

SAI K & MEGA

GUIDE ***E/M***

ALL PASS WITH MORE MARKS

10TH

SOCIAL SCIENCE

2020-2021 REVISED EDITION
UNDER NEW SYLLABUS

A COLLECTION OF ALL TEXT BOOK
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

PREPARED

BY

R.PARVIN BANU. MA,MA,B.Ed
(B.T ASST. SOCIAL SCIENCE)
MPL.G.G.M.H.S.SCHOOL – T.V.MALAI
PH:9894849863

COMPILED

BY

R.MEGANATHAN.MA,B.Ed
(B.T ASST. SOCIAL SCIENCE)
GHSS, VEEDUR 605652
VILLUPURAM
PH:9543255318

SAI K.THIRUKUMARAN.
M.A,Mcom.,M.Ed.,HPed
(B.T ASST. SOCIAL SCIENCE)
GHS, THANDARAI - T.V.MALAI
PH:9865957299

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HISTORY 1 MARKS

Unit -1 Outbreak of World War I and Its Aftermath

I Choose the correct answer

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

**Ans: 1.a) Germany, Austria Hungary, and the Ottomans 2. b) Japan 3. a) Lenin
4. b) trench warfare 5. a) Britain 6. b) Russia**

II Fill in the blanks

1. Japan forced a war on China in the year -----
2. The new state of Albania was created according to the Treaty of ----- signed in May 1913.
3. Japan entered into an alliance with England in the year -----
4. In the Balkans ----- had mixed population.
5. In the battle of Tannenberg ----- suffered heavy losses.
6. ----- as Prime Minister represented France in Paris Peace Conference.
7. Locarno Treaty was signed in the year -----

Ans: 1. 1894 2. London 3. 1902 4. Macidonia 5. Russia 6. Clemenceau 7. 1925

III Choose the correct statement

1. i) The Turkish Empire contained many non-Turkish people in the Balkans.
ii) Turkey fought on the side of the central powers
iii) Britain attacked Turkey and captured Constantinople
iv) Turkey's attempt to attack Suez Canal but were repulsed.
a) i) and ii) are correct b) i) and iii) are correct c) iv) is correct d) i), ii) and iv) are correct
2. **Assertion:** Germany and the United States were producing cheaper manufactured goods and capturing England's markets.
Reason: Both the countries produced required raw material for their industries.
a) Both A and R are correct b) A is right but R is not the correct reason
c) Both A and R are wrong d) R is right but A is wrong.
3. **Assertion:** The first European attempts to carve out colonies in Africa resulted in bloody battles.
Reason: There was stiff resistance from the native population.
a) Both A and R are correct b) A is right but R is not the correct reason
c) Both A and R are wrong d) R is right but A is wrong.

Ans: 1. d) i), ii) and iv) are correct 2. b) A is right but R is not the correct reason
3. a) Both A and R are correct

IV Match the following

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Treaty of Brest- Litovsk | a) Versailles |
| 2. Jingoism | b) Turkey |
| 3. Kemal Pasha | c) Russia with Germany |
| 4. Emden | d) England |
| 5. Hall of Mirrors | e) Madras |

Ans:

- 1 - c**
2 - d
3 - b
4 - e
5 - a

Unit – 2 The World between Two World Wars

I Choose the correct answer

1. With whom of the following was the Lateran Treaty signed by Italy?
a) Germany b) Russia c) Pope d) Spain
2. With whose conquest did the Mexican civilization collapse?
a) Hernan Cortes b) Francisco Pizarro c) Toussaint Louverture d) Pedro I
3. Who made Peru as part of their dominions?
a) English b) Spaniards c) Russians d) French
4. Which President of the USA pursued "Good Neighbour" policy towards Latin America?
a) Roosevelt b) Truman c) Woodrow Wilson d) Eisenhower
5. Which part of the world disliked dollar imperialism?
a) Europe b) Latin America c) India d) China

Ans: 1. c) Pope 2. a) Hernan Cortes 3. b) Spaniards 4. a) Roosevelt
5. b) Latin America

II Fill in the blanks

1. The founder of the Social Democratic Party was -----
2. The Nazi Party's propaganda was led by -----
3. The Vietnam Nationalist Party was formed in -----
4. The Secret State Police in Nazi Germany was known as -----
5. The Union of South Africa came into being in May -----
6. The ANC leader Nelson Mandela was put behind the bars for ----- years
7. Boers were also known as -----

Ans: 1. Ferdinand Lassalle 2. Josef Goebbels 3. 1927 4. Gestapo 5. 1910 6. 27
7. Afrikaners

III Choose the correct statement

- i) During World War I the primary task of Italy was to keep the Austrians occupied on the Southern Front
 - ii) Germany took to Fascism much later than Italy.
 - iii) The first huge market crash in the US occurred on 24 October 1929.
 - iv) The ban on African National Congress was lifted in 1966.
- a) i) and ii) are correct b) iii) is correct c) iii) and iv) are correct d) i), ii) and iii) are correct

2. **Assertion:** A new wave of economic nationalism which expressed itself in protectionism affected the world trade.

Reason: This was because the USA was not willing to provide economic aid to the debtor countries.

- a) Both A and R are correct b) A is right but R is not the correct explanation
c) Both A and R are wrong d) R is right but it has no relevance to A

3. **Assertion:** The Berlin Colonial Conference of 1884–85 had resolved that Africa should be divided into spheres of influence of various colonial powers.

Reason: The war between the British and Boers in South Africa, however, was in defiance of this resolution.

- a) Both A and R are right b) A is right but R is not the right reason
c) Both A and R are wrong d) A is wrong and R has no relevance to A

**Ans: 1. d) i), ii) and iii) are correct 2. b) A is right but R is not the correct explanation
3. a) Both A and R are right**

IV Match the Following

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| 1. Transvaal | a) Germany |
| 2. Tongking | b) Hitler |
| 3. Hindenburg | c) Italy |
| 4. Third Reich | d) gold |
| 5. Matteotti | e) guerilla activities |

Ans:

- 1 - d
2 - e
3 - a
4 - b
5 - c

Unit – 3 World War II

I Choose the correct answer

- 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
- Who initiated the formation of League of Nations?
a) Roosevelt b) Chamberlain c) Woodrow Wilson d) Baldwin
- 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
- Where did the US drop its first atomic bomb?
a) Kavashaki b) Innoshima c) Hiroshima d) Nagasaki
- Who were mainly persecuted by Hitler?
a) Russians b) Arabs c) Turks d) Jews
- Which Prime Minister of England who signed the Munich Pact with Germany ?
a) Chamberlain b) Winston Churchill c) Lloyd George d) Stanley Baldwin
- When was the Charter of the UN signed?
a) June 26, 1942 b) June 26, 1945 c) January 1, 1942 d) January 1, 1945

**Ans: 1.a) 2 September, 1945 , 2. C) Woodrow Wilson 3. B) Battle of Midway
4. c) Hiroshima, 5 .d) Jews, 6. a) Chamberlain 7. B) June 26, 1945**

II Fill in the blanks

1. Hitler attacked ----- which was a demilitarised zone.

2. The alliance between Italy, Germany and Japan is known as -----
3. ----- started the Lend Lease programme.
4. Britain Prime Minister ----- resigned in 1940
5. ----- is a device used to find out the enemy aircraft from a distance.

**Ans: 1. Rhineland 2. Rome – Berlin – Tokyo Axis 3. President Roosevelt
4. Chamberlain 5. Radar**

III Choose the correct statement

1. **Assertion:** President Roosevelt realised that the United States had to change its policy of isolation.

Reason: He started a programme of Lend Lease in 1941.

- a) Both A and R are correct b) A is right but R is not the correct reason
c) Both A and R are wrong d) R is right but it has no relevance to A

Ans: 1. a) Both A and R are correct

IV Match the Following

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Blitzkrieg | a) Roosevelt |
| 2. Royal Navy | b) Stalingrad |
| 3. Lend Lease | c) Solomon Island |
| 4. Volga | d) Britain |
| 5. Guadalcanal | e) lightning strike |

Ans:

- 1 - e
2 - d
3 - a
4 - b
5 - c

Unit – 4 The World After World War II

I Choose the correct answer

1. Which American President followed the policy of containment of Communism?
a) Woodrow Wilson b) Truman c) Theodore Roosevelt d) Franklin Roosevelt
2. When was People's Political Consultative Conference held in China?
a) September 1959 b) September 1948 c) September 1954 d) September 1949
3. The United States and European allies formed ----- to resist any Soviet aggression in Europe.
a) SEATO b) NATO c) SENTO d) Warsaw Pact
4. Who became the Chairman of the PLO's Executive Committee in 1969?
a) Hafez al-Assad b) Yasser Arafat c) Nasser d) Saddam Hussein
5. When was North and South Vietnam united?
a) 1975 b) 1976 c) 1973 d) 1974
6. When was the Warsaw Pact dissolved?
a) 1979 b) 1989 c) 1990 d) 1991

**Ans: 1. b) Truman 2. d) September 1949 3. b) NATO 4. b) Yasser Arafat
5. b) 1976 6. d) 1991**

II Fill in the blanks

1. ----- was known as the "Father of modern China".
2. In 1918, the society for the study of Marxism was formed in ----- University.
3. After the death of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the leader of the Kuomintang party was -----
4. ----- treaty is open to any Arab nation desiring peace and security in the region.
5. The treaty of ----- provided for mandates in Turkish -Arab Empire.

6. Germany joined the NATO in -----
7. ----- was the Headquarters of the Council of Europe.
8. ----- treaty signed on February 7, 1992 created the European Union.

**Ans: 1.Dr. Sun – Yet – Sen 2.Peking 3. Chiang – Kai – Shek 4. CENTO 5. Versailles
6. 1955 7. Strasbourg 8. The Maastricht**

III Choose the correct statement/statements

1. i) In China (1898) the young emperor, under the influence of the educated minority, initiated a series of reforms known as the 100 days of reforms.
ii) The Kuomintang Party represented the interests of the workers and peasants.
iii) Yuan Shih-Kai had lost prestige in the eyes of Nationalists, when he agreed to the demand of Japan to have economic control of Manchuria and Shantung.
iv) Soviet Union refused to recognize the People's Republic of China for more than two decades.
a) (i) and (ii) are correct b) (ii) and (iii) are correct
c) (i) and (iii) are correct d) (i) and (iv) are correct
2. i) In 1948, the Soviets had established left wing government in the countries of Eastern Europe that had been liberated by the Soviet Army.
ii) The chief objective of NATO was to preserve peace and security in the North Atlantic region.
iii) The member countries of SEATO were committed to prevent democracy from gaining ground in the region.
iv) Britain used the atomic bomb against Japan to convey its destructive capability to the USSR.
a) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct b) (i) and (ii) are correct
c) (iii) and (iv) are correct d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
3. **Assertion (A):** America's Marshall Plan was for reconstruction of the war-ravaged Europe.
Reason (R): The US conceived the Marshal Plan to bring the countries in the Western Europe under its influence.
a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A
b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
d) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct

**Ans: 1. c) (i) and (iii) are correct 2. b) (i) and (ii) are correct
3. c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and R is the correct explanation of A**

IV Match the following

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. Dr. Sun Yat-Sen | a) South Vietnam |
| 2. Syngman Rhee | b) Kuomintang |
| 3. Anwar Sadat | c) South Korea |
| 4. Ho-Chi Minh | d) Egypt |
| 5. Ngo Dinh Diem | e) North Vietnam |

Ans:
1 - b
2 - c
3 - d
4 - e
5 - a

Unit – 5 Social and Religious Reform Movements in the 19th Century

I Choose the correct answer

1. In which year was Sati abolished?
a) 1827 b) 1829 c) 1826 d) 1927
2. What was the name of the Samaj founded by Dayanand Saraswati?
a) Arya Samaj b) Brahmo Samaj c) Prarthana Samaj d) Adi Brahmo Samaj
3. 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
4. Whose voice was Rast Goftar?
a) Parsi Movement b) Aligarh Movement
c) Ramakrishna Mission d) Dravida Mahajana Sabha
5. Who was the founder of Namdhari Movement?
a) Baba Dayal Das b) Baba Ramsingh c) Gurunanak d) Jyotiba Phule
6. Who was the founder of Widow Remarriage Association?
a) M.G. Ranade b) Devendranath Tagore c) Jyotiba Phule d) Ayyankali
7. Who was the author of the book Satyarthaprakash ?
a) Dayananda Saraswathi b) Iyothee Thassar c) Annie Besant d) Swami Shradanatha

**Ans: 1. b) 1829 2. a) Arya Samaj 3. a) Iswarchandra Vidyasagar
4. a) Parsi Movement 5. b) Baba Ramsingh 6. a) M.G. Ranade
7. a) Dayananda Saraswathi**

II Fill in the blanks

1. ----- founded the Samarasa Vedha Sanmarga Sangam.
2. The founder of Poona Sarvajanic Sabha was -----
3. Gulumgir was written by -----
4. Ramakrishna Mission was established by -----
5. ----- was the forerunner of Akali Movement.
6. Oru paisa Tamilan was started by -----

**Ans: 1.Ramalinga Adigal 2. Mahadev Govind Ranade 3. Jyotiba Phule
4.Swami Vivekananda 5. Singh Sabha 6. Iyothee Thassar**

III Choose the correct statement

1. i) Raja Rammohan Roy preached monotheism
ii) He encouraged idolatry
iii) He published tracts condemning social evils
iv) Raja Rammohan Roy was supported by Governor General William Bentinck
a) i) is correct b) i) and ii) are correct c) i), ii) and iii) are correct d) i), iii) and iv) are correct
2. i) Prarthana Samaj was founded by Dr. Atma Ram Pandurang
ii) Prarthana Samaj encouraged inter-dining and inter-caste marriage
iii) Jyotiba Phule worked for the upliftment of men.
iv) Prarthana Samaj had it's origin in the Punjab.
a) i) is correct b) ii) is correct c) i) and ii) are correct d) iii) and iv) are correct

3. i) Ramakrishna Mission was actively involved in social causes such as education, health care, relief in time of calamities.
 ii) Ramakrishna emphasised the spiritual union with god through ecstatic practices.
 iii) Ramakrishna established the Ramakrishna Mission
 iv) Ramakrishna opposed the Partition of Bengal
 a) i) is correct b) i) and ii) are correct c) iii) is correct d) i), iii) or iv) correct
4. **Assertion:** Jyotiba Phule opened orphanages and homes for widows
Reason: Jyotiba Phule opposed child marriage and supported widow remarriage
 a) Assertion is correct but reason is not apt to the assertion
 b) Assertion is correct and the reason is apt to the assertion
 c) Both are wrong d) Reason is correct but assertion is irrelevant

Ans: 1. d) i), iii) and iv) are correct 2. c) i) and ii) are correct 3. b) i) and ii) are correct 4. a) Assertion is correct but reason is not apt to the assertion

IV Match the following

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. Oru paisa | a) Widows Remarriage Tamilan Reform Act |
| 2. Thiruvartuppa | b) Nirankari |
| 3. Baba Dayal Das | c) Adi Bramo Samaj |
| 4. Iswarchandra Vidyasagar | d) Journal |
| 5. Debendranath | e) Songs of Grace |

1 - d
 2 - e
 3 - b
 4 - a
 5 - c

Unit – 6 Early Revolts against British Rule in Tamil Nadu

I Choose the correct answer

- Who was the first Palayakkarars to resist the East India Company's policy of territorial aggrandizement?
 a) Marudhu brothers b) Puli Thevar c) Velunachiyar d) Veerapandya Kattabomman
- Who had established close relationship with the three agents of Chanda Sahib?
 a) Velunachiyar b) Kattabomman c) Puli Thevar d) Oomai thurai
- Where was Sivasubramanian executed?
 a) Kayathar b) Nagalapuram c) Virupachi d) Panchalamkurichi
- Who issued the Tiruchirappalli proclamation of Independence?
 a) Marudhu brothers b) Puli Thevar c) Veerapandya Kattabomman d) Gopala Nayak
- When did the Vellore Revolt breakout?
 a) 24 May 1805 b) 10 July 1805 c) 10 July 1806 d) 10 September 1806
- Who was the Commander-in-Chief responsible for the new military regulations in Vellore fort?
 a) Col. Fancourt b) Major Armstrong c) Sir John Cradock d) Colonel Agnew
- Where were the sons of Tipu Sultan sent after the Vellore Revolt?
 a) Calcutta b) Mumbai c) Delhi d) Mysore

Ans: 1. b) Puli Thevar 2. c) Puli Thevar 3. b) Nagalapuram 4. a) Marudhu brothers 5. c) 10 July 1806 6. c) Sir John Cradock 7. a) Calcutta

II Fill in the blanks

- The Palayakkarars system was put in place in Tamil Nadu by -----
- Velunachiyar and her daughter were under the protection of ----- for eight years.

3. Bannerman deputed ----- to convey his message, asking Kattabomman to surrender.
4. Kattabomman was hanged to death at -----
5. The Rebellion of Marudhu Brothers was categorized in the British records as the -----
6. ----- was declared the new Sultan by the rebels in Vellore Fort.

Ans: 1. Viswanatha Nayak 2. Gopala Nayak 3. Ramalinganar 4. Kayathar
5. Second Palayakkar war 6. Fateh Hyder

III Choose the correct statement

1. i) The Palayakkarars system was in practice in the Kakatiya Kingdom.
ii) Puli Thevar recaptured Nerkattumseval in 1764 after the death of Khan Sahib.
iii) Yusuf Khan who was negotiating with the Palayakkarars, without informing the Company administration was charged with treachery and hanged in 1764.
iv) Ondiveeran led one of the army units of Kattabomman.
a) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct b) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
c) (iii) and (iv) are correct d) (i) and (iv) are correct
2. i) Under Colonel Campbell, the English Army went along with Mahfuzkhan's army.
ii) After Muthu Vadugar's death in Kalaiyar Kovil battle, Marudhu Brothers assisted Velunachiyar in restoring the throne to her.
iii) Gopala Nayak spearheaded the famous Dindigul League.
iv) In May 1799 Cornwallis ordered the advance of Company armies to Tirunelveli.
a) (i) and (ii) are correct b) (ii) and (iii) are correct
c) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct d) (i) and (iv) are correct
3. **Assertion (A):** Puli Thevar tried to get the support of Hyder Ali and the French.
Reason (R): Hyder Ali could not help Puli Thevar as he was already in a serious conflict with the Marathas.
a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
d) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct

Ans: 1. b) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct 2. b) (ii) and (iii) are correct
3. a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

IV Match the following

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Theerthagiri | a) Vellore Revolt |
| 2. Gopala Nayak | b) Ramalinganar |
| 3. Bannerman | c) Dindigul |
| 4. Subedar Sheik Adam | d) Vellore Fort |
| 5. Col. Fancourt | e) Odanilai |

- 1 - e
2 - c
3 - b
4 - a
5 - d

Unit – 7 Anti-Colonial Movements and the Birth of Nationalism

I Choose the correct answer

1. Which one of the following was launched by Haji Shariatullah in 1818 in East Bengal?
a) Wahhabi Rebellion b) Farazi Movement c) Tribal uprising d) Kol Revolt
2. Who declared that "Land belongs to God" and collecting rent or tax on it was against divine law?
a) Titu Mir b) Sidhu c) Dudu Mian d) Shariatullah

3. Who were driven out of their homeland during the process of creation of Zamins under Permanent Settlement?
a) Santhals b) Titu Mir c) Munda d) Kol
4. Find out the militant nationalist from the following.
a) Dadabhai Naoroji b) Justice Govind Ranade c) Bipin Chandra pal d) Romesh Chandra
5. When did the Partition of Bengal come into effect?
a) 19 June 1905 b) 18 July 1906 c) 19 August 1907 d) 16 October 1905
6. What was the context in which the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act was passed?
a) Kol Revolt b) Indigo Revolt c) Munda Rebellion d) Deccan Riots
7. Who set up the first Home Rule League in April 1916?
a) Annie Basant b) Bipin Chandra Pal c) Lala Lajpat Rai d) Tilak
8. Who drew the attention of the British to the suffering of Indigo cultivation through his play Nil darpan?
a) Dina Bandhu Mitra b) Romesh Chandra Dutt c) Dadabhai Naoroji d) Birsa Munda

**Ans: 1. b) Farazi Movement 2. c) Dudu Mian 3. a) Santhals 4. c) Bipin Chandra pal
5. d) 16 October 1905 6. c) Munda Rebellion 7. d) Tilak 8. a) Dina Bandhu Mitra**

II Fill in the blanks

1. ----- was an anti-imperial and anti-landlord movement which originated in and around 1827.
2. The major tribal revolt which took place in Chotanagpur region was -----
3. The ----- Act, restricted the entry of non-tribal people into the tribal land.
4. Chota Nagpur Act was passed in the year -----
5. W.C. Bannerjee was elected the president of Indian National Congress in the year -----

Ans: 1. The Wahhabi Rebellion 2. Kol Revolt 3.Chotanagpur Tenancy 4. 1908 5.1885

III Choose the correct statement

1. (i) The Company received ₹ 22.5 million from Mir Jafar and invested it to propel the industrial revolution in Britain.
(ii) Kols organized an insurrection in 1831-1832, which was directed against government officers and moneylenders.
(iii) In 1855, two Santhal brothers, Sidhu and Kanu, led the Santhal Rebellion.
(iv) In 1879, an Act was passed to regulate the territories occupied by the Santhals.
a) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct b) (ii) and (iii) are correct
c) (iii) and (iv) are correct d) (i) and (iv) are correct
2. (i) One of the most significant contributions of the early Indian Nationalists was the formulation of an economic critique of colonialism.
(ii) The early Congress leaders stated that the religious exploitation in India was the primary reason for the growing poverty.
(iii) One of the goals of the moderate Congress leaders was to achieve Swaraj or self-rule.
(iv) The objective of Partition of Bengal was to curtail the Bengali influence and weaken the nationalist movement.
a) (i) and (iii) are correct b) (i), (iii), and (iv) are correct
c) (ii) and (iii) are correct d) (iii) and (iv) are correct
3. **Assertion (A):** Under colonial rule, for the first time in Indian history, government claimed a direct proprietary right over forests.
Reason (R): Planters used intimidation and violence to compel farmers to grow indigo.
a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A
b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
d) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct

4. **Assersion (A):** The Revolt of 1857 was brutally suppressed by the British army.

Reason (R): The failure of the rebellion was due to the absence of Central authority.

- a) Both (A) and (R) are wrong b) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct
c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
d) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A

Ans: 1. a) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct 2. b) (i), (iii), and (iv) are correct

3. a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A

4. c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and R is the correct explanation of A

IV. Match the following

1. Wahhabi Rebellion
 2. Munda Rebellion
 3. Begum Hazarat Mahal
 4. Kunwar Singh
 5. Nana Sahib
- a) Lucknow
 - b) Peshwa Baji Rao II
 - c) Titu Mir
 - d) Ranchi
 - e) Bihar

1 - c

2 - d

3 - a

4 - e

5 - b

Unit – 8 Nationalism: Gandhian Phase

I Choose the correct answer

- Who was arrested during the anti-Rowlatt protests in Amritsar?
a) Motilal Nehru b) Saifuddin Kitchlew c) Mohamed Ali d) Raj Kumar Shukla
- In which session of the Indian National Congress was Non-Cooperation approved?
a) Bombay b) Madras c) Calcutta d) Nagpur
- Which among the following was declared as 'Independence Day'?
a) 26th January 1930 b) 26th December 1929 c) 16th June 1946 d) 15th January 1947
- When was the first Forest Act enacted?
a) 1858 b) 1911 c) 1865 d) 1936
- On 8 January 1933 which day was observed -----
a) Temple Entry Day b) Day of Deliverance c) Direct Action Day d) Independence Day
- Which Act introduced Provincial Autonomy?
a) 1858 Act b) Indian Councils Act, 1909
c) Government of India Act, 1919 d) Government of India Act, 1935

Ans: 1. b) Saifuddin Kitchlew 2. c) Calcutta 3. a) 26th January 1930 4. c) 1865

5. a) Temple Entry Day 6. d) Government of India Act, 1935

II Fill in the blanks

1. Gandhi regarded ----- as his political guru.
2. Khilafat Movement was led by -----
3. Government of India Act 1919 introduced ----- in the provinces.
4. The Civil Disobedience Movement in North West Frontier Province was led by -----
5. Ramsay Macdonald announced ----- which provided separate electorates to the minorities and the depressed classes.
6. ----- established Congress Radio underground during the Quit India Movement.

Ans: 1. Gopala Krishna Gokhale 2.Mohamed Ali & Shaukat Ali 3.Dyarchy
4.Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan 5.Communal Award 6.Usha Mehta

III Choose the correct statement

- (i) The Communist Party of India was founded in Tashkent in 1920.
 (ii) M. Singaravelar was tried in the Kanpur Conspiracy Case.
 (iii) The Congress Socialist Party was formed by Jayaprakash Narayan, Acharya Narendra Dev and Mino Masani.
 (iv) The Socialists did not participate in the Quit India Movement.
 a) (i) and (ii) are correct b) (ii) and (iii) are correct
 c) (iv) is correct d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
- Assertion:** The Congress attended the First Round Table Conference.
Reason: Gandhi-Irwin Pact enabled the Congress to attend the Second Round Table Conference.
 a) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation b) A is correct but R is wrong
 c) A is wrong but R is correct d) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation
- Assertion:** The Congress Ministries resigned in 1939.
Reason: The Colonial government of India entered the war without consulting the elected Congress ministries.
 a) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation b) A is correct but R is wrong
 c) Both A and R are wrong d) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation

Ans: 1. d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct 2. c) A is wrong but R is correct
 3. d) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation

IV Match the Following

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Rowlatt Act | a) Surrender of titles |
| 2. Non Cooperation Movement | b) Dyarchy |
| 3. Government of India Act, 1919 | c) M.N. Roy |
| 4. Communist Party of India | d) Direct Action Day |
| 5. 16th August 1946 | e) Black Act |

1-e
 2-a
 3-b
 4-c
 5-d

Unit – 9 Freedom Struggle in Tamil

I Choose the correct answer

- Who was the first President of the Madras Mahajana Sabha?
 a) T.M. Nair b) P. Rangaiah c) G. Subramaniam d) G.A. Natesan
- Where was the third session of the Indian National Congress held?
 a) Marina b) Mylapore c) Fort St. George d) Thousand Lights
- Who said "Better bullock carts and freedom than a train de luxe with subjection"?
 a) Annie Besant b) M. Veeraraghavachari c) B.P. Wadia d) G.S. Arundale
- Who among the following were Swarajists?
 a) S. Satyamurti b) Kasturirangar c) P. Subbarayan d) Periyar EVR
- Who set up the satyagraha camp in Udyavanam near Madras?
 a) K. Kamaraj b) C. Rajaji c) K. Santhanam d) T. Prakasam
- Where was the anti-Hindi Conference held?
 a) Erode b) Madras c) Salem d) Madurai

Ans: 1. b) P. Rangaiah 2. d) Thousand Lights 3. a) Annie Besant
 4. a) S. Satyamurti 5. d) T. Prakasam 6. c) Salem

II Fill in the blanks

1. ----- was appointed the first Indian Judge of the Madras High Court.
2. Nilakanta Brahmachari started the secret society named -----
3. The Dravidian Association Hostel for non-Brahmin students was established by -----
4. ----- formed the first Congress Ministry in Madras.
5. ----- was the founder of the Madras branch of the Muslim League.
6. ----- hoisted the national flag atop Fort St. George on 26 January 1932.

Ans: 1.T. Muthuswami 2.Bharat Matha Society 3.B.P. Wadia 4. Rajaji
5.Yakub Hasan 6.Bhashyam

III Choose the correct statement

1. (i) Madras Native Association was founded in 1852.
 (ii) Tamil nationalist periodical Swadesamitran was started in 1891.
 (iii) The Madras Mahajana Sabha demanded conduct of civil services examinations only in India
 (iv) V.S. Srinivasanar was an extremist.
 a) (i) and (ii) are correct b) (iii) is correct c) (iv) is correct d) All are correct
2. (i) EVR did not participate in the Non- Cooperation Movement.
 (ii) Rajaji worked closely with Yakub Hasan of the Muslim League.
 (iii) Workers did not participate in the Non- Cooperation Movement.
 (iv) Toddy shops were not picketed in Tamil Nadu.
 a) (i) and (ii) are correct b) (i) and (iii) are correct
 c) (ii) is correct d) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct

Ans: 1. a) (i) and (ii) are correct 2. c) (ii) is correct

IV Match the Following

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. MNA | a) Anti-Hindi agitation |
| 2. EVR Periyar | b) Removal of Neill Statue |
| 3. S.N. Somayajulu | c) Salt Satyagraha |
| 4. Vedaranyam | d) Torture Commission |
| 5. Thalamuthu | e) Vaikom Hero |

1-d
 2-e
 3-b
 4-c
 5-a

Unit – 10 Social Transformation in Tamil Nadu

I Choose the correct answer

1. ----- established a full-fledged printing press in 1709, at Tranquebar.
 a) Caldwell b) F.W. Ellis c) Ziegenbalg d) Meenakshisundaram
2. ----- founded Adi Dravida Mahajana Sabha in 1893.
 a) Rettaimalai Srinivasan b) B. R. Ambedkar c) Rajaji d) M. C. Rajah
3. India's first organised trade union, the Madras Labour Union was formed in -----
 a) 1918 b) 1917 c) 1916 d) 1914
4. ----- was established by the Justice Party Government for the selection of Government officials.
 a) Staff Selection Board b) Public Service Commission
 c) Provincial Staff Recruitment Board d) Staff Selection Commission
5. ----- was the first elected Legislative Council Member from the depressed class in Madras Province.
 a) M. C. Rajah b) Rettaimalai Srinivasan c) T.M. Nair d) P. Varadarajulu

Ans: 1. c) Ziegenbalg 2. a) Rettaimalai Srinivasan 3. a) 1918 4. a) Staff Selection Board
5. a) M. C. Rajah

II Fill in the blanks

1. ----- was the first non- European language that went into print.
2. The College of Fort St. George was founded by -----
3. ----- is considered the father of Tamil linguistic purism.
4. ----- was the first to approve participation of women in the electoral politics.
5. The name Suriyanarayana Sastri changed in Tamil as -----
6. ----- gave prominence to Tamil music.
7. The first Woman Legislator in India was -----

Ans: 1.Tamil 2.F.W. Ellis 3.Maraimalai Adigal 4.Justice Party 5.Parithimar Kalaignar
6.Abraham Pandithar 7.Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar

III Choose the correct statement

1. (i) Thirukkural was one of the earliest Tamil literary texts to be published in 1812.
(ii) Maraimalai Adigal collected and edited different palm leaf manuscripts of the Tamil grammars and literature.
(iii) Robert Caldwell established the close affinity between the Dravidian languages in contrast with Sanskrit and also established the antiquity of Tamil.
(iv) Thiru.Vi. Kalyanasundaram was an early pioneer in Trade union movement.
a) (i) and (ii) are correct b) (i) and (iii) are correct c) (iv) is correct d) (ii) and (iii) are correct
2. **Assertion (A):** The Justice Party continued to remain in government from 1920-1937 in Madras Presidency.

Reason (R): The Congress Party boycotted the Madras Legislature during this period of Dyarchy.

