



# SHRI VIDHYABHARATHI MAT.HR.SEC.SCHOOL

SAKKAMPALAYAM, AGARAM POST, ELACHIPALAYAM  
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HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION 18-19

SOCIAL SCIENCE ANSWERKEY

Q.NO	ANSWER	MARK
1	a. Peking	1
2	a. Heligoland	1
3	d. Lightning war	1
4	b. Swami vivekananda	1
5	a. Dr. Rajendra Prasad	1
6	b. Peace	1
7	d. traders	1
8	d. Nilgiris Hills	1
9	b. Pune	1
10	c. Alluvial soil	1
11	a. Air Transport	1
12	a. GNP-Depreciation	1
13	b. 1991	1
14	b. Mixed Economy	1
15.	Jean Monnet - French Politician	1
i.	Atlantic Charter - F.D. Roosewelt	1
	Fuhrer - Leader	1
	Frontier Gandhi - Khan Abdul Ghaffar khan	1
	Vaikam Hero - E.V. Ramasamy	1
15.	Jute industry - West Bengal	1
ii	Wave Energy - Vizhinjam	1
	Global Warming - Green House	1
	Acid Rain - Sulphur-di-oxide	1
	TIROS -1 - Satellite	1

16.	<b>Imperialism</b> The term imperialism refers to the policy of extending a country's rule over the others (or) the aggressive behavior of one state against another (or) a country's domination over the political and economic interest of another nation to exploit its natural resources.	2
17.	<b>Organs of the League of Nations</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The General Assembly.</li> <li>2. The Council</li> <li>3. The Secretariat</li> <li>4. An International Court of Justice</li> <li>5. International Labour Organization</li> </ol>	2
18.	<b>National Industrial Recovery Act</b> The National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) was passed to reform the conditions of the workers by raising wages and lowering their working hours.	2
19.	<b>Scorched Earth Policy</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Russians followed the Scorched Earth policy. They abandoned the villages and set fire to crops, roads, railways, factories and even houses. So that Germans could not gain anything.</li> <li>• After a long besiege of five months, the Germans were able to capture the empty city of Moscow. After suffering a crushing defeat in Russia they retreated in January, 1944.</li> </ul>	2
20.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The revolt was not widespread among the people. It did not extend beyond North India. South India, Punjab, Sind and Rajasthan kept quiet.</li> <li>• Disunity among the Indians was the first and the foremost cause.</li> <li>• A large number of rulers of the Indian states and the big Zamindars did not join the movement.</li> <li>• The rulers of the Indian states, who did not support the movement, remained neutral.</li> </ul>	2
21.	Theosophy means to preach about God and Wisdom. Theos means God and Sophos means Wisdom.	2
22.	<b>Mount Batten's Plan</b> India had to be divided into two independent countries namely Indian union and the Pakistan union.	2

