

SOCIAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY IMPORTANT

10th Standard

Social Science

120 x 1 = 120

- 1) What were the three major empires shattered by the end of First World War?
(a) Germany, Austria Hungary, and the Ottomans
(b) Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia (c) Spain, Portugal and Italy
(d) Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy
- 2) Which country emerged as the strongest in East Asia towards the close of nineteenth century?
(a) China (b) Japan (c) Korea (d) Mongolia
- 3) Who said “imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism”?
(a) Lenin (b) Marx (c) Sun Yat-sen (d) Mao Tsetung
- 4) What is the Battle of Marne remembered for?
(a) air warfare (b) trench warfare (c) submarine warfare (d) ship warfare
- 5) To which country did the first Secretary General of League of Nations belong?
(a) Britain (b) France (c) Dutch (d) USA
- 6) Which country was expelled from the League of Nations for attacking Finland?
(a) Germany (b) Russia (c) Italy (d) France
- 7) The biggest outcome of the I world war was the_____
(a) Green Revolution (b) French Revolution (c) Russian Revolution
(d) American Revolution
- 8) With whom of the following was the Lateran Treaty signed by Italy?
(a) Germany (b) Russia (c) Pope (d) Spain
- 9) With whose conquest did the Mexican civilization collapse?
(a) Hernan Cortes (b) Francisco Pizarro (c) Toussaint Louverture (d) Pedro I
- 10) Who made Peru as part of their dominions?
(a) English (b) Spaniards (c) Russians (d) French
- 11) Which President of the USA pursued “Good Neighbour” policy towards Latin America?
(a) Roosevelt (b) Truman (c) Woodrow Wilson (d) Eisenhower
- 12) Which part of the world disliked dollar imperialism?
(a) Europe (b) Latin America (c) India (d) China
- 13) When did the Japanese formally sign of their surrender?
(a) 2 September, 1945 (b) 2 October, 1945 (c) 15 August, 1945
(d) 12 October, 1945
- 14) Who initiated the formation of League of Nations?
(a) Roosevelt (b) Chamberlain (c) Woodrow Wilson (d) Baldwin

- 15) Where was the Japanese Navy defeated by the US Navy?
(a) Battle of Guadalcanal (b) Battle of Midway (c) Battle of Leningrad
(d) Battle of El Alamein
- 16) Where did the US drop its first atomic bomb?
(a) Kavashaki (b) Innoshima (c) Hiroshima (d) Nagasaki
- 17) Who were mainly persecuted by Hitler?
(a) Russians (b) Arabs (c) Turks (d) Jews
- 18) Which Prime Minister of England who signed the Munich Pact with Germany?
(a) Chamberlain (b) Winston Churchill (c) Lloyd George (d) Stanley Baldwin
- 19) When was the Charter of the UN signed?
(a) June 26, 1942 (b) June 26, 1945 (c) January 1, 1942 (d) January 1, 1945
- 20) Which American President followed the policy of containment of Communism?
(a) Woodrow Wilson (b) Truman (c) Theodore Roosevelt (d) Franklin Roosevelt
- 21) When was People's Political Consultative Conference held in China?
(a) September 1959 (b) September 1948 (c) September 1954
(d) September 1949
- 22) The United States and European allies formed _____ to resist any Soviet aggression in Europe.
(a) SEATO (b) NATO (c) SENTO (d) Warsaw Pact
- 23) Who became the Chairman of the PLO's Executive Committee in 1969?
(a) Hafez al-Assad (b) Yasser Arafat (c) Nasser (d) Saddam Hussein
- 24) When was North and South Vietnam united?
(a) 1975 (b) 1976 (c) 1973 (d) 1974
- 25) When was the Warsaw Pact dissolved?
(a) 1979 (b) 1989 (c) 1990 (d) 1991
- 26) In which year was Sati abolished?
(a) 1827 (b) 1829 (c) 1826 (d) 1927
- 27) What was the name of the Samaj founded by Dayanand Saraswati?
(a) Arya Samaj (b) Brahmo Samaj (c) Prarthana Samaj (d) Adi Brahmo Samaj
- 28) Whose campaign and work led to the enactment of Widow Remarriage Reform Act of 1856?
(a) Iswarchandra Vidyasagar (b) Raja Rammohan Roy (c) Annie Besant
(d) Jyotiba Phule
- 29) Whose voice was Rast Goftar?
(a) Parsi Movement (b) Aligarh Movement (c) Ramakrishna Mission
(d) Dravida Mahajana Sabha
- 30) Who was the founder of Namdhari Movement?
(a) Baba Dayal Das (b) Baba Ramsingh (c) Gurunanak (d) Jyotiba Phule