- a) Both A and R are correct b) A is correct, but R is not the correct explanation
c) Both A and R are wrong d) R is correct, but it has no relevance to A

Ans: 1. b) (i) and (iii) are correct 2. a) Both A and R are correct

IV Match the following

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Dravidian Home | a) Maraimalai Adigal |
| 2. Thozhilalan | b) Rettaimalai Srinivasan |
| 3. Tani Tamil Iyakkam | c) Singaravelar |
| 4. Jeeviya Saritha Surukkam | d) Natesanar |

1-d
2-c
3-a
4-b

GEOGRAPHY 1 MARKS

Unit – 1 India – Location, Relief and Drainage

I Choose the correct answer

- The north-south extent of India is
a. 2,500 km b. 2,933 km c. 3,214 km d. 2,814 km
- _____ River is known as 'Sorrow of Bihar'.
a. Narmada b. Godavari c. Kosi d. Damodar
- A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as _____.
a. Coast b. Island c. Peninsula d. Strait
- The Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar separates India from _____.
a. Goa b. West Bengal c. Sri Lanka d. Maldives
- The highest peak in South India is
a. Ooty b. Kodaikanal c. Anaimudi d. Jindhagada
- _____ Plains are formed by the older alluviums.
a. Bhabar b. Tarai c. Bhangar d. Khadar
- 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

Ans: 1. c. 3,214 km 2. c. Kosi 3. b. Island 4. c. Sri Lanka 5. c. Anaimudi
6. c. Bhangar 7. d. Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh

II Match the following

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. Tsangpo | a) Tributary of River Ganga |
| 2. Yamuna | b) Highest peak in India |
| 3. New alluvium | c) River Brahmaputra in Tibet |
| 4. Mt. Godwin Southern part of East Austen (K2) | d) Coastal Plain |
| 5. Coromandel Coast | e) Khadhar |

1-c
2-a
3-e
4-b
5-d

Unit – 2 Climate and Natural Vegetation of India

I Choose the correct answer

- Western disturbances cause rainfall in _____.
a) Tamilnadu b) Kerala c) Punjab d) Madhya Pradesh
- _____ helps in quick ripening of mangoes along the coast of Kerala and Karnataka.
a) Loo b) Norwester c) Mango showers d) Jet stream
- _____ is a line joining the places of equal rainfall.
a) Isohyets b) Isobar c) Isotherm d) Latitudes
- Climate of India is labelled as _____.
a) Tropical humid b) Equatorial Climate c) Tropical Monsoon Climate d) Temperate Climate

5. The monsoon forests are otherwise called as _____.
a) Tropical evergreen forest b) Deciduous forest c) Mangrove forest d) Mountain forest
6. Sesahachalam hills, a Biosphere reserve is situated in _____.
a) Tamil Nadu b) Andhra Pradesh c) Madhya Pradesh d) Karnataka
7. _____ is a part of the world network biosphere reserves of UNESCO
a) Nilgiri b) Agasthiyamalai c) Great Nicobar d) Kachch

Ans: 1. c) Punjab 2. c) Mango showers 3. b) Isobar 4. c) Tropical Monsoon Climate
5. b) Deciduous forest 6. b) Andhra Pradesh 7. d) Kachch

II Match the following

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Sundarbans | a) Desert and semi desert vegetation |
| 2. Biodiversity hotspot | b) October - December |
| 3. North east monsoon | c) Littoral forest |
| 4. Tropical thorn forests | d) West Beangal |
| 5. Coastal forests | e) The Himalayas |

1-d
2-e
3-b
4-a
5-c

III Consider the given statements and choose the correct option from the given below ones

1. **Assertion(A):** The Himalayas acts as a climatic barrier.
Reason(R): The Himalayas prevents cold winds from central Asia and keep the Indian Sub-continent warm.(Give option for this questions)
- a) Both (A) and (R) are true: R explains A b) Both (A) and (R) are true: R does not explain A
c) (A) is true (R) is false d) (A) is false (R) is true

Ans: 1. a) Both (A) and (R) are true: R explains A

IV Choose the inappropriate answer

1. Tidal forests are found in and around _____.
(a) Desert (b) The deltas of Ganga and Brahmaputra
(c) The delta of Godavari (d) The delta of Mahanadhi
2. Climate of India is affected by _____.
(a) Latitudinal extent (b) Altitude (c) Distance from the sea (d) Soil

Ans: 1. (a) Desert 2. (d) Soil

Unit – 3 India - Agriculture

I Choose the correct answer

1. The soil which is rich in iron oxides is _____.
a) Alluvial b) Black c) Red d) Alkaline
2. 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
3. The soils formed by the rivers are:
a) Red soils b) Black soils c) Desert soils d) Alluvial soils
4. _____ dam is the highest gravity dam in India.
a) Hirakud dam b) Bhakra Nangal dam c) Mettur dam d) Nagarjuna Sagar dam

5. _____ is a cash crop.
 a) Cotton b) Wheat c) Rice d) Maize
6. Black soils are also called as:
 a) Arid soils b) Saline soils c) Regur soils d) Mountain soils
7. The longest dam in the world is _____.
 a) Mettur dam b) Kosi dam c) Hirakud dam d) Bhakra-Nangal dam
8. Which crop is called as "Golden Fibre" in India?
 a) Cotton b) Wheat c) Jute d) Tobacco

Ans: 1. c) Red 2. a) Indian Council of Agricultural Research 3. d) Alluvial soils
4. b) Bhakra Nangal dam 5. a) Cotton 6. c) Regur soils 7. c) Hirakud dam 8. c) Jute

II Consider the given statements and choose the right option given below

1. **Assertion (A):** Horticulture involves cultivation of fruits, vegetables, and flowers.
Reason (R): India ranks first in the world in the production of mango, banana, and citrus fruits.
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true: (R) does not explain (A)
 (c) (A) is correct (R) is false (d) (A) is false (R) is true
2. **Assertion (A):** Alluvial soil is formed by the deposition of eroded and decayed materials brought by the rivers.
Reason (R): Paddy and wheat are grown well in the soil.
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A)
 (c) (A) is correct (R) is false (d) (A) is false (R) is true

Ans: 1. (c) (A) is correct (R) is false 2. (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not

III Pick the odd one out

1. a) Wheat b) Rice c) Millets d) Coffee
2. a) Khadar b) Bhangar c) Alluvial soil d) Black soil
3. a) Inundational canals b) Perennial canals c) Tanks d) Canals

Ans: 1. d) Coffee 2. d) Black soil 3. c) Tanks

IV Match the following

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Sugar bowl of India | a) Mahanadi |
| 2. Coffee | b) Golden revolution |
| 3. Tehri | c) Karnataka |
| 4. Hirakud | d) Uttar Pradesh and Bihar |
| 5. Horticulture | e) Highest dam in the India |

**1-d
2-c
3-e
4-a
5-b**

Unit – 4 India - Resources and Industries

I Choose the correct answer

1. Manganese is used in _____.
 a) Storage batteries b) Steel Making c) Copper smelting d) Petroleum Refining
2. The Anthracite coal has _____.
 a) 80 to 95% Carbon b) Above 70% Carbon c) 60 to 70% Carbon d) Below 50% Carbon

3. The most important constituents of petroleum are hydrogen and
a) Oxygen b) Water c) Carbon d) Nitrogen
4. The city which is called as the Manchester of South India is
a) Chennai b) Salem c) Madurai d) Coimbatore
5. The first Nuclear Power station was commissioned in
a) Gujarat b) Rajasthan c) Maharashtra d) Tamil nadu
6. The most abundant source of energy is
a) Bio mass b) Sun c) Coal d) Oil
7. The famous Sindri Fertilizer Plant is located in
a) Jharkhand b) Bihar c) Rajasthan d) Assam
8. The nucleus for the development of the chotanagpur plateau region is
a) Transport b) Mineral Deposits c) Large demand d) Power Availability

**Ans: 1. b) Steel Making 2. a) 80 to 95% Carbon 3. c) Carbon 4. d) Coimbatore
5. c) Maharashtra 6. b) Sun 7. a) Jharkhand 8. b) Mineral Deposits**

II Match the following

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. Bauxite | a) Cement |
| 2. Gypsum | b) Aircraft |
| 3. Black Gold | c) Electrical goods |
| 4. Iron ore | d) Coal |
| 5. Mica | e) Magnetite |

1-b
2-a
3-d
4-e
5-c

Unit – 5 India - Population, Transport, Communication & Trade

I Choose the correct answer

1. The scientific study of different aspects of population is called
a) Cartography b) Demography c) Anthropology d) Epigraphy
2. ----- transport provides door to door services.
a) Railways b) Roadways c) Airways d) Waterways.
3. The length of Golden Quadrilateral superhighways in India is
a) 5846 km b) 5942 km c) 5630 km d) 5800 km
4. The National Remote sensing Centre(NRSC) is located at -----
a) Bengaluru b) Chennai c) Delhi d) Hyderabad
5. The transport useful in the inaccessible areas is
a) Roadways b) Railways c) Airways d) Waterways
6. Which of the following is associated with helicopter service?
a) Air India b) Indian Airlines c) Vayudoot d) Pavan Hans
7. The major import item of India is
a) Cement b) Jewells c) Tea d) Petroleum

**Ans: 1. b) Demography 2. b) Roadways 3. a) 5846 km 4. d) Hyderabad 5. c) Airways
6. d) Pavan Hans 7. d) Petroleum**

II Match the following

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Border Road Organisation | a) Satellite communication |
| 2 INSAT | b) Impact of Urbanization |
| 3 Mazagaon Dock | c) 1990 |
| 4 Urban sprawl | d) Mumbai |
| 5 Konkan Railways | e) 1960 |
| | f) Hyderabad |

1-e
2-a
3-d
4-b
5-c

Unit – 6 Physical Geography of Tamil Nadu

I Choose the correct answer

- The latitudinal extent of Tamil Nadu is
 a) 8°5'N to 13°35'N b) 8°5'S to 13°35'S c) 8°0'N to 13°5'N d) 8°0'S to 13°05'S
- The longitudinal extent of Tamil Nadu is
 a) 76°18' E to 80°20'E b) 76°18' W to 80°20'W
 c) 86°18' E to 10°20'E d) 86°18' W to 10°20'W
- The highest peak in Tamil Nadu is
 a) Anaimudi b) Doddabetta c) Mahendragiri d) Servarayan
- Which of the following passes is not located in the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu?
 a) Palghat b) Shencottah c) Bhorphat d) Achankoil
- Which one of the following rivers is flow into the Arabian Sea?
 a) Periyar b) Cauvery c) Chittar d) Bhavani
- The district with largest mangrove forest cover in Tamil Nadu is
 a) Ramanathapuram b) Nagapattinam c) Cuddalore d) Theni
- Retreating monsoon wind picks up moisture from
 a) Arabian sea b) Bay of Bengal c) Indian Ocean d) Timor sea
- Which of the following district is affected by sand dunes to a large extent?
 a) Theni b) Madurai c) Thanjavur d) Ramanathapuram
- The district which has the largest forest cover in Tamil Nadu is
 a) Dharmapuri b) Vellore c) Dindigul d) Erode

Ans: 1. a) 8°5'N to 13°35'N 2. a) 76°18' E to 80°20'E 3. a) 76°18' E to 80°20'E
4. c) Bhorphat 5. a) Periyar 6. c) Cuddalore 7. b) Bay of Bengal 8. a) Theni
9. a) Dharmapuri

II Fill in the blanks

- The plateau which lies between the Nilgiris and Dharmapuri districts is _____.
- _____ is the highest peak in the southern most part of the Eastern Ghats.
- The riverine Island of Srirangam is located between _____ and _____ branches of cauvery.
- _____ is the Tamil Nadu state animal.

Ans: 1. Coimbatore 2 .Solaikaradu 3 .Collidam and Cauvery 5 Nilgiri Tahr

III Match the following

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Winter season | a) Pre-monsoon |
| 2. Summer season | b) June to September |
| 3. Southwest monsoon | c) March to May |
| 4. North east monsoon | d) January and February |
| 5. Mango Shower | e) October to December |

1-d
2-c
3-b
4-e
5-a

IV Assertion type Question

1. **Assertion (A):** Tamil Nadu does not receive much rainfall from southwest monsoon.

Reason (R): It is situated in the rain shadow area of the Western Ghats.

- a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A).
b) Both (A) and (R) are true but, (R) does not explain (A).
c) (A) is true but, (R) is false. d) (R) is true but, (A) is false.

Ans: 1.) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A).

Unit – 7 Human Geography of Tamil Nadu

I Choose the correct answer

- The delta which is known as Granary of South India is
a) Cauvery delta b) Mahanadi delta c) Godavari delta d) Krishna delta
- Second staple food of the people of Tamil Nadu is
a) Pulses b) Millets c) Oilseeds d) Rice
- A major hydro-electric power project of Tamil Nadu is
a) Mettur b) Papansam c) Sathanur d) Thungabhadra
- Number of major and minor ports in Tamil Nadu are
a) 3 and 15 b) 4 and 15 c) 3 and 16 d) 4 and 15

Ans: 1. a) Cauvery delta 2. b) Millets 3. a) Mettur 4. a) 3 and 15

II Fill in the blanks

- Agriculture of Tamil Nadu constitutes _____ % of its economy.
- Sathanur dam is constructed across the river _____.
- _____ is the third largest airport in India after Mumbai and Delhi.
- The difference between the value of exports and imports is called _____.

Ans: 1.21 2.Thenpennai 3.Chennai 4.Balance of Trade

III Match the following

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. Bauxite | a) Salem |
| 2. Gypsum | b) Servaroy hills |
| 3. Iron | c) Coimbatore |
| 4. Limestone | d) Tiruchirapalli |

1-b
2-d
3-a
4-c

IV Questions 1-2 are assertion and reasoning type

1. **Assertion (A):** Coimbatore, Tiruppur and Erode region is called as The Textile Valley of Tamil Nadu.

Reason (R): They contribute a major share to the states economy through textiles.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true but, (R) does not explain (A)
(c) (A) is true but (R) is false d) (A) is false but (R) is true

2. **Assertion (A):** The Nilgiris is the least populated district of Tamil Nadu

Reason (R): It is located in the western most part of Tamil Nadu.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true but, (R) does not explain (A)
(c) (A) is true but (R) is false d) (A) is false but (R) is false

**Ans: 1. (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
2. (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but, (R) does not explain (A)**

CIVICS 1 MARKS

Unit – 1 Indian Constitution

I Choose the Correct Answer

- 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
- How many times has the Preamble to the Constitution of India amended?
(a) Once (b) Twice (c) Thrice (d) Never
- A foreigner can acquire Indian citizenship through
(a) Descent (b) Registration (c) Naturalisation (d) All of the above
- Find the odd one out.
(a) Right to Equality (b) Right against Exploitation
(c) Right to Property (d) Cultural and Educational Rights
- 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
- 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
- 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
- We borrowed the Fundamental Duties from the
(a) American Constitution (b) Canadian Constitution
(c) Russian Constitution (d) Irish Constitution
- Under which Article financial emergency can be proclaimed?
(a) Article 352 (b) Article 356 (c) Article 360 (d) Article 368
- 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

**Ans: 1. (d) Sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic 2. (a) Once
3. (c) Naturalisation 4. (c) Right to Property 5. (d) Parents property is inherited by their children
6. (c) Right to Constitutional remedies 7. (c) If the President orders it during the national emergency
8. (c) Russian Constitution 9. (c) Article 360 10. (b) 1 & 2**

I Fill in the Blanks

1. The concept of constitution first originated in _____.
2. _____ was elected as the temporary President of the Constituent Assembly.
3. The Constitution of India was adopted on _____.
4. _____ writs are mentioned in Article 32.
5. Fundamental duties have been given to the citizen of India under Article _____.

Ans: 1. USA 2. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha 3. Nov. 26, 1949n 4. Five 5 51 A

III Match the Following

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Citizenship Act | a) Jawaharlal Nehru |
| 2. The Preamble | b) 42nd Amendment |
| 3. The mini Constitution | c) 1955 |
| 4. Classical language | d) 1962 |
| 5. National Emergency | e) Tamil |

1-c
2-a
3-b
4-e
5-d

Unit – 2 Central Government

I Choose the correct answer

1. The Constitutional Head of the Union is
a) The President b) The Chief Justice c) The Prime Minister d) Council of Ministers
2. 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
3. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the:
a) The President b) Lok Sabha c) The Prime Minister d) Rajya Sabha
4. 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
5. The authority to alter the boundaries of state in India rest with?
a) The President b) The Prime Minister c) State Government d) Parliament
6. 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
7. 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

**Ans: 1. a) The President 2. d) Speaker of Lok Sabha 3. b) Lok Sabha 4. c) 25 years
5. d) Parliament 6. b) Article 360 7. a) The President**

II Fill in the blanks

1. _____ Bill cannot be introduced in the Parliament without President's approval.
2. _____ is the leader of the nation and chief spokesperson of the country.
3. _____ is the Ex-officio Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha.
4. _____ has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both Houses of the Parliament.
5. The Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court hold the office up to the age of _____ years.
6. _____ is the Guardian of the Constitution.
7. At present, the Supreme Court consists of _____ judges including the chief justice.

**Ans: 1. Money 2. The Prime Minister 3. The Vice – President 4. Attorney General
5.65 6. The Supreme Court 7.28**

III Choose the correct statement

1. i) Total members of the Rajya Sabha is 250.
 ii) The 12 nominated members shall be chosen by the President from amongst persons experience in the field of literature, science, art, or social service
 iii) The Members of the Rajya Sabha should not be less than 30 years of age.
 iv) The members of the Rajya Sabha are directly elected by the peoples.
 a) ii & iv are correct b) iii & iv are correct c) i & iv are correct d) i, ii & iii are correct
2. i) The Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court hold the office up to the age of 62 years.
 ii) Judiciary is the third organ of the government.
 iii) The cases involving fundamental rights come under the Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
 iv) The law declared by Supreme Court is binding on all courts within the territory of India.
 a) ii & iv are correct b) iii & iv are correct c) i & iv are correct d) i & ii are correct

Ans: 1. d) i, ii & iii are correct 2. a) ii & iv are correct

IV Match the following

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Article 53 | a) State Emergency |
| 2. Article 63 | b) Internal Emergency |
| 3. Article 356 | c) Executive power of President |
| 4. Article 76 | d) Office of the Vice President |
| 5. Article 352 | e) Office of the Attorney General |

**1-c
2-d
3-a
4-e
5-b**

Unit – 3 State Government

I Choose the Correct Answer

1. The Governor of the State is appointed by the
 (a) Prime Minister (b) Chief Minister (c) President (d) Chief Justice
2. The Speaker of a State is a
 (a) Head of State (b) Head of government (c) President's agent (d) None of these
3. Which among the following is not one of the powers of the Governor?
 (a) Legislative (b) Executive (c) Judicial (d) Diplomatic
4. 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
5. 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
6. The State Council of Ministers is headed by
 (a) The Chief Minister (b) The Governor (c) The Speaker (d) The Prime Minister
7. The minimum age for the membership of the Legislative Council is
 (a) 25 years (b) 21 years (c) 30 years (d) 35 years
8. Which one of the following States does not possess a bicameral legislature?
 (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Telangana (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Uttar Pradesh
9. 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

10. 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

**Ans: 1. (c) President 2. (d) None of these 3. (d) Diplomatic 4. (b) The Governor
5. (d) Judges of the High Court 6. (a) The Chief Minister 7. (c) 30 years
8. (c) Tamil Nadu 9. (a) Calcutta, Bombay, Madras 10. (c) Punjab and Haryana**

II Fill in the blanks

1. Governor of the state government surrenders his resignation to _____.
2. Members of the Legislative assembly (MLAs) elected by the _____.
3. _____ acts as the chancellor of universities in the state.
4. The Chairman and Members of the State Public Service Commission can be removed only by the _____.

Ans: 1.The President 2.People 3.The Governor 4.President

III Match the following

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Governor | a) Head of the Government |
| 2. Chief Minister | b) Head of the State |
| 3. Council of Ministers | c) Tribunals |
| 4. MLC | d) Responsible for the Assembly |
| 5. Armed forces | e) cannot vote for grants |

1-b
2-a
3-d
4-e
5-c

IV Choose the correct statement

1. **Assertion (A):** There are limitations on the Legislative authority of the State Legislature.

Reason (R): Certain bills on the State List can be introduced in the State Legislature only with the President's approval.

- a) (A) is false but R is true b) (A) is true but (R) is false
c) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct reason for (A)
d) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct reason for (A)

Ans: 1. b) (A) is true but (R) is false

Unit – 4 India's Foreign Policy

I Choose the correct answer

1. Which Minister plays a vital role in molding foreign policy of our country?
a) Defense Minister b) Prime Minister c) External Affairs Minister d) Home Minister
2. The Panchsheel treaty has been signed between
a) India and Nepal b) India and Pakistan c) India and China d) India and Sri Lanka
3. Which article of Indian constitution directs to adopt foreign policy?
a) Article 50 b) Article 51 c) Article 52 d) Article 53
4. Apartheid is
a) An international association b) Energy diplomacy
c) A policy of racial discrimination d) None of these
5. The Agreement signed by India and China in 1954 related to
a) Trade and Commerce b) Restoration of normal relations
c) Cultural exchange programmes d) The Five Principles of Co existence

6. Which is not related to our foreign policy
 a) World co operation b) World peace c) Racial equality d) Colonialism
7. Which of the following country is not the founder member of NAM?
 a) Yugoslavia b) Indonesia c) Egypt d) Pakistan
8. Find the odd one
 a) Social welfare b) Health care c) Diplomacy d) Domestic affairs
9. Non-Alliance means
 a) being neutral b) freedom to decide on issues independently
 c) demilitarisation d) none of the above
10. Non – military issues are
 a) Energy security b) Water security c) Pandemics d) All the above.

Ans: 1. c) External Affairs Minister 2. c) India and China 3. b) Article 51 4. c) A policy of racial discrimination 5. d) The Five Principles of Co existence 6. d) Colonialism 7. d) Pakistan 8. c) Diplomacy 9. b) freedom to decide on issues independently 10. d) All the above.

II Fill in the blanks

1. India conducted its first nuclear test at _____.
2. At present our foreign policy acts as a means to generate _____ for domestic growth and development.
3. _____ is the instrument for implementing foreign policy of a state.
4. _____ was India's policy in the face of the bipolar order of the cold war.
5. Our tradition and national ethos is to practice _____.

Ans: 1.Pokhran 2.In ward investment, Business & Technology 3.Diplomacy 4.Non – Alignment 5.Disarmament

III Consider the following statement and tick the appropriate answer

1. Arrange the following in the correct chronological order and choose the correct answer from the code given below.
 (i) Panchsheel (ii) China's Nuclear test
 (iii) Twenty-year Treaty (iv) First Nuclear test of India
 a) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii) b) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) c) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii) d) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)
2. Which of the following is not about NAM?
 (i) The term Non-Alignment was coined by V. Krishna Menon
 (ii) It aimed to maintain national independence in foreign affairs by joining any military alliance
 (iii) At present it has 120 member countries.
 (iv) It has transformed to an economical movement
 a) (i) and (ii) b) (iii) and (iv) c) (ii) only d) (iv) only
3. Write true or false against each of the statement.
 a) During Cold War India tried to form a third bloc of nations in the international affairs.
 b) The Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for the conduct of the country's foreign relations.
 c) The nuclear test at Pokhran was done under Subterranean Nuclear Explosions Project.
4. **Assertion(A):** India aligned with Soviet Union by the Indo-Soviet treaty on 1971.
Reason(B): This began with a disastrous Indo –China war of 1962
 a) A is correct and R explains A b) A is correct and R does not explain A
 c) A is correct and R is Wrong d) Both A and R are wrong.
5. **Assertion(A):** India has formal diplomatic relations with most of the nations.
Reason(R): India is the World's second most populous country.
 a) A is correct and R explains A b) A is correct and R does not explain A
 c) A is wrong and R is correct d) Both are wrong

6. Avoidance of military blocs was necessity for India after political freedom. Because India had to redeemed from
 a) acute poverty b) illiteracy c) chaotic socio-economic conditions d) all the above

Ans: 1. b) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) 2. c) (ii) only 3. a) True b) False c) True 4. c) A is correct and R is Wrong 5. b) A is correct and R does not explain A 6. d) all the above

IV Match the following

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Indian Ocean island | a) 1955 |
| 2. Land bridge to ASEAN | b) 1954 |
| 3. Panchsheel | c) Maldives |
| 4. Afro Asian Conference | d) Foreign Policy |
| 5. World Peace | e) Myanmar |

1-c
2-e
3-b
4-a
5-d

Unit – 5 India's International Relations

I Choose the correct answer

- Mc Mahon Line is a border between
 a) Burma and India b) India and Nepal c) India and China d) India and Bhutan
- India is not a member of which of the following
 1) G20 2) ASEAN 3) SAARC 4) BRICS
 a) 2 only b) 2 and 4 c) 2, 4 and 1 d) 1, 2 and 3
- OPEC is
 a) An international insurance Co. b) An international sports club
 c) An Organisation of Oil Exporting Countries d) An international company
- With which country does India share its longest land border?
 a) Bangladesh b) Myanmar c) Afghanistan d) China
- Match the following and choose the correct answer form the codes given below.
 i) Salma Dam - 1. Bangladesh ii) Farakka accord - 2. Nepal
 iii) Chukha hydroelectric project - 3. Afghanistan iv) Sharda River project - 4. Bhutan
 a) 3 1 4 2 b) 3 1 2 4 c) 3 4 1 2 d) 4 3 2 1
- How many countries share its border with India?
 a) 5 b) 6 c) 7 d) 8
- Which two island countries are India's neighbours?
 a) Sri Lanka and Andaman island b) Maldieves and Lakshadweep island
 c) Maldieves and Nicobar island d) Sri Lanka and Maldieves
- Which Indian state is surrounded by three countries?
 a) Arunachal Pradesh b) Meghalaya c) Mizoram d) Sikkim
- How many Indian states have their boundary with Nepal?
 a) Five b) Four c) Three d) Two
- Who drew up the borders for independent Pakistan?
 a) Lord Mountbatten b) Sir Cyril Radcliffe c) Clement Atlee d) None of the above.

**Ans: 1. c) India and China 2. a) 2 only 3. c) An Organisation of Oil Exporting Countries
 4. a) Bangladesh 5. a) 3 1 4 2 6. c) 7 7. d) Sri Lanka and Maldieves
 8. a) Arunachal Pradesh 9. a) Five 10. b) Sir Cyril Radcliffe**

II Fill in the blanks

- _____ is a small Himalayan kingdom.
- India's gateway to South East Asia is _____.

3. _____ is a buffer country between India and China.
4. A strip of land _____, belongs to India on West Bengal and Bangladesh border.
5. _____ is known as the Land of thunderbolt.
6. India and Sri Lanka are separated by _____.

Ans: 1. Bhutan 2. Myanmar 3. Nepal 4. Teen Bigha Corridor 5. Bhutan 6. Palk Strait

III Consider the following statement and tick the appropriate answer

1. The Kaladan transport project by India and Myanmar consists of which of the following modes of transport?

1. Roads 2. Railways 3. Shipping 4. Inland water transport

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

a) 1, 2 and 3 only b) 1, 3 and 4 only c) 2, 3 and 4 only d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

2. **Assertion (A):** India and France launched International Solar Alliance.

Reason (R): It was done to bring together countries between Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn for co-operation of solar energy.

- a) A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) A is correct and R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is wrong and R is correct
- d) Both are wrong

3. Which of the following statements are true?

Statement 1. ICCR has initiated a Tagore Chair in University of Dhaka.

Statement 2. Myanmar is India's gateway to western countries.

Statement 3. Nepal and Bhutan are land locked nations.

Statement 4. Sri Lanka is one of the partner in Nalanda University Project of India.

a) 1, 2 and 3 b) 2, 3 and 4 c) 1, 3 and 4 d) 1, 2 and 4

4. **Assertion (A):** OPEC has vested interest in India's economic growth.

Reason (R): Devoid of necessary oil resources India strongly focuses on agriculture and industrial production.

- a) A is correct and R explains A
- b) A is wrong and R is correct
- c) Both are correct
- d) Both are wrong

Ans: 1. b) 1, 3 and 4 only 2. a) A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A
3. c) 1, 3 and 4 4. c) Both are correct

IV Match the following

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Brandix | a) Vienna |
| 2. COMCASA | b) Japan |
| 3. Shinkansen system | c) Shanghai |
| 4. BRICS | d) USA |
| 5. OPEC | e) Garment city in Vishakapatnam |

1-e
2-d
3-b
4-c
5-a

ECONOMICS

Unit – 1 Gross Domestic Product and its Growth: an Introduction

I Choose the correct answer

- GNP equals
 - NNP adjusted for inflation
 - GDP adjusted for inflation
 - GDP plus net property income from abroad
 - NNP plus net property income or abroad
- National Income is a measure of
 - Total value of money
 - Total value of producer goods
 - Total value of consumption goods
 - Total value of goods and services
- Primary sector consist of
 - Agriculture
 - Automobiles
 - Trade
 - Banking
- _____ approach is the value added by each intermediate good is summed to estimate the value of the final good.
 - Expenditure approach
 - Value added approach
 - income approach
 - National Income
- Which one sector is highest employment in the GDP.
 - Agricultural sector
 - Industrial sector
 - Service sector
 - None of the above.
- Gross value added at current prices for services sector is estimated at _____ lakh crore in 2018-19.
 - 91.06
 - 92.26
 - 80.07
 - 98.29
- India is _____ larger producer in agricultural product.
 - 1st
 - 3rd
 - 4th
 - 2nd
- India's life expectancy at birth is _____ years.
 - 65
 - 60
 - 70
 - 55
- Which one is a trade policy?.
 - irrigation policy
 - import and export policy
 - land-reform policy
 - wage policy
- Indian economy is
 - Developing Economy
 - Emerging Economy
 - Dual Economy
 - All the above

Ans: 1. c) GDP plus net property income from abroad 2. d) Total value of goods and services 3. a) Agriculture 4. b) Value added approach 5. c) Service sector 6. b) 92.26 7. d) 2nd 8. a) 65 9. b) import and export policy 10. d) All the above

II Fill in the blanks

- _____ is the primary sector in India.
- GDP is the indicator of _____ economy.
- Secondary sector otherwise called as _____.

Ans: 1. Agriculture 2. Growing 3. Industrial

III Match the following

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Electricity/ Gas and Water | a) National Income / Population |
| 2. Price policy | b) Gross Domestic Product |
| 3. GST | c) Industry Sector |
| 4. Per capita income | d) Agriculture |
| 5. C + I + G + (X-M) | e) Tax on goods and service |

1-c
2-d
3-e
4-a
5-b

Unit – 2 Globalization and Trade

I Choose the correct answer

- Who is the head of the World Trade Organisation (WTO)
a) Ministerial conference b) Director General c) Deputy Director General d) None of these
- 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
- GATT's first round held in
a) Tokyo b) Uruguay c) Torquay d) Geneva
- India signed the Dunket proposal in
a) 1984 b) 1976 c) 1950 d) 1994
- who granted the English "golden Fireman" in 1632
a) Jahangir b) Sultan of Golconda c) Akbar d) Aurangzeb
- Foreign Investment policy (FIP) announced in
a) June 1991 b) July 1991 c) July- Aug-1991 d) Aug 1991
- Indian government was introduced _____ in 1991
a) Globalization b) World Trade Organisation c) New Economic Policy d) none

**Ans: 1. b) Director General 2. a) Portuguese, Dutch, English, Danish, French
3. d) Geneva 4. d) 1994 5. b) Sultan of Golconda 6. c) July- Aug-1991
7. c) New Economic Policy**

II Fill in the Blanks

- A better economy introduce rapid development of the _____.
- WTO agreement came into force from _____.
- The term globalization invented by _____.

Ans: 1.Capital Market 2.January. 1, 1995 3. Pro. Theodore Levitt

III Match the following

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Multination corporation in India | a) 1947 |
| 2. MNC | b) enforce international trade |
| 3. GATT | c) Minimize cost of production |
| 4. 8th Uruguay Round | d) Infos |
| 5. WTO | e) 1986 |

1-d
2-c
3-a
4-e
5-b

Unit – 3 Food Security and Nutrition

I Choose the correct answer

- _____ 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
- 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

3. 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
4. ----- extended assistance through its Public Law 480.
a) United States of America b) India c) Singapore d) UK
5. ----- 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
6. ----- is the only state in India to adopt universal PDS.
a) Kerala b) Andhra Pradesh c) Tamil Nadu d) Karnataka
7. ----- is the process of providing or obtaining the food necessary for health and growth.
a) Health b) Nutrition c) Sanitation d) Security

Ans: 1. a) Availability of food 2. a) FCI 3. d) all are correct 4. a) United States of America 5. c) Green Revolution 6. c) Tamil Nadu 7. b) Nutrition

II Fill in the blanks

1. ----- is an important indicator of nutrition deficiency.
2. In the year ----- National Food Security Act was passed by the Indian Parliament.
3. ----- play an important role in the supply of quality goods at responsible rates to common people.

Ans: 1.Under weight 2.2013 3.Consumer Co operatives

III Match the following

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. Consumer cooperatives | a) subsidized rates |
| 2. Public Distribution System | b) 2013 |
| 3. UNDP | c) least poor region |
| 4. National Food Security Act | d) supply of quality goods |
| 5. Kerala | d) United Nations Development Programme |

1-d
2-a
3-e
4-b
5-c

IV Assertion and Reason

1. **Assertion (A):** Purchasing power increases, price decreases and vice versa.
Reason (R): The production of goods decline, the price of goods increases and then the purchasing power is affected.
- a) A is correct, R is false b) Both A and R are false statements
c) A is correct but R is not a correct explanation d) A is correct, R is the correct explanation of A

Ans: 1. d) A is correct, R is the correct explanation of A

Unit – 4 Government and Taxes

1. The three levels of governments in India are
a) Union, state and local b) Central, state and village
c) Union, municipality and panchayat d) None of the above
2. In India, taxes are including
a) Direct taxes b) Indirect taxes. c) Both (a) and (b) d) None of these
3. Which is the role of government and development policies?
a) Defence b) Foreign policy c) Regulate the economy d) all of above

4. The most common and important tax levied on an individual in India is
a) Service tax b) Excise duty. c) Income tax d) Central sales tax
5. Under which tax one nation, one uniform tax is ensured
a) Value added tax (VAT) b) Income tax c) Goods and service tax d) Sales tax
6. Income tax was introduced in india for the first time in the year _____.
a) 1860 b) 1870 c) 1880 d) 1850
7. _____ tax is charged on the benefits derived from property ownership.
a) Income tax b) Wealth tax c) Corporate tax d) Excise duty
8. What are identified as causes of black money?
a) Shortage of goods b) High tax rate c) Smuggling d) All of above

Ans: 1. a) Union, state and local 2. c) Both (a) and (b) 3. d) all of above 4. c) Income tax 5. c) Goods and service tax 6. a) 1860 7. b) Wealth tax 8. d) All of above

II Fill in the blanks

1. _____ is levied by government for the development of the state's economy.
2. The origin of the word 'tax' is from the word _____.
3. The burden of the _____ tax cannot be shifted to others.
4. The Goods and Service Tax act came into effect on _____.
5. The unaccounted money that is concealed from the tax administrator is called _____.