23.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dr. S. Dharmambal was called Veera Tamilannai.</li> <li>• To make the students improve their knowledge in Tamil and to score good marks in Tamil “Chennai Manavar Mandram” was established. She was the president of this association for more than 10 years. Appreciating her service to Tamil language and literature she was conferred the title “ Veera Tamilannai”.</li> </ul>	2
24.	The SAARC countries identified mutual co-operation in the following areas, transportation, postal service, tourism, shipping, meteorology, health, agriculture, rural reconstruction and telecommunication.	2
25.	<p>According to Abraham Lincoln, ‘Democracy is a government of the people by the people and for the people’.</p> <p>Types of Democracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct Democracy</li> <li>• Indirect Democracy</li> </ul>	2
26.	<p>Well Known Holy Places in the Northern Mountains of India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amaranth</li> <li>• Kedarnath</li> <li>• Badrinath</li> <li>• Vaishnavidevi temple</li> </ul>	2
27.	<p><b>Very Heavy rainfall in India</b></p> <p>Areas with over 300cm of rain are the southern slopes of the Eastern Himalayas, Assam, Bengal and the West coast Region Comprising the Konkan and the Malabar coast.</p>	2
28.	<p>Micro Nutrients found in the fertile soil</p> <p>Sulphur, Chlorine, Copper, Manganese, Molybdenum, Boron, Iron, Cobalt, Zinc.</p> <p>Macro nutrients found in the fertile soil</p> <p>Nitrogen, Potassium and Phosphorous.</p>	2
29.	<p>Any two challenges in Indian Agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indian agriculture is a gamble of monsoon. Monsoons are irregular unevenly distributed and uncertain. It exerts a very unfavourable influence on agriculture.</li> <li>• The serious drainage problem caused by the increased construction of roads, railways and canals disturbed the natural drainage system by checking normal flow of rain water and bringing heavy floods. This results in large scale damage to kharif crop and considerable late sowing of rabi crop.</li> </ul>	2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rapid increase in the construction work of industries and residential buildings reduce the extent of cultivable lands.</li> <li>• Global climatic changes affect agriculture through their direct and indirect effects on the crops, soil, livestock and pests.</li> <li>• The previous strategies for more productivity cause serious problems of environmental and natural resource degradation. In future technologies must result not only in increased productivity level but also ensure the quality of natural resources. So it will lead to sustainable improvements in agricultural production.</li> </ul>	
30.	<p>Agro based Industries</p> <p>These Industries use agricultural products as their basic raw material. Eg: cotton textile industry, sugar industry and jute industry</p>	2
31.	<p>Control measures of noise pollution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of a green belt vegetation to reduce noise.</li> <li>• Installation of decibel meters along highways and in places of public gatherings.</li> <li>• Development of plantations – A strip of wide plantation inside the compound wall effectively protects houses, school and hospitals.</li> </ul>	2
32.	<p>Mass Communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Radio</li> <li>• Television</li> <li>• Newspapers</li> <li>• Internet</li> </ul>	2
33.	<p>Important aspects of Disaster risk reduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mitigation ( Structure and Non structural mitigation)</li> <li>• Early warning system</li> <li>• Disaster preparedness</li> <li>• Recovery</li> </ul>	2
34.	<p>Percapita income or output per person is an indicator to show the living standard of people in a country. It is obtained by dividing the national income by the population of a country.</p> $\text{Per capita income} = \frac{\text{National income}}{\text{population}}$	2
35.	<p>Multi National corporations (MNC) are business firms operating in several countries but centrally managed from one (home) country.</p>	2

Multi national companies like Nokia, Ford, Hyundai and L&T have made investment in India.	
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**Distinguish between ( write any relevant 2 points) Each question contains 2 marks**

**36. Western coastal plain and Eastern coastal plain**

<b>Delta</b>	<b>Estuary</b>	<b>Marks</b>
A triangular shaped alluvial tract, formed at the mouth of a river.	The mouth of a river where tidal effects are felt and where fresh water and sea water mix.	2
For example Kaveri delta, Ganga delta	For example the Narmada and Tapi	

**37. Wind ward side and Leeward side of the mountains**

<b>Windward side</b>	<b>Leeward side</b>	<b>Marks</b>
The side of the mountain facing the rain bearing wind is called windward side.	The side of the mountain facing away from the rain bearing wind is called the leeward side.	2
It receives heavy rainfall.	It receives less or no rainfall	
Mumbai gets heavy rainfall of over 150cm	Pune gets less than 50cm of rainfall.	

**38. Tropical Evergreen Forest and Tropical Monsoon Forest**

<b>Tropical Evergreen Forest</b>	<b>Tropical Monsoon Forest</b>	<b>Marks</b>
Evergreen forest are found in the regions where annual rainfall is more than 200cms	Tropical monsoon forest are found in regions having annual rainfall between 70cm and 200cms	2
They do not shed their leaves and are evergreen and dense throughout the year	These forests shed their leaves due to dryness for about 6 to 8 weeks. Hence these forests are called Deciduous forests	
Due to dense growth of trees, the sunlight cannot reach the ground.	The sunlight can reach the ground.	

**39. Food crops and Cash crops**

<b>Food crops</b>	<b>Cash crops</b>	<b>Marks</b>
Food crops are grown for the purpose of domestic consumption.	Cash crops are grown with the purpose of selling in the domestic or international market.	2

Major part of these crops are used by the cultivators for survival.	Major part of these crops are used for commercial purpose.	
Eg. Rice, Wheat are food crops.	Eg. Jute, cotton, tea and coffee are cash crops.	