- 31) Who was the founder of Widow Remarriage Association?
(a) M.G. Ranade (b) Devendranath Tagore (c) Jyotiba Phule (d) Ayyankali
- 32) Who was the author of the book Satyarthaprakash ?
(a) Dayananda Saraswathi (b) Iyothee Thassar (c) Annie Besant
(d) Swami Shradanatha
- 33) The north-south extent of India is
(a) 2,500 km (b) 2,933 km (c) 3,214 km (d) 2,814 km
- 34) _____ River is known as 'Sorrow of Bihar'.
(a) Narmada (b) Godavari (c) Kosi (d) Damodar
- 35) A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as _____.
(a) Coast (b) Island (c) Peninsula (d) Strait
- 36) The Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar separates India from _____.
(a) Goa (b) West Bengal (c) Sri Lanka (d) Maldives
- 37) The highest peak in South India is
(a) Ooty (b) Kodaikanal (c) Anaimudi (d) Jindhagada
- 38) _____ Plains are formed by the older alluviums.
(a) Bhabar (b) Tarai (c) Bhangar (d) Khadar
- 39) Pulicat Lake is located between the states of
(a) West Bengal and Odisha (b) Karnataka and Kerala
(c) Odisha and Andhra Pradesh (d) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh
- 40) Western disturbances cause rainfall in _____.
(a) Tamilnadu (b) Kerala (c) Punjab (d) Madhya Pradesh
- 41) _____ helps in quick ripening of mangoes along the coast of Kerala and Karnataka.
(a) Loo (b) Norwester (c) Mango showers (d) Jet stream
- 42) _____ is a line joining the places of equal rainfall.
(a) Isohyets (b) Isobar (c) Isotherm (d) Latitudes
- 43) Climate of India is labelled as _____.
(a) Tropical humid (b) Equatorial Climate (c) Tropical Monsoon Climate
(d) Temperate Climate
- 44) The monsoon forests are otherwise called as _____.
(a) Tropical evergreen forest (b) Deciduous forest (c) Mangrove forest
(d) Mountain forest
- 45) Sesahachalam hills, a Biosphere reserve is situated in _____.
(a) Tamil Nadu (b) Andhra Pradesh (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Karnataka
- 46) _____ is a part of the world network biosphere reserves of UNESCO.
(a) Nilgiri (b) Agasthiyamalai (c) Great Nicobar (d) Kachch
- 47) The soil which is rich in iron oxides is _____.

- (a) Alluvial (b) Black (c) Red (d) Alkaline
- 48) Which of the following organization has divided the Indian soils into 8 major groups?
(a) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (b) Indian Meteorological Department
(c) Soil Survey of India (d) Indian Institute of Soil Science
- 49) The soils formed by the rivers are:
(a) Red soils (b) Black soils (c) Desert soils (d) Alluvial soils
- 50) _____ dam is the highest gravity dam in India.
(a) Hirakud dam (b) Bhakra Nangal dam (c) Mettur dam
(d) Nagarjuna Sagar Dam
- 51) _____ is a cash crop.
(a) Cotton (b) Wheat (c) Rice (d) Maize
- 52) Black soils are also called as:
(a) Arid soils (b) Saline soils (c) Regur soils (d) Mountain soils
- 53) The longest dam in the world is _____.
(a) Mettur dam (b) Kosi dam (c) Hirakud dam (d) Bhakra-Nangal dam
- 54) Which crop is called as “Golden Fibre” in India?
(a) Cotton (b) Wheat (c) Jute (d) Tobacco
- 55) Manganese is used in _____.
(a) Storage batteries (b) Steel Making (c) Copper smelting
(d) Petroleum Refining
- 56) The Anthracite coal has _____.
(a) 80 to 95% Carbon (b) Above 70% Carbon (c) 60 to 70% Carbon
(d) Below 50% Carbon
- 57) The most important constituents of petroleum are hydrogen and
(a) Oxygen (b) Water (c) Carbon (d) Nitrogen
- 58) The city which is called as the Manchester of South India is
(a) Chennai (b) Salem (c) Madurai (d) Coimbatore
- 59) The first Nuclear Power station was commissioned in
(a) Gujarat (b) Rajasthan (c) Maharashtra (d) Tamil nadu
- 60) The most abundant source of energy is
(a) Bio mass (b) Sun (c) Coal (d) Oil
- 61) The famous Sindri Fertilizer Plant is located in
(a) Jharkhand (b) Bihar (c) Rajasthan (d) Assam
- 62) The nucleus for the development of the Chotanagpur plateau region is
(a) Transport (b) Mineral Deposits (c) Large demand (d) Power Availability
- 63) The scientific study of different aspects of population is called
(a) Cartography (b) Demography (c) Anthropology (d) Epigraphy
- 64) _____ transport provides door to door services.