Ans: 1.Tax 2.Taxation 3.Direct 4.1 July 2017 5.Black Money

III Choose the correct statement

1. Which of the following statement is correct about GST?
(i) GST is the 'one point tax'.
(ii) This aims to replace all direct taxes levied on goods and services by the Central and State governments.
(iii) It will be implemented from 1 July 2017 throughout the country.
(iv) It will unified the tax structure in India.
a) (i) and (ii) are correct b) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct
c) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct d) All are correct

Ans: 1. c) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct

IV Match the following

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Income Tax | a) Value added tax |
| 2. Excise duty | b) 1 July 2017 |
| 3. VAT | c) Smuggling |
| 4. GST | d) Direct tax |
| 5. Black money | e) Indirect tax |

**1-d
2-e
3-a
4-b
5-c**

Unit – 5 Industrial Clusters in Tamil Nadu

I Choose the correct answer

1. 'The Detroit of Asia' is _____.
a) Tuticorin b) Coimbatore c) Chennai d) Madurai
2. Pumpsets and motors are produced mostly in
a) Salem b) Coimbatore c) Chennai d) Dharampuri

3. _____ are an essential aspect of a nation's development.
a) agriculture b) industry c) railway d) none of these
4. Tiruppur is known for
a) Leather tanning b) Lock making c) Knitwear d) Agro-processing
5. A successful industrial cluster entirely created by the Tamil Nadu is
a) Hosur b) Dindigul c) Kovilpatti d) Tirunelveli

Ans: 1. c) Chennai 2. b) Coimbatore 3. b) industry 4. c) Knitwear 5. a) Hosur

II Fill in the blanks

1. Hundred of leather and tannery facilities are located around _____ District in Tamil Nadu.
2. Special Economic Zones policy was introduced on in _____.
3. _____ is an innovator of new ideas and business processes.

Ans: 1.Vellore 2.April 2000 3.Entrepreneur

III Pick out odd one

1. Which one of the following is not having leather factories?
a) Ranipet b) Dharmapuri c) Ambur d) Vaniyambadi
2. Which one of the following is not a industrial developing agency?
a) TIDCO b) SIDCO c) MEPZ d) SIPCOT

Ans: 1. b) Dharmapuri 2. c) MEPZ

IV Match the following

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Entrepreneur | a) Export Processing Zone |
| 2. MEPZ | b) Coimbatore |
| 3. Indian Ordnance Factory | c) Organizer |
| 4. TNPL | d) Aravankadu |
| 5. Machester of south India | e) Karur |

**1-c
2-a
3-d
4-e
5-b**

HISTORY 2MARKS

Unit -1 Outbreak of World War 1 and its Aftermath

1.How do you assess the importance of Sino –Japanese war?

- In 1894 Japan forced a war on China.
- Japan annexed the Liaotung peninsula with Port Arthur.
- By this action Japan proved that it was the strongest nation in East Asia.

2.Name the countries in the Triple Entente.

- Britain
- France
- Russia

3.What were the three militant forms of nationalism in Europe .

- England's - jingoism.
- France's - chauvinism
- Germany's - kultur.

4.What do you know of trench warfare?

- Trenches or ditches dug by troops enabled soldiers to stand and protect themselves from enemy fire.
- The main lines of trenches were connected to each other and to the rear by a series of linking trenches through which food, ammunition, fresh troops, mail, and orders were delivered.

5.What was the role of Mustafa Kemal Pasha?

- Mustafa Kemal Pasha played a remarkable role for Turkey's rebirth as a nation.
- Kemal Pasha modernised Turkey and changed it out of all recognition.
- The support of the Soviet Union was of great help to him

6.List out any two causes for the failure of the League of Nations .

- The founders of this peace organisation underestimated the power of nationalism.
- It lacked the military power of its own, it could not enforce its decisions.

Unit -2 The World Between Two World Wars

1.What do you know of the White Terror in Indo-China ?

- In 1929 the Vietnamese soldiers mutinied and there was a failed attempt to assassinate the French Governor- General.
- This was followed by a large scale peasant revolt led by the Communists.
- The revolt was crushed followed by what is called "White Terror." Thousands of rebels were killed.

2.Discuss the importance of Ottawa Economic Summit.

- Britain and the member states of the British Empire were signed at an economic summit in Ottawa in 1932.
- In which the participants(including India) agreed to give preference to imperial (British) over non- imperial goods.

3.What was the result of Mussolini's march to Rome?

- In Oct 1922 , in the context of a long ministerial crisis, Mussolini organised the Fascist March on Rome.
- Impressed by the show of force ,the king invited Mussolini to form a government.

4.Point out the essence of the Berlin Colonial Conference, 1884-85.

- The Berlin Colonial Conference of 1884-85 resolved that Africa should be divided into spheres of influence of various colonial powers.
- The war between the British and Boers in South Africa, however, was in defiance of this resolution.

5.How did Great Depression impact on the Indian Agriculture?

- The 'Great Depression' also dealt a death blow to Indian agriculture and the indigenous manufacturing sector.
- The value of farm produce, declined by half while the land rent to be paid by the peasant remained unchanged.

6.Define " Dollar Imperialism".

- The term used to describe the policy of the USA in maintaining and dominating over distant lands through economic aid.

UNIT -3 World War II

1.Who were the three prominent dictators of the post World War I?

- Italy – Mussolini
- Germany – Hitler
- Spain – Franco.

2.How did Hitler get the support from the people of Germany ?

Adolf Hitler was gifted with great oratorical skills, he was able to sway the people by his impassioned speeches ,promising a return to the glorious military past of Germany.

3.Describe the Pearl Harbour incident .

- On Dec.1941, Japan attacked American naval installations in Pearl Harbour, Hawaii, without warning.
- Many battleships and numerous fighter planes were destroyed.
- The United States declared war on Japan, with Britain and China also joining in.

4.What do you know of Beveridge Report ?

- In 1942, the report commonly known as the Beveridge Report was published in the United Kingdom.
- It proposed a series of measures which the government should adopt to provide citizens with adequate income, healthcare, education, housing and employment to overcome poverty and disease.

5.Name the Bretton Woods Twins.

- The World Bank
- The International Monetary Fund

6.What are the objectives of IMF?

" To foster global monetary cooperation ,secure financial stability, facilitate international trade promote high employment and sustainable economic growth and reduce poverty around the world."

Unit - 4 The World after World War II

1. Write any three causes for the Chinese Revolution of 1911 .

- The mass of peasant population was poverty – stricken, and suffered from high rents, high taxes ,and shortage of land.
- Discontent with the political and economic system resulted in a number of peasant uprisings.

2. Write a note on Mao's Long March.

- Mao wanted to move out of Hunan for safer territory.
- By 1933 Mao had gained full control of the Chinese Communist party .
- In 1934, the Communist army of about 100,000 set out on the Long March.
- Only 20,000 finally reached northern Shensi in 1935.
- By 1937 Mao had become the leader of over 10 million people.

3. What do you know of Baghdad Pact?

- In 1955 Turkey , Iraq, Great Britain, Pakistan and Iran signed a pact known as Baghdad Pact.
- This treaty was open to any Arab nation desiring peace and security in the region.

4. What was Marshall Plan?

- The US conceived the Marshall Plan to bring the countries in western Europe under its influence.
- The plan sought to help the countries of Europe with American dollars to facilitate their early recovery from the destruction caused by the Second World War.

5. Write a note on Third World Countries.

- The capitalist countries led by the US. Were politically called as the First World .
- The Communist states led by the Soviet Union came to be known as the Second World.
- States outside these two were called Third World.

6. How was the Cuban missile crisis defused

- In April 1961, while landing an army of Cuban exiles on the island of Bay of Pigs, the US bombed Cuban airfields with the objective of overthrowing Castro's regime.
- US warships surrounded Cuba. The Kennedy government had received intelligence that the USSR was secretly installing nuclear missiles in Cuba.
- Finally, the Soviet President Khrushchev agreed to withdraw the missiles and thus the Missile Crisis was defused.

Unit -5 Social and Religious Reform Movements in the 19th Century

1.Mention the four articles of faith laid down by Maharishi Debendranath Tagore?

- In the beginning there was nothing. The one Supreme being alone existed who created the Universe.
- He alone is the God of Truth , Infinite Wisdom, Goodness and Power, Eternal, Omnipresent the One without second.
- Our salvation depends on belief in Him and in His worship in this world and the next.
- Belief consists in loving Him and doing His will.

2.Discuss Mahadev Govind Ranade's contribution to social reforms.

- Inter-caste dining, inter-caste marriage, widow remarriage and improvement of women and depressed classes.
- Ranade was the founder of the Widow Marriage Association (1861) the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha and the Deccan Education Society.

3.Write a note on Reforms of Ramalinga Adigal .

- He showed his compassion and mercy on all living beings including plants .This he called Jeevakarunya.
- He established the "Samarasa Suddha Sanmarga Satya Sanga".
- He also established a free feeding house for everyone irrespective of caste at Vadalur.
- His voluminous songs were compiled and published under the title Thiruvavutpa.
(Songs of Grace)

4.List the social evils eradicated by Brahmo Samaj.

- Customs of Sati
- Child marriage
- and Polygamy.

5.Highlight the work done by Jyotiba Phule for the welfare of the poor and marginalized.

- Jyotiba opened the first school for "untouchables" in 1852 in Poona.
- He launched the Satyashodak Samaj (Truth Seekers Society) IN 1870.
- He opposed child marriage and supported widow re-marriage .
- Jyotiba and his wife Savithribai Phule devoted their lives for the uplift of the depressed classes and women .
- He opened orphanages and homes for widows.

Unit - 6 Early Revolts against British Rule in Tamil Nadu

1. What were the duties of the Palayakkarars ?

- The Palayakkarars were free to collect revenue, administer the territory ,settle disputes and maintain law and order.
- Their police duties were known as Padikaval or Arasu Kaval.

2. Identify the Palayams based on the division of east and west.

- **Eastern Palayams :** Sattur, Nagalapuram,Ettayapuram and Panchalamkurichi.
- **Western Palayams:** Uthumalai, Thalavankottai,Naduvakurichi, Singampatti,Seithur.

3 What was the significance of the Battle of Kalakadu?

- The Nawab sent an additional contingent of sepoys to Mahfuzkhan and the reinforced army proceeded to Tirunelveli.
- He also had the support of cavalry and foot soldiers from the Carnatic.
- Before Mahfuzkhan could station his troops near Kalakadu,2000 soldiers from Travancore joined the forces of Puli Thevar.
- In the battle at Kalakadu, Mahfuzkhan's troops were routed.

4. What was the bone of contention between the Company and Kattabomman?

- The Company had the gained the right to collect taxes from Panchalamkurichi.
- The Company appointed its Collectors to collect taxes from all the palayams.
- The Collectors humiliated the palayakkarars and adopted force to collect the taxes.

- This was the bone of contention between the English and Kattabomman.

5. Highlight the essence of the Tiruchirappalli Proclamation of 1801 ?

- The Proclamation of 1801 was the early call to the Indians to unite against the British.
- The Proclamation was pasted on the walls of the Nawab's palace in Tiruchirappalli fort and on the walls of the Srirangam temple.
- Chinna Maruthu collected nearly 20,000 men to challenge the English army.

Unit-7 Anti - Colonial Movements and the Birth of Nationalism.

1.How are the peasant uprisings in British India classified ?

- Restorative Rebellions
- Religious Movements
- Social Banditry
- Mass Insurrection.

2.Name the territories annexed by the British under the Doctrine of Lapse.

- Satara
- Sambalpur
- Parts of the Punjab
- Jhansi
- Nagpur.

3.What do you mean by drain of wealth?

- India was economically subjugated and transformed into a supplier of raw material to the British industries.
- Transfer of resources from India to Britain without any favourable returns back to India. This is called "the drain of wealth".

4.Highlights the objectives of Home Rule Movement.

- To attain self –government within the British Empire by using constitutional means.
- To obtain the status of dominion, a political position accorded later to Australia, Canada, South Africa and New Zealand.
- To use non-violent constitutional methods to achieve their goals.

5.Summarise the essence of Lucknow Pact.

- Under the Lucknow Pact (1916) the Congress and the Muslim League agreed that there should be self- government in India as soon as possible.
- In return ,the Congress leadership accepted the concept of separate electorate for Muslims.

Unit- 8 Nationalism: Gandhian Phase.

1.Describe the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

- On 13 April 1919 a public meeting was arranged at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar.
- The villagers had assembled there in thousands.
- General Reginald Dyer ,surrounded the place with his troops and an armoured vehicle.
- The only entrance to the park that was surrounded and firing took place without warning.
- According to official report 379 were killed and more than 1000 injured.

2. Write a note on the Khilafat Movement.

- After the first world war the Caliph of Turkey, who was considered the head of Muslims of the world, was given a harsh treatment.
- A movement was started called Khilafat Movement led by the Ali brothers, Moulana Mohamed Ali, and Maulana Shaukat Ali.
- Gandhi supported the movement and saw in it an opportunity to unite Hindus and Muslims.
- All India Khilafat Conference held at Delhi on Nov-1919.

3. Why did Gandhi withdraw the Non- Cooperation Movement?

- On 5 Feb -1922 a procession of the nationalist in Chauri Chaura, a village near Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh provoked by the police turned violent.
- The police finding themselves outnumbered shut themselves inside the police station.
- The mob burnt the police station 22 policemen lost their lives.
- Gandhi immediately withdrew the movement.

4. Why was Simon Commission boycotted?

- It was an all-white commission with no Indian members.
- All sections of India including the Congress and the Muslim League decided to boycott the commission.
- Wherever the Commission went there were protests, and black flag marches with the slogan "Go Back Simon".

5. What is Poorna Swaraj?

- Some congressmen were not satisfied with dominion status and wanted to demand complete independence.
- In the Congress session held in Lahore in Dec-1929 with Jawaharlal Nehru as the President, Poorna Swaraj was declared as the goal.

6. Write a note on Bhagat Singh.

- Influenced by socialist ideas Bhagat Singh renamed HRA as Hindustan Socialist Republican Association in 1928.
- Bhagat Singh along with B.K. Dutt threw a smoke bomb inside the Central Legislative Assembly in 1929.
- They shouted 'Inquilab Zindabad' and 'Long Live the Proletariat.'
- He along with Rajguru was arrested and sentenced to death.
- Bhagat Singh's daring and courage fired the imagination he became popular across India.

7. What are the terms of the Poona Pact.

- The principle of separate electorates was abandoned. Instead, the principle of joint electorate was accepted with reservation of seats for the depressed classes.
- Reserved seats for the depressed classes were increased from 71 to 148. In the Central Legislative 18 percent of the seats were reserved.

Unit-9 Freedom Struggle In Tamil Nadu

1. List out the contribution of the moderates.

- Believed in constitutional methods.
- Conducting hall meetings and deliberating the problems of the country in English.

2. Write a note on the Tirunelveli uprising .

- V.O.C joined with Subramania Siva in organising the mill workers in Thoothukudi and Tirunelveli.
- In 1908 ,he led a strike in the European-owned Coral Mills.
- The two leaders were charged with sedition and sentenced to imprisonment.
- The news of the arrest sparked riots in Tirunelveli leading to the burning down of the police station, court building and municipal office.

3. What is the contribution of Annie Besant to India's freedom struggle?

- Annie Besant started Home Rule League in 1916 and carried forward the demand for home rule all over India.
- She started the newspapers New India and Commonweal to carry forward her agenda.
- Under the Press Act of 1910 Annie Besant was asked to pay hefty amount as security.

Unit- 10 Social Transformation In Tamil Nadu

1. Write a note on Tamil Renaissance.

- Tamil was the first non-European language that went into print.
- The publication of these ancient literary texts created an awareness among the Tamil people about their historical tradition , language, literature and religion.
- Modern Tamil founded their social and cultural identity on the ancient Tamil classics, collectively called the Sangam literature.

2. Highlight the contribution of Caldwell for the cause of South Indian languages.

- Robert Caldwell (1814-1891) expanded this argument in a book titled, A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian or South Indian Family of Languages ,in 1856.
- He established the close affinity between the Dravidian languages in contrast with Sanskrit and established the antiquity of Tamil.

3. List out the personalities who contributed to the revival of Tamil literature through their writings.

- C.W. Damotharanar
- U.V. Swaminathar
- Thiru. Vi. Kaliyanasundaram
- Parithimar Kalaigar
- Maraimalai Adigal
- Subramaniya Bharathi
- S. Vaiyapuri
- Poet Bharatidasan

4. Discuss the importance of Hindu Religious Endowment Act passed by the Justice ministry.

- The Justice Party introduced the Hindu Religious Endowment (HRE) Act in 1926.
- Enabled any individual , irrespective of their caste affiliation, to become a member of the temple committee and govern the resources of the religious institutions.

5. Name the newspapers published by the Indian Liberal Foundation.

- Dravidian - Tamil
- Justice - English
- Andhra Prakasika - Telugu

6. Estimate Periyar as a feminist .

- Periyar was critical of patriarchy . He condemned child- marriage and the devadasi system.
- Periyar had been emphasising women's right to divorce and property.
- Periyar's most important work on this subject is Why the Woman is Enslaved ?

GEOGRAPHY 2MARKS

Unit - 1 India – Location ,Relief and Drainage

1.Name the neighboring countries of India ?

- Pakistan in the west
- Afghanistan in the north-west
- China,Nepal and Bhutan in the north
- Bangladesh and Myanmar in the east
- Srilanka in the south.

2.Give the importance of IST.

- The local time of the central meridian of India is the standard time of India.
- **India"s central meridian is 82°30" E longitude.** It passes through **Mirzapur**
- The IST is 5.30 hrs ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).

3.Write a short note on Deccan Plateau.

- The shape of this plateau is roughly triangular.
- The area of this plateau is about 7 lakh sq. km. and the height ranges from 500 to 1000 m above sea level.

4.State the west following rivers of India?

- Narmada
- Tapti
- Mahi
- Sabarmathi

5.Write a brief note on the island group of Lakshadweep.

- This is a small group of coral islands located off the west coast of India.
- It covers an area of 32 sq.km.
- Kavaratti is its administrative capital.

Unit - 2 Climate and Natural Vegetation of India

1.List the factors affecting climate of India .

- Latitude
- altitude
- distance from the seas
- monsoon wind
- relief features
- jet stream .

2.What is meant by 'normal lapse rate' ?

- When the altitude increases, the temperature decreases.
- The temperature decreases at the rate of 6.5°C for every 1000 metres of ascent. It is called normal lapse rate.

3.What is 'jet streams' ?

Jet streams are the fast moving winds blowing in a narrow zone in the upper atmosphere.

4.Write a short note on 'Monsoon wind'?

- The word ' monsoon' has been derived from the Arabic word 'Mausim' which means 'season'.
- It blows from the south –west to north-east during summer and from the north-east to south-west during winter.

5.Name the four distinct seasons of India .

- Winter season (Jan-Feb)
- Summer season (March-May)
- Southwest monsoon or Rainy season (June-Sep)
- Northeast monsoon season (Oct-Dec)

6.What is 'burst of monsoon' .

The sudden approach of monsoon wind over south India with lightning and thunder is termed as the 'break ' or 'burst of monsoon ' .

7.Name the areas which receive heavy rainfall.

- The western coast
- Assam
- South Meghalaya
- Tripura
- Nagaland
- Arunachal Pradesh.

8.State the places of mangrove forests in India.

The deltas of the Ganga- Brahmaputra , Mahanadi,Godavari and Krishna rivers are also known for tidal forests. These are also known as mangrove forest.

9.Write any five biosphere reserves in India .

- Gulf of Mannar
- Nandadevi
- The Nilgiris
- Agasthiyamalai
- Great Nicobar

Unit -3 India Agriculture

1.Define Soil.

Soil is the uppermost layer of the land surface, usually composed of minerals, organic matter, living organisms, air and water.

2.Name the types of soil found in India.

- Alluvial soil
- Black soil
- Red soil
- Laterite soil
- Forest and mountain soil
- Arid and desert soil
- Saline and alkaline soil
- Peaty and marshy soils.

3.State any two characteristics of black cotton soil.

- Black colour ,due to presence of titanium ,iron
- Sticky when wet High degree of moisture retentivity.

4.Define Agriculture

Agriculture is the process of producing food for people, fodder for cattle, fiber and many other desired products by the cultivation of certain plants and the raising of domesticated animals.

5.State the types of agriculture practices in India?

- Subsistence Farming
- Shifting Farming
- Intensive Farming
- Mixed Farming
- Dry Farming
- Terrace Cultivation

6.Name the seasons of agriculture in India ?

- Kharif (June- Sep)
- Rabi(Oct-Nov)
- Zaid (April-June)

7.Mention the plantation crops of India ?

- Plantation crops are cultivated for the purpose of exports.
- Tea, coffee, rubber and spices.

8.What do you mean by Livestock ?

- Livestock is an integral component of the farming system in India .
- It is socially and economically very significant due to its multi-functional outputs and contribution to socio- cultural security.

9.Write a brief note on the categories of fisheries in India?

- Marine or Sea Fisheries - It includes coastal, off shore and deep sea fisheries mainly on the continental shelves.
- Inland or Fresh Water Fisheries –Rivers, lakes , canals, reservoirs ,ponds ,tanks etc..

Unit - 4 India- Resources and Industries

1.Define resource and its types .

- Any matter or energy derived from the environment that is used by living things including humans is called a natural resource.
- Renewable Resources and Non- renewable Resources.

2.What are the minerals and its types ?

- Mineral is a natural substance of organic or inorganic origin with definite chemical and physical properties.
- Metallic and Non-Metallic minerals.

3.State the uses of Manganese.

- It is an important mineral used making iron and steel and serves as basic raw material for alloying.
- It is the most important mineral for making iron and steel.

4.What is natural gas?

- Natural Gas usually accompanies the petroleum accumulations.
- It is naturally occurring hydro carbon gas mixture consisting primarily of methane, but commonly includes varying amounts of other higher alkanes.

5.Name the different types of coal with their carbon content .

	Types of coal	carbon content
1.	Anthracite	80-90%
2.	Bituminous	60-80%
3.	Lignite	40-60%
4.	Peat	less than 40%

6.Mention the major areas of jute production in India .

- West Bengal
- Titagarh
- Harora
- Budge-Budge
- Andhra Pradesh
- Bihar
- Uttar Pradesh
- Assam
- Odisha.

7.Name the important oil producing regions of India.

- Mumbai High oil fields
- Brahmaputra valley
- Gujarat coast
- Digboi oil fields.

Unit-5 Population, Transport, Communication and Trade

1.what is migration? State its types .

- It is the movement of people across regions and territories.
- Internal and International

2. Write any four advantages of Railways.

- Indian railway system is the main artery of the country's inland transport.
- Railways are considered as the backbone of the surface transport system of India .
- It promotes national integration by bringing people together .
- It also promotes trade, tourism ,education etc..

3.Write a note on pipeline network transport in India.

- Pipelines provided a very convenient mode of transport to connect oil natural gas fields, refineries and to the markets.
- The initial cost of laying pipeline is high but subsequent running cost is minimum.
- It can be laid through difficult terrain as well as under water.

4.State the major Inland waterways of India .

- National Water way1 - The Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system.
- National Waterway2 - The Brahmaputra river between Dhubri and Sadiya
- National Waterway 3 - Exdends between Kollam and Kottapuram

5.What is communication? What are its types ?

- Communication is a process that involves exchange of information, thoughts and ideas.
- Personal and Mass communications

6.Define "International Trade" .

- Trade carried on between two or more countries is called International trade.
- It is also called external trade or foreign trade.
- Export and Import are two components of the International trade.

7.State the merits of Road ways.

Roads play an important role in carrying goods and passengers for short , medium and long distances.

- It is highly suitable for short distance services.
- Roads are the most universal mode of transport.
- Indian roads are cost efficient.

Unit -6 Physical Geography of Tamil Nadu

1.State the boundaries of Tamil Nadu.

- East - Bay of Bengal
- West - Kerala
- North - Andhra Pradesh
- South - Indian Ocean
- Northwest - Karnataka.

2.What is ' Teri ' ?

The sand dunes formed along the coast of Ramanathapuram and Thoothukudi districts are called Teri.

3.How is coastal plains formed ?

- It is formed by the rivers that flow towards east drain in the Bay of Bengal.
- It is more than 80 kms. Wide at some places.

4.Name the major Islands of Tamil Nadu.

- Pamban
- Hare
- Krusadai
- Nallathanni Theevu
- Pullivasal
- Srirangam
- Upputhanni
- Island Grounds
- Kattupalli Island
- Quibble Island
- Vivekananda Rock Memorial .

5.Name the tributaries of river Thamirabarani.

- Karaiyar
- Servalar
- Manimuthar
- Gadanathanathi
- Pachaiyar
- Chittar
- Ramanathi.

6.Define: Disaster Risk Reduction.

- It is the concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyse and reduce the casual factors of disasters.
- This includes reducing exposure to hazards, lessening the vulnerability of people and property.
- Wise management of land and environment and improving preparedness and early warning for adverse events.

7.During cyclone, how does the meteorological department warn the fisherman?

- Fisherman should keep a radio set with extra batteries handy.
- Keep boats and rafts tied up safely and don't venture out in the sea.

Unit-7 Human Geography of Tamil Nadu

1.Explain the cropping seasons of Tamil Nadu.

Name	Sowing	Harvesting	Major crops
1. Sornavari (chittirai pattam)	April-May	August - September	Millets and cotton
2. Samba (Adipattam)	July-August	Jan-Feb	Paddy and Sugarcane
3. Navarai	Nov-Dec	Feb -March	Fruits and vegetables

2.Why is Coimbatore called the Manchester of Tamil Nadu?

- The textile mills are concentrated in Coimbatore.
- It is contribute a major share to the state's economy through textiles.
- So, Coimbatore is called the Manchester of Tamil Nadu.

3.Name the important multipurpose projects of Tamil Nadu.

- Mettur Dam
- Amaravathi Dam
- Mullaiperiyar Dam
- Parampikulam Aliyar Project

4..What is MRTS?

- Chennai has a well-established suburban railway network.
- a Mass Rapid Transport System (MRTS) and is currently developing a Metro system .

5.List out the airports and sea ports of Tamil Nadu.

- **Airports:** Chennai , Coimbatore ,Madurai ,Tiruchi, Tuticorin and Salem.
- **Seaports:** Chennai , Ennore, Tuticorin, Nagapattinam.

CIVICS 2MARKS

Unit -1 Indian constitution

1.What is constitution ?

- The Constitution is the fundamental law of a country.
- The Government of that country is based on the constitution.
- It is the vehicle of a Nation's progress.

2.What is meant by citizenship ?

- It means resident of a city state.
- The position or status of being a citizen of a particular country.

3.How many types of fundamental rights are listed by the Indian constitution?

- 1.Right to equality
- 2.Right to freedom
3. Right against exploitation
- 4.Right to religion
- 5.Cultural and educational rights
- 6.Right to constitutional remedies

4.What is Writ ?

- A writ is an order or command issued by a court in writing under its seal.
- It is in the nature of a command or prohibition from performing certain acts that are specified in the orders of the country

5.What is the classical languages in India?

Six languages are granted the classical languages status namely

- 1.Tamil (2004)
2. Sanskrit(2005)
- 3.Telugu(2008)
4. Kannada (2008)
5. Malayalam(2013)
- 6.Odia(2014)

6.What is National emergency?

- The President under Article 352 can declare emergency if he is satisfied that India's security is threatened due to war, external aggression or armed rebellion, or if there is an imminent danger or threat.

7.List out the three heads of the relations between the Centre and the States ?

- Legislative relations
- Administrative relations
- Financial relations

Unit-2 Central Government

1.How is President of India elected ?

- The President is elected by an electoral college in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.
- The electoral college consists of the elected members of both houses of the Parliament.
- And the elected members of the states and elected members of National Capital Territory of Delhi and Puducherry.

2.What are the different categories of Ministers at the Union level?

The Ministers are classified under three ranks .

1. Cabinet Ministers 2.Ministers of State 3. Deputy Ministers

3.What is the qualification of Judges of the Supreme Court ?

- He must be a citizen of India .
- He should have worked as a Judge of a High Court for at least 5 years.
- He should have worked as an advocate of High Court for at least 10 years.
- He is in the opinion of the President , a distinguished Jurist.

4.Write short note: Money Bill.

- Lok Sabha can only introduce Money Bill.
- Once it is approved by the Lok Sabha , it is passed to Rajya Sabha for its approval.
- If Rajya Sabha fails to pass it within 14 days then the bill gets passed without approval of Rajya Sabha.

5. List out any two special powers of the Attorney General of India ?

- To give advice to the Government of India upon such legal matters which are referred to him by the President.
- He has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both houses of the Parliament.

Unit -3 State Government

1.What is the importance of the Governor ?

- The Governor is the constitutional head of the state executive.
- Generally, there is a separate Governor in each state but if the situation warrants so , the same person may be appointed as the Governor of two or more states.

2.What are the qualifications for the appointment of Governor ?

- 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.

3.What is the original jurisdiction of the High Court ?

- In their judicial capacity, the High Courts of the Presidency towns(Bombay , Calcutta, and Madras) have both original and appellate jurisdictions.
- Only in matters of admiralty , probate , matrimonial and contempt of Court , they have original jurisdiction.

4 . What do you understand by the “Appellate Jurisdiction “ of the High Court ?

- As Court of appeal, all High Courts entertain appeals in civil and criminal cases from their subordinate Courts as well as on their own.
- They have , however, no jurisdiction over tribunals established under the laws relating to the Armed Forces of the Country.

Unit - 4 India's Foreign Policy

1.What is Foreign policy ?

- Foreign policy can be defined as a country ' s policy that is conceived , designed and formulated to safeguard and promote her national interest in her external affairs , in the conduct of relationship with other countries , both bilaterally and multilaterally.
- It seeks to secure the best interests of the people , territory and economy of the country.

2. Explain the Nuclear policy ?

The two themes of India's nuclear doctrine are

- No first use
- Credible minimum deterrence.
- It has decided not to use nuclear power for ' Offensive purposes ' and would never use against any non –nuclear state.

3.Differentiate : Domestic policy and Foreign policy

Domestic policy	Foreign policy
1.Domestic policy is the nation' s plan for dealing issues within its own nation	Foreign policy is the nation's plan for dealing with other nations
2.It includes laws focusing on domestic affairs social welfare, health care , education ,civil rights , economic issues and social issues .	Trade, diplomacy , sanctions ,defence, intelligence and global environments are the types of foreign policy

4. List any four guiding principles of Panchsheel .

- Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty .
- Mutual non –aggression
- Mutual non –interference
- Equality and co-operation for mutual benefit
- Peaceful co –existence

5.What are the reason for India to choose the path of Non-Alignment ?

- Nehru, India's first Prime Minister ,was opposed to the rivalry of the two superpowers (America and Russia) who were trying to extent their influence over the newly emerged nations of Asia and Africa
- So , he chose the path of Non –Alignment (i.e., not aligning with any bloc)

6.List out the member countries of SAARC

- 1.Pakistan 2.Afghanistan 3.India 4.Nepal 5.Maldives 6.Bangladesh
7.Bhutan 8.Sri Lanka

7. Name the architects of the Nob-Aligned movement .

- India – Jawaharlal Nehru
- Yugoslavia – Tito
- Egypt – Nasser
- Indonesia – Sukarno
- Ghana – Kwame Nkumarah

8.Mention the main tools of foreign policy.

- Treaties and executive agreements .
- Appointing ambassadors
- Foreign aid

- International trade
- Armed forces

Unit -5 India's International Relations

1.Name the neighbouring countries of India ?

- North –west - Pakistan and Afghanistan
- North - China , Nepal, Bhutan
- East - Bangladesh and Myanmar
- South -East - Srilanka
- South –West - Maldives

2.Write a short note on Strategic Partnership Agreement (SPA).

- Indo –Afghanistan relation was strengthened by the Strategic Partnership Relationship Agreement (SPA)
- SPA Provides assistance to re-build Afghan's infrastructure , institutions , agriculture , water , education , health and providing duty free access to the Indian market .

3.Mention the member countries of BRICS.

- B - Brazil
- R - Russia
- I - India
- C - China
- S - South Africa

4.What do you know about kaladan Multi – Model Transit Transport ?