**40. Air Pollution and Noise Pollution**

Air Pollution	Noise Pollution	Marks
It is contamination of air by the discharge of harmful substances.	Human or machine created sound that disrupts the activity or balance of human or animal life is known as noise pollution.	2
It affects, human health not only by direct inhalation but indirectly by other routes through water, food and skin infections.	The unwanted sound can damage physiological and psychological health.	
It directly affects the cardio-vascular systems of humans and causes diseases like asthma, bronchitis, allergies, lung and heart diseases.	Noise pollution can cause hypertension, high stress levels, hearing loss, sleep disturbances and other harmful effects.	

**41. National highways and State highways**

National highways	State highways	Marks
National Highways link the state capitals with national capital.	State Highways link the state capitals with the different district headquarters.	2
They are maintained by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD).	They are maintained by the State Public Works Department (SPWD).	
It runs to a length of 92,851 kms.	It runs to a length 1,31,899 kms.	

**42. Telephone and Mobile phones**

Telephone	Mobile Phones	Marks
Telephone is a form oral communication.	Mobile Phones are a form of oral and written communication.	2
It provides instant communication.	Mobile phones help us to connect with people even when we are on the move.	

**43. Automobile Industry and Software Industry**

Automobile Industry	Software Industry	Marks
The growth of automobile industry in India is only after the independence.	The Software industry has emerged as a major industry in the Indian economy.	2

Well known world leaders have entered the market Suzuki, General motors, Ford etc	At present there are more than 500 software firms in the country.	
Automobile industry is a commercial based industry.	Software industry is a human resource based /electronic based industry	

Section – IV

Choose any two of the following and answer all the questions given under each caption

**44. First world war**

a) The First World War began in July 28, 1914 and lasted till November 11, 1918	1
b) The countries which were on the side of <b>Germany</b> were called as the central power The countries which were on the side of <b>Britain</b> were called as the Allies.	1
c) Britain and Germany fought in the battle of Jutland in 1916.	1
d) The First world war came to an end by the Paris Peace Conference of 1919.	1

**45. Adolf Hitler**

a) Adolf Hitler was born in 1889 in Austria	1
b) He organised a group of men called the National Socialists in 1919 which became Nazi Party.	1
c) Hitler's followers were called Brown Shirts	1
d) His secret police was "Gestapo".	1

**46. Ramalinga Adigal**

a) Ramalinga Adigal popularly known as "Vallalar".	1
b) "Mercy to Life" is the meaning of Jeeva Karunya.	1
c) Ramalinga Adigal believed that hunger and poverty are the evils of the society. He advocated that feeding the poor is the highest form of worships. As a result he founded Sathya Dharma Salai.	1
d) His devotional songs are compiled in a volume called 'Thiru Arutpa'.	1

**47. c. Rajagopalachari**

a) C. Rajagopalachari was born on December 10 <sup>th</sup> 1878 at Thorappalli.	1
b) He founded Swatandra Party	1

c) He wrote Sakkravarthi Thirumagal, Vyassar Virundu	1
d) He was often referred as 'Chanakya' for his diplomatic skills.	1

## Section V

### 48.a. The effects of Imperialism

<p><b>Positive Effects:</b> The powerful nations developed the transport and communication facilities in the weaker nations. The former gave the latter education. They improved medical care, and better methods of sanitation. They introduced new farming methods, to get increased food production. These changes meant less death in the colonies, and overall improvement in the standard of living. It promoted order, discipline and unity in countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ <b>Negative effects</b> The colonies had no freedom. They were exploited and treated as slaves.</li> <li>❖ Imperialism led to the exploitation of the natural resources of the colonies.</li> <li>❖ The colonies were used as the suppliers of raw materials and markets for finished products.</li> <li>❖ The colonies plunged into poverty and unemployment due to the disappearance of indigenous industries.</li> <li>❖ The traditional pattern of agriculture was completely changed as the natives were forced to cultivate materials than food crops.</li> <li>❖ The introduction of western culture and education led to the loss of traditional culture of the colonies.</li> <li>❖ It also led to the extinction of some native races of Africa due to slave trade.</li> <li>❖ The policy of racial discrimination was practiced in some colonies.</li> </ul>	5
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### 48.b. The major achievements of the UNO

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ UNO has rendered a great service in establishing peace and security by solving various problems – generally political disputes by Security Council, Legal disputes by international Court of Justice and others by special agencies.</li> <li>❖ The UNO has solved many international disputes and preserves peace in the world through peaceful negotiations.</li> <li>❖ It settled disputes between Israel and Palestine, Iran and Iraq and withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan</li> <li>❖ It has signed many Nuclear Test Ban treaties like NTBT in 1963 and CTBT (Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty) in 1996.</li> <li>❖ In the UN Conference on Environment and Development held on Rio de Janeiro in 1992, all countries adopted “Agenda 21” - a blueprint to promote sustainable development or the concept of economic growth while protecting natural resources.</li> <li>❖ The UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW)</li> </ul>	5
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have supported programmes and projects to improve the quality of life for women in over 100 countries.

