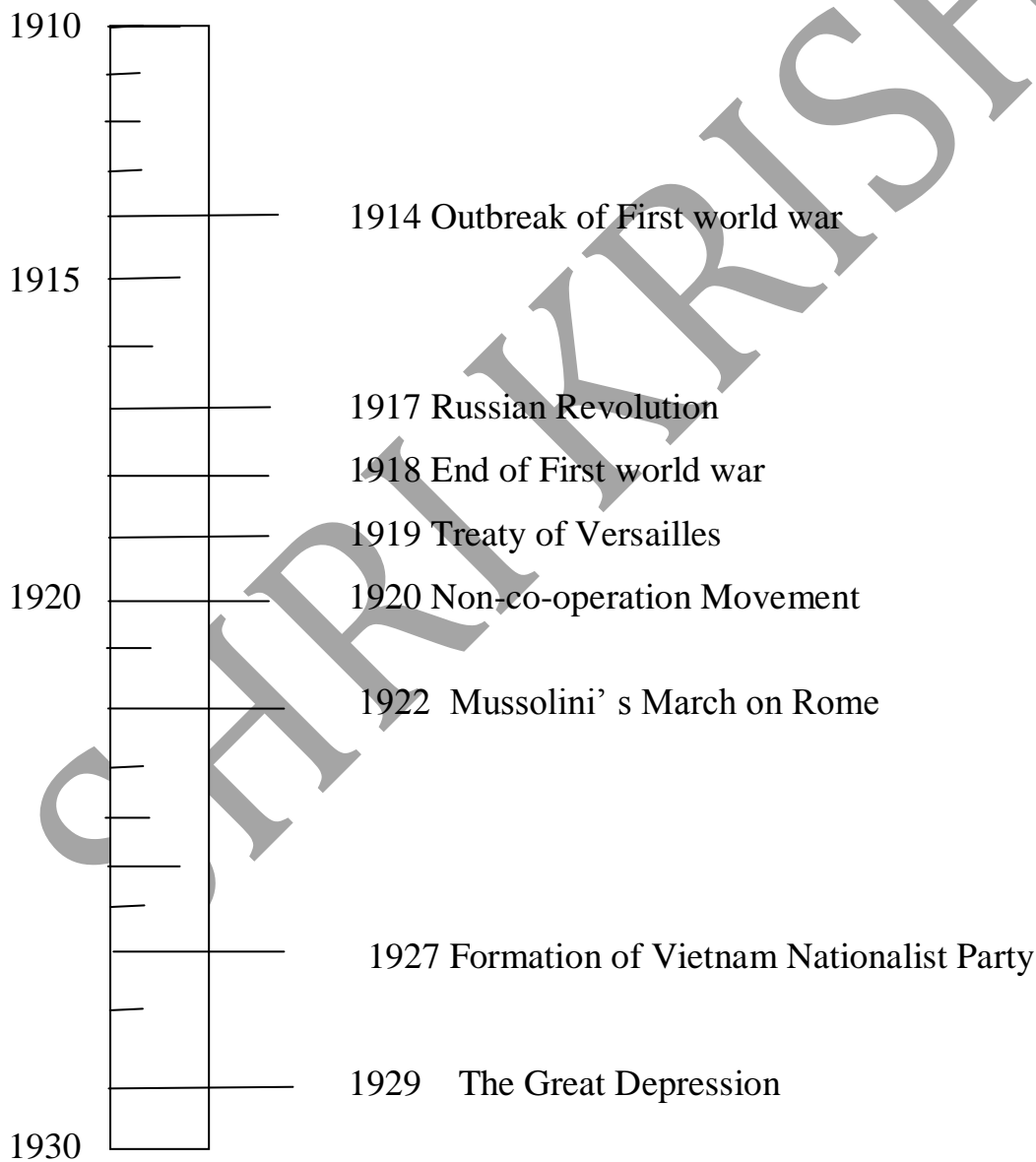
40.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating Opportunities for Economically Disadvantaged producers. • Transparency and Accountability . • Fair Trading Practices and Payment of a Fair Price. • Ensuring no child Labour and Forced Labour. • Commitment to Non Discrimination, Gender Equity and freedom of association. • Providing Capacity Building and Promoting Fair Building. • Respect for the Environment 	5
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41. Time line between the year of 1910 – 1930