- (a) Railways (b) Roadways (c) Airways (d) Waterways
- 65) The length of Golden Quadrilateral superhighways in India is
(a) 5846 km (b) 5942 km (c) 5630 km (d) 5800 km
- 66) The National Remote sensing Centre(NRSC) is located at_____.
(a) Bengaluru (b) Chennai (c) Delhi (d) Hyderabad
- 67) The transport useful in the inaccessible areas is
(a) Roadways (b) Railways (c) Airways (d) Waterways
- 68) Which of the following is associated with helicopter service?
(a) Air India (b) Indian Airlines (c) Vayudoot (d) Pavan Hans
- 69) The major import item of India is
(a) Cement (b) Jewells (c) Tea (d) Petroleum
- 70) Which of the following sequences in right regarding the Preamble?
(a) Republic, democratic, secular, socialist, sovereign
(b) Sovereign, socialist, secular, republic, democratic
(c) Sovereign, republic, secular, socialist, democratic
(d) Sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic
- 71) How many times has the Preamble to the Constitution of India amended?
(a) Once (b) Twice (c) Thrice (d) Never
- 72) A foreigner can acquire Indian citizenship through
(a) Descent (b) Registration (c) Naturalisation (d) All of the above
- 73) Find the odd one out.
(a) Right to Equality (b) Right against Exploitation (c) Right to Property
(d) Cultural and Educational Rights
- 74) One of the following is not an instance of an exercise of a fundamental right?
(a) Workers from Karnataka go to Kerala to work on the farms
(b) Christian missions set up a chain of missionary schools
(c) Men and Women government employees got the same salary.
(d) Parents property is inherited by their children
- 75) Which one of the following rights was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the heart and soul of the Constitution?
(a) Right to freedom of religion (b) Right to equality
(c) Right to Constitutional remedies (d) Right to property
- 76) How can the Fundamental Rights be suspended?
(a) If the Supreme Court so desires (b) If the Prime Minister orders to this effect
(c) If the President orders it during the national emergency (d) All of the above
- 77) We borrowed the Fundamental Duties from the
(a) American Constitution (b) Canadian Constitution (c) Russian Constitution
(d) Irish Constitution