- ❖ 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 and Vietnam War.

#### 48.c. The formation and Achievements of the Justice party.

The Justice party, officially known as South Indian Liberal Federation was a political party in the Madras Presidency of British India. This Party was established in 1916 by T.M.Nair and Thiagaraya Chetty. During its early years, the party involved in petitioning to the imperial administrative bodies demanding more representation for non-Brahmins in administration. This party published 'Dravidan' in Tamil, 'Andhra Prakasika' in Telugu and 'Justice' in English. Hence it came to be called as the 'Justice Party'.

#### **Rule of the Justice Party**

- In the Election of 1920, the justice party secured a majority and Subbarayalu Reddiar formed the ministry.
- In 1923 elections again justice party won and formed the ministry. In the election of 1926, the Swarajya Party got success but refused to form the ministry. With the support of Swarajya party. A. Subbrayalu, an independent candidate constituted the government.
- In 1930 elections again the justice party won and B. Munisamy naidu formed the ministry. In 1932 he was replaced by Raja of Bobhili. In 1934 elections congress party won but refused to constitute the ministry. So again the justice party formed ministry.
- In 1937 election the justice party failed miserably and never recovered from the defeat. Then justice party came under the leadership of Periyar E.V. Ramasamy and his self-respect movement. In 1944 at salem conference, Periyar transformed the justice party into a social organization called Dravidar Kazhagam and withdrew it from the electoral politics.

#### **Achievements of the Justice Party**

The justice party's rule is remembered for the introduction of caste based reservations, and educational and religious reforms. It came to power during the most crucial period in Indian History. It faced many problems valiantly during its rule. It gave good government for sometime. It inaugurated the era of rural development through economic and social reforms.

- ❖ The Justice Party government set right the imbalances in the representation of different communities and improved the status of Depressed Classes.
- ❖ The Communal G.O's of 1921 and 1922 provided reservation of appointments in local bodies and educational institutions for Non-Brahmins.
- ❖ To avoid Nepotism, Favouritism and other influences in the process of selection , this government created a staff selection board in 1924 and it became the public service commission in 1929.
- ❖ For the benefit of all communities, college committees were created to regulate the higher educational institutions.
- ❖ In 1925 Andhra University and in 1929 Annamalai University were opened.
- ❖ To regulate temple accounts. Temple Committees were created. In 1926 the Hindu religious endowment bill was passed.
- ❖ The women were granted the right to vote in 1921, abolished Devadasi system, prevented immoral traffic or Women and passed industries Act.
- ❖ The system of giving free pattas for housing sites to the poor was introduced.
- ❖ By way of introducing mid-day meal schemes at Thousand lights Thiyagaraya Chettiar strengthened the school.
- ❖ It gave encouragement to Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani Medical Education.

#### 49.a. Panchasheel and the policy of Non-Alignment

##### **Pancha sheel**

India is called by the name of “A Great Peace Maker”. In 1955 at the Bandung conference Jawaharlal Nehru the Prime Minister of India declared the five principles of peace. It was known as “Pancha sheel”.

- Each country should respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of others.
- No country should attack any other country.
- No one should try to interfere in the internal affairs of others.
- All country shall strive for equality and mutual benefit.
- Every country should try to follow the policy of peaceful coexistence.

##### **Policy of Non-Alignment**

After second world war the world was divided into two hostile blocs- the American Bloc and the Russian Bloc and both of them trying to increase their influence at the cost of the other.

But India did not join either of these two blocs. Whenever any difference arose between these blocs, India tries to remove that difference thereby contributing substantially towards

#### 49.b. National Integration

♣ In spite of diversity in physical features, its influence on person's living, their varied habits, religious faiths, language, food and dress habits make the people look different but the heritage of India binds them together; Humanism, spiritual urge, brotherhood, friendship, love for all and religious tolerance make the Indians live in unity and harmony.