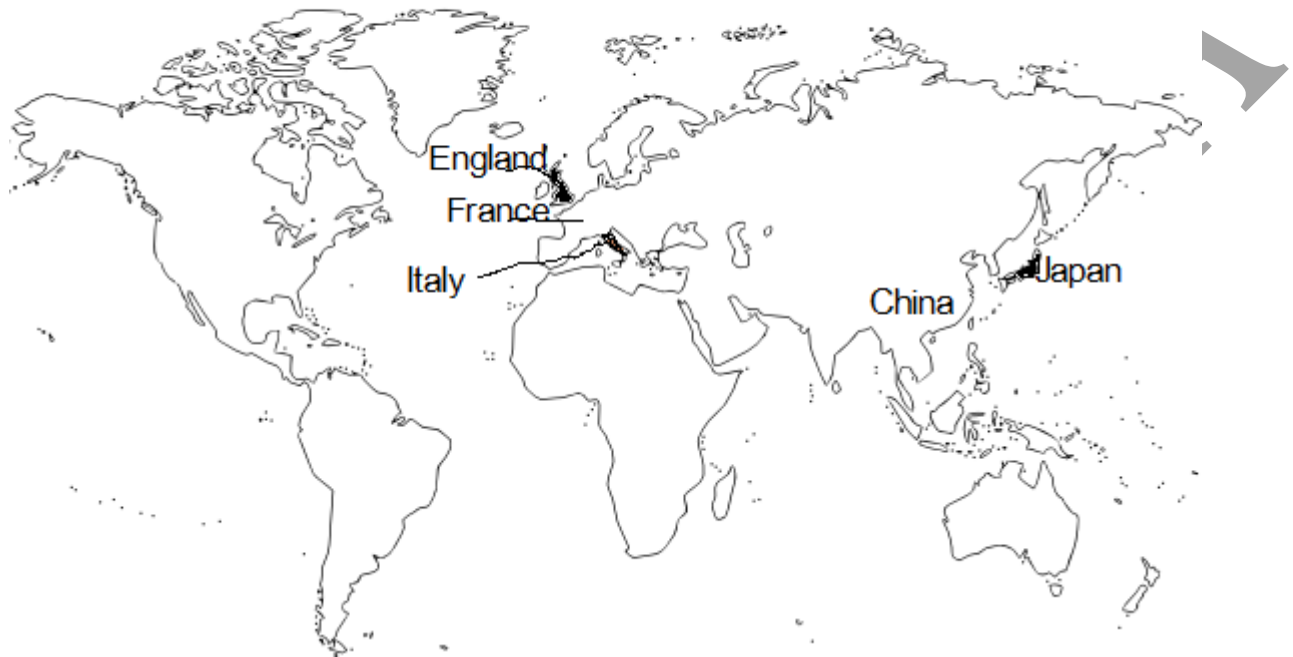
Marks : 5

Any five Events

Scale : (1 Unit = 5 years)