- 78) Under which Article financial emergency can be proclaimed?
(a) Article 352 (b) Article 356 (c) Article 360 (d) Article 368
- 79) Which of the following committees/commissions made recommendations about the Centre-State Relations?
1. Sarkaria Commission
2. Rajamannar Committee
3. M.N.Venkatachaliah Commission
Select the correct answer from the codes given below
(a) 1, 2 & 3 (b) 1 & 2 (c) 1 & 3 (d) 2 & 3
- 80) The Constitutional Head of the Union is
(a) The President (b) The Chief Justice (c) The Prime Minister
(d) Council of Ministers
- 81) Who among the following decides whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not?
(a) The President (b) Attorney General (c) Parliamentary Affairs Minister
(d) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- 82) The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the:
(a) The President (b) Lok Sabha (c) The Prime Minister (d) Rajya Sabha
- 83) What is minimum age laid down for a candidate to seek election to the Lok Sabha?
(a) 18 years (b) 21 years (c) 25 years (d) 30 years
- 84) The authority to alter the boundaries of state in India rest with?
(a) The President (b) The Prime Minister (c) State Government (d) Parliament
- 85) Under which Article the President is vested with the power to proclaim Financial Emergency
(a) Article 352 (b) Article 360 (c) Article 356 (d) Article 365
- 86) The Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme court are appointed by:
(a) The President (b) The Attorney General (c) The Governor
(d) The Prime Minister
- 87) The Governor of the State is appointed by the
(a) Prime Minister (b) Chief Minister (c) President (d) Chief Justice
- 88) The Speaker of a State is a
(a) Head of State (b) Head of government (c) President's agent
(d) None of these
- 89) Which among the following is not one of the powers of the Governor?
(a) Legislative (b) Executive (c) Judicial (d) Diplomatic
- 90) Who can nominate one representative of the Anglo-Indian Community to the State Legislative Assembly?
(a) The President (b) The Governor (c) The Chief Minister
(d) The Speaker of State legislature
- 91) The Governor does not appoint

- (a) Chief Minister (b) Chairman of the State Public Service Commission
(c) Advocate General of the State (d) Judges of the High Court
- 92) The State Council of Ministers is headed by
(a) The Chief Minister (b) The Governor (c) The Speaker (d) The Prime Minister
- 93) The minimum age for the membership of the Legislative Council is
(a) 25 years (b) 21 years (c) 30 years (d) 35 years
- 94) Which one of the following States does not possess a bicameral legislature?
(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Telangana (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Uttar Pradesh
- 95) The High Courts in India were first started at
(a) Calcutta, Bombay, Madras (b) Delhi and Calcutta
(c) Delhi, Calcutta, Madras (d) Calcutta, Madras, Delhi
- 96) Which of the following States have a common High Court?
(a) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh (b) Kerala and Telangana
(c) Punjab and Haryana (d) Maharashtra and Gujarat
- 97) GNP equals
(a) NNP adjusted for inflation (b) GDP adjusted for inflation
(c) GDP plus net property income from abroad
(d) NNP plus net property income from abroad
- 98) National Income is a measure of
(a) Total value of money (b) Total value of producer goods
(c) Total value of consumption goods (d) Total value of goods and services
- 99) Primary sector consist of
(a) Agriculture (b) Automobiles (c) Trade (d) Banking
- 100) _____ approach is the value added by each intermediate good is summed to estimate the value of the final good.
(a) Expenditure approach (b) Value added approach (c) Income approach
(d) National Income
- 101) Which one sector is highest employment in the GDP.
(a) Agricultural sector (b) Industrial sector (c) Service sector
(d) None of the above.
- 102) Gross value added at current prices for services sector is estimated at _____ lakh crore in 2018-19.
(a) 91.06 (b) 92.26 (c) 80.07 (d) 98.29
- 103) India is _____ larger producer in agricultural product.
(a) 1st (b) 3rd (c) 4th (d) 2nd
- 104) India's life expectancy at birth is _____ years.
(a) 65 (b) 60 (c) 70 (d) 55
- 105) Which one is a trade policy?

- (a) irrigation policy (b) import and export policy (c) land-reform policy
(d) wage policy
- 106) Indian economy is
(a) Developing Economy (b) Emerging Economy (c) Dual Economy
(d) All the above
- 107) Who is the head of the World Trade Organisation (WTO)
(a) Ministerial conference (b) Director General (c) Deputy Director General
(d) None of these
- 108) Colonial advent in India
(a) Portuguese, Dutch, English, Danish, French
(b) Dutch, English, Danish , French
(c) Portuguese , Danish, Dutch, French, English
(d) Danish, Portuguese, French, English, Dutch
- 109) GATT's first round held in
(a) Tokyo (b) Uruguay (c) Torquay (d) Geneva
- 110) India signed the Dunket proposal in
(a) 1984 (b) 1976 (c) 1950 (d) 1994
- 111) who granted the English "golden Fireman" in 1632
(a) Jahangir (b) Sultan of Golconda (c) Akbar (d) Aurangzeb
- 112) Foreign Investment policy (FIP) announced in
(a) June 1991 (b) July 1991 (c) July - Aug - 1991 (d) Aug 1991
- 113) Indian government was introduced _____ in 1991
(a) Globalization (b) World Trade Organisation (c) New Economic Policy
(d) none
- 114) _____ of food is physical availability of food stocks in desired quantities, which is a function of domestic production, changes in stocks and imports.
(a) Availability of food (b) Access to food (c) Absorption of food (d) none
- 115) Buffer stock is the stock of food grains, namely wheat and rice, procured by the government through the _____.
(a) FCI (b) Consumer Cooperatives (c) ICICI (d) IFCI
- 116) Which is correct?
i) HYV–High Yielding Varieties
ii) MSP–Minimum Support Price
iii) PDS–Public Distribution System
iv) FCI–Food Corporation of India
(a) i and ii are correct (b) iii and iv are correct (c) ii and iii are correct
(d) all are correct
- 117) _____ extended assistance through its Public Law 480.
(a) United States of America (b) India (c) Singapore (d) UK