- The feeling and thought that all are Indians and brothers and sisters help towards the growth of National Integration along with National symbols, National flag and National anthem. United we live, divided we fall is the spirit with which the Indians live and safeguard National Integration. This unity of India which we have achieved is basically the result of cultural heritage which has developed through the ages right from the days of the Indus culture.

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#### 49.c. The rights of Consumers

The following are the rights of consumers as codified in the Indian laws, which the business community has to keep in mind:

- The consumers have the right to be protected against marketing of goods and services, which are hazardous to life and property.
- The quality, quantity, potency, purity, standard and price of goods; should be properly informed.
- Assurance of access to variety of goods and services at competitive price. In case of single supplier, the consumer has the right to be assured of satisfactory quality and service at a fair price.
- The consumer's interests should receive due consideration at appropriate forums relating to consumer welfare. They seek redressal against unfair trade practices or exploitation of consumers and right to fair settlement of the genuine grievances and the knowledge about goods and issues relating to consumer welfare.
- The right to information act was passed by the parliament on 12<sup>th</sup> Oct 2005 to enable all citizens to use their fundamental rights to access information

5

from public bodies.

50.a. Importance of Himalayas

<p>i) The presence of the Himalayas in the north prevents southwest monsoon winds and cause rainfall and snowfall. If this mountain is absent, a major part of the Indian sub-continent would have been a hot and dry desert.</p> <p>ii) Himalayas forms a natural boundary for the subcontinent. It is permanently frozen and is a barrier to invasion.</p> <p>iii) Himalayas forms the source of many perennial rivers like the Ganga and Brahmaputra.</p> <p>iv) Many hill stations and pilgrimage centres are found in the Himalayas.</p> <p>v) It provides raw materials for forest based industries.</p>	5
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50.b. Smog and effects of smog

<p><b>Meaning of Smog</b></p> <p>The word smog is a combination of the words smoke and fog. Smog causes a smoky dark atmosphere, especially over cities. It decreases visibility, and creates haze throughout the area.</p> <p><b>Effects</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Smog is caused by many factors, Major producers of smog include automobiles, fires, waste treatment, oil production, industrial solutions, paints and coatings. The articulates present in smog include carbon monoxide, dirt, dust and ozone. The smog effect is created when sunlight, hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxide are mixed together. Smog creates harmful health hazards like lung failure and pneumonia.</li> <li>• Smog is not only a city problem. As smog level increases, wind carry smog away from urban areas and harm other areas too. Agriculture is also affected by smog.</li> </ul>	5
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50.c. Components of remote sensing Technology

<p>The four basic components of a remote sensing system are target, energy source, transmission path, and a sensor. The target is an object or material that is being imaged.</p> <p>i) The components in the system work together to measure and record information about the target without actually coming into physical contact</p>	5
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<p>with it. The energy source provides electromagnetic energy to the target. Normally the energy source can be classified into two. 1.Passive system ( that is sun, irradiance from earth's materials) 2. Active system ( that is irradiance from artificially generated energy source such as radar).</p> <p>ii) Remote sensing technology makes use of a wide range electromagnetic spectrum from a very short wave. Gama ray to a very long radio wave. The electromagnetic radiation interacts with the target, depending on the properties of the target and the radiation; transmit information from the target to sensor.</p> <p>iii) Sensor is a device to detect the Electro Magnetic Radiation (EMR). Sensors can be classified on the basis of energy received into Passive sensors and Active sensors.</p> <p>iv) Passive sensors detect natural radiation that is emitted or reflected by the object or surrounding area being observed. For example Cameras used for taking favourite pictures during daylight.</p> <p>v) Active sensors transmit their own signal and measure the energy that is reflected (or scattered back) from the target for example Radar.</p>	
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#### 51.a. The objectives of the Eleventh five year plan

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To abolish poverty</li> <li>• To develop rural infrastructure.</li> <li>• Promoting agricultural research.</li> <li>• Larger employment opportunities.</li> <li>• To reduce drop out rate in primary schools.</li> <li>• Increasing the public investment in irrigation, rural electrification and rural roads.</li> <li>• To ensure environmental protection.</li> <li>• To reduce the subsidies in power, fertilizer.</li> </ul>	5
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#### 51.b. Various power programmes in Tamilnadu

<p><b>Thermal Power</b></p> <p>Thermal power stations are in Ennore, Tuticorin, Mettur, Basin Bridge and Neyveli.</p> <p><b>Hydel power</b></p> <p>Hydel power stations are in Mettur, Kundah, Periyar Dam. Kothayar Dam,</p>	5
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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 windmills are situated in Coimbatore, Kanyakumari, Tuticorin, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli.