WORLD MAP

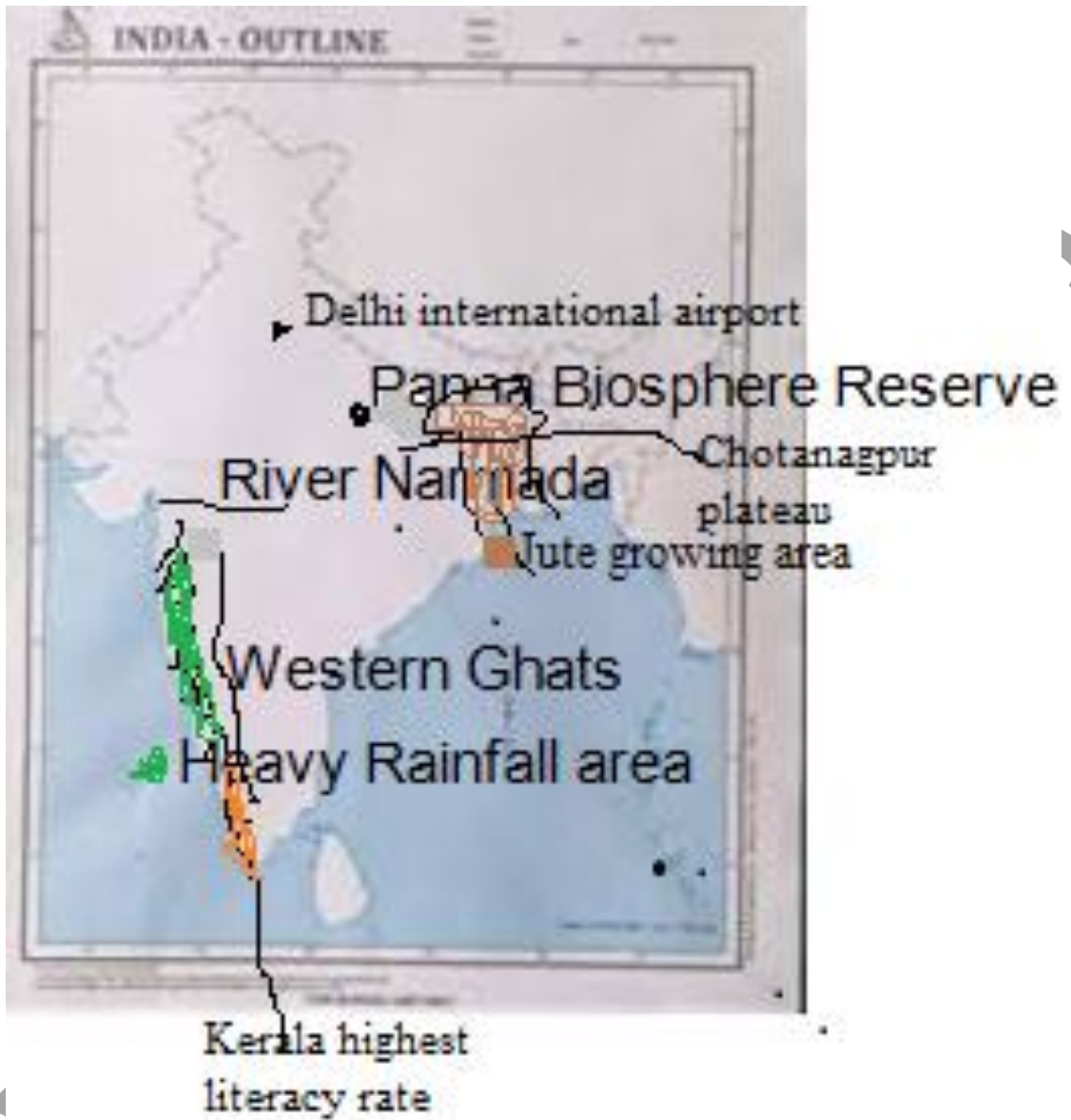


43.a.	Balkan wars	
	i. Macedonia had a mixed population. There were rivalries among Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria and later Montenegro for the control of it. In March 1912 they formed the Balkan League. The League attacked and defeated Turkish forces in the first Balkan War (1912–13).	1
	ii. According to the Treaty of London signed in May 1913 the new state of Albania was created and the other Balkan states divided up Macedonia between them. Turkey was reduced to the area around Constantinople.	1
	iii. Turkish forces	1
	iv. The second Balkan War ended with the signing of the Treaty of Bucharest.	1