- 118) _____ revolution was born in India paving way for self sufficiency in food grain production.
(a) Blue Revolution (b) White Revolution (c) Green Revolution
(d) Grey Revolution
- 119) _____ is the only state in India to adopt universal PDS.
(a) Kerala (b) Andhra Pradesh (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Karnataka
- 120) _____ is the process of providing or obtaining the food necessary for health and growth.
(a) Health (b) Nutrition (c) Sanitation (d) Security

105 x 2 = 210

- 121) How do you assess the importance of Sino-Japanese War?
- 122) Name the countries in the Triple Entente.
- 123) What were the three militant forms of nationalism in Europe?
- 124) What do you know of trench warfare?
- 125) What was the role of Mustafa Kemal Pasha?
- 126) List out any two causes for the failure of the League of Nations.
- 127) What was the immediate cause for the First World War?
- 128) What do you know of the White Terror in Indo-China?
- 129) Discuss the importance of Ottawa Economic Summit.
- 130) What was the result of Mussolini's march on Rome?
- 131) Point out the essence of the Berlin Colonial Conference, 1884-85.
- 132) How did Great Depression impact on the Indian agriculture?
- 133) Define "Dollar Imperialism."
- 134) Who were the three prominent dictators of the post World War I?
- 135) How did Hitler get the support from the people of Germany?
- 136) Describe the Pearl Harbour incident.
- 137) What do you know of Beveridge Report?.
- 138) Name the Bretton Woods Twins.
- 139) What are the objectives of IMF?
- 140) Write any three causes for the Chinese Revolution of 1911.
- 141) Write a note on Mao's Long March.
- 142) What do you know of Baghdad Pact?
- 143) What was Marshall Plan?
- 144) Write a note on Third World Countries.
- 145) How was the Cuban missile crisis defused?
- 146) Mention the four articles of faith laid down by Maharishi Debendranath Tagore?
- 147) Discuss Mahadev Govind Ranade's contribution to social reforms.
- 148) Write a note on reforms of Ramalinga Adigal.
- 149) List the social evils eradicated by Brahmo Samaj.

- 150) Highlight the work done by Jyotiba Phule for the welfare of the poor and the marginalized.
- 151) Name the neighbouring countries of India.
- 152) Give the importance of IST.
- 153) Write a short note on Deccan Plateau.
- 154) State the west following rivers of India.
- 155) Write a brief note on the island group of Lakshadweep.
- 156) What is meant by 'normal lapse rate'?
- 157) What are 'jet streams'?
- 158) Write a short note on 'Monsoon wind'.
- 159) Name the four distinct seasons of India.
- 160) What is 'burst of monsoon'?
- 161) Name the areas which receive heavy rainfall.
- 162) State the places of mangrove forests in India.
- 163) Write any five biosphere reserves in India.
- 164) List the factors affecting climate of India.
- 165) Define soil.
- 166) Name the types of soil found in India.
- 167) State any two characteristics of black cotton soil.
- 168) Define Agriculture.
- 169) State the types of agriculture practices in India.
- 170) Name the seasons of agriculture in India?
- 171) Mention the plantation crops of India.
- 172) What do you mean by livestock?
- 173) Write a brief note on the categories of fisheries in India?
- 174) Can you imagine a world without agriculture?
- 175) Can you give solutions for the prevailing water disputes in South India?
- 176) Define the resource and state its types.
- 177) What are minerals and state its type?
- 178) State the uses of magnesium.
- 179) What is natural gas?
- 180) Name the different types of coal with their carbon content.
- 181) Mention the major areas of jute production in India.
- 182) Name the important oil producing regions of India.
- 183) What is migration? State its types.
- 184) Write any four advantages of railways.
- 185) Write a note on Pipeline network transport in India.
- 186) State the major Inland waterways of India.
- 187) What is communication? What are its types?
- 188) Define "International trade".