### **Biomass Energy**

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

Biomass energy is a nonconventional form of energy made from agricultural waste.

51. c. The functions of the Modern welfare state.

### **1. Protective functions**

Economic development can be achieved only if there is peace in the state. So the primary function of the government is to maintain law and order besides protecting the people from external aggression and internal disorder.

### **2. The administration function**

The three important wings of the state are legislature, Executive and Judiciary.

### **3. Social Security functions**

The government undertakes social security measures by offering relief to the poor, sick and the unemployed.

### **4. Economic functions**

The government takes various measures to improve agriculture and develop trade and industry. Eg. Grant of subsidies loans at lower rate of interest, administered and support prices etc.

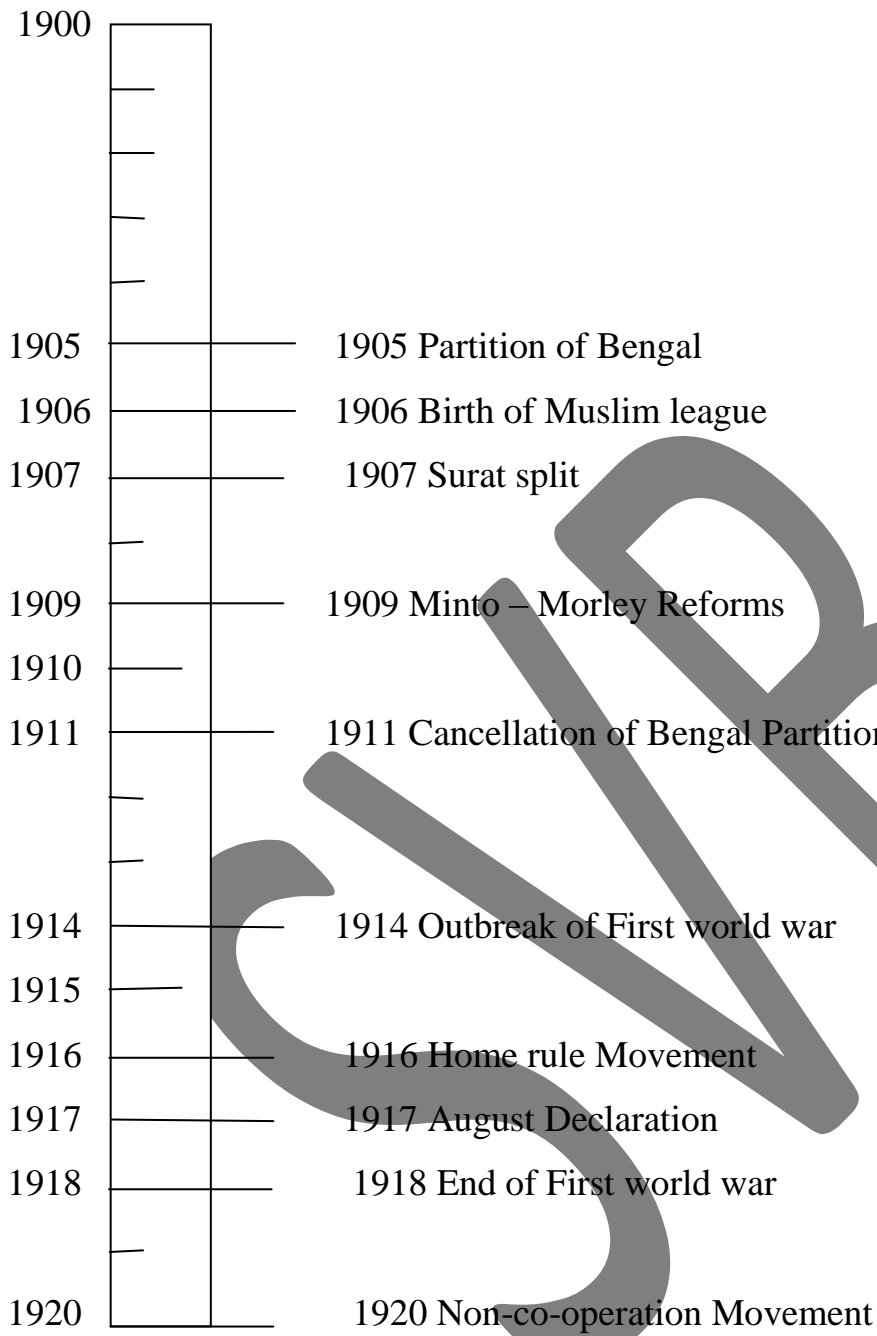
### **Conclusion**

Thus the Government performs a wide range of functions in order to accelerate economic development.