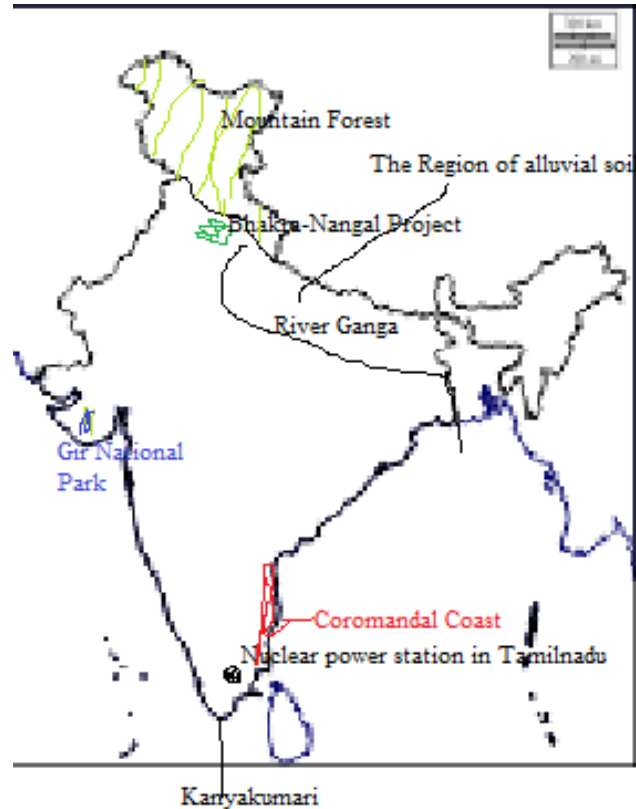
43.b	Non – Aligned Movement (NAM)	
	i. The NAM held its first conference at Belgrade in 1961	1
	ii. Tito(Yugoslavia), Nasser(Egypt), Nehru(India), Nkrumah(Ghana) and Sukarno (Indonesia).	1
	iii. The newly independent countries of Asia and Africa gave a call for abstaining from allying with any of the two Super Powers. It also pledged to fight all forms of colonialism and imperialism.	1
	iv. Peaceful coexistence, commitment to peace and security, no military alliance with any super power, no permission for any super power to build its military base in its territories.	1
OR		
43.c	Ho Chi Minh	
	i. Ho Chi Minh was born in Tongking in 1890.	1
	ii. His articles in newspapers and especially the pamphlet, <i>French Colonialism on Trial</i> , made him well known as a Vietnam nationalist.	1
	iii. Two years later he went to Moscow and learnt revolutionary techniques then. In 1925, he founded the Revolutionary Youth Movement. Revolutionary Youth Movement means an organization for the training of Vietnamese nationalists.	1
	iv. Viet Minh	1
43.d.	Raja Rammohan Roy	
	i. Rammohan Roy was opposed to meaningless religious ceremonies and all forms of pernicious social customs.	1
	ii. He was deeply influenced by monotheism and anti-idolatry.	1
	iii. Rammohan Roy condemned the subjugation of women and opposed the prevailing ideas that women were inferior to men.	1
	iv. 1829	1

44. Given India outline map mark any five places of the following.

8



OR



SHRI KRISHNA ACADEMY

✍ CREATIVE QUESTIONS

ONE MARKS, TWO MARKS, THREE MARKS AND FIVE MARKS AVAILABLE IN ALL SUBJECTS

✍ MATERIALS(GUIDE)

X - STD , XI - STD, XII - STD AVAILABLE IN ALL SUBJECTS

✍ FULL TEST QUESTION PAPERS

X - STD , XI - STD, XII - STD AVAILABLE IN ALL SUBJECTS

✍ ONE MARK TEST QUESTION PAPER for X, XI, XII AVAILABLE in ALL SUBJECTS.

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