- India is building the Kaladan Multi –Model Transit Transport , a road - river – port cargo transport project to link Kolkatta to Sittwey in Myanmar .
- A Project aiming to connect Kolkatta with Ho CHI Minh City on the South sea for the formation of an economic zone will have a road pas through Myanmar ,Cambodia and Vietnam and work on the first phass connecting Guwahati with Mandalay is currently underway .

5.How do you know the Importance of Chabahar agreement ?

- A trilateral agreement called the Chabahar Agreement was signed between India , Afghanistan and Iran .
- It has led to the establishment of transit and transport corridor among three countries using Chabahar port.

6.List out any five global grouping in which India is a member .

- IBSA
- BCIM
- MGC
- EAS
- BBIN

7.What is the role of Japan India Institute of Manufacturing (JIM)

- In the manufacturing sector Japan announced its co –operation of training 30000 Indian people in the Japan India Institute of Manufacturing (JIM)
- In 2017 , the first four JIMs were started in the states off Gujarat , Karnataka , Rajastan and Tamilnadu.

Economics 2marks

Unit -1 GDP and its Growth : an introduction

1. Define 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 (GNP) or National dividend.

2. What is meant by Gross Domestic Product?

GDP is the total value of output of goods and services produced by the factors of production within the geographical boundaries of the country.

3. Write the importance of GDP ?

- Study of Economic Growth
- Problems of inflation and deflation .
- Comparison with developed countries of the world
- Estimate the purchasing power.
- Study of Public Sector
- Guide to economic planning.

4. What is Per capita Income?

- Per capita 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

Per capita Income = National Income / Population.

5. Define the value added approach with example .

In the value added approach the value added by the each intermediate good is summed to estimate the value of the final good.

Tea powder + Milk + Sugar = Tea
Value of intermediate goods = Value of final goods.

6. Write the name of the economic policies in India?

- Agriculture Policy
- Industrial Policy
- New Economic Policy

7. Write a short note . (1)GNH (2)HDI

GNH - It is more important than GNP

- The four pillars of GNH's are 1. Sustainable and equitable socio- economic development 2. environmental conservation 3. preservation and promotion of culture 4. Good governance
The 9 domains of GNH are ; psychological well being , health , time use, education ,cultural diversity , good governance, community vitality, ecological diversity and living standard
- HDI - United Nations introduced HDI. It is a composite index of life expectancy at birth, adult literacy and standard of living measured as the logarithmic function of GDP, adjusted to purchasing power parity.

Unit- 2 Globalization and Trade

1.What is globalization ?

- Globalization is the integration of a country with the world economy.
- Its signifies a process of internationalization plus liberalization .

2.Write the types of globalization.

- 1.Archaic Globalization 2. Proto Globalization 3.Modern Globalization

3.Write short note on Multinational corporation .

Multi National Corporation is a Corporate organization which owns or controls production of goods or services in at least one country other than its home country .

4.What are the reforms made to adopt globalization?

- Abolition of Industrial licensing, except for a few industries
- Reduction in the number of industries reserved for public sector.
- Fixation of a realistic exchange rate of rupee to exchange exports of Indian goods.

5.What is Fair Trade ?

Fair trade is a way of doing business that ultimately aims to keep small farmers an active part of the world market place, and aims to empower consumer to make purchases that support their values.

6.Write any two principles of Fair Trade practices .

- Fair Trading Practices and Payment of a Fair Price.
- Ensuring no child Labour and Forced Labour.

7.Write a short note on TRIPs and TRIMs.

- Trade Related aspects of Intellectual Property Rights.(TRIPs)
- It may be defined as " Information with a commercial value " Under TRIPs patent shall be available for any invention whether product or process in all fields of industrial technologies.
- TRIMs- Trade Related Investment Measures.

8.Write any two positive impact of Globalization .

- A better economy introduces rapid development of the capital market .
- Standard of living has increased.

Unit -3 Food Security and Nutrition

1.Define food security according to FAO.

" Food security exists when all people, at all times ,have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food which meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life ".

2. What are the basic components of food and nutrition security?

- 1.Availability of food 2.Access to food 3.Absorption of food

3.What is the role of FCI in Green Revolution ?

The FCI had built huge storage godowns and built buffer stocks of food grain during the harvest season to be distributed all through the year .

4.What are the effects of Green Revolution ?

Increased food grain production was made possible by an increase area cultivated with HYV of rice and wheat as also an increase in the yield of these major cereal crops.

5.Write some name of the nutrition programmes in Tamil Nadu.

- Puratchi Thalaivar M.G.R. Nutrition Programme.
- Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Programmes.
- Mid –Day Meal Programme
- National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education.

Unit - 4 Government and Tax.

1.Define Tax.

Taxation is a means by which governments finance their expenditure by charges on citizens and corporate entities .

2. Why we pay tax to the government ?

Taxes are compulsory payments to the government without expectations of direct return (or) benefit to the tax payer .

3.What are the types of taxes? Give examples .

- Direct Tax - Income tax , Corporate tax ,Wealth tax
- Indirect Tax - Stamp duty ,Entertainment tax , Excise duty

4.Write a short note on Goods and Service Tax (GST)

- The GST is one of the indirect taxes.
- It was passed in the Parliament on 29March 2017
- The act came in to effect on 1 July 2017.
- The motto is one nation, one market ,one tax

5.What is Progressive tax ?

- Progressive tax rate is one which the rate of the taxation increases as the tax base increases.
- When income increases, the tax rate also increases.

6.What is meant by Black Money ?

- Black money is funds earned on the black market on which income and other taxes have not been paid.
- The unaccounted money that is concealed from the tax administrator is called black money.

7.What is tax evasion ?

- Tax evasion is the illegal evasion of taxes by individuals, corporations and trusts.
- It includes underreporting income and hiding money.

8.Write any two difference between tax and payments ?

Tax	Payment
1.Tax is compulsory to the government Without getting any direct benefits .	Fee is the payment for getting any service
2.Tax is a compulsory payment .	Fee is a voluntary payment.

Unit -5 Industrial Clusters in Tamil Nadu

1.Why are wages low in the agricultural sector ?

Labour wages are low due to the declining marginal productivity of land and the development of modern technology .

2.What is meant by an industrial cluster ?

Industrial clusters are groups of firms in a defined geographic area that share common markets , technologies and skill requirements..

3.what are the routes for cluster formation?

- Clusters may arise due to many factors.certain clusters evolve over a long time in history when artisans settle in one locality and evolve over centuries .
- Handlooms weaving clusters are one examples of this development.

4.Mention any three industrial development agencies in Tamil Nadu and their role.

- SIPCOT - State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu
- TANSI - Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation Ltd.
- TIDCO - Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation.

5.What are the problems of industrialization currently in Tamil Nadu?

- Chemicals, textiles and leather clusters,tend to generate a lot of polluting effluents that affect health.
- pollute water bodies into which effluents are let in to and also adjoining agricultural lands.

6.What is meant by Entrepreneur?

- Entrepreneur is an innovator of new ideas and business process.
- He possesses management skills, strong team building and abilities and essential leadership qualities to manage a business.

7.What is Entrepreneurship ?

- Entrepreneurship is a process of an action of an entrepreneur who undertakes to establish his enterprises.
- It is the ability to create and build something.

Distinguish between

Unit - 1 India – Location ,Relief and Drainage

1. Himalayan rivers and Peninsular rivers.

Himalayan Rivers	Peninsular Rivers
1.They Originate from Himalayas.	They Originate from Western Ghats.
2.Perennial Rivers	Non - Perennial Rivers
3.Rivers Indus, Ganga, Yamuna and Brahmaputra	Mahanadhi , Godavari Krishna and kaveri

2. Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.

Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
1.It is a continuous Range	It is not Continuous Range
2.Run parallel to the West Coast.	Run parallel to the East Coast.
3.There are three important passes.	There is no pass.

3. Western Coastal Plains and Eastern Coastal Plains.

Western coastal Plains	Eastern coastal Plains
1.It lies between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea	It lies between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal.
2.Western coastal Plains are narrow.	Eastern Coastal plains are wider.
3.Vambanad Lake (Kerala)	Kolleru lake, Pulicat lake.
4.konkan coast and Malabar coast	Coromandal coast and Northern Circars.

Unit - 2 Climate and Natural Vegetation of India

1. Weather and Climate

Weather	Climate
1.Deals with heat, cloudiness, dryness, Sunshine, pressure, Wind, and rainfall	Determined by Latitude, Altitude, distance from the Sea, monsoon, Wind.
2.Changes daily	Records Of 35 years of Weather
3.A day to day condition of Atmosphere	Average state of Weather.

2. Tropical Evergreen Forest and Deciduous Forest.

Tropical Evergreen Forest	Deciduous Forest.
1.Annual rainfall is above 200 cm	Annual rainfall is from 100 to 200 cm
2.This forest is also called as Evergreen Forest	This forest is also known as Monsoon Forest.
3.Rubber, Coconut and Bamboo	Teak, sandalwood and Rosewood

3. North East Monsoon and South West Monsoon.

North East Monsoon	South West Monsoon
1.October to November	June to September
2.These winds blow from the land to sea	These winds blow from the sea to land.
3.Kerala, Andra Pradesh , Tamil Nadu.	Western coastal Plains and Whole of Northern India.

Unit -3 India Agriculture

1. Rabi and Kharif crop seasons.

Rabi Crop season	Kharif crop Season
1.Sowing begins in October	Sowing begins in June
2.Harvesting takes place in March	Harvesting takes place in september
3.Wheat , Gram, Rice, Maize, Ragi	Rice, cotton, Bajra Maize, Jowar, Tur, Ragi,Groundnut.

2. Inundational canal and perennial canal.

Inundational canal	Perennial canal
1.Water is taken out directly from the rivers without constructing any barrage or dam	Water is taken out from rivers by constructing dams and barrages.
2.These canals have water during rainy Season	These canals have Water throughout the year.
3.Not used regularly	Used regularly.

3. Marine fishing and Inland fishing.

Marine fishing	Inland fishing
1.This type of fishing takes place in coastal, Off-shore and deep sea.	This type of fishing takes place in Rivers "Lakes, canals, Reservoirs, Ponds and Tanks.
2.Kerala is the leading producer in marine fisheries	Andra Pradesh is the leading producer in Inland fisheries,

4. Alluvial soils and Black soils.

Alluvial Soils	Black soils
1.It is rich is Potash , Phosphoric Acid and Lime	It is rich in Potash Lime, Aluminium, calcium and Magnesium
2.This soil is suitable for Rice, wheat, Sugarcane and oilseeds.	This soil is suitable for Cotton , Millets and Tobacco
3.Distribution : Ganga and Brahmaputra river Valleys &Uttar Pradesh	Distribution: Maharastra, Malwa plateau.

Unit - 4 India- Resources and Industries

1. Renewable and non-renewable resources.

Renewable Resources	Non Renewable Resources
1.Can be regenerated after their utilization	Cannot be replaced again after utilization
2.Solar Energy, Wind Energy, Bio Gas, Wave Energy, etc...	Coal, Petroleum, Natural Gas, etc...

2. Metallic and non-metallic minerals.

Metallic Minerals	Non-metallic minerals
1.Metallic minerals contain one or more metallic elements in them	The Non-metallic minerals do not contain metals in them.
2.These minerals Look shining	These metals look dull colour.
3.Iron, Manganese copper, Baúxite, Nickel, zinc, Lead, Gold.	Mica, Limestone, Gypsum, Nitrate, Potash, Dolomite, coal, Petroleum.

3. Agro based industry and mineral based industry.

Agro based industries	Mineral based industries use
1.Agro based industries draw their raw materials from agricultural sector	Mineral based industries use both Metallic and Non-Metallic minerals as raw materials
2.Cotton Textile Industries are leading, first in these industries	Iron and steel Industry are leading first in these industries.
3.Cotton Textile Industry, Sugar Industry.	Cement, steel and Iron Industries.

4. Jute industry and sugar industry.

Jute Industry	Sugar Industry
1.Locate near Jute growing area	Locate near - sugarcane growing area.
2.Bi - products : Jute Bags , Rope, Mats and carpet	Bi - products : Bagass. Molasses and Press mud.
3.Cheif Centres : West Bengal and Andra Pradesh	Cheif Centres : Uttar Pandesh and Bihar. Maharashtra and Karnataka.

5. Conventional energy and non- conventional energy.

Conventional Energy	Non Conventional Energy
1.These are non- renewable sources of energy	These are renewable sources
2.Pollute the environment	Do not pollute the environment
3.Coal and Petroleum	Solar energy Wind energy

Unit-5 Population, Transport, Communication and Trade

1. Density of population and Growth of population.

Density of Population	Growth of Population.
1.It is expressed as number of persons per sq. km	Population growth is influenced by the birth rate, death rate and migration
2.India is one of the most thickly populated 10 countries of the World	Growth of Population in as gone through the different phases.

2. Personal communication and mass communication.

Personal communication	Mass Communication
1.The communication between two people is known as Personal communication	Mass communication enables millions of people to get the information at the Same time
2.It includes Postal Services, Telephone, Mobile Phone, short Message Services, Fax. Internet, E-Mail, etc...	It includes Radio, Televislon, Newspapers etc. [Print Media and Electronic Media]
3.In this system, news spreads slowly to the public.	The News spread quickly among the people.

3. Print Media and Electronic Media.

Print Media	Electronic Media
1.Print Media is viewed through print resources	Electronic Media is Viewed through electronic resources
2.Newspapers are the most common but powerful means of Communication	Electronic Media includes Radio, Television and E-mail, E-commerce
3.May Newspapers carry on local, National and International events to the Pepole.	Used to share Education Information News, Entertainment, live broadcasts and live messages.
4.Referred as old media	Referred as modern media.

4. Roadways and Railways.

Road ways	Rail ways
1.Roads pay an important role in carrying goods and passengers for short, medium and long distances.	Railways cater to the needs of large scale movement of traffic, both for freight and Passenger
2.Maintenance cost is less	Maintenance cost is more.
3.Roads are the most Universal mode of transport.	It promotes national integration by bringing people together
4.India has the second Longest road network in the world.	Indian railways network is the largest in Asia and Second largest in the World.

5. Waterways and Airways.

Waterways	Airways
1.It is the oldest and also the Cheapest means of transport.	Airways are the quickest, costliest, most modern and comfortable means of transport.
2.It is a full- efficient and eco- friendly mode of transport	It is not a fuel-efficient and eco-friendly mode of transport
3.Most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky materials from one country to another.	Air transport facilitates connectivity on a national, regional and international Scale. It carries Passengers, freight and mail.

6. Internal trade and International trade.

Internal Trade	International Trade
1.The trade carried on within the domestic territory of a country	Trade carried on between two or more countries.
2.It is also known as Domestic Trade or Local Trade	This is known as Foreign Trade or External Trade
3.It is mainly transported by Roadways and Railways.	It is mainly transported by the Water and Airways.

Unit -6 Physical Geography of Tamil Nadu

1. Thamiraparani and Cauvery

Thamiraparani	Cauvery
1.It Originates from a peak in Pothigai hills on the Western Ghats	The river Cauvery Originates at Talacauvery in the Brahmagiri hills of Kodagu.
2.Karaiyar , Servalar, Manimuthar, Gadanathi, Pachaiyar, chittar and Ramanathi are its main tributaries.	Bhavani, Noyyal and Amaravati are its main tributaries.

Unit-7 Human Geography of Tamil Nadu

1. Marine Fishing and inland fishing

Marine Fishing	Inland Fishing
1.Marine fishing is also called in shore fish or neritic fishing, carried out in Oceans and seas.	Inland fishing is carried out in Lakes, rivers, Ponds, estuaries, backwaters, and Swamps.
2.Large mechanised boats are used for fishing,	Vellore, Cuddalore, sivagangai and Virudhunagar districts stand second with 9% of Inland fish catch each.

2. Food crops and non- food crops

Food crops	Non-food crops.
1.Paddy millets and pulses are important food crops	Sugarcane, cotton, Sun flower, coconut , chillies, Ground nut, Tea, coffee and Rubber are important Non- food crops
2.Food crops are cultivated in Tanjavur, Thiruvarur, Thiruvallur, kanchipuram	Non-food crops are cultivated in Virudhunagar Tuticorin, Coimbatore
3.Foods crops are grown for farmers own use.	Non-food crops are grown for earning money

3. Surface water and ground water

Surface Water	Ground Water
1.Most of the surface Water is tapped for irrigation	Most of the ground Water is used for drinking purpose.
2.There are 17 major river basins, 81 reservoirs and about 41,127 tanks	The utilization is about 60% of available recharge
3.Water found in a rivers, Lake are others surface cavity.	Water contained in or by a sub surface layer of soil or rock.

Give Reasons

Unit - 1 India – Location ,Relief and Drainage

1.Himalayas are called young fold mountains

Himalayas called young fold mountains because they have been formed only a few million years ago , and formed by the folding of the earth crust due to tectonic activity.

2.North Indian Rivers are perennial .

North Indian rivers are perennial because they originate from the snow covered Himalayas and glaciers are melting during summer .

3. South Indian rivers are east flowing .

South Indian rivers originate from the western ghats and coursing through east.The land surface of South India is higher in west and lower in south.Thus , South Indian rivers are east flowing .

4.West flowing rivers do not form deltas.

West flowing rivers covers very small areas and converged in the ocean . so , they do not form deltas.

Unit - 2 Climate and Natural Vegetation of India

1.Western Coastal plain is narrow.

Western Coastal plains do not contain deltas which in turn makes the plain narrow, as there is lack of widening due to absence of deposits

2.India has a tropical monsoon climate.

India has a tropical monsoon climate because most of India lies in the tropical belt.

3.Mountains are cooler than the plains.

In the atmosphere temperature decreases about 6.5°C with the increasing height for every 1000 m Hence places in the mountains are cooler than the plains . eg .Ooty .

Unit -3 India Agriculture

1.Agriculture is the backbone if India .

India is primarily an agricultural country . Though science and technology has developed rapidly , agriculture remains the backbone of Indian economy.

2.Rain water harvesting is necessary.

India experiences tropical monsoon type of climate . It gives a seasonal rainfall , not uniform and highly erratic .so , rain water harvesting is necessary

Unit -6 Physical Geography of Tamil Nadu

1.Eastern Ghats are not a continuous range .

Eastern Ghats are not a continuous range . Because Eastern Ghats are dissected by rivers that drain into Bay of Bengal

2.Tamil Nadu receives low rainfall during southwest monsoon .

Tamil Nadu lies in the rain shadow region for the wind , which blows from Arabian Sea .As a result , Tamil Nadu receives low rainfall during southwest monsoon .

3.Cuddalore is a multiprone disaster zone .

Cuddalore is a coastal districts which affected by cyclone , flood , storm ,earthquakes and Tsunami. So , it is called multiprone disaster zone .

Unit-7 Human Geography of Tamil Nadu

1.Farmers switch over from inorganic to organic farming .

- In organic farming , the nutrients in the soil that are drawn for agriculture will be restored back in the soil in one form or the other . The food it yields will be rich in proteins and nutrients .
- So, farmers switch over from inorganic to organic farming .

2.Cities are densely populated than the villages .

Cities are densely populated than the villages because of Industrial development, employment opportunities , transport and communication facilities , health and education facilities.

3.Karur is called the Textile Capital of Tamil Nadu .

- Karur is a major centre of exports of table cloth , curtains , bed covers and towels. It is famous for cottage and handloom textiles . Karur have domestic and the global markets.
- So, it is called the Textile Capital of Tamil Nadu

HISTORY 5 MARKS

Unit - 1 Out break of World War I and Its Aftermath

1 .Discuss the main causes of the First World War.

European Alliances and Counter – Alliances :

- ❖ In 1900 five of the European Great powers were divided into two armed camps.
- ❖ One camp consisted of the Central Powers – Germany , Austria –Hungary and Italy.
- ❖ The other camp consisted of France and Russia.

Violent Forms of Nationalism :

- ❖ With the growth of nationalism , the attitude of “ My country right or wrong I support it “ developed .
- ❖ England’s jingoism , France’s chauvinism and Germany’s Kultur were militant to the outbreak of war.

Aggressive Attitude of German Emperor :

- ❖ Emperor Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany proclaimed that Germany would be the leader of the world .
- ❖ The German navy was expanded .
- ❖ Therefore , Britain embarked on a naval race , which arose the tension between the two powers.

Hostility of France towards Germany :

- ❖ France and Germany were old rivals .
- ❖ German interference in Morocco added to the bitterness .
- ❖ The Britain agreement with France over Morocco was not consented by Germany .

Immediate Cause :

- ❖ On 28 June 1914 the Archduke Franz Ferdinand , heir to Franz Joseph , Emperor of Austria – Hungary , was assassinated by Princip , a Bosnian Serb .
- ❖ Austria saw in this an opportunity to eliminate Serbia as an independent state .
- ❖ Germany thought that it should strike first . it declared war on Russia on 1 August .

2.Highlight the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles relating to Germany .

- ❖ Germany was found guilty of starting the War and therefore was to pay reparations for the losses suffered . All Central Powers were directed to pay war indemnity.
- ❖ The German army was to be limited. A small navy was allowed
- ❖ The union of Austria and Germany was forbidden
- ❖ All German colonies became mandated territories under the League of Nations .
- ❖ Alsace -Lorraine was returned to France
- ❖ Northern Schleswig was given to Denmark and some small districts to Belgium
- ❖ Poland was recreated
- ❖ The Rhineland was to be occupied by the Allies . The area on the east bank of the Rhine was to be demilitarized .

3.Explain the course of the Russian Revolution under the leadership of Lenin.

- ❖ In October Lenin persuaded the Bolshevik Central Committee to decide on immediate revolution .
- ❖ Trotsky prepared a detaild plan .
- ❖ On 7 November the key government buildings , including the Winter Palace , the Prime Minister’s headquarters ,were seized by armed factory workers and revolutionary troops .
- ❖ On 8 November 1917 a new Communist government was in office in Russia .
- ❖ Its head this time was Lenin

- ❖ The Bolshevik Party was renamed the Russian Community Party.

4. Estimate the work done by the League of Nations .

- ❖ The League was called in to settle a number of disputes between 1920 and 1925
- ❖ In 1920 a dispute arose between Sweden and Finland over the sovereignty of the Aaland Island.
- ❖ The League ruled that the islands should go to Finland. In the following year the League was asked to settle the frontier between Poland and Germany in Upper Silesia , which was successfully resolved by the League .
- ❖ The dispute between Greece and Bulgaria in 1925. Greece invaded Bulgaria , and the League ordered a ceasefire .
- ❖ After investigation it blamed Greece and decided that Greece was to pay reparations .
- ❖ Thus the League had been successful until signing of the Locarno Treaty in 1925 .
- ❖ By this treaty , Germany , France , Belgium , Great Britain and Italy mutually guaranteed peace in Western Europe.

Unit - 2 The World between Two World Wars

1.Trace the circumstances that led to the rise of Hitler in Germany.

Rise of Hitler in Germany :

- ❖ In 1919, when a group of Six men and Adolf Hitler founded the National Socialist German Workers ' party.
- ❖ In 1923 Hitler attempted to capture power in Bavaria.
- ❖ His launch of the National Revolution on the outskirts of Munich landed him in prison.

The Nazi State of Hitler:

- ❖ Republican government fell, as the Communists refused to collaborate with the Social Democrats.
- ❖ Thereupon industrialists, bankers and Junkers prevailed upon President Von Hindenburg to designate Hitler as Chancellor in 1933.
- ❖ The Nazi state of Hitler, known as Third Reich, brought an end to the parliamentary democracy.
- ❖ Hitler replaced the flag of the Weimar republic by the swastika banners (卐) of National Socialism.
- ❖ Germany was converted into a highly centralised state.
- ❖ All political parties except the Nazi party were declared illegal.
- ❖ The army of brown-shirted and jack-booted storm-troopers was expanded.
- ❖ The Hitler Youth was created, and the Labour Front set up.
- ❖ Trade unions were abolished, their leaders arrested.
- ❖ Strikes were made illegal, wages were fixed by the government.
- ❖ Total state control was extended over the press, the theatre, the cinema, radio and over education.

2.Attempt a narrative account of how the process of decolonization happened in India during the inter-war period (1919-39).

Dyarchy in Provinces

- ❖ The decolonization process started in India from the beginning of the twentieth century.
- ❖ In 1919, the Government of India Act introduced Dyarchy
- ❖ The Indian National Congress rejected Dyarchy and decided to boycott the legislature.

Lack of Measures to Industrialise India

- ❖ Despite the discriminating protection given to certain select industries such as sugar, cement, and chemicals, there was no change in the colonial economic policy.
- ❖ This policy was soon abandoned as many British enterprises were opposed to this .

Impact of Depression on Indian Agriculture

- ❖ The 'Great Depression' also dealt a death blow to Indian agriculture and the indigenous manufacturing sector.
- ❖ The value of farm produce, declined by half while the land rent to be paid by the peasant remained unchanged.
- ❖ The great fall in prices prompted Indian nationalists to demand protection for the internal economy.

Government of India Act, 1935

- ❖ The Government of India Act, 1935. This provided for greater power to the local governments and the introduction of direct elections.
- ❖ In the 1937 elections the Congress won a resounding victory in most of the provinces.
- ❖ However the decision of Britain to involve India in the Second World War, without consulting the popular Congress ministries, forced the latter to resign from office.

3.Describe the rise and growth of nationalist politics in South Africa.

Nationalist Politics in South Africa:

- ❖ There were two main political parties: the Unionist Party which was mainly British, and the South Africa Party which had largely Afrikaners (Boers).
- ❖ The first Prime Minister, Botha belonged to the South Africa Party ruled in cooperation with the British.
- ❖ But a militant section of the South Africa Party formed the National Party under Herzog.
- ❖ In the 1920 elections the National Party gained forty-four seats.
- ❖ The South Africa Party, now led by Smuts, secured forty-one seats.
- ❖ The British-dominated Unionist Party merged with the South Africa Party.
- ❖ This gave Smuts a majority over the militant Afrikaner-controlled National Party.

Unit – 3 World War II

1.Analyse the effects of the World War II.

New geo-political power alignment:

- ❖ World War II changed the world in fundamental ways.
- ❖ The world was polarized into two main blocs led by superpowers, one led by the United States with a pronounced anti-Communist ideology, and the other by Soviet Russia.
- ❖ Europe was divided into two: Communist and non-Communist.

Nuclear proliferation:

- ❖ The United States and the Soviet Union entered into a race to have more nuclear powered weapons.
- ❖ They built a large stockpile of such weapons.
- ❖ Defence spending sky-rocketed in many countries.

International agencies:

- ❖ The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund came into existence providing a forum for countries large and small.
- ❖ Colonial powers were forced to give independence to former colonies in a process of decolonization.

2.Assess the structure and the activities of the UN.

General Assembly and Security Council

- ❖ Its principal organs which are similar to the legislative, executive and judicial wings of a state.
- ❖ It meets once a year and issues of interest and points of conflict are discussed in the Assembly.
- ❖ The Security Council has fifteen members.
- ❖ Five countries - the United States, Britain, France, Russia and China - are permanent members, and there are ten temporary members who are elected in rotation.
- ❖ These two bodies function like a legislature.
- ❖ Each of the permanent members has the right to veto any decision by the other members of the Security Council.
- ❖ Major issues and conflicts are discussed in the Security Council.

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 International Court of Justice, headquartered at The Hague in Holland, is the judicial wing of the United Nations.
- ❖ The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the fifth organ of the United Nations, is responsible for coordinating all the economic and social work of the United Nations.

Other Important Organs of the UN

- ❖ Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)
- ❖ World Health Organisation (WHO)
- ❖ UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.(UNESCO)
- ❖ United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- ❖ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Activities of the UN

- ❖ Over the decades, the United Nations has expanded its activities in response to the changing problems facing the world.
- ❖ Human rights, the problems of refugees, climate change, gender equality are all now within the ambit of the activities of the United Nations.
- ❖ The Indian army has been an important part of the peacekeeping force and has been deployed in many parts of the world.

Unit – 4 The World After World War II

1. Estimate the role of Mao Tse tung in making China a communist country.

Mao Tse-tung

- Mao began his full-fledged political activities of Hunan and emerged as a staunch Communist.

Mao as Organizer of Peasants

- Mao had understood that the Kuomintang grip on the towns was very strong. So he concentrated his energies on organizing the peasantry.

The Long March 1934

- Mao wanted to move out of Hunan for safer territory.
- By 1933 Mao had gained full control of the Chinese Communist party .

- In 1934, the Communist army of about 100,000 set out on the Long March.
- Only 20,000 finally reached northern Shensi in 1935.
- By 1937 Mao had become the leader of over 10 million people.

National People's Congress

- In September 1949, before fighting had ended in the south of China, the people's Political Consultative Conference met in Peking.
- Consisting of over 650 delegates from the Communist Party and other left-wing organizations, the conference elected the Central Governing Council with Mao as its Chairman.

2. Narrate the history of transformation of Council of Europe into an European Union.

Council of Europe

- To prevent further European wars by ending the rivalry between France and Germany.
- To create a united Europe to resist any threat from Soviet Russia.
- To form a third force in the world to counter-balance the strength of the US and USSR.
- In May 1949 ten countries met in London and signed to form a Council of Europe.
- The Council of Europe with headquarters at Strasbourg

European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC)

- The European Defence Community (EDC) and the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) were established.
- Six countries (France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxemburg) belonging to ECSC signed the treaty of Rome

European Economic Community (EEC)

- The EEC eliminated barriers to the movement of goods, services, capital, and labour.
- It also prohibited public policies or private agreements that restricted market competition.

Single European Act (SEA)

- The Single European Act came into force on July 1, 1987.
- According to the SEA, each member was given multiple votes, depending on the country's population.

European Union (EU)

- The Maastricht (Netherlands) Treaty signed on February 7, 1992, created the European Union.

Unit - 5 Social and Religious Reform Movements in the 19th Century

1. Discuss the circumstances that led to the Reform movements of 19th century.

- New English-educated middle class. This class came under the influence of western ideas and thoughts.
- The Indian reformers were, however, quite hesitant to subject their old notions and habits to critical scrutiny.
- Instead they attempted to harmonize both Indian and Western cultures.
- Their ideas and their actions helped to mitigate social evils such as sati, female infanticide, and child marriage and various superstitious beliefs.
- The reform movements of nineteenth century in the realm of religion fall under two broad categories reformist movements and the revivalist movements

2. Evaluate the contributions of Ramakrishna Paramahansa and Swami Vivekananda to regenerate Indian society.

Ramakrishna Paramahansa

- Ramakrishna (1836–86), a simple priest of Dakshineswar near Kolkata.
- An ardent worshipper of goddess Kali
- In his view, all religions contain the universal elements which, if practised, would lead to salvation.
- He said, "Jiva is Siva" (all living beings are God). Service for man, must be regarded as God.'

Ramakrishna Mission

- Vivekananda established the Ramakrishna Mission involved in social causes such as education, health care and relief in times of calamities.

Swami Vivekananda

- Swami Vivekananda, was the prime follower of Ramakrishna Paramahansa.
- He emphasized a cultural nationalism and made a call to Indian youth to regenerate Hindu society.
- His ideas bred a sense of self-confidence among Indians
- Vivekananda's activist ideology rekindled the desire for political change
- Many of the youths who were involved in the militant nationalist struggle during the Swadeshi movement following the Partition of Bengal were inspired by Vivekananda.

3. Write an essay on the role played by the 19th century reformers towards the cause of Women.

Raja Rammohan Roy:

- Raja Rammohan Roy deeply concerned with the prevailing customs of sati, child marriage, and polygamy
- He advocated the rights of widows to remarry and he wanted polygamy to end.
- He condemned the subjugation of women
- He strongly advocated education for women.

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

- He played a leading role in promoting education of girls and helped them in setting up a number of schools.
- He dedicated his whole life for the betterment of the child widows of the Hindu society.
- The movement led by Vidyasagar, resulted in the Widows' Remarriage Reform Act of 1856.

Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade.

- Ranade (1842–1901) was the founder of the Widow Marriage Association

Swami Dayanand Saraswati

- He declared the practices such as child marriage, the prohibition of widow remarriage

Jyotiba Phule

- Phule opposed child marriage and supported widow remarriage.
- Jyotiba and his wife Savitribai Phule devoted their lives for the uplift of the depressed classes and women.
- Jotiba opened orphanages and homes for widows.

Unit - 6 Early Revolts against British Rule in Tamil Nadu

1. Attempt an essay of the heroic fight Veerapandya Kattabomman conducted against the East India Company.

Rebellion of Veerapandya Kattabomman

- Veerapandya Kattabomman became the Palayakkarar of Panchalamkurichi at the age of thirty
- The Collectors humiliated the palayakkarars and adopted force to collect the taxes.
- This was the bone of contention between the English and Kattabomman.

Confrontation with Jackson

- An interview with Jackson in Ramanathapuram on 19 September 1798.
- Sensing danger, Kattabomman tried to escape,

Appearance before Madras Court

- The Committee found Kattabomman was not guilty. Jackson was dismissed from service

The Siege of Panchalamkurichi

- Bannerman cut off all the communications to the fort.
- convey a message asking Kattabomman to surrender. Kattabomman refused.