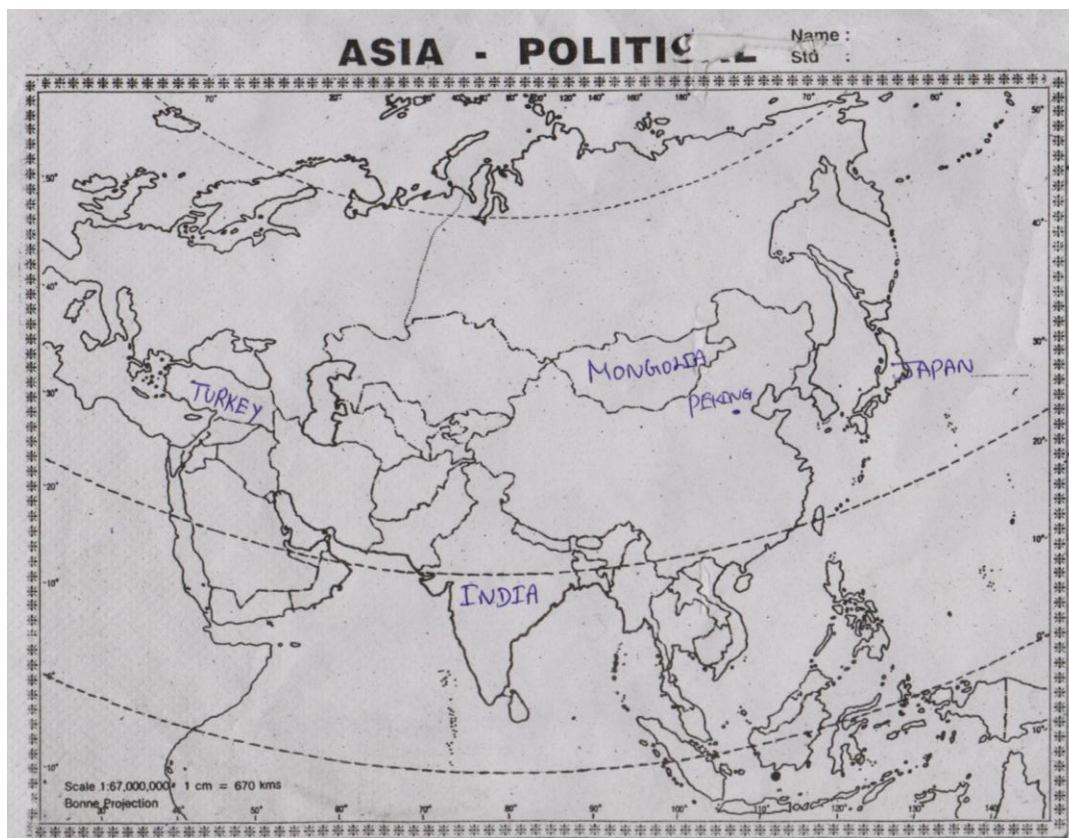
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52. Time line between the year of 1900 - 1920