- 189) State the merits of Roadways.
- 190) What is a Constitution?
- 191) What is meant by citizenship?
- 192) List out the fundamental rights guaranteed by Indian Constitution.
- 193) What is a Writ?
- 194) What are the classical languages in India?
- 195) What is national emergency?
- 196) List out the three heads of the relations between the Centre and the States.
- 197) How is President of India elected?
- 198) What are the different categories of Ministers at the Union level?
- 199) What is the qualification of Judges of the Supreme Court?
- 200) Write short note: Money Bill.
- 201) List out any two special powers of the Attorney General of India?
- 202) What is the importance of the Governor of a state?
- 203) What are the qualifications for the appointment of Governor?
- 204) What is the original jurisdiction of the High Court?
- 205) What do you understand by the "Appellate Jurisdiction" of the High Court?
- 206) Define National income.
- 207) What is meant by Gross domestic product?
- 208) Write the importance of Gross domestic product.
- 209) What is per capita income?
- 210) Define the value added approach with example.
- 211) Write the name of economic policies in India.
- 212) Write a short note
 - (i) Gross National Happiness(GNH)
 - (ii) Human Development Index(HDI)
- 213) What is globalization?
- 214) Write the types of globalization.
- 215) Write short note on Multinational corporation.
- 216) What are the reforms made to adopt globalization?
- 217) What is Fair trade?
- 218) Write any two principles of Fair Trade Practices.
- 219) Write a short note on TRIPs and TRIMs.
- 220) Write any two positive impact of Globalization.
- 221) Define food security according to FAO.
- 222) What are the basic three components of food and nutrition security?
- 223) What is the role of FCI in Green Revolution?
- 224) What are the effects of Green Revolution?
- 225) Write some name of the nutrition programmes in Tamil Nadu.

52 x 5 = 260

- 226) Discuss the main causes of the First World War.
- 227) Highlight the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles relating to Germany.
- 228) Explain the course of the Russian Revolution under the leadership of Lenin.
- 229) Estimate the work done by the League of Nations?
- 230) Trace the circumstances that led to the rise of Hitler in Germany.
- 231) Attempt a narrative account of how the process of decolonization happened in India during the inter-war period (1919-39).
- 232) Describe the rise and growth of nationalist politics in South Africa.
- 233) Analyse the effects of the World War II.
- 234) Assess the structure and the activities of the UN.
- 235) Estimate the role of Mao Tse tung in making China a communist country.
- 236) Narrate the history of transformation of Council of Europe into an European Union.
- 237) Discuss the circumstances that led to the Reform movements of 19th century.
- 238) Evaluate the contributions of Ramakrishna Paramahansa and Swami Vivekananda to regenerate Indian society.
- 239) Write an essay on the role played by the 19th century reformers towards the cause of Women.
- 240) Explain the divisions of Northern Mountains and its importance to India.
- 241) Give an account on the major peninsular rivers of India.
- 242) Give a detailed account on the basin of the Ganga.
- 243) Write about South West Monsoon.
- 244) Describe the forests of India.
- 245) State any five types of soil in India and explain the characteristics and distribution of soil.
- 246) What is Multipurpose projects and write about any two Multipurpose projects of India.
- 247) Bring out the characteristics of Intensive and Plantation farming.
- 248) Examine the geographical conditions favorable for the cultivation of rice and wheat.
- 249) Write about the distribution of cotton textile industries in India.
- 250) Describe the major challenges of Indian industries.
- 251) What is urbanization? Explain its problem.
- 252) Explain the importances of satellite communication in India.
- 253) Classify and explain the roadways in India.
- 254) Explain the salient features of the Constitution of India.
- 255) Point out the Fundamental Rights.
- 256) Write briefly on the Right to Constitutional Remedies.
- 257) Mention the differences between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.
- 258) Describe the Executive and Judicial powers of the President of India.
- 259) Explain any three Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India?