Execution of Kattabomman

- Bannerman made a mockery of a trial for Kattabomman
- During the trial Kattabomman bravely admitted all the charges levelled against him.
- Kattabomman was hanged from a tamarind tree in the old fort of Kayathar, close to Tirunelveli

2. Highlight the tragic fall of Sivagangai and its outcome.

Fall of Sivagangai

- In May 1801, the English attacked the rebels in Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli.
- The rebels went to Piranmalai and Kalayarkoil.
- They were again defeated by the forces of the English.
- The rebellion failed and Sivagangai was annexed in 1801.
- The Marudhu brothers were executed in the Fort of Tirupathur
- Oomathurai and Sevathaiah were captured and beheaded at Panchalamkurichi on 16 November 1801.
- Seventy-three rebels were exiled to Penang in Malaya.
- Though the palayakkarars fell to the English, their exploits and sacrifices inspired later generations.

3. Account for the outbreak of Vellore Revolt in 1806.

Vellore Revolt 1806

- The East India Company had acquired the revenue districts of Salem, Dindigul at the conclusion of the war with Tipu in 1792.

Grievances of Indian Soldiers

- The sepoys in the British Indian army nursed a strong sense of resentment over low salary and poor prospects of promotion.
- The English army officers' scant respect for the social and religious sentiments of the Indian sepoys also angered them.
- New experiments in land tenures
- Many of the sepoys' families were in dire economic straits.

- According to the new regulations, the Indian soldiers were asked not to wear caste marks or ear rings when in uniform.
- The new turban added fuel to fire.

Outbreak of the Revolt

- On 10 July 1806, in the early hours, guns were booming and the Indian sepoy of the 1st and 23rd regiments
- A dozen other officers were killed within an hour or so.
- But the uprising was swiftly crushed by Col. Gillespie

Unit - 7 Anti-Colonial Movements and the Birth of Nationalism

1. Discuss the causes of the Revolt of 1857?

Annexation Policy of British India:

1.The Doctrine of Lapse.

- Satara, Sambalpur, parts of the Punjab, Jhansi and Nagpur were annexed by the British through the Doctrine of Lapse.

2.The Doctrine of Paramountcy.

- British claimed themselves as paramount, exercising supreme authority. New territories were annexed on the grounds that the native rulers were inept.

Insensitivity to Indian Cultural Sentiments:

- The new dress code, which prohibited Indians from wearing religious marks on their foreheads and having whiskers on their chin, while proposing to replace their turbans with a round hat.
- The sepoy were also upset with discrimination in salary and promotion.

The Revolt:

- There was strong suspicion that the new cartridges had been greased with cow and pig fat.
- The soldiers refused to use

2. How did the people of Bengal respond to the Partition of Bengal (1905)?

- Instead of dividing the Bengali people along the religious line partition united them.
- The boycott of British goods was one such method.
- The day Bengal was officially partitioned – 16 Oct 1905 – was declared as a day of mourning.
- Boycott and swadeshi were always interlinked to each other
- Boycott of foreign goods, boycott of government schools and colleges, courts, titles and government services, development of Swadeshi industries, national schools

Unit - 8 Nationalism: Gandhian Phase

1. Examine the factors that led to the transformation of Gandhi into a mass leader.

- Gandhi faced racial discrimination for the first time in South Africa.
- He was deeply influenced by Tolstoy and Ruskin
- Gandhi developed satyagraha (devotion to the truth, truth-force) as a strategy
- In Champaran in Bihar the tinkathia system was practiced.
- Ahmedabad mill strike (1918) and the Kheda Satyagraha (1918) helped Gandhi establish himself as a leader of mass struggle.

- Gandhi announced a no-tax campaign and Non-cooperation Movement.
- These movements greatly enhanced Gandhi's reputation as a national leader
- Gandhi launched the Civil Disobedience Movement and Salt Satyagraha
- From Quit India Resolution Gandhi gave a call to do or die.
- Above factors that Led to the transformation of Gandhi into a mass leader.

2. Critically examine the Civil Disobedience Movement as the typical example of Gandhian movement.

- In the Congress session held in Lahore in December 1929 with Jawaharlal Nehru as the President, Poorna Swaraj was declared as the goal.
- 26 January 1930 was declared as Independence Day and a pledge was taken all over the country to attain Poorna Swaraj non-violently through civil disobedience including non-payment of taxes.
- A charter of demands presented to the Viceroy Lord Irwin including Abolition of salt tax.
- When the Viceroy did not respond to the charter of demands, Gandhi launched the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- 12 March 1930 Gandhi set out from Sabarmati Ashram with 78 of its inmates and reach Dandi. he took a lump of salt breaking the salt law.
- Gandhi was arrested at midnight
- It was the biggest mass movement India had ever witnessed.

3. Discuss the reasons behind the partition of India.

- In 1905 - Partition of Bengal was the main cause of the Hindu-Muslim divide.
- Jinnah Proposed separate nation for muslims.
- on 16 August 1932, Ramsay MacDonald announced the communal Award in
- In the Simla Conference, the congress and the Muslim League could not come to an agreement
- Jinnah declared 16 August 1946 as the "Direct Action Day"
- The enactment of the Indian Independence Act on 16 July 1947 by the British Parliament.
- India was partitioned into two dominions - India and Pakistan.
- These are the reasons behind the partition of India

Unit - 9 Freedom Struggle in Tamil Nadu

1.Discuss the response to Swadeshi Movement in Tamil Nadu.

- The partition of Bengal (1905) led to the Swadeshi Movement and changed the course of the struggle for freedom
- Boycott foreign goods and promote national education.
- Bharati's patriotic songs were especially important in Stirring patriotic emotions.
- Many journals were started to propagate Swadeshi ideals.
- Swadesamitran and India were prominent journals.
- Students and youth participated widely in the swadeshi Movement
- V.O.C. purchased two ships.
- Tirunelveli uprising.
- C. Rajaji and E.V.R was active during the Non-cooperation Movement
- No tax campaigns and Foreign goods were boycotted.

2. Examine the origin and growth of Non - Brahmin Movement in Tamil Nadu.

- The non-Brahmins organised themselves. Into Political organisations to protect their interests.
- In 1912 the Madras Dravidian Association was founded.
- C. Natesanar played an active role as its Secretary

- In June 1916 he established the Dravidian Association Hostel for non - Brahmin students.
- On 20 November 1916 a meeting of about thirty non-Brahmins was held under the leadership of P. Thyagarayar, Dr. T.M. Nair and C. Natesanar at Victoria Public Hall in Chennai.
- The south Indian Liberal Federation (SILF) was founded to promote the Interests of the non-Brahmins.

3. Describe the role of Tamil Nadu in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

- Gandhi launched the civil Disobedience Movement.
- Rajaji organised and led a salt Satyagraha march to vedaranyam.
- A special song was composed for the march by Namakkal V. Ramalinganay.
- Rajaji was arrested.
- Mill workers struck work across the province.
- Woman participated enthusiastically
- Rukmani Lakshmipathi was the first woman to pay penalty for violation of salt laws.
- Police used brutal force to suppress the movement.
- Brutally beaten by the police Tirupur kumaran, fell dead holding the national flag aloft.

Unit - 10 Social Transformation in Tamil Nadu

1. Attempt an essay on the foundation and development of Tamil Renaissance in the 19th Century.

- The cultural hegemony of colonialism Tamilnadu experienced such a historical transition
- Tamil language and culture Played a Significant role in their identity construction
- Advent of the Printing technology helped in Publishing the more ancient Tamil classics around that Period
- Tamil was the first non-European language that went into Print.
- C.W. Damothavanay and v.v. Swaminathar Spent their lifetime in the rediscovery of the Tamil classics.
- The Publication of these ancient literary texts created an awareness among the Tamil People about their historical tradition, language, literature and religion.
- Robert Caldwell, P. Sundaranar Thiru Vi. Ka, Bharatidasan and mayaimalai Adigal helped on the foundation and development of Tamil Renaissance in the 19th Century.

2. Describe the background for the formation of the Justice Party and point out its contribution to the cause of social justice.

Southern Indian Liberal Federation (Justice Party)

- on 20 November 1916 around 30 Prominent non - Brahmin leaders including Dr.C. Natesanar. Sir Pitti Theyagarayar. T.M. Nair and Alamelu Mangai Thayarammal came together to form the South Indian Liberation Federation (SILE)
- Publishing three newspapers : Dravidan in Tamil, justice in English and Andhra Prakasika in Telugu, to ProPagate the ideals of the Party

Programmes and activities

- The justice Party is the head of the non - Brahmin Movement in the country.
- It widened education and employment Oppurtunities and created space for them in the Political sphere.
- Support inter-caste marriages and abolition of Devadasi System.
- To approve Participation of women in the electoral Politics in 1921.
- Established the staff Selection Board in 1924.
- In 1929 established the Public Service Commission
- The Justice Party introduced the Hindu Religious Endowment (HRE). Act in 1926.

3. Estimate Periyar E.V.R's decisive contribution to the social transformation of Tamil Nadu.

- Periyar started the Self-Respect movement in 1925
- The movement also advocated Self-Respect marriage
- He started a number of newspapers and journals such as kudi Ayasu Puratchi. Pagutharivu and viduthalai.
- kudi Arasu was the Official newspaper of the Self- Respect movement.
- He launched a Popular movement, the anti - Hindi agitation
- Periyar criticised kula kalvi Thittam.
- Periyar Proposed a resolution regarding the rights of "Untouchables" to temple entry.
- People hailed him as Vaikom viray (Hero of Vaikom).
- He was disturbed by the caste-based discrimination in the dining hall at the cheranmadevi Gurukulam.
- He advocated a casteless Society devoid of rituals and differences based on birth.

SAI K & MEGA

GEOGRAPHY 5MARKS

Unit -1 India - Location Relief and Drainage

1.Explain the divisions of Northern Mountains and its importance to India .

The Northern Mountains that function as a great wall is grouped into three divisions.

1. The Trans – Himalayas
2. Himalayas
3. Eastern Himalayas or Purvanchal hills.

1.The Trans –Himalayas :

- ❖ It lies to the north of the great Himalayan range.
- ❖ It lies in Jammu and Kashmir and Tibetan plateau.
- ❖ It is also known as Tibetan Himalayas.
- ❖ The prominent ranges of Trans Himalayas are Zaskar ,Ladakh , kailash and Karakoram

2.The Himalayas:

- ❖ It is an young fold mountain.
- ❖ The main divisions of the Himalayas are
 - (i)The Greater Himalayas / The Himadri
 - (ii)The Lesser Himalayas / The Himachal
 - (iii)The outer Himalayas /The Siwaliks

(i)The Greater Himalayas :

- ❖ The Greater Himalayas rise abruptly like a wall north of the Lesser Himalayas .
- ❖ These are about 25 km wide and height is about 6000 m.
- ❖ It receive lesser rainfall as compared to the Lesser Himalayas and the Siwaliks.
- ❖ The notable one are Mt.Everest and Kanchenjunga.
- ❖ This range is the most continuous of all ranges.
- ❖ It has many glaciers. Gangotri , Yamunotri and Siachen are some of them.

(ii) The Lesser Himalayas :

- ❖ It is the middle range of Himalayas.
- ❖ Height of this range varies from 3700 to 4500 m
- ❖ Major hill stations of the Himalayas are located in this range, Shimla ,Mussourie ,Nainital ,Almora ,Ranikhet and Darjeeling are the familiar ones.

(iii) The outer Himalayas :

- ❖ The Siwalik extend from Jammu and Kashmir to Assam.
- ❖ It is the most discontinuous range .
- ❖ Lesser Himalayas are called Dunes in the west and Duars in the east.

3.Purvanchal Hills :

- ❖ It extended in the north –eastern states of India . Most of these hills are located along the border of India and Myanmar while others are inside India. The hills which are collectively known as Purvanchal Hills .

Importance of Himalayas :

- ❖ Himalayas blocks southwest monsoon winds and causes heavy rainfall to north India.
- ❖ It forms a natural barrier to the sub-continent.
- ❖ It is the source for many perennial rivers like Indus, Ganges , Brahmaputra etc.
- ❖ It is the paradise of tourists due to its natural beauty.
- ❖ Many hill stations and pilgrim centres like Amarnath , Kedarnath , Badrinath and Vaishnavidevi temples are situated here.

2. Give an account on the major peninsular rivers of India .

1. West flowing rivers

2. East flowing rivers

1. EAST FLOWING RIVERS ::

(a) Mahanadi :

- ❖ The river Mahanadi originates near Sihawa in Raipur district of Chattisgarh and flows through Odisha.
- ❖ The Delta of Mahanadi which is one of the largest deltas in India .

(b) Godavari :

- ❖ Godavari is the largest river.
- ❖ It is also called Vridha Ganga. It originates in Nasik district of Maharashtra.
- ❖ Kolleru , a fresh water lake is located in the deltaic region of the Godavari.

(c) Krishna :

- ❖ It originates from a spring at a place called Mahabaleshwar in the Western Ghats of Maharashtra.
- ❖ It is the second longest Peninsular river.

(d) Kaveri :

- ❖ The river Kaveri originates at Talakaveri, Kudagu hills of Karnataka.
- ❖ It is also called Dhakshin Ganga or Ganga of south.
- ❖ It breaks at Srirangam Island with two channels, river Coleroon and Kaveri.

2. WEST FLOWING RIVERS :

a) Narmada :

- ❖ It rises in Amarkantak Plateau in Madhya Pradesh and empties in Arabian Sea.
- ❖ It is the largest among the West flowing rivers of Peninsular India.
- ❖ It forms 27 km long estuary before enters into the sea.

b) Tapti :

- ❖ Tapti River rises in the Betul district of Madhya Pradesh. It flows from East to West.
- ❖ Its length is 724 km and covers an area of 65.145 sq. km.
- ❖ It outfalls into the Arabian Sea through the Gulf of Cambay.

3. Give a detailed account on the basin of the Ganga .

- ❖ It extend from the Yamuna River in the west to Bangladesh in the east.
- ❖ The total area covered by this plain is about 3.75 sq.k.m.
- ❖ River Ganga and its tributaries such as Ghagra , Gandak , kosi, Yamuna , Chambal, Betwa etc. constitute this plain by their sediments and make a great plain in India .
- ❖ It is the largest plain of India .
- ❖ The general slope of the entire plain is towards east and south – east.

Unit - 2 Climate and Natural Vegetation

1. Write about South West Monsoon .

- ❖ The south west monsoon is the most significant feature of the Indian climate.
- ❖ By the first week of June , advances along the Konkan coast in early June and covers the whole country by 15th July .
- ❖ The monsoon is influenced by global phenomenon like **ELNino**.
- ❖ The sudden approach of monsoon wind over south India with lightning and thunder is termed as the ' **break** ' or ' **burst of monsoon** '.
- ❖ The monsoon wind strikes against the southern tip of Indian land mass and gets divided into two branches . one branch from Arabian sea and the other from Bay of Bengal .

The Arabian sea branch:

- ❖ It gives heavy rainfall to the west coast of India as it is located in the windward side of the Western Ghats
- ❖ The other part which advances towards north is obstructed by Himalayan Mountains and results in heavy rainfall in north.
- ❖ As Aravalli Mountain is located parallel to the wind direction, Rajasthan and western part do not get much rainfall from this branch.

The Bay of Bengal branch :

- ❖ It moves towards northeast India and Myanmar .
- ❖ This wind is trapped by a chain of mountains namely Garo,Khasi and Jaintia are mainly responsible for the heaviest rainfall caused at Mousynram located in Meghalaya.
- ❖ Later on , this wind travel towards west which results in decrease in rainfall from east to west.
- ❖ Over all about **75% of Indian rainfall is received from this monsoon.**

2.Describe the forests of India .

Tropical Evergreen Forest :

- ❖ These forests are found in areas with 200 cm or more annual rainfall .
- ❖ The annual temperature is about more than 22° c and the average annual humidity exceeds 70% in this region.
- ❖ Western Ghats in Maharashtra ,Karnataka ,Kerala ,Assam, Manipur and Meghalaya states have this type of forests.
- ❖ The most important trees are rubber,rosewood, coconut,bamboo ,palm and cinchona.

Tropical Deciduous Forest:

- ❖ These are found in the areas with 100 to 200 cm. annual rainfall. These are called '**Monsoon Forest**' .
- ❖ The mean annual temperature of this region is about 27 ° c and the average annual relative humidity is 60 to 70 %.
- ❖ The trees of these forests drop their leaves during the spring and early summer.
- ❖ Teak and sal are the main important trees.
- ❖ Punjab , Haryana, UP, Tamil Nadu ,Andhra Pradesh ,and Kerala states are notable for this type of natural vegetation.

Tropical Dry Forest:

- ❖ These are found in the areas with 50 to 100 cm rainfall.
- ❖ These are found in east Rajasthan ,Haryana , Punjab ,Western Uttar Pradesh, and East Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ The important species are banyan , palas , bamboo, babool etc.,

Desert and Semi- desert Vegetation ;

- ❖ These are called as "Tropical thorn forests ". These are found in the areas having annual rainfall of less than 50cm.

Mountain or Montane Forest:

- ❖ These forests are classified on the basis of altitude and amount of rainfall .
- (a) These are found on the slopes of the mountains in north –east states. These forests found in the altitutde of 1200-2400.
- (b) The rainfall of this region is moderate . These forests are found in Jammu & Kashmir. Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

Alpine Forest :

- ❖ It occurs all along the Himalayas with above 2400 m altitude. These are purely having coniferous trees.
- ❖ Oak ,silver fir , pine are the main trees of these forests.

Tidal Forests:

- ❖ These forests occur in and around the deltas ,estuaries.

- ❖ The delta of the Ganga – Brahmaputra has the largest tidal forest. The deltas of Mahanadi, Godavari and Krishna rivers are also known for tidal forests. These are also known as **mangrove forest**.

Unit -3 India-Agriculture

1.State any five types of soil in India and explain the characteristics and distribution of soil.

Alluvial soils :

- ❖ Formation - sediments deposited by streams and rivers when they slowly loose.
- ❖ Chemical properties – rich in potash , lime and carbon compounds but poor in nitrogen.
- ❖ Nature - Sandy - loam-silt-clay
- ❖ Distribution - Ganga and Brahmaputra river valleys , UP, Punjab, Haryana
- ❖ Crops - Rice, wheat , sugarcane and oilseeds

Black soils:

- ❖ Formation – Derived from basalts of Deccan trap
- ❖ Chemical properties – consist of calcium and magnesium carbonates , high quality of iron . aluminium ,lime and magnesia.
- ❖ Nature - Sticky when wet
- ❖ Distribution – Maharashtra and Malwa plateaus .
- ❖ Crops – cotton, millets , tobacco and sugarcane .

Red soils :

- ❖ Formation – decomposition of ancient crystalline rocks .
- ❖ Chemical properties – rich in minerals such as iron and magnesium poor in nitrogen, humes
- ❖ Nature – Light texture , porous friable presence, consists of Kaolinitic minerals
- ❖ Distribution – Eastern parts of Deccan plateau, Tamil Nadu , Kerala
- ❖ Crops – Wheat , rice , cotton , sugarcane and pulses.

Laterite soils :

- ❖ Formation – Alternate wet and hot dry regions . it is formed by the process of leaching .
- ❖ Chemical properties – Composed mainly of hydrated oxides of iron and aluminium
- ❖ Nature –More acidic on higher areas poor in higher level, cannot retain moisture while plains they consists of heavy loam and clay and easily retain moisture.
- ❖ Distribution – Assam hills ,Karnataka and eastern ghats
- ❖ Crops – coffee, rubber ,cashew and tapioca

Forest and mountain soils :

- ❖ Formation - due to mechanical weathering caused by snow , rain ,temperature variation
- ❖ Chemical properties – deficient in potash, phosphorus and lime.
- ❖ Nature – light ,sandy ,thin and found with the pieces of rock .very rich in humes .
- ❖ Distribution – Coniferous forest belts of Jammu kashmir, Eastern and Western ghats.
- ❖ Crops – coffee , tea , rice , maize ,potato ,barley and fruits

2.What is Multipurpose projects and write about any two Multipurpose projects of India .

Multipurpose project :

- ❖ 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 –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.

Name of the project	River	Benefit States
1.Bhakra Nangal Project	Sutlej	Punjab , Haryana ,Rajasthan
2. Hiracud Project	Mahanadi	Orissa

3.Bring out the characteristics of Intensive and Plantation farming .

Intensive Farming :

- ❖ It is an agricultural intensification and mechanization system that aims to maximize yields from available land through various means , such as heavy use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers .
- ❖ Intensive farming is practiced in Punjab, parts of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh in India.

Plantation Farming :

- ❖ Plantation crops are cultivated for the purpose of exports .
- ❖ These are cultivated in large estates on hilly slopes.
- ❖ Tea , coffee , rubber and spices are the major plantation crops of India .

4.Examine the geographical conditions favourable for the cultivation of rice and wheat .

Rice :

- ❖ Rice is an indigenous crop . India is the second largest producer of rice in the world after China .
- ❖ It is mainly a tropical crop , growing mainly with mean temperatures of 24 °C and annual rainfall of 150cm .
- ❖ Deep fertile clayey or loamy soils are suited well for rice cultivation
- ❖ It also needs abundant supply of cheap labour .

Wheat :

- ❖ Wheat is the second most important food crop of the country, after rice . It accounts for 22 % of the total area and 34 % of the total production of food grains in the country.
- ❖ It requires 10-15°C at the time of sowing and 20-25 °C at the time of ripening of grains.

Unit - 4 India-Resources and Industries

1.Write about the distribution of cotton textile industries in India .

- ❖ This sector in India is the second largest in the world.
 - ❖ The first cotton textile mill was established at Fort Gloster near Kolkatta in 1818.
 - ❖ Traditional sectors like handloom , handicrafts and small power- loom units are the biggest source of employment for millions of people in rural and semi urban areas.
 - ❖ India is the third largest producer of cotton and has the largest loom arc and ring spindles in the world .
 - ❖ Cotton textile industry is the largest organised modern industry of India .
 - ❖ The higher concentration of textile mills in and around Mumbai , makes it as “ Manchester of India ” .
 - ❖ Presence of black cotton soil in Maharashtra ,humid climate , presence of Mumbai port , availability of hydro power , good market and well developed transport facility favour the cotton industries in Mumbai.
 - ❖ The major cotton textile industries are concentrated in the states of Maharashtra ,Gujarat ,West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu .
 - ❖ Coimbatore is the most important centre in Tamil Nadu with 200 mills out of its 435 and called as “Manchester of South India “.
 - ❖ Erode, Tirupur ,Karur , Chennai , Thirunelveli , Madurai , Thoothukudi ,Salem ,and Virudunagar are the other major cotton textiles centres in the state.
- Describe the major challenges of Indian industries .

2.Industries in India face many problems. Some major problems are listed below.

- ❖ Shortage and fluctuation in Power Supply.
- ❖ Non- availability of large blocks of land .
- ❖ Poor access to credit .
- ❖ High rate of interest for borrowed loan.
- ❖ Non –availability of cheap labourers.
- ❖ Lack of technical and vocational training for employees.
- ❖ Inappropriate living conditions nearby industrial estates.

Unit -5 India - Population ,Transport ,Communication and Trade

1.What is Urbanisation ? Explain its problem .

- The process of society's transformation from rural to urban is known as urbanisation.

Major problems of urbanisation :

- 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.

2.Explain the Importances of satellite communication in India .

- The use of Satellite in getting a continuous and synoptic view of large area has made this communication system very vital for the country.
- Satellite images are used for weather forecasting , monitoring of natural calamities ,surveillance of border areas etc.
- A new era in communication in our country after the establishment of **Indian Research Organisation (ISRO)** in 1969.
- Satellite system in India can be grouped into two
 1. The Indian National Satellite System (INSAT)
 2. The Indian Remote Sensing Satellite System (IRS)
- The INSAT, established in 1983 , is a multipurpose system for telecommunication, meteorological observation and for various other programs.
- The INSAT series are used for relaying signals to television, telephone , radio , mobile phone . It is also useful in weather detection, internet and military applications.
- The INSAT series ,GSAT series ,KALPANA -1, HAMSAT ,EDUSAT are the major communication satellite used for communication purpose.
- GSAT-7A is the recent launch for communication programs .
- INSAT-1B launched on 30th August 1983 is the first communication satellite in INSAT series

3.Classify and explain the roadways in India .

National Highways :

- National Highways form the most important system of road transportation in India .
- These highways are running through length and breadth of the country connecting capital of states , major ports , rail junctions , industrial and tourist centres.
- The longest National Highway is NH - 44
- The shortest national highway is NH- 47 A.

State Highways :

- Its link important cities ,towns and district headquarters within the state and connect them with national highways or highways of neighbouring states.

- These roads are administrated and financed by state governments.

District Roads :

- Its link between the district and taluk headquarters with the state highways and national highways .
- These are constructed and maintained by the Public Works Department of the states.

Rural Roads :

- These roads links the different villages with their neighbouring towns.
- They are maintained by Village Panchayats.

Border Roads :

- These are the roads of strategic importance in border areas .
- They are constructed and maintained by Border Roads Organisation.

Expressways :

- These are multi –lane good quality highways for high speed traffic - Mumbai –Pune Road , Kolkata – Dumdum Airport road .

International Highways :

- These are link India with its neighbouring countries for promoting harmonious relationship with them
- These roads connect important highways of India with those of the neighbouring countries such as Pakistan ,Nepal , Bhutan , Bangladesh and Myanmar.

Unit - 6 Physical Geography of Tamil Nadu

1.Describe the nature of the plateau region of Tamil Nadu .

Location :

- Plateaus of Tamil Nadu are located between the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats. It is roughly triangular in shape and covers an area of about 60,000 sq.km.

Bharamahal plateau :

- It is a part of the Mysore plateau situated in the northwestern part of plateau situated in the northwestern part of Tamil Nadu . Its height ranges from 350 to 710 metres. Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri districts are located in this region .

Coimbatore plateau :

- It lies between the Nilgiris and Dharmapuri districts . Its height varies from 150 to 450 metres. This region includes Salem , Coimbatore and Erode districts . Moyar river separates this plateau from the Mysore plateau .

Madurai plateau :

- It is found in Madurai district extends up to the foothills of the Western Ghats. Vaigai and Tamirabarani basins are located in this zone .

2. Write an account on river Cauvery.

Originate :

- The river Cauvery originates at Talacauvery in the Brahmagiri hills of Kodagu (Coorg) district of Karnataka in the Western Ghats.

Boundary :

- It serves as the boundary between between Karnataka and TamilNadu for a distance of 64 km .

Falls and Dam :

- It forms Hogenakkal waterfalls in Dharmapuri districts. Mettur Dam , also called as the Stanley Reservoir , is located across this river in Salem districts .

Tributaries :

- Bhavani , Amaravathi and Noyyal

Agandra Cauvery :

- Noyyal and Amaravathi , confluence the river on the right bank at Thirumukkudal 10 km from Karur , The river is wider in this region , where it is called as “ Agandra Cauvery “ .

Kollidam :

- In Tiruchirappalli district , the river branches into two parts . The northern branch is also called Coleroon or Kollidam and the southern branch remains Cauvery .

Srirangam Island :

- The two branches join again to form the ‘ Srirangam Island ‘ .

Kallanai :

- The Grand Anaicut , also called as Kallanai was built across the river Cauvery .

Garden of Southern India :

- The network of distributaries within the delta of Cauvery in the coast is called as the “ Garden of Southern India “ . It merges into Bay of Bengal to the south of Cuddalore .

3. Explain the characteristic features of summer and winter seasons of Tamil Nadu .

Winter Season :

- During January and February , the vertical rays of the sun fall between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Equator .
- Tamil Nadu and India on the whole receive slanting rays from the sun . So, the weather is slightly cooler during these months.
- Winter temperature in Tamil Nadu varies from 15°C to 25° C .However , in the hill stations , the winter temperature drops below 5° occasionally.. Some valleys in the Nilgiris record even 0° C . This drop in temperature leads to the formation of thick mist and frost. This season is practically dry.

Summer Season :

- The apparent migration of the sun towards north during March, April and May results in the reception of vertical sun's rays by South India .
- Thus there is a steady rise in temperature from the equator .
- Hence , Tamil Nadu located to the south of Tropic of Cancer , experiences high temperature. Generally the temperature varies from 30°C to more than 40°C .
- During this season particularly in the month of May , southern part of the state receives some rainfall from pre- monsoon showers (Mango / Blossom showers) and some parts experience convectional rainfall .

4.Bring out the types and distribution of soils in Tamil Nadu .

Alluvial Soil :

- Alluvial soils are formed by the deposition of silt by the rivers. It is found in the river valley regions and the coastal plains of Tamil Nadu . This types of soil is found in the districts of Thanjavur , Tiruvarur ,Nagapattinam ,Villupuram , Cuddalore ,Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari.

Block Soil :

- Black soils are formed by the weathering of igneous rocks . It is also known as regur soil . As cotton grows well in this soil , it is also called as black cotton soil .Black soils are found extensively in the districts of Coimbatore , Madurai ,Virudhunagar , Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi .

Red Soil :

- It is dominantly found in Sivagangai and Ramanathapuram districts.

Laterite Soil :

- This soil is formed by the process of intense leaching . found in some parts of Kanchipuram ,Tiruvallur and Thanjavur districts and some patches over the mountainous region in the Nilgiris .

Saline Soil :

- Saline soils in Tamil Nadu are confined to the Coromandel coast . Vedaranyam has a pocket of saline soil.

5.what are the Risk reduction measures taken before and after cyclone.

Before :

- Ignore rumours , stay calm , don't be panic ; keep your mobile phones charged to ensure connectivity ; use sms ; listen to radio ; watch TV; read newspapers for weather updates .
- Keep your documents and valuables in water proof containers ; prepare an emergency kits with essential items for survival ; secure your house ; carry out repairs ; don 't leave sharp objects loose ; untie cattle / animals for their safety .
- Fishermen should keep a radio set with extra batteries handy ; keep boats and rafts tied up safely and don't venture out in the sea .

After :

- Those who shifted to the cyclone centre must remain there till instructions are received ; strictly avoid loose electrical wires after the cyclone ; beware of snakes and other animals immediately after the cyclone ; report losses truthfully and accurately to the authorities.

Unit - 7 Human Geography of Tamil Nadu

1.Write about the plantation farming of Tamil Nadu .

- Plantation crops : Tea ,coffee ,cashew , rubber and cinchona .

Tea :

- Tamil Nadu ranks second in area and production of tea next to Assam . Tea plantations are found in the hills of the Nilgiris and Coimbatore . The Nilgiris is the notable regions for tea plantation .

Coffee :

- Coffee plants are grown in the hills of Western Ghats as well as Eastern Ghats . It is also found in the hilly slopes of Dindigul , Madurai ,Theni and Salem districts . Yercaud , Kolli hills and Kodaikanal are notable for coffee plantations .
- Tamil Nadu stands second in area and production of coffee next to Karnataka .

Rubber :

- Rubber plantations are significant in Kanyakumari .

Pepper :

- Pepper is confined to the warm and wet slopes of Eastern and Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu.

Cashew :

- It is extensively cultivated in Cuddalore district.

2.Give an account on water resources of Tamil Nadu .

- Water is the precious gift of nature to humankind and millions of other species living on the earth.
- Tamil Nadu constitutes 4% of India's land area and is inhabited by 6% of India's population , but has only 2.5% of India's water resources . More than 95% of the surface water and ground water have already been put into use .

Water resources :

River basin	-	17
Reservoirs	-	81
Tanks	-	41, 127
Tube wells and other wells	-	4,98 ,644
Open wells	-	15,06 ,919

Multipurpose River Valley Projects :

- Mettur Dam .Bhavani Sagar Dam , Amaravathi Dam , Krishnagiri Dam , Sathanur Dam , Mullaiperiyar Dam , Vaigai Dam , Manimuthar Dam , The Papanasam Dam , Parampikulam Aliyar Project .

3. Bring out the mineral distribution in Tamil Nadu .

Important Minerals :

- **Lignite :** Neyveli has large lignite resources
- **Coal :** It is available in Ramanathapuram .
- **Oil and Gas :** These are found in the Cauvery basin .
- **Iron :** Iron deposits are found in Kanjamalai region in Salem districts and Kalrayan Malai region of Tiruvannamalai districts .
- **Magnesite Ores :** These are available near Salem
- **Bauxite :** It is found in Servarayan Hills , Kotagiri , Udagamandalam , Palani and Kollimalai areas.
- **Gypsum :** It is obtained in Tiruchirappalli , Tirunelveli , Thoothukudi , and Virudunagar districts .
- **Ilmenite and Rutile :** These are found in the sands of Kanyakumari beach .
- **Limestone :** It is available in Coimbatore , Cuddalore , Dindigul , Kanchipuram , Karur , Madurai , Nagapattinam , Namakkal , Perambalur , Ramanathapuram , Salem and Tiruvallur districts .

4. State the densely populated regions of Tamil Nadu and account for its high density .

- The state ranks 12th among the Indian states in population density
- The national average density of population as per the 2011 Census is 382 .
- Chennai is the densest district
- Kanyakumari , Tiruvallur , Kanchipuram , Madurai , Coimbatore , Cuddalore , Thanjavur , Nagapattinam , Salem , Vellore and Tiruchirappalli are the high density of population .
- The least density of population is recorded in the Nilgiris and the other districts have moderate density of population .

5. Explain the different modes of transport available in Tamil Nadu.

Roadways :

- These are maintained by State Highways Department .
- It ranks second in India with a share of over 20% in total road projects under operation in the Public Private Partnership (PPP) model.

Railways :

- Tamil Nadu has a well- developed rail network as part of Southern Railway, headquartered at Chennai .
- Southern Railway network covering Tamil Nadu , Kerala , Puducherry, minor portions of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh .
- Chennai has a well –established suburban railway network.
- a Mass Rapid Transport System (MRTS) is currently developing a Metro System .

Airways :

- Tamil Nadu has four major international airports .
- Chennai International Airport is currently the third largest airport in India after Mumbai and Delhi .
- Other international airports in Tamil Nadu includes Coimbatore , Madurai and Tiruchirappalli.
- It also has domestic airports at Tuticorin and Salem .

Waterways :

- Tamil Nadu has three major ports . They are in Chennai , Ennore and Tuticorin
- It has an intermediate ports at Nagapattinam and 15 minor ports .
- All the minor ports are managed by the Tamil Nadu Maritime Board , Chennai Port .
- This is an artificial harbour and the second principal port in the country for handling containers .

6.Write about Road safety rules .

The road accidents in India are on very high level. Tamil Nadu leads in the number of road accidents in the country. Increase in road traffic, high speed of vehicles and violation of traffic rules are the causes of major of accidents. If we follow the basic road safety rules, road accidents can be reduced. They are-

- Aware of the road signals .
- Stop , look and cross
- Listen and ensure whether a vehicle is approaching
- Don't rush on roads .
- Follow traffic rules
- Always keep left .

SAI K & MEGA

CIVICS 5MARKS

Unit-1 Indian Constitution

1.Explain the salient features of the Constitution of India .

- ❖ It is the lengthiest of all the written constitution of the world.
- ❖ It has borrowed most of its provisions from the constitutions of various countries.
- ❖ It is partly rigid and partly flexible .
- ❖ It establishes a federal system of government.
- ❖ It makes India as a secular state.
- ❖ It provides an independent judiciary.
- ❖ Art: 21A It introduces Universal Adult Franchise and accords the right to vote to all citizens above 18 years of age without any discrimination.

2. Point out the Fundamental Rights.

1. Right to Equality :

- ❖ **Art:14** - Equality before law.
- ❖ **Art:15** - Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion ,race, sex or place of birth.
- ❖ **Art:16** - Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.
- ❖ **Art :17** - Abolition of Untouchability
- ❖ **Art:18** - Abolition of titles except military and academic.

2.Right to Freedom :

- ❖ **Art;19** - Freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association ,movement, residence and profession.
- ❖ **Art:20** - Protection in respect of conviction for offences.
- ❖ **Art:21** - Protection of life and personal liberty– Right to elementary education.
- ❖ **Art:22** - Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases.

3. Right Against Exploitation ;

- ❖ **Art:23** - Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour .
- ❖ **Art:24** - Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc .

4. Right to Religion :

- ❖ **Art:25** - Freedom of conscience and free profession , practice and propagation of religion.
- ❖ **Art:26** - Freedom to manage religious affairs.
- ❖ **Art:27** - Freedom from payment of taxes for promotion of any religion.
- ❖ **Art: 28** - Freedom from attending religious instruction or worship in certain educational institutions.

5. Cultural & Educational Rights :

- ❖ **Art:29** - Protection of language, script and culture of minorities.
- ❖ **Art:30** - Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.

6.Right to constitutional Remedies :

- ❖ **Art 32-** It allows Individuals to seek redressal for the violation of their fundamental rights.

3.Write briefly on the Right to Constitutional Remedies .

- ❖ A Writ is an order or command issued by a court in writing under its seal.
- ❖ It is in the nature of a command or prohibition from performing certain acts that are specified in the orders of the court.
- ❖ Both the Supreme Court and the High Courts are empowered to issue five kinds of writs.
- ❖ So, the Supreme Court is called the "Guardian of the Constitution".

(a) Habeas Corpus: Safeguards from illegal arrests.

(b) Mandamus: It protects the petitioner who requires legal help to get his work done by respective public authorities.

(C)Prohibition : It prohibits a subordinate court from acting beyond its jurisdiction.

(d) Certiorari : It quashes an order issued by a subordinate court by overstepping its jurisdiction.

(e)Quo Warranto : It prevents usurpation of public office through illegal manner.

4.Mention the differences between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy .

Fundamental Rights	Directive Principles of State Policy
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 institutions 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.

Unit-2 Central Government

1.Describe the Executive and Judicial powers of the President of India .

Executive Powers :

- ❖ Article 77 requires that every executive , action of the Union shall be taken in the name of the President.
- ❖ He appoints the Prime Minister and the other members of the Council of Ministers, distributing portfolios to them on the advice of the Prime Minister.
- ❖ He is responsible for the appointment of Governors of States, the Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, the Attorney General , the Comptroller and Auditor General , the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners the Chairman and other members of Union Public Service Commission Ambassadors and High Commissioners to other countries .

Judicial Powers :

- ❖ Article 72 confers on the President power to grant pardons , reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment, or to commute the sentence of any person convicted of an offence.

2.Explain any three Jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court of India ?

(a)Original Jurisdiction :

- ❖ These may be dispute between the Government of India and one or more States of
- ❖ Dispute between two or more states.
- ❖ The writs are issued by the Supreme Court for the enforcement of the fundamental rights.

(b)Appellate Jurisdiction :

- ❖ The Supreme Court is the final appellate court in the country .
- ❖ The Supreme Court hears appeals against the decisions of High Court in "civil, criminal and Constitutional " cases with a certificate from the High Court that is it fit to appeal in the Supreme Court.

(c)Advisory Jurisdiction :

- ❖ The Constitution confers on the President the power to refer to the Supreme Court any question of law or fact which in his opinion is of public importance

3.What are the Duties and Functions of Prime Minister of India ?

Article 78 mentioned the duties of the Prime Minister:

- ❖ The Prime Minister decides the rank of his ministers and distributes various departments.
- ❖ The Prime Minister decides the dates and the agenda of the meeting of the Cabinet which he presides.
- ❖ The Prime Minister supervises the work of various ministers .
- ❖ The Prime Minister act as the link between the President and the Council of Ministers.
- ❖ The Prime Minister is the leader of the nation and chief spokesperson of the country.

4.Critically examine the Powers and Functions of the Parliament.

- ❖ The Parliament of India has the functions of Legislation , overseeing of administration, passing of Budget , ventilation of public grievances ,
- ❖ Parliament is also vested with powers to impeach the President and to remove Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, Chief Election Commissioner and Comptroller and Auditor- General of India in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Constitution.
- ❖ The Parliament exercises control over the executive through asking questions and supplementary questions, moving motions of adjournment, discussing and passing resolutions, discussing and pushing censure motion or vote of noconfidence.
- ❖ The Parliament has the power to change the boundaries of the States.

Unit-3 State Government

1.What are the powers and functions of the Chief Minister ?

Relating to the Council of Ministers:

- ❖ The Chief Minister recommends the persons who can be appointed as ministers by Governor.
- ❖ He allocates the portfolios among the ministers.
- ❖ He shuffles and reshuffles his ministry .
- ❖ He guides, directs , controls and co-ordinates the activities of all ministers.

Relating to the Governor :

- ❖ He advises the Governor in relation to the appointment of the following officials
- ❖ Advocate General of the State and State Election Commissioner.
- ❖ Chairman and Members of the State Public Service Commission , State Planning Commission and the State Finance Commission.

Relating to State Legislature :

- ❖ The Chief Minister advises the Governor with regard to the summoning and proroguing the sessions of the State Legislature.
- ❖ He announces the government policies on the floor of the house .
- ❖ He can introduce the bills in the Legislative Assembly.
- ❖ He can recommend for the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly to the Governor any time.

2.Describe the Legislative powers of the Governor .

- ❖ He has the right to summon, prorogue the state legislative 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 nominate one member to the State Legislative Assembly from the Anglo-Indian Community.
- ❖ Every bill passed by the state legislature will become law only after his signature.

- ❖ 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, co-operative movement and social service.

3.Critically examine the functions and powers of the Council of Ministers.

- ❖ It formulates and decides the policies of the state and implements them effectively.
- ❖ It decides the legislative programmes of the Legislative Assembly and sponsors all important bills.
- ❖ It controls the financial policy and decide the tax structure for the welfare of the state.
- ❖ It makes the important appointment of the Heads of Departments.
- ❖ It discusses and takes efforts on the dispute with other states.
- ❖ Each minister of the Council of Ministers supervises, controls and coordinates the department concerned.
- ❖ Annual Financial Statement called as the Budget is finalised by the Council of Ministers.

Unit-4 India's Foreign Policy

1.Write a detailed note on Non-Alignment.

- ❖ **Reason:** Nehru ,India's first Prime Minister, was opposed to the rivalry of the two super powers (America and Russia) who were trying to extend their influence over the newly emerged nations of Asia and Africa. So, he chose the path of Non-Alignment .
- ❖ **Term :** The term ' Non – Alignment ' was coined by V.krishna Menon in his speech at the United Nations in 1953.
- ❖ Non-Alignment has been regarded as the most important feature of India's foreign policy.
- ❖ **Aim :** It aimed to maintain national independence in foreign affairs by not joining any military alliance.
- ❖ **Members :** The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was formed with a membership of 120 countries and 17 states as observes and 10 international organisations.
- ❖ **Founding fathers :** Jawaharlal Nehru of India , Tito of Yugoslavia , Nasser of Egypt , Sukarno of Indonesia , and Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana .

2.Discuss the core determinants of India's foreign policy .

- ❖ Geographical position and size of territory.
- ❖ Nation's history , traditions and philosophical basis .
- ❖ The compulsion of economic development .
- ❖ Political stability and structure of government.
- ❖ The necessity of peace ,disarmament and non- proliferation of nuclear weapons
- ❖ Military strength.
- ❖ International milieu.

3.Make any two basic concepts followed by India to maintain friendly relations with its neighbours.

Prioritising an integrated neighbour hood: Neighbourhood First policy .

- ❖ India's foreign policy has always regarded the concept of neighbourhood as one of widening concentric circles , around the central axis of historical and cultural commonalities.
- ❖ India gives political and diplomatic priority to her immediate neighbours and the Indian Ocean Island states such as Maldives.
- ❖ India provides neighbours with support as needed in the form of resources , equipment and training . Greater connectivity and integration is provided so as to improve the free flow of goods , people , energy ,capital and information.

Bridging diplomacy and development :

- ❖ One of the major objectives of India's foreign policy has been to leverage international partnership for India's domestic development .

- ❖ This includes improving technological access, sourcing capital ,gaining market access and securing natural resources.

Unit-5-India's International

1.Highlight India and International organisation with special reference to any three India's global groupings.

IBSA :

- ❖ **Members:** India , Brazil , South Africa
- ❖ **Objectives:** To focus on agriculture, education , energy , trade , culture , and defence among others.

BCIM :

- ❖ **Members :** Bangladesh , China , India ,Myanmar
- ❖ **Objectives :** To respond to threats such as natural disasters and data breaches and protect business interests.

BBIN :

- ❖ **Members :**Bangladesh , Bhutan ,India ,Nepal
- ❖ **Objectives:** For energy development

2.Trace the reason for the formation of BRICS and write its objectives .

- ❖ **BRICS:** Brazil , Russia , India , China and South Africa are leading emerging economies and political powers at the regional and international level.

Reason for the formation of BRICS :

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

Objectives of BRICS :

- ❖ To achieve regional development .
- ❖ It acts as a bridge between developed and developing countries
- ❖ To contribute extensively to development of humanity.
- ❖ To establish a more equitable and fair world.
- ❖ Boost intra BRICS trade in their local currencies to increase trade cooperation and cope with the current international financial crisis.
- ❖ To promote the technological information exchange among the member states.

3.Mention OPEC missions and how does it help other countries.

- ❖ **OPEC :** The Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries .

Mission :

- ❖ To coordinates oil policies in its member countries.
- ❖ Help stabilise oil markets.
- ❖ To secure fair and stable income to petroleum producers.
- ❖ An efficient , economic and regular supply of oil to consuming nations.
- ❖ A fair return on capital to those investing in the petroleum industry.

How does OPEC help other countries ?

- ❖ The OPEC fund for International Development (OPID) is an institution that helps finance projects with low interest loans.
- ❖ It also provides grants to social and humanitarian projects.
- ❖ OPEC has an Information Centre with over 20,000 volumes including books, reports, maps and conference proceedings related to petroleum , energy ,and the oil market.
- ❖ The Information Centre is open to the public and is often used by researchers and students.

ECONOMICS 5MARKS

Unit -1 GDP and its Growth: an Introduction

1. Briefly explain various terms associated with measuring of National Income.

1. Gross National Product (GNP)

- ❖ GNP is the total value of goods and services produced and income received in a year by domestic residents of a country.

$$\text{GNP} = C + I + G + (X - M) + \text{NFIA}$$

2. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

- ❖ GDP is the total value of output of goods and services produced by the factors of production within the geographical boundaries of the country.

3. Net Domestic Product (NDP)

- ❖ The NDP by deducting the value of depreciation from Gross National Product.
($\text{NDP} = \text{GNP} - \text{Depreciation}$)

4. Net Domestic Product (NDP)

- ❖ NDP is obtained from the GDP by deducting the quantum of tear and wear expenses (depreciation) $\text{NDP} = \text{GDP} - \text{depreciation}$

5. Per Capita Income (PCI)

- ❖ Per capita Income or output per person is an indicator to show the living standard of people in a country.

$$\text{PCI} = \text{National Income} / \text{Population}$$

6. Personal Income (PI)

- ❖ PI is the total money income received by individuals and households of a country from all possible sources before direct taxes.

7. Disposable Income (DI)

- ❖ DI means actual income which can be spent on consumption by individuals and families.

$$\text{DI} = \text{PI} - \text{Direct Taxes}$$

2. What are the methods of calculating Gross Domestic Product ? and explain its.

Expenditure Approach:

- ❖ In this method, GDP is measured by adding the expenditure on all the final goods and services produced in the country during a specified period.

$$Y = C + I + G + (X - M)$$

The Income Approach :

- ❖ This method looks at GDP from the perspective of the earnings of the men and women who are involved in producing the goods and services.

$$Y = \text{wages} + \text{rent} + \text{interest} + \text{profit}$$

Value Added Approach :

- ❖ A cup of tea served to you in a hotel is a "final good". The goods used to produce it, tea powder, milk, and sugar, are "intermediate goods". Since they form a part of the final good, the cup of tea.
- ❖ The sum of the value added by all the intermediate goods used in production gives us the total value of the final goods produced in the economy

3. Write about the composition of GDP in India .

Primary Sector : (Agricultural Sector)

- ❖ Agricultural sector is known as primary sector, in which agricultural operations are undertaken.
- ❖ Agricultural based allied activities, production of raw materials such as cattle farm, fishing, mining, forestry, corn, coal etc. are undertaken.

Secondary Sector: (Industrial Sector)

- ❖ Secondary sectors is in which the goods and commodities are produced by transforming the raw materials .
- ❖ Important industrials are Iron and Steel industry , Cotton textile , Jute , Sugar, Cement , Paper , Petrochemical , Automobile and other small industries.

Teritary : (Service Sector)

- ❖ It is in which includes Government, scientific research ,transport , communication , trade postal and telegraph, Banking ,Education ,Entertainment , Healthcare and Information Technology etc..

4 .Write any five differences between the growth and development.

Comparison	Economic Growth	Economic Development
Definition	It is the positive quantitative change in the output of an economy in a particular time period.	It considers the rise in the output in an economy along with the advancement of HDI and overall happiness index of a nation.
Concept	It is the "Narrower " concept	It is the " Broader " concept.
Nature of Approach	Quantitative in nature	Qualitative in Nature
Term	Short term	Long term
Applicability	Developed nation	Developing economies

5.Explain the following economic policies .

Agricultural Policy :

- ❖ It is the set of government decisions and actions relating to domestic agriculture and imports of foreign agricultural products.
- ❖ Some over arching themes include risk management and adjustment ,economic stability, natural resources and environment ,and development ,and market access for domestic commodities.
- ❖ Some agricultural policies are Price Policy, Land reform policy , Green Revolution , Irrigation policy ,Food policy ,Agricultural Labour Policy and Co- operative policy.

Industrial Policy:

- ❖ Industrial development is a very important aspect of any economy.
- ❖ It creates employment, promotes research and development , leads to modernization and makes the economy self –sufficient. It is also closely related to the development if trade.

New Economic Policy:

- ❖ The economy of India had undergone policy in the beginning of the 1990' s. This new model of economic reforms is commonly known as the LPG known as Liberalisation , Privatisation and Globalisation .
- ❖ These economic reforms had influenced the overall economic growth of the country in a significant manner.

Unit- 2 Globalization and Trade

1.Briefly explain the advantages and disadvantages of MNC.

Advantages of MNC:

- ❖ Producing the same quality of goods at lower cost and without transaction cost.
- ❖ MNC reduce prices and increase the purchasing of consumers world wide.
- ❖ A MNC is able to take advantage of tax variation.

- ❖ Spurring job growth in the local economies.

Disadvantages of MNC:

- ❖ They are a way for the corporations to develop a monopoly.
- ❖ They are also a detrimental effect on the environment.
- ❖ The introduction of MNC in to a host country 's economy may also lead to the downfall of smaller, local business.
- ❖ MNC breach ethical standards, accusing them of evading ethical laws and leveraging their business agenda with capital .

2.Write about the World Trade Organisation

World Trade Organisation(WTO) :

- ❖ The signing of the Final Act of the Uruguay Round by member nations of GATT in April 1994 paved the way for setting up the WTO.
- ❖ An agreement to this effect was signed by 104 members.
- ❖ The WTO Agreement came into force from 1.1995.

Objectives of W.T.O

- ❖ To set and enforce rules for international trade.
- ❖ To provide a forum for negotiating and monitoring further trade liberalization.
- ❖ To resolve trade disputes.
- ❖ Introduction at the sustainable development and environment can go together.
- ❖ To ensure that developing countries, secure a better share of growth in World Trade.
- ❖ To increase the transparency of decision making processes.
- ❖ To ensure full employment.

3.Write the challenges of Globalization.

- ❖ The benefits of globalization extend to all countries that will not happen automatically.
- ❖ The fear that globalization leads to instability in the developing world .
- ❖ The industrial world that increased global competition will lead in race to the bottom in wages, labour right , and employment practice.
- ❖ It leads to global imbalance.
- ❖ Globalization has led to an increase in activities such as child labour and slavery.
- ❖ Globalization has led to environmental degradation.

Unit-3 Food Security and Nutrition

1.Elucidate why the Green Revolution was born .

- ❖ A growing country with a massive population was perceived to be a potential candidate for revolution.
- ❖ The American administration and philanthropic organisations like Ford Foundation formulated a plan to increase food production in the country by introducing High Yielding Varieties (HYV) of wheat and rice.
- ❖ This programme was implemented in select districts where irrigation was assured.
- ❖ The results were promising and the programme was extended to cover a larger number of districts.
- ❖ Green Revolution was born in the country paving way for self- sufficiency in food grain production.
- ❖ Increased food grain production was made possible by an increase area cultivated with HYV of rice and wheat as also an increase in the yield of these major cereal crops.
- ❖ The FCI had built huge storage godowns and built buffer stocks of food grain during the harvest seasons to be distributed all through the year.

2.Explain minimum Support Price.

- ❖ Minimum Support Price is a price fixed by an expert group for a particular crop by considering various costs involved in the cultivation of that crop.
- ❖ After announcing the MSP, the state will open procurement centres in places where the crops are widely grown.
- ❖ The farmers are free to sell in the open market if they get a better price for their crop produce.
- ❖ On the other hand, if the open market price is lower than the MSP, the farmers would get an assured price (the MSP) by selling their produce to the FCI.

3.Elaborate the Public Distribution System.

Universal PDS:

- ❖ Tamil Nadu has adopted an "Universal " PDS. The rest of the states in India had a "Targeted" PDS.
- ❖ Under the universal PDS all the family ration card holders are entitled to the supplies from PDS.
- ❖ In the targeted PDS, the beneficiaries are identified based on certain criteria and given their entitlements, leaving out the rest.
- ❖ Both the Union and the State governments subsidised the supplies distributed through PDS.

National Food Security Act (NFSA):

- ❖ This act was passed by the Indian parliament in 2013.
- ❖ The NFSA covers 50% of urban households and 75% of the rural households.
- ❖ Priority households of this country now have the right to food supply through PDS.

National Food Security Act in Tamil Nadu. :

- ❖ On 1 –Nov. 2016, National Food Security Act was implemented in Tamil Nadu after holding out for three years.

4.What are the factors affecting the purchasing power and explain them.

Over Population :

- ❖ Large population leads to increase demand, but supply was not equal to the demand.
- ❖ So, the normal price level will be going an higher.
- ❖ So, it affect purchasing power ,especially in rural population.

Increasing prices of essential goods:

- ❖ There have been steady increase in the prices of essential goods.
- ❖ The continuous rise in the prices erodes the purchasing power and adversely affect the poor people.

Demand for goods :

- ❖ When demand for goods increases, the price of goods increases then the purchasing power is affected.

Price of goods affect the value of currency:

- ❖ When the price increases the purchasing power decreases and finally the value of currency decreases.

Production and supply of goods :

- ❖ The production and supply of goods decline , the price of goods increases, then the purchasing power is affected.

Poverty and inequality :

- ❖ The proportion of income and assets owned by top 10% of Indian goes on increasing. This has led to an increase in the poverty level in the society.
- ❖ Generally purchasing power is affected by poverty and unequal distribution of wealth also.

5.What are the main objectives of the new Agricultural policy?

Raising the productivity of inputs :

- ❖ One of the important objectives of India's agricultural policy is to improve the productivity of inputs. so, purchased like, HYV seeds , fertilisers, pesticides, irrigation projects etc.

Raising value added per hectare :

- ❖ To increase per hectare value –added by raising the productivity of agriculture in general and productivity of small and marginal holding in particular.

Protecting the interests of poor farmers :

- ❖ Proposed to protect the interests of poor and marginal farmers by abolishing intermediaries through land reforms, expanding institutional credit support to poor farmers etc.

Modernising agricultural sector :

- ❖ The policy support includes the introduction of modern technology in agricultural operations and application of improved agricultural inputs like HYV Seeds, fertilizers etc..

Environmental degradation :

- ❖ Agricultural policy of India has set another objective to check environmental degradation of natural base of Indian agriculture.

Removing bureaucratic obstacles :

- ❖ The policy has set another objective to remove bureaucratic obstacles on the farmers co-operative societies and self –help institutions . so that they can work independently.

Unit-4 Government and Taxes

1.Explain some direct and Indirect taxes.

i) Direct Taxes:

1.Income tax :

- ❖ Income tax is the most common and most important tax levied on an individual in India .
- ❖ It is charged directly based on the income of a person.
- ❖ The rate at which it is charged varies, depending on the level of income.

2.Corporate tax :

- ❖ This tax is levied on companies that exist as separate entities from their shareholders.
- ❖ It is charged on royalties, interest gains from sale of capital assets located in India and fees for a technical services and dividends.

3.Wealth tax :

- ❖ Wealth tax is charged on the benefits derived from property ownership.
- ❖ The same property will be taxed every year on its current market value.
- ❖ The tax is levied on the individuals and companies alike.

ii) Indirect taxes :

1.Stamp duty :

- ❖ Stamp duty is a tax that is paid on official documents like marriage registration.
- ❖ Documents related to a property and in some contractual agreements.

2. Entertainment tax :

- ❖ It is a duty that is charged by the government on any source of entertainment provided.
- ❖ This tax can be charged on movie tickets, tickets to amusement parks , exhibitions and sports events.

3.Excise duty :

- ❖ An excise tax is any duty on manufactured goods levied at the movement of manufacture, rather than at sale.
- ❖ Excise is typically imposed in addition to an indirect tax such as a sales tax.

2. Write the structure of GST.

State Goods and Service Tax (SGST) :

- ❖ Intra tax (within the state) VAT / sales tax ,purchase tax , entertainment tax ,luxury tax , lottery tax and state surcharge and cesses.

Central Goods and Service Tax (CGST) :

- ❖ Intra tax (within the state) Central Excise Duty, service tax , countervailing duty ,additional duty of customs , surcharge, education and secondary / higher secondary cess.

Integrated Goods and Service Tax (IGST) :

- ❖ Inter State (integrated GST) There are four major GST rates: (5% ,12% , 18 % and 28%) Almost all the necessities of life like vegetables and food grains are exempted from this tax.

3. What is black money ? Write the causes of black money .

- ❖ Black money is funds earned on the black market on which income and other taxes have not been paid.
- ❖ The unaccounted money that is concealed from the tax administrator is called black money.

Causes of Black Money :

- ❖ Shortage of goods.
- ❖ Licensing proceeding.
- ❖ Contribution of the industrial sector
- ❖ Smuggling
- ❖ Tax structure

Unit-5 Industrial Clusters in Tamil

1. What are the important characteristics of successful industrial clusters.

- ❖ geographical proximity of small and medium enterprises. (SMEs)
- ❖ sectoral specification
- ❖ close inter –firm collaboration
- ❖ inter-firm competition based on innovation
- ❖ a socio –cultural identity , which facilitates trust
- ❖ multi- skilled workforce
- ❖ active self- help organisations, and
- ❖ supportive regional and municipal governments.

2. Write about the Textile Industry Cluster in Tamil Nadu .

Cotton textile industry :

- ❖ Tamil Nadu is home to the largest textiles sector in the country.
- ❖ Coimbatore often referred as the “ Manchester of South India .”
- ❖ Tamil Nadu is the biggest producer of cotton yarn in the country.

Power loom :

- ❖ Powerloom is however more widespread with Erode and Salem region too having a large number of power loom units.

Knitwear :

- ❖ Tiruppur is famous for clustering of a large number of firms producing cotton knitwear.
- ❖ It accounts for nearly 80% of the country 's cotton knitwear exports and generates employment in the range of over three lakh people since the late 1980s .
- ❖ It is also a major producer for the domestic market .

Exports global markets :

- ❖ Karur is a major centre of exports of home furnishings like table cloth, curtains , bed covers and towels.

- ❖ Bhavani and kumarapalayam are again major centres of production of carpets, both for the domestic and the global markets .

Traditional artisanal clusters :

- ❖ Madurai and Kanchipuram that are famous for silk and cotton handloom sarees.

3.Write in detail about the types of policies adopted by the Tamil Nadu government to industrialise.

Education :

- ❖ Industries require skilled human resources.
- ❖ Apart from a lot of attention to primary education to promote literacy and basic arithmetic skills , the state is known for its vast supply of technical human resources.
- ❖ It is home to one of the largest number of engineering colleges, polytechnics and Industrial Training Centres in the country.

Infrastructure :

- ❖ The widespread diffusion of electrification has contributed to the spread of industrialisation to smaller towns and villages in the state.
- ❖ Along with electrification , Tamil Nadu is known for its excellent transport infrastructure, especially minor roads that connect rural parts of the state to nearby towns and cities.
- ❖ A combination of public and private transport has also facilitated rural to urban connectivity and therefore connect small producers to markets better.

Industrial Promotion :

- ❖ Apart from investments in education and transport and energy infrastructure ,active policy efforts were made to promote specific sectors and also industrialisation in specific regions.
- ❖ Policies to promote specific sectors like automobile ,auto components, bio technology and Information and communication Technology sectors have been formulated in the post reform period.
- ❖ The state has put in place several industrial promotion agencies for both large enterprises and the small and medium segments, as well as to provide supporting infrastructure.

4.Explain the role of Entrepreneur .

- ❖ They promote development of industries and help to remove regional disparities by industrialising rural and backward areas.
- ❖ They help the country to increase the GDP and Per Capita Income .
- ❖ They promote capital formation by mobilising the idle savings of the citizens and country 's export trade.
- ❖ Entrepreneurs provide large –scale employment to artisans , technically qualified persons and professionals and try to maximum profits by innovations.
- ❖ They enable the people to avail better quality goods at lower prices, which results in the improvement of their standard of living.

TIME LINE

Important Events of World History (1900-1950)

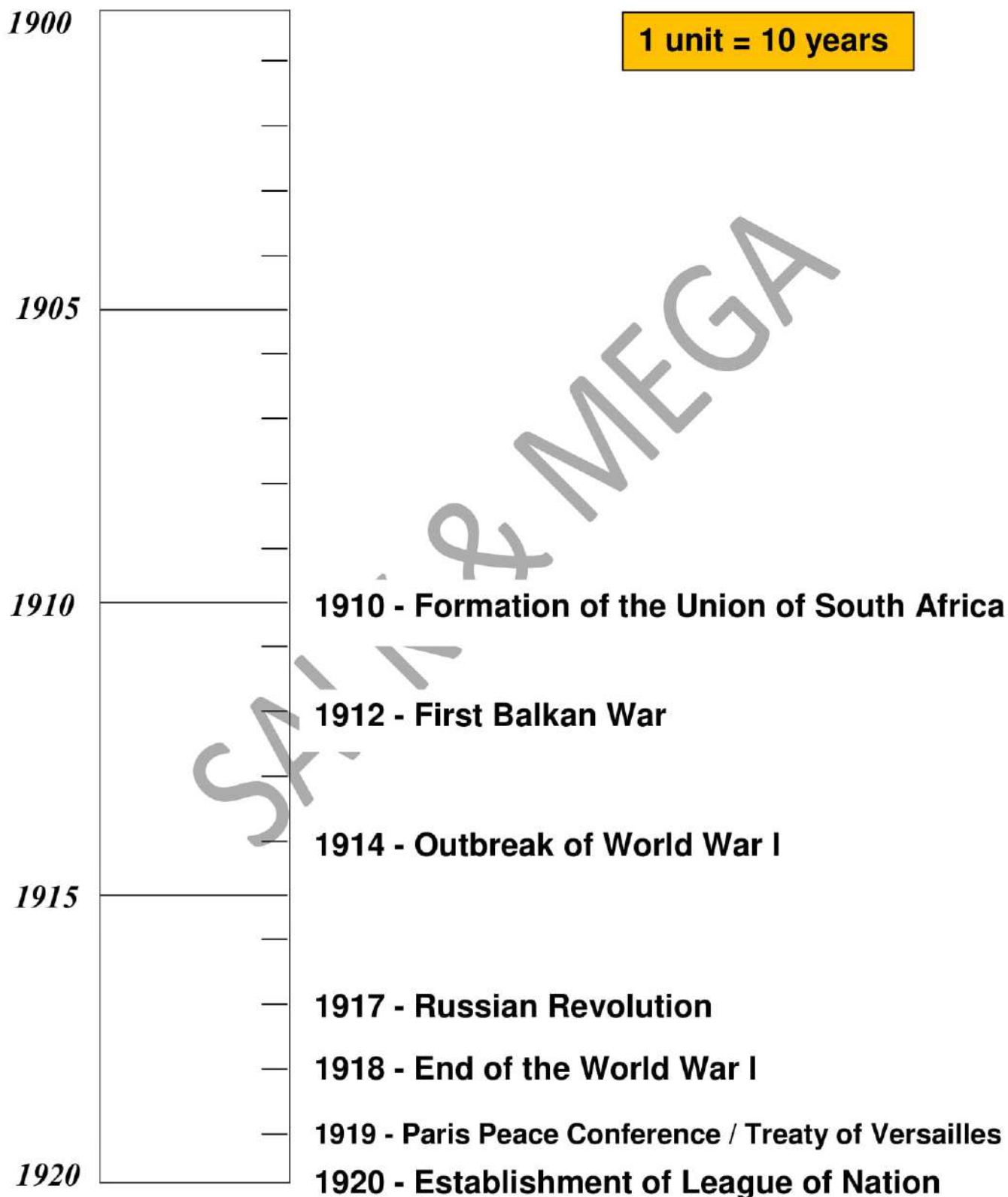
- 1910 - Formation of the Union of South Africa
- 1912 - First Balkan War
- 1914 - Outbreak of World War I
- 1917 - Russian Revolution
- 1918 - End of the World War I
- 1919 - Paris Peace Conference / Treaty of Versailles
- 1920 - Establishment of League of Nation
- 1922 - Mussolini's March on Rome
- 1927 - Formation of Vietnam Nationalist Party
- 1929 - The Great Depression / Lateran Treaty
- 1933 - Hitler became the Chancellor of Germany
- 1934 - Long March
- 1935 - Mussolini invaded Ethiopia
- 1939 - Outbreak of World War II
- 1940 - Battle of Britain
- 1941 - Pearl Harbour incident
- 1942 - Battle of Stalingrad
- 1945 - End of World War II / Formation of UNO

Important Events of Indian National Movement (1900-1947)

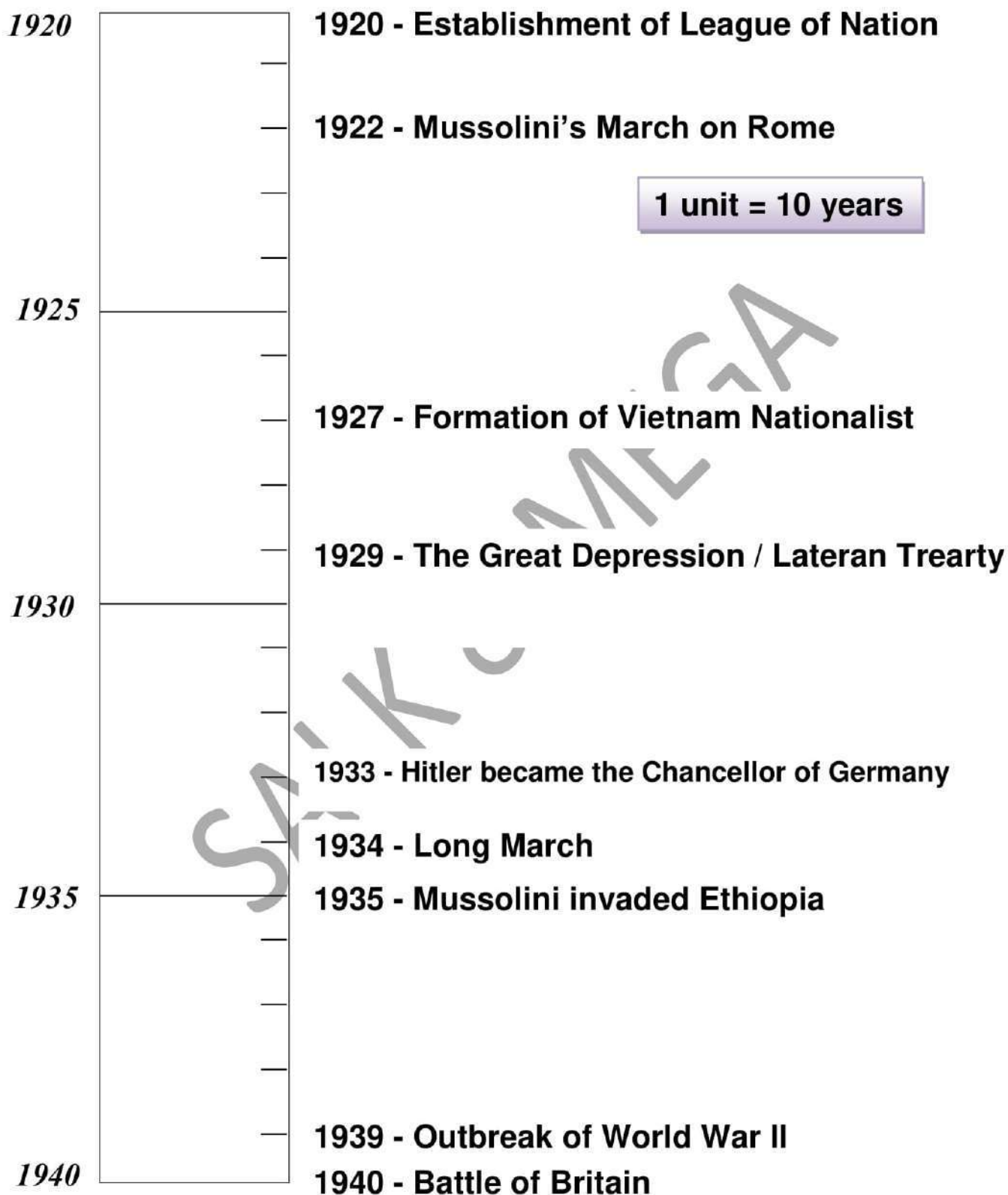
- 1905 - Partition of Bengal / Swadeshi Movement
- 1906 - Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company was Started
- 1916 - Home Rule League / Lucknow Pact
- 1917 - Champaran Satyagraha
- 1918 - Kheda Satyagraha
- 1919 - Rowlatt Act / Jalianwala Bagh Massacre
- 1920 - Khilafat Movement / Non-Cooperation Movement
- 1922 - Chauri Chaura incident
- 1923 - The formation of Swaraj Party
- 1927 - The appointment of the Simon Commission
- 1928 - Motilal Nehru Report
- 1929 - The Lahore Congress Session
- 1930 - Salt Satyagraha / First Round Table Conference
- 1931 - Gandhi-Irwin Pact / Second Round Table Conference
- 1932 - Communal Award / Poona Pact / Third Round Table Conference
- 1935 - The Government of India Act
- 1937 - First Congress Ministry in Provinces
- 1940 - August Offer / Individual Satyagraha
- 1942 - Cripps Mission / Quit India Movement
- 1945 - Wavell Plan / Simla Conference
- 1946 - Royal Indian Navy Revolt / Cabinet Mission / Interim Government
- 1947 - Mountbatten Plan / India got Independence

TIME LINE

Important Events of World History 1900 - 1920



Important Events of World History 1920 - 1940



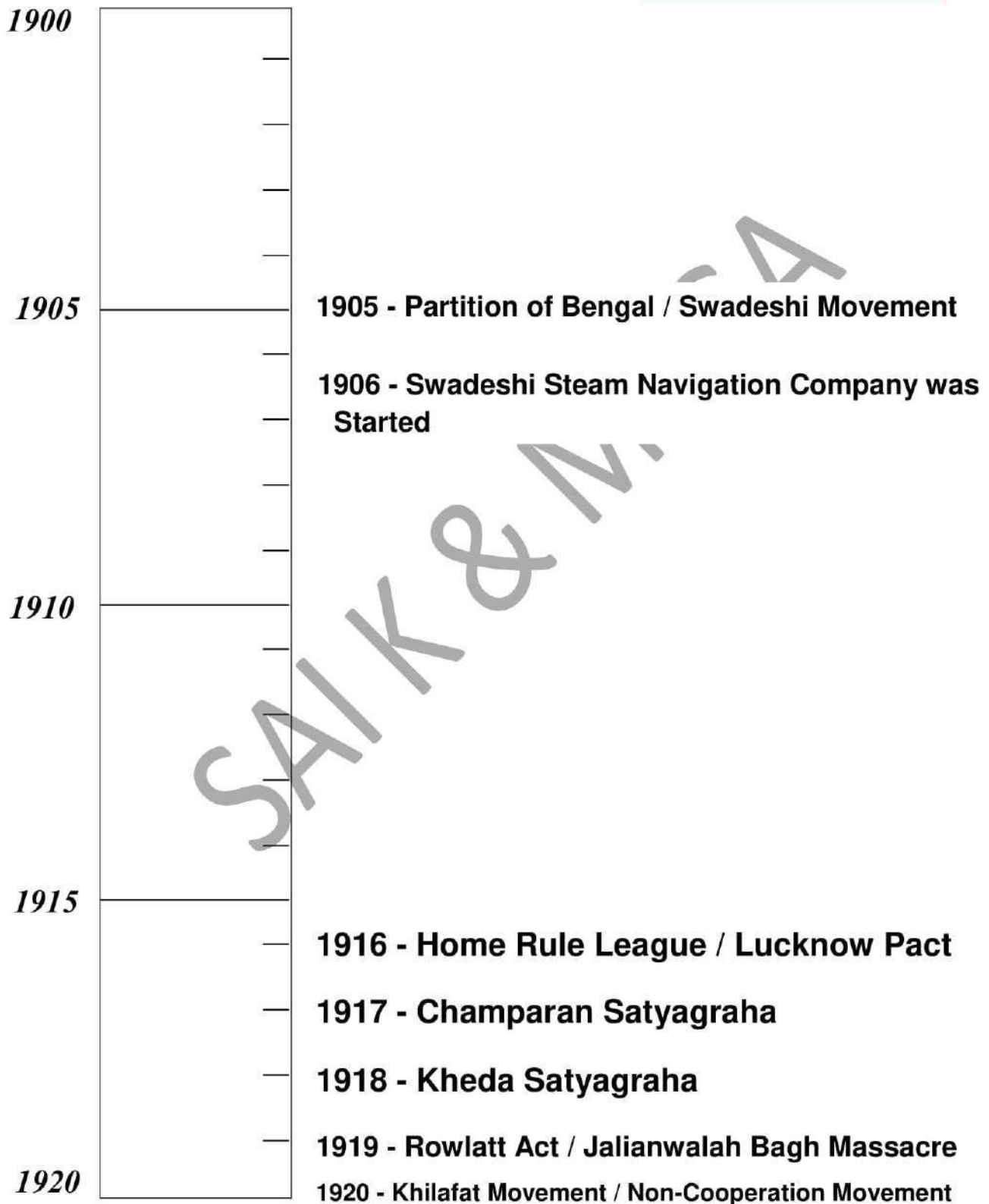
Important Events of World History 1930 - 1950

1 unit = 10 years



Important Events of Indian History 1900 - 1920

1 unit = 10 years



Important Events of Indian History 1920 - 1940

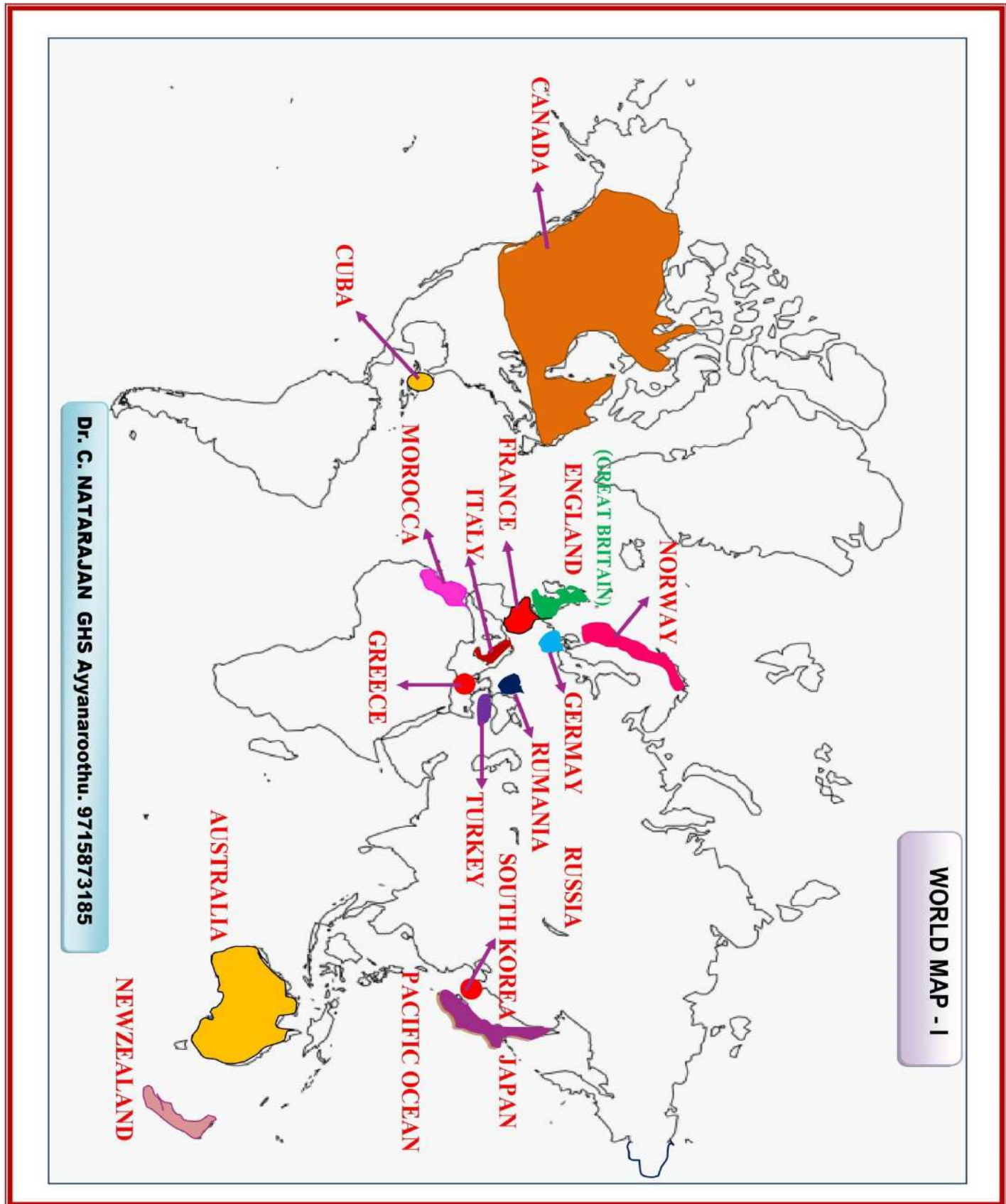
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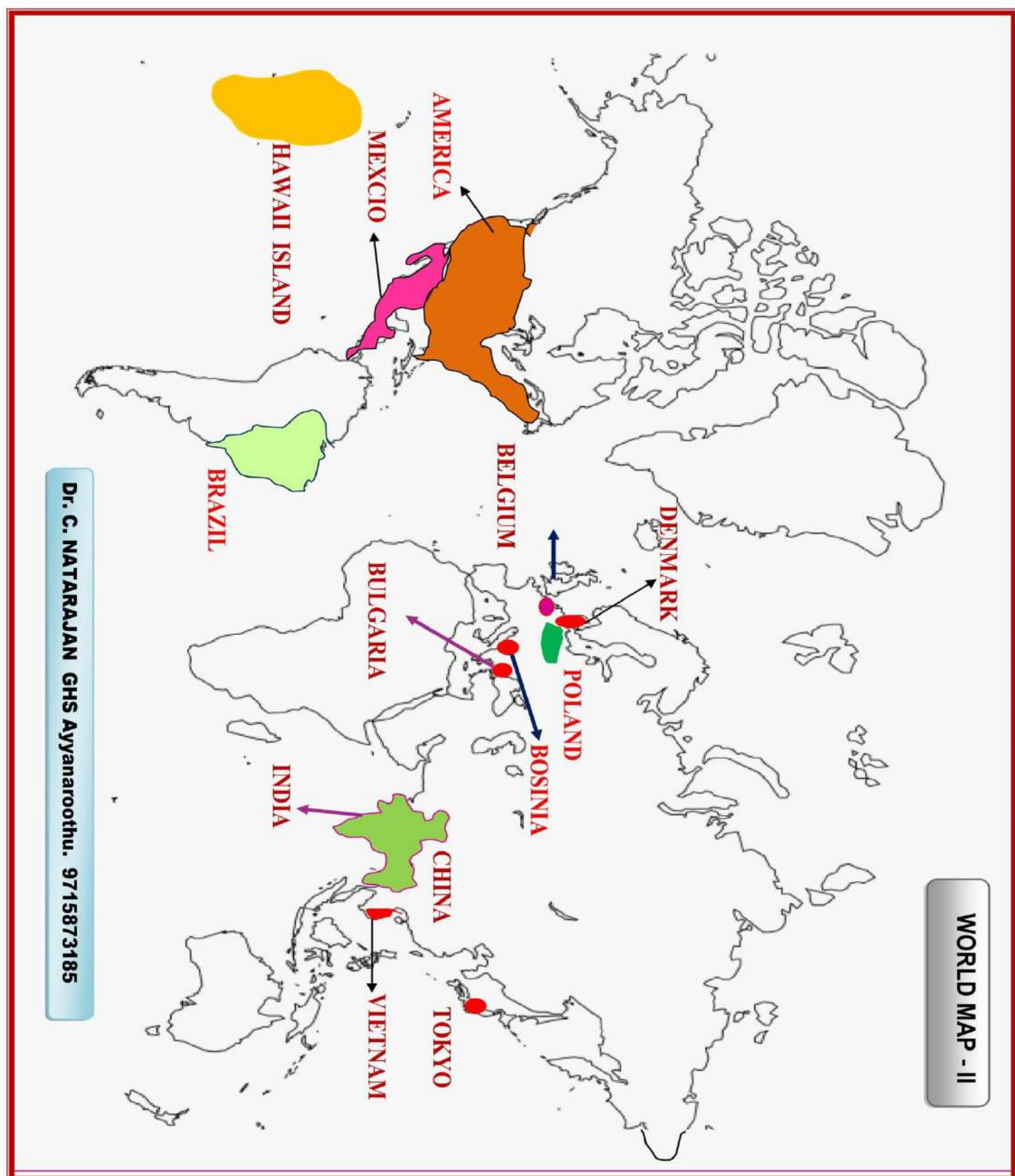
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		1922 - Chauri Chaura incident
		1923 - The formation of Swaraj Party
1925		
		1927 - The appointment of the Simon Commission
		1928 - Motilal Nehru Report
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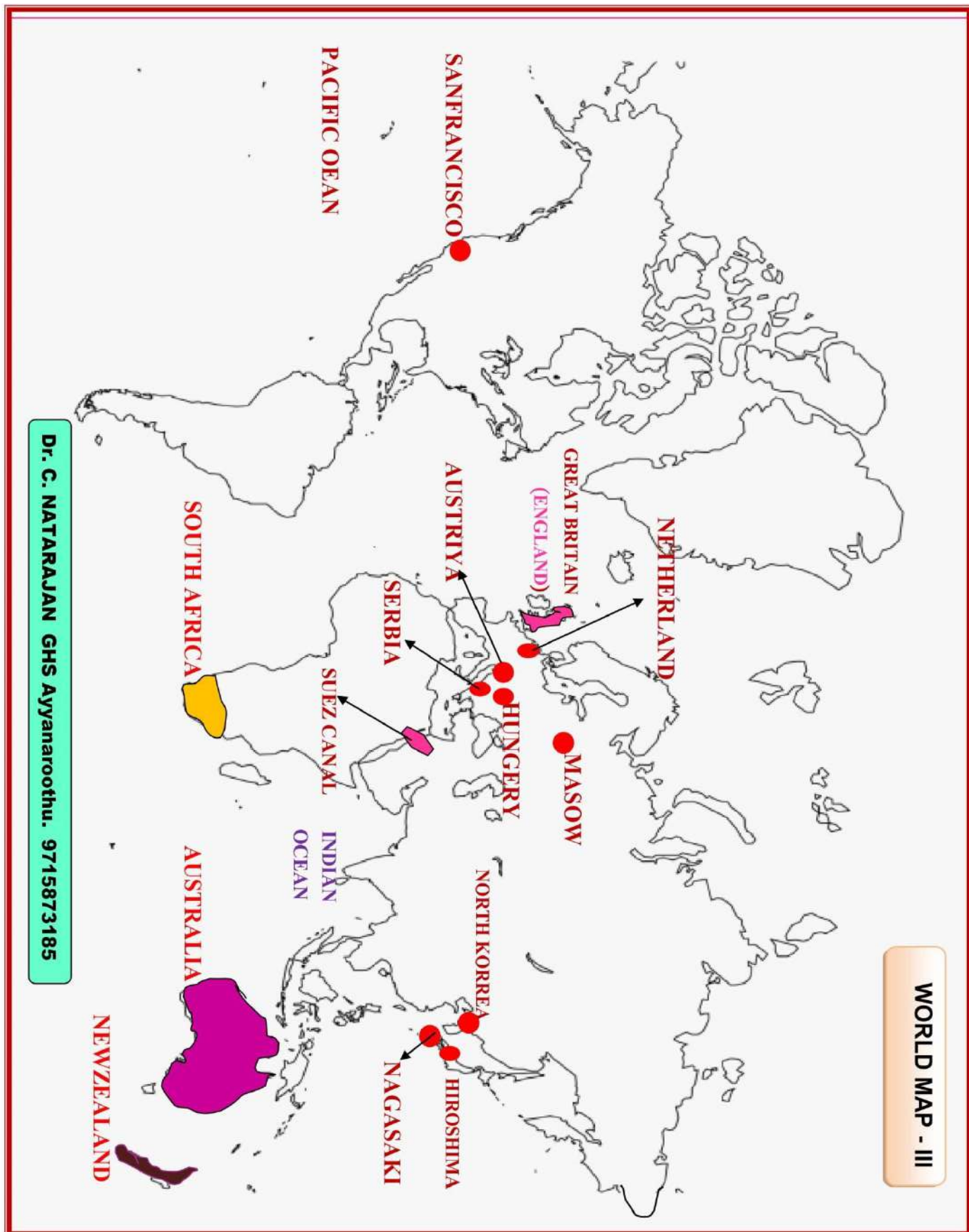
Important Events of Indian History 1930 - 1950

1 unit = 10 years

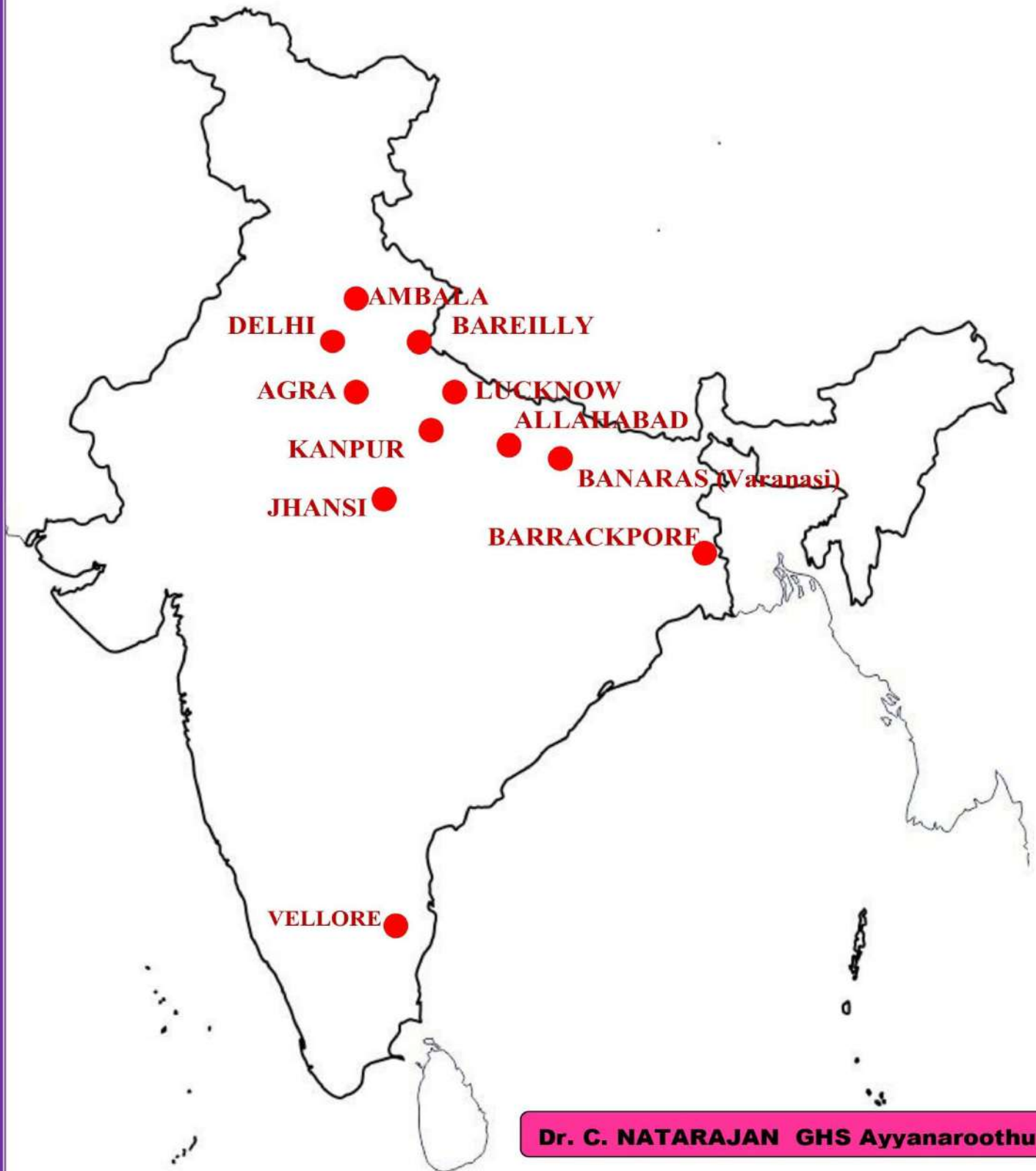
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	1946 - Royal Indian Navy Revolt / Cabinet Mission / Interim Government
	1947 - Mountbatten Plan / India got Independence
1950	



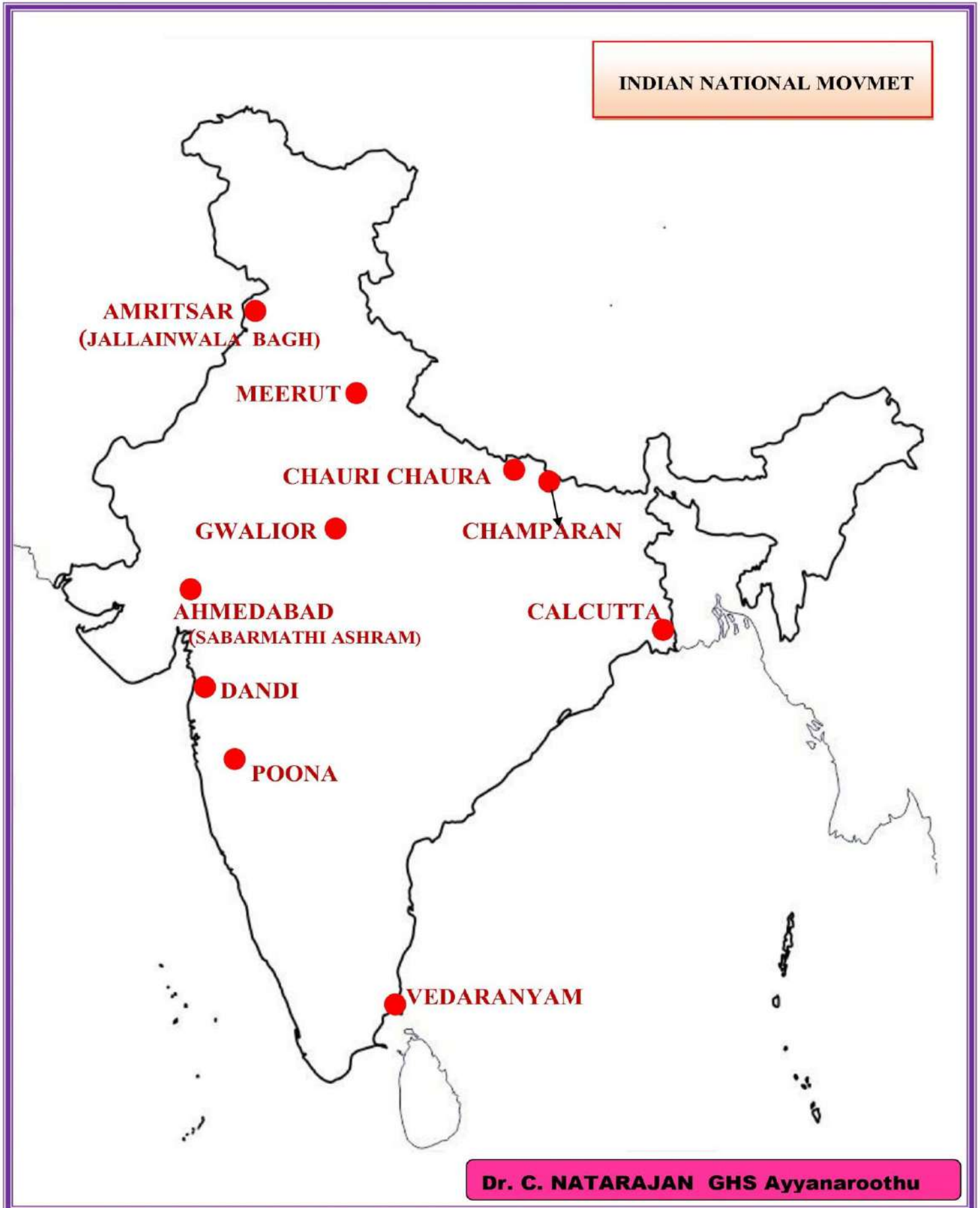


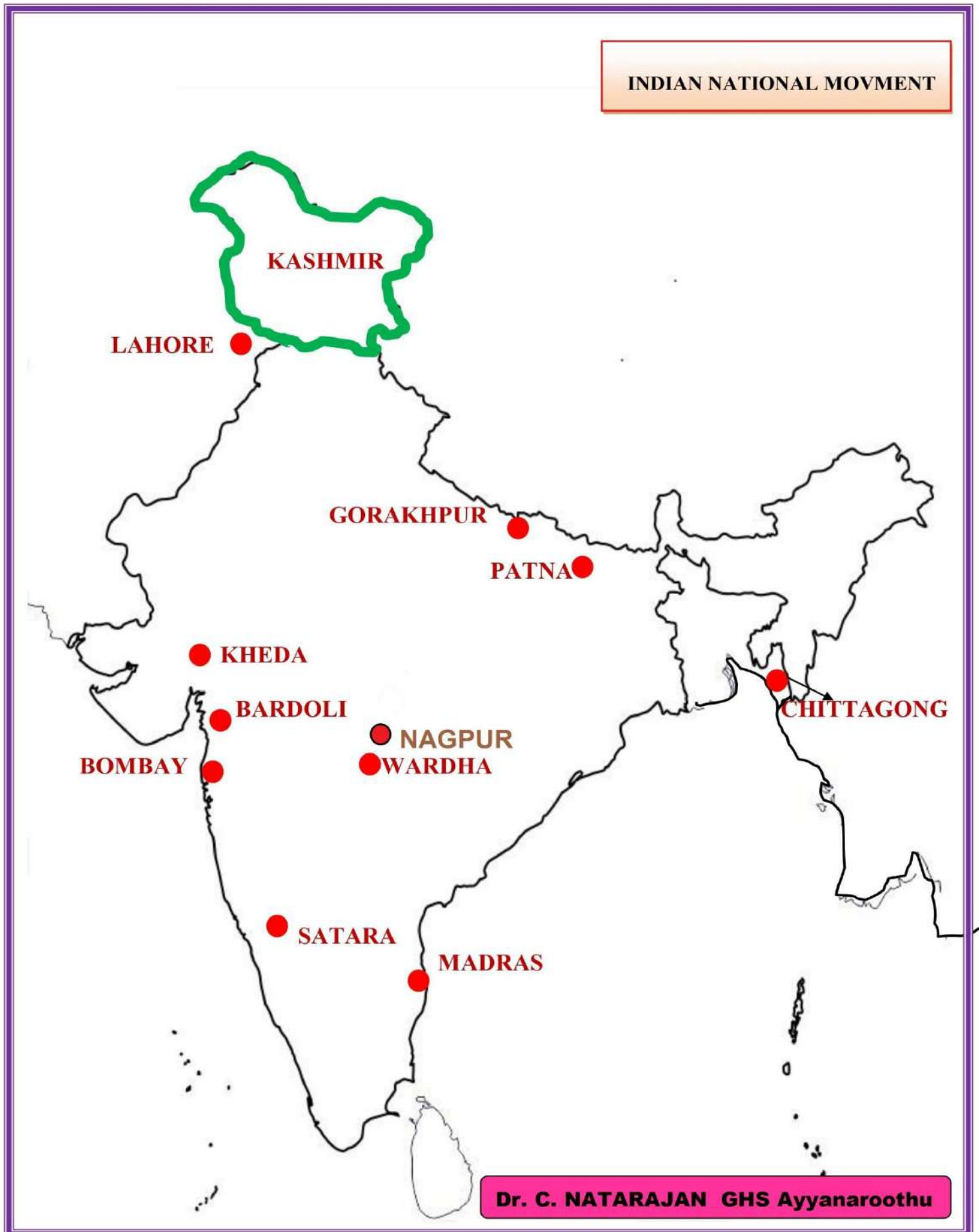


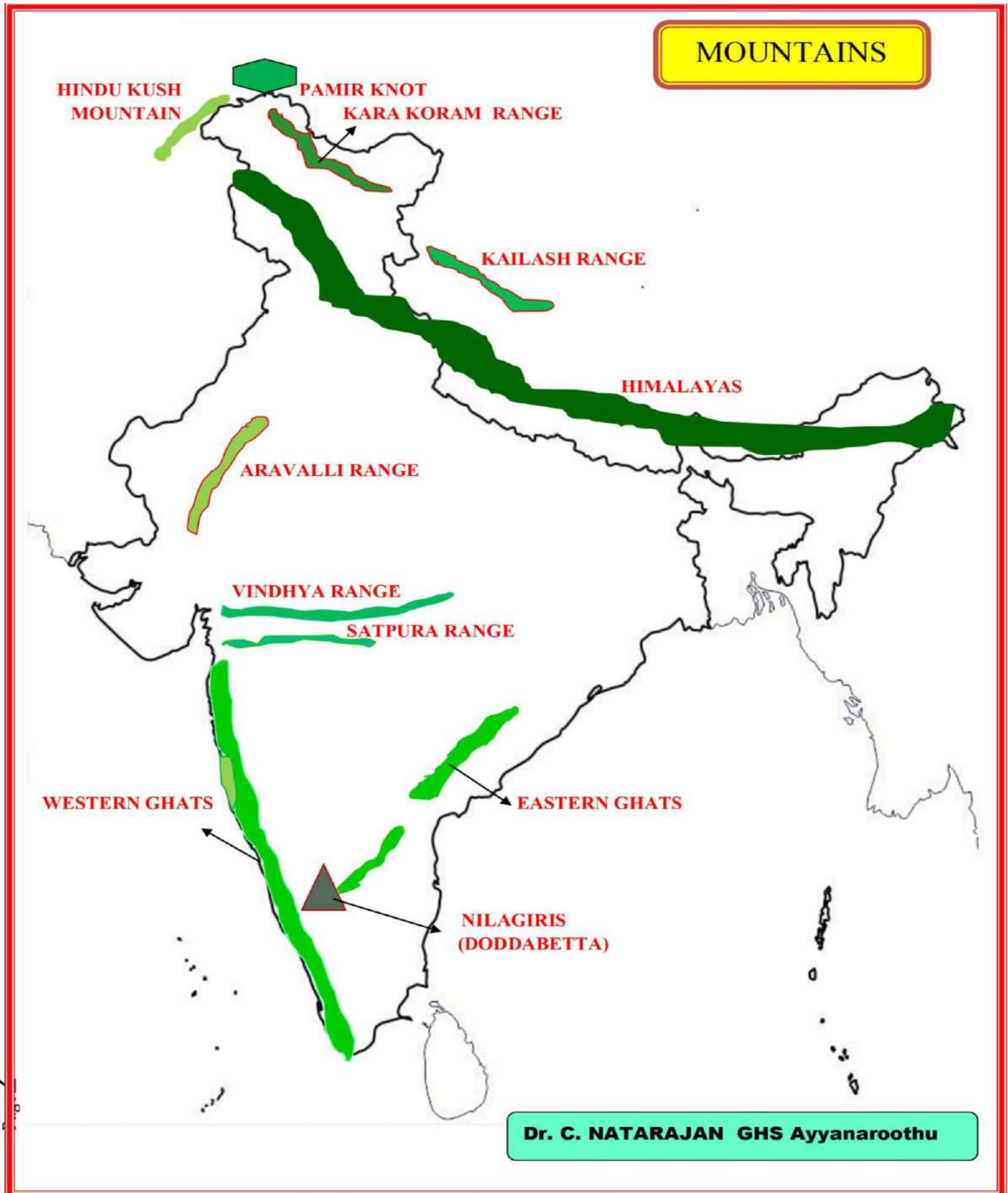
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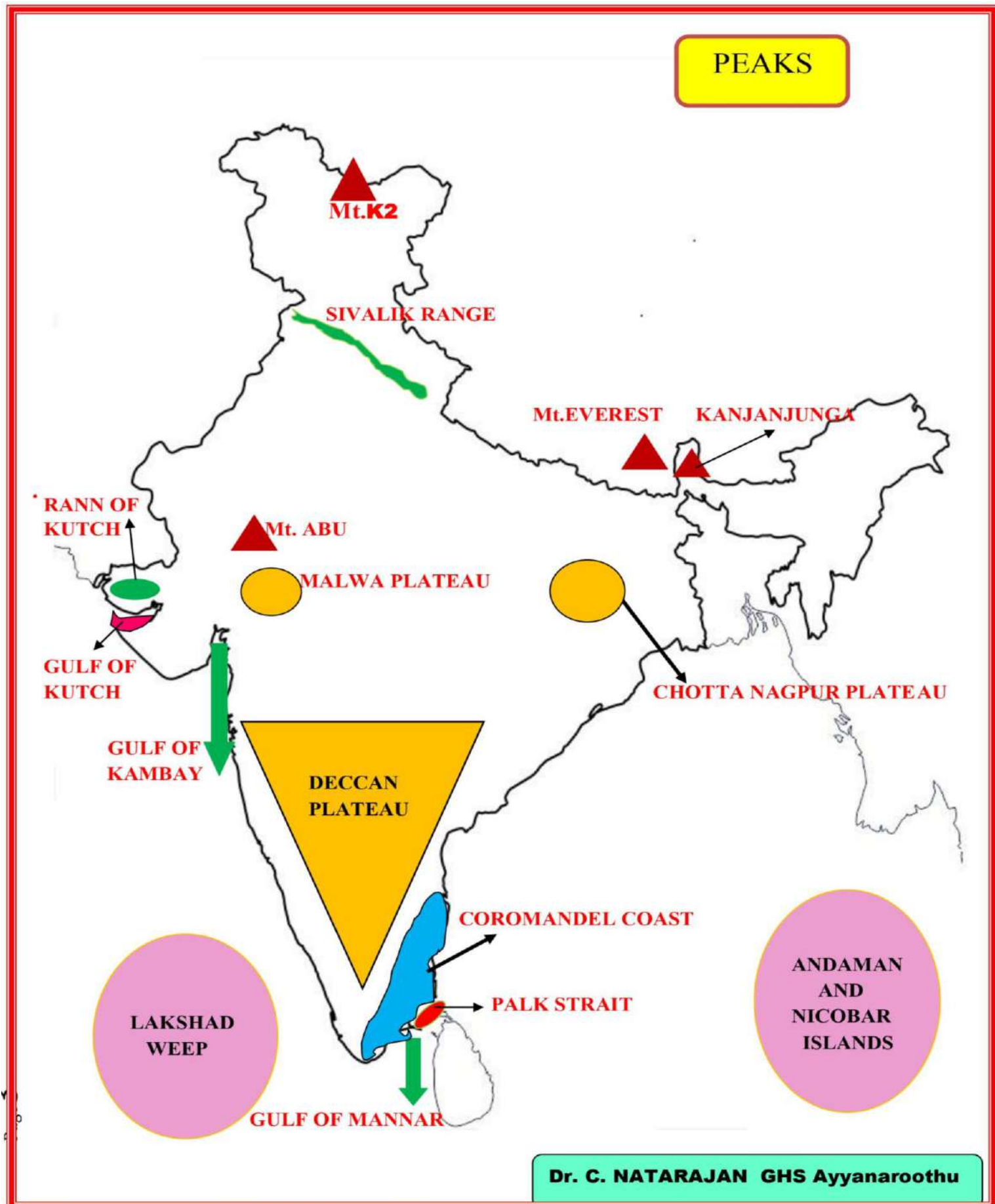


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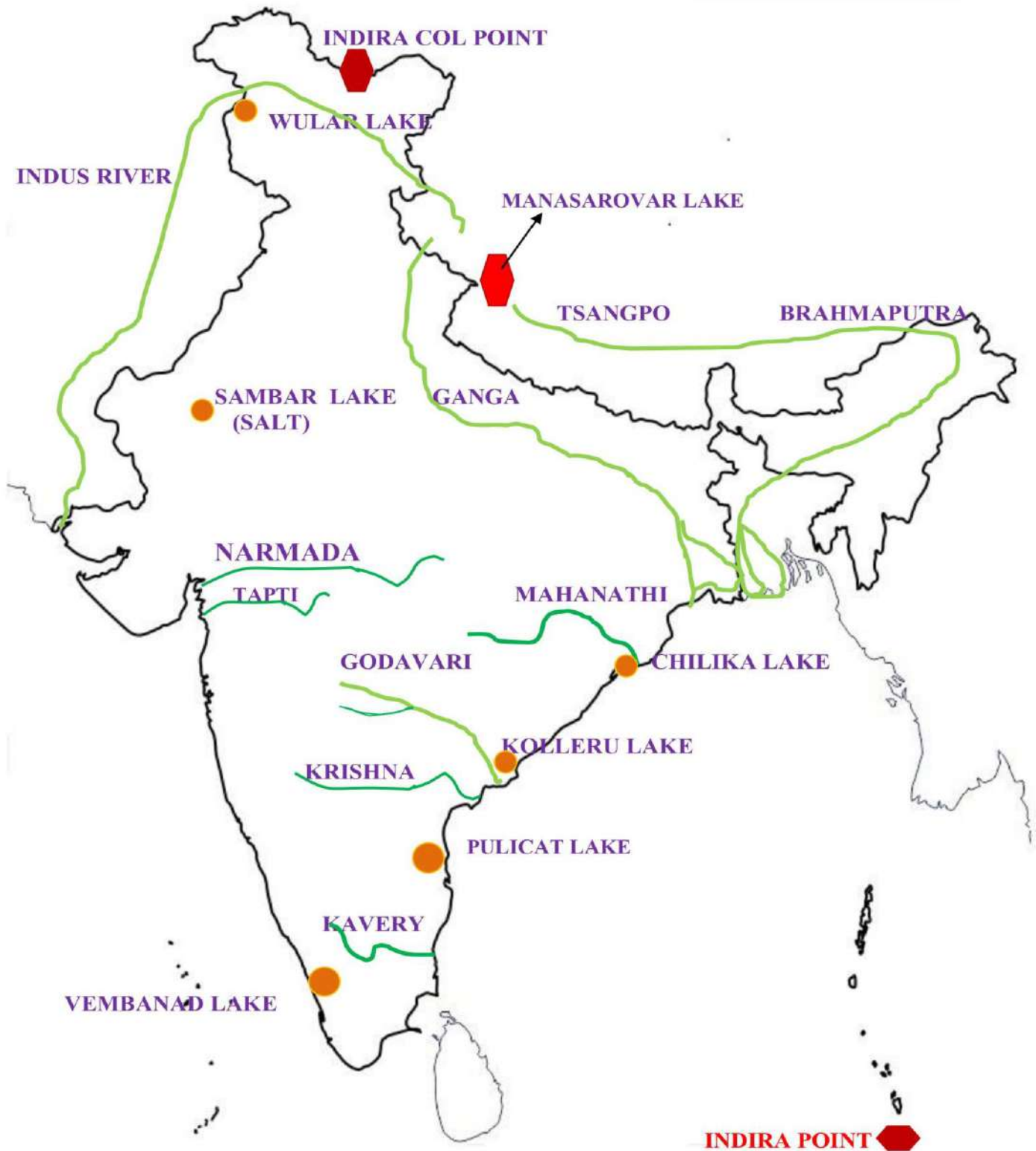




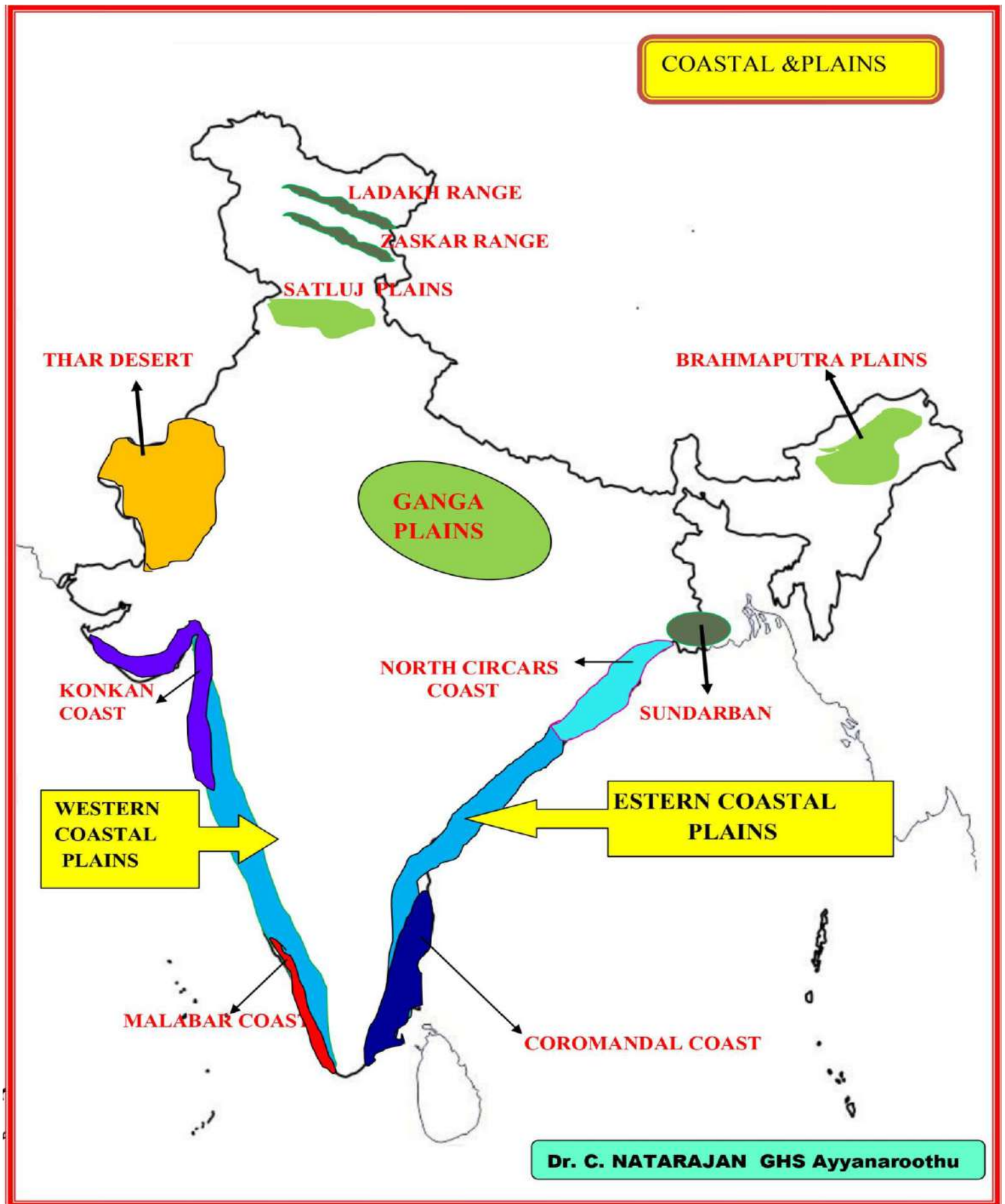


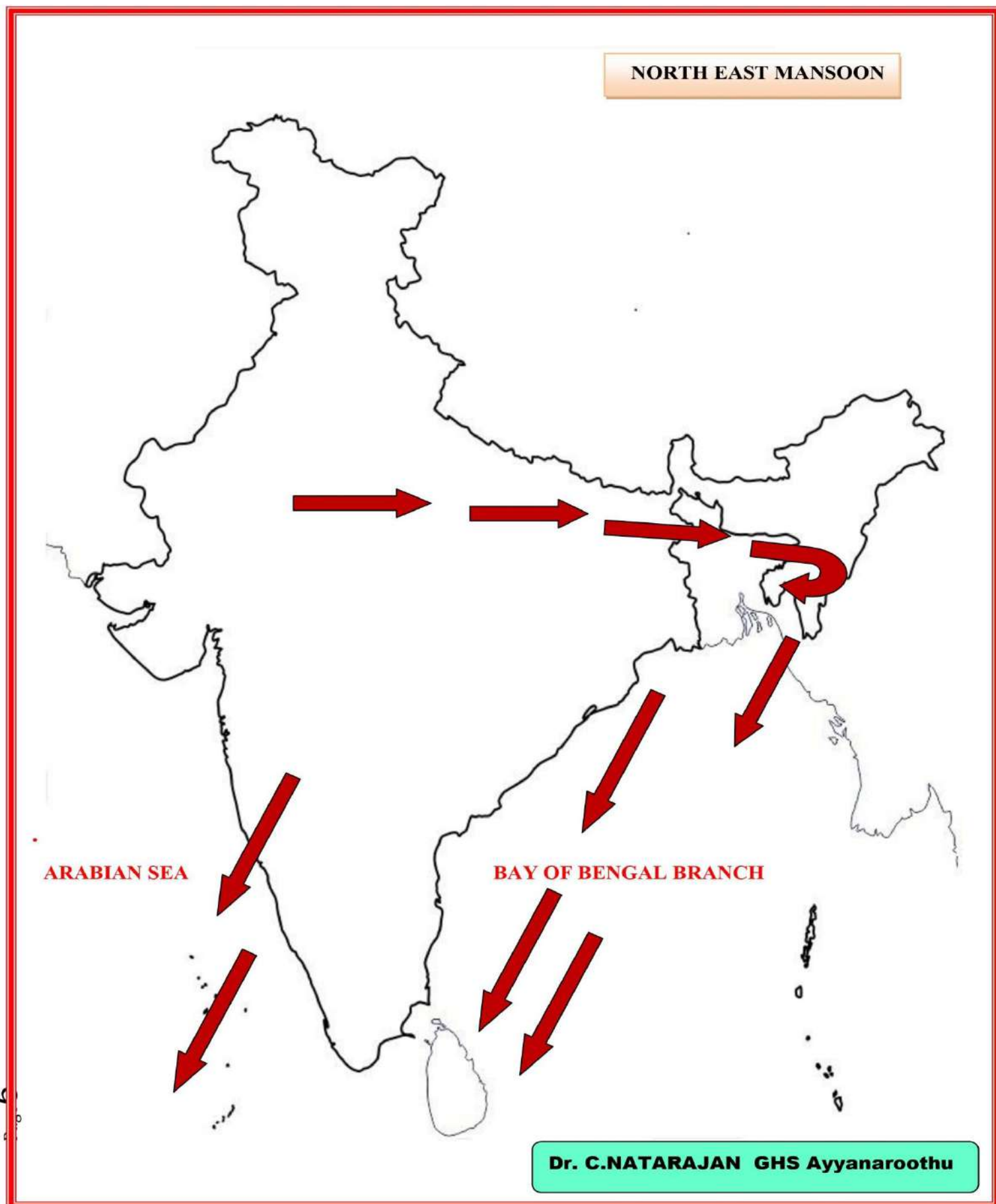


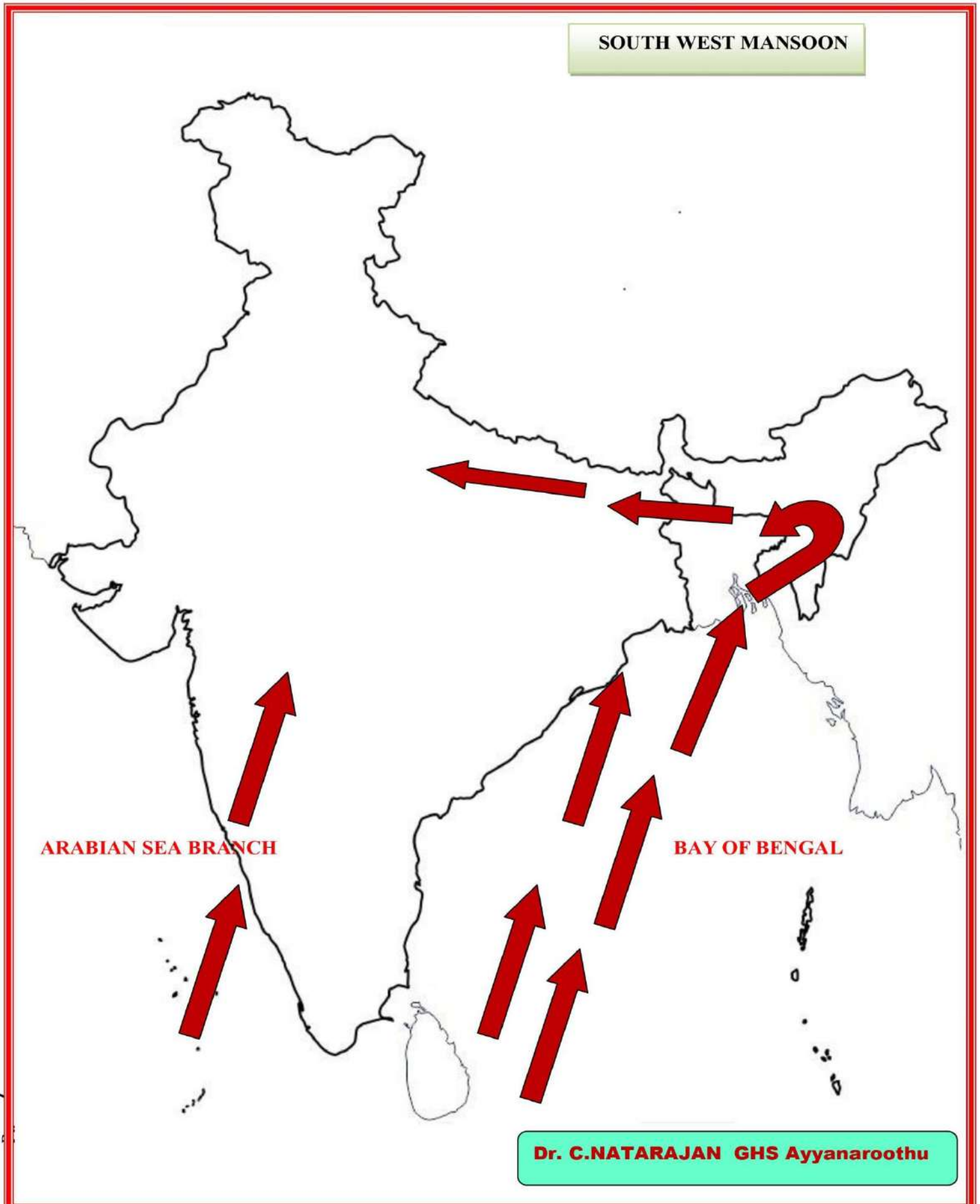
RIVER- LAKE



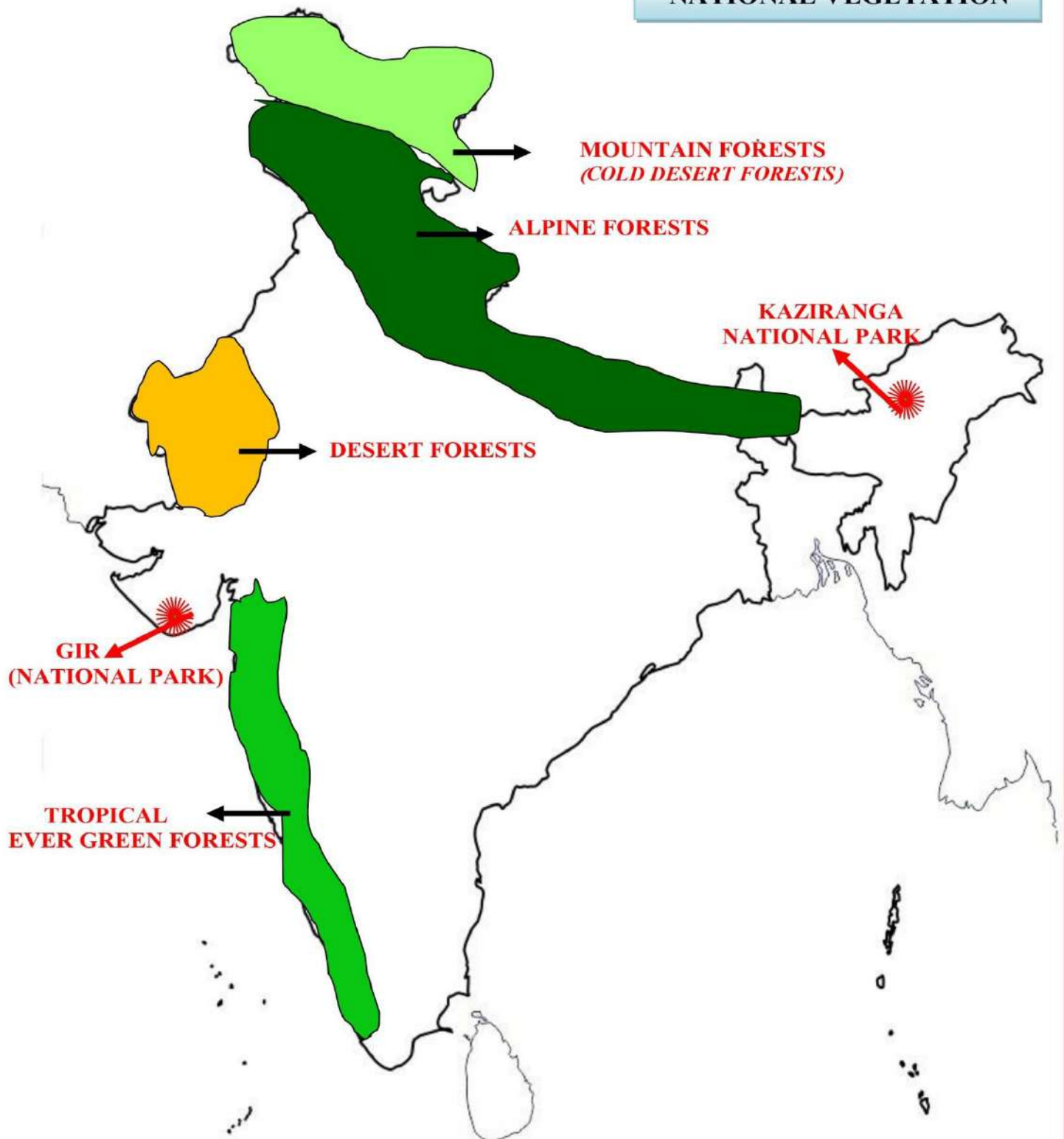
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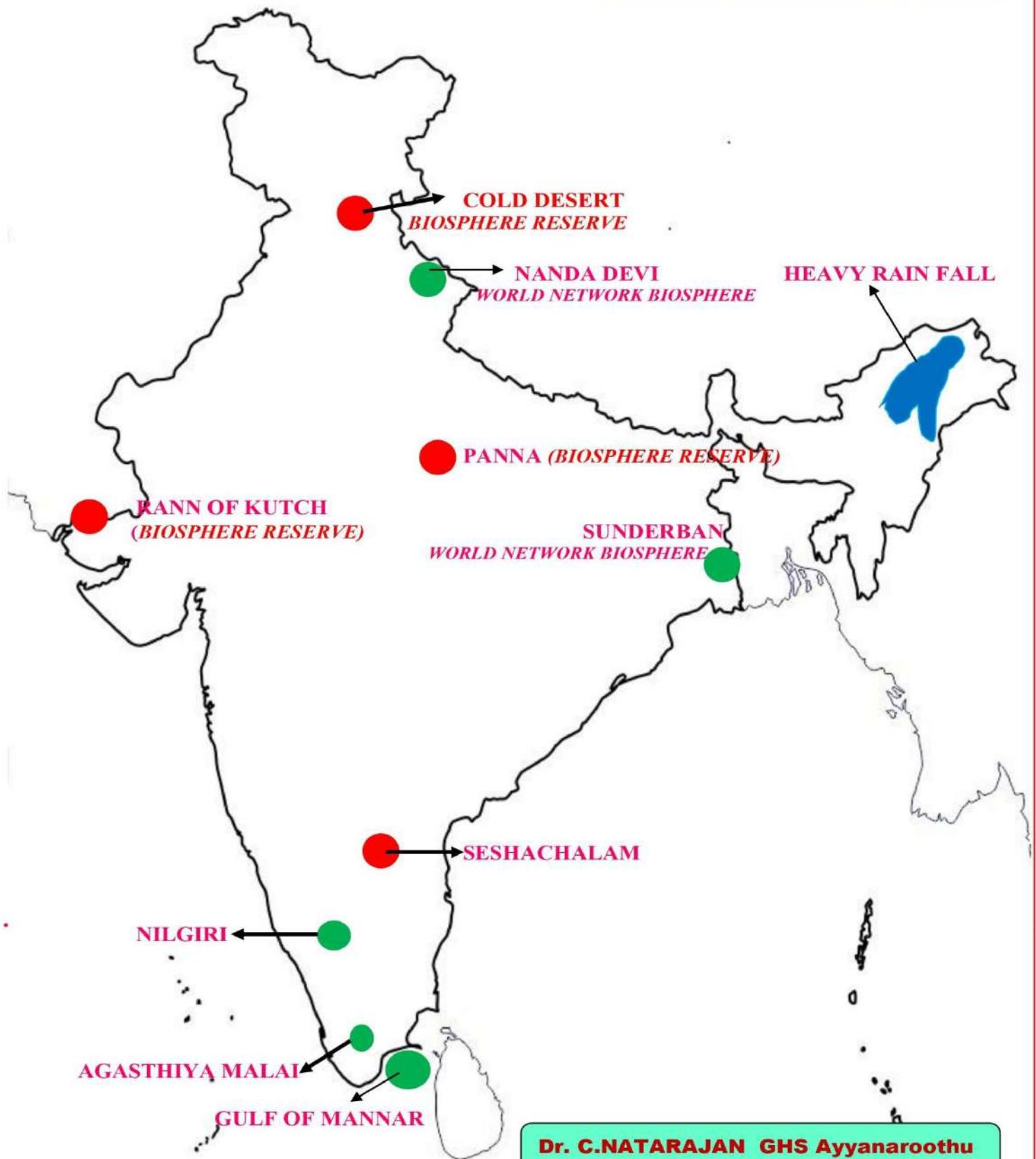


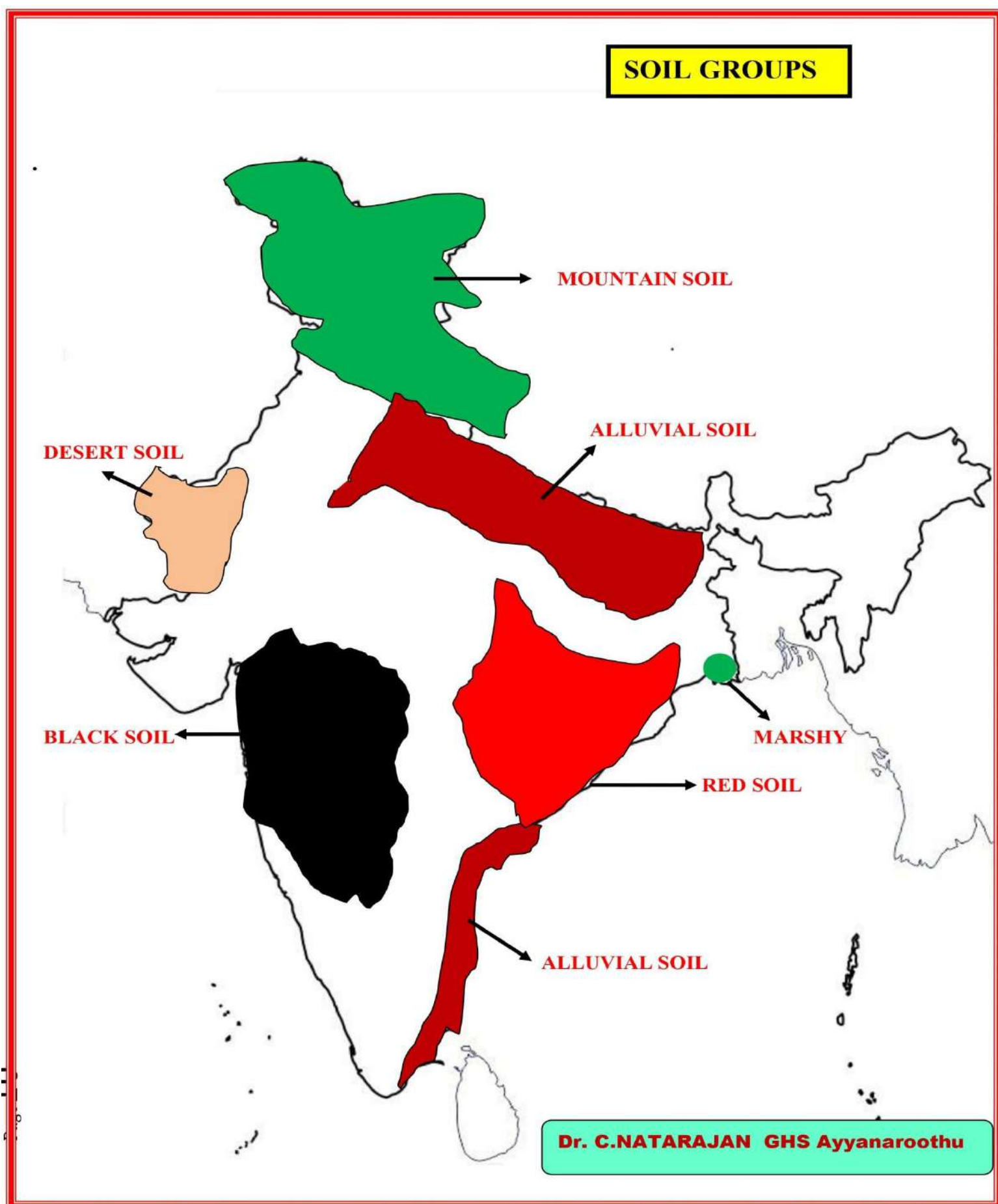
NATIONAL VEGETATION