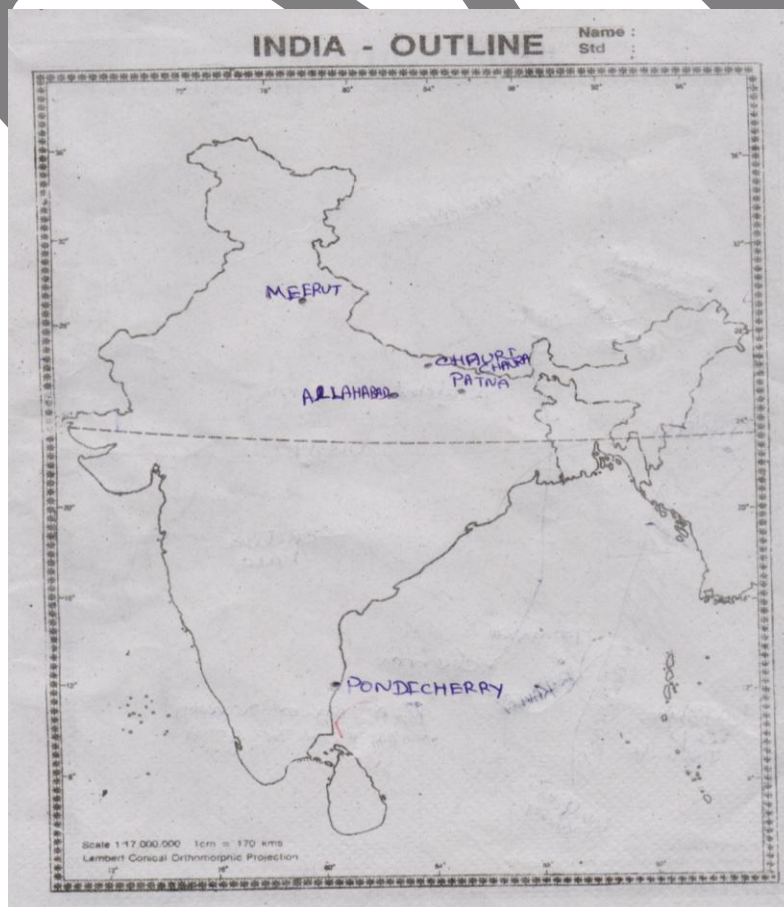
Scale : (1 Unit = 5 years)



53. a) Asia Map

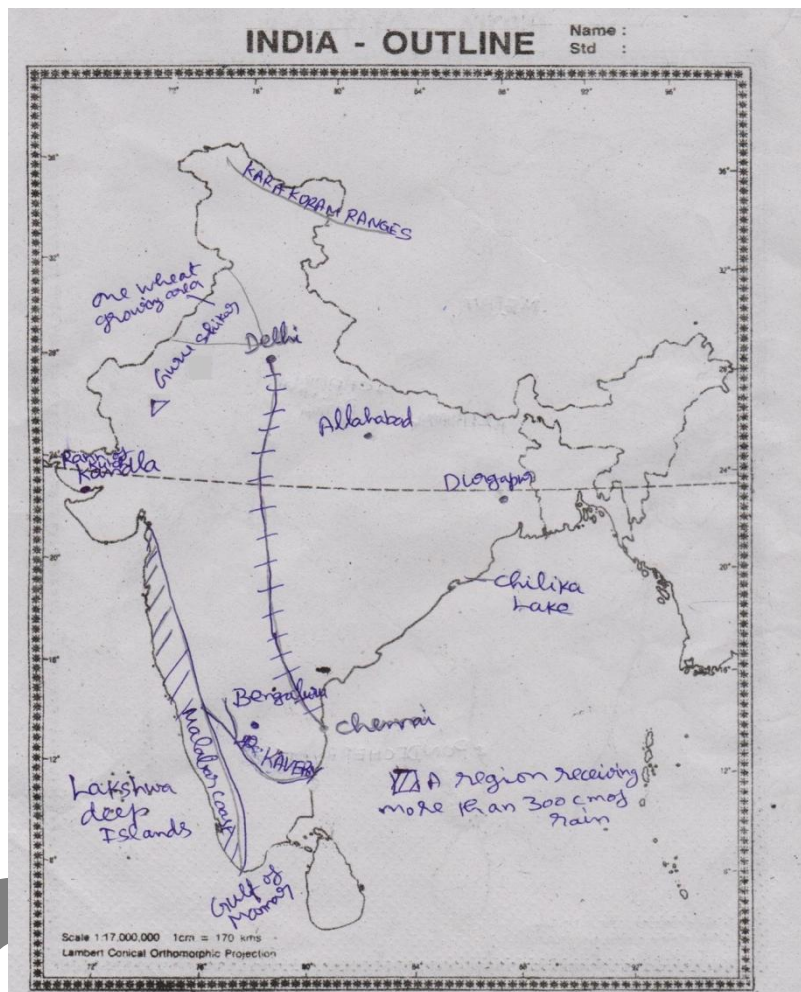


53. b) India Map:





54. India Map



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