- 260) What are the Duties and functions of Prime Minister of India?
- 261) Critically examine the Powers and Functions of the Parliament.
- 262) What are the powers and functions of the Chief Minister?
- 263) Critically examine the functions and powers of the Council of Ministers
- 264) Describe the legislative powers of the Governor.
- 265) Briefly explain various terms associated with measuring of national income.
- 266) What are the methods of calculating Gross Domestic Product? and explain its.
- 267) Write about the composition of GDP in India.
- 268) Write any five differences between the growth and development.
- 269) Explain the following the economic policies
1. Agricultural Policy
 2. Industrial policy
 3. New economic policy
- 270) Briefly explain the advantages and disadvantages of MNC.
- 271) Write about the World Trade Organisation.
- 272) Write the challenges of Globalization.
- 273) What are the main objectives of the new Agricultural Policy?
- 274) Elucidate why the Green Revolution was born.
- 275) Explain Minimum Support Price.
- 276) Elaborate the Public Distribution System.
- 277) What are the factors affecting the purchasing power and explain them

3 x 5 = 15

- 278) Mark the following countries on the world map.

1. Great Britain
2. Germany
3. France
4. Italy
5. Morocco
6. Turkey
7. Serbia
8. Bosnia
9. Greece
10. Austria-Hungary
11. Bulgaria
12. Rumania

- 279) Mark the following countries on the world map.

1. Italy
2. Morocco
3. Turkey
4. Serbia
5. Bosnia
6. Greece
7. Austria-Hungary

8. Bulgaria
9. Rumania

280) Mark the following on the world map.

1. Axis Power Countries
2. Allied Power Countries
3. Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Hawai Island, Moscow, San Fransico

20 x 8 = 160

281) Mark the following in the outline map of India.

Major mountain ranges – Karakoram, Ladakh, Zaskar, Aravalli, Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats.

282) Mark the following in the outline map of India

Major rivers – Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra, Narmada, Tapti, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna & Kaveri.

283) Mark the following in the outline map of India

Major plateaus – Malwa, Chotanagpur, Deccan.

284) Mark the following on the outline map of India.

1. Direction of South West Monsoon wind.
2. Direction of North East Monsoon wind.
3. Areas of heavy rainfall.
4. Mountain forests.
5. Panna biosphere reserve
6. Agasthiyamalai biosphere reserve

285) Mark the following on the outline map of World.

1. Axis Power Countries.
2. Nagasagi.
3. Moscow.
4. Hawai Island.
5. San Fransisco

286) 1. Demarcate the major tracts of alluvial soils.

2. Delineate the main regions of black soil.
3. Shade the regions of jute cultivation.
4. Mark any three tea and coffee growing areas.
5. Demarcate the regions of desert soil.

287) 1. Locate the Hirakud dam, Mettur dam, and Damodar dam.

2. Locate the fishing hubs: Tuticorin, Chennai, Cochin, Mumbai, Machilipatnam.
3. Demarcate: Cauveri delta, Godavari delta

288) Mark the following on the outline map of India.

1. Direction of North East Monsoon wind.
2. Areas of heavy rainfall.
3. Demarcate the major tracts of Alluvial soils & Mountain forests.
4. Panna biosphere reserve, Agasthiyamalai biosphere reserve.

289) Iron ore production centres.

290) Centres of Petroleum and Natural Gas production.

291) Coal mining centres.

- 292) Areas of cultivation of cotton.
- 293) Iron and Steel industries.
- 294) Mark the following places on the outline map of India.
1. Direction of North East Monsoon wind.
 2. Areas of Heavy Rainfall
 3. Panna Biosphere Reserve
 4. Demarcate the major tracts of Alluvial Soil
 5. Mettur Dam
- 295) National Highway NH-44.
- 296) Major seaports in India.
- 297) Major International Airports in India.
- 298) Densely populated state of India.
- 299) State of highest literacy in India.
- 300) Railways zones of India.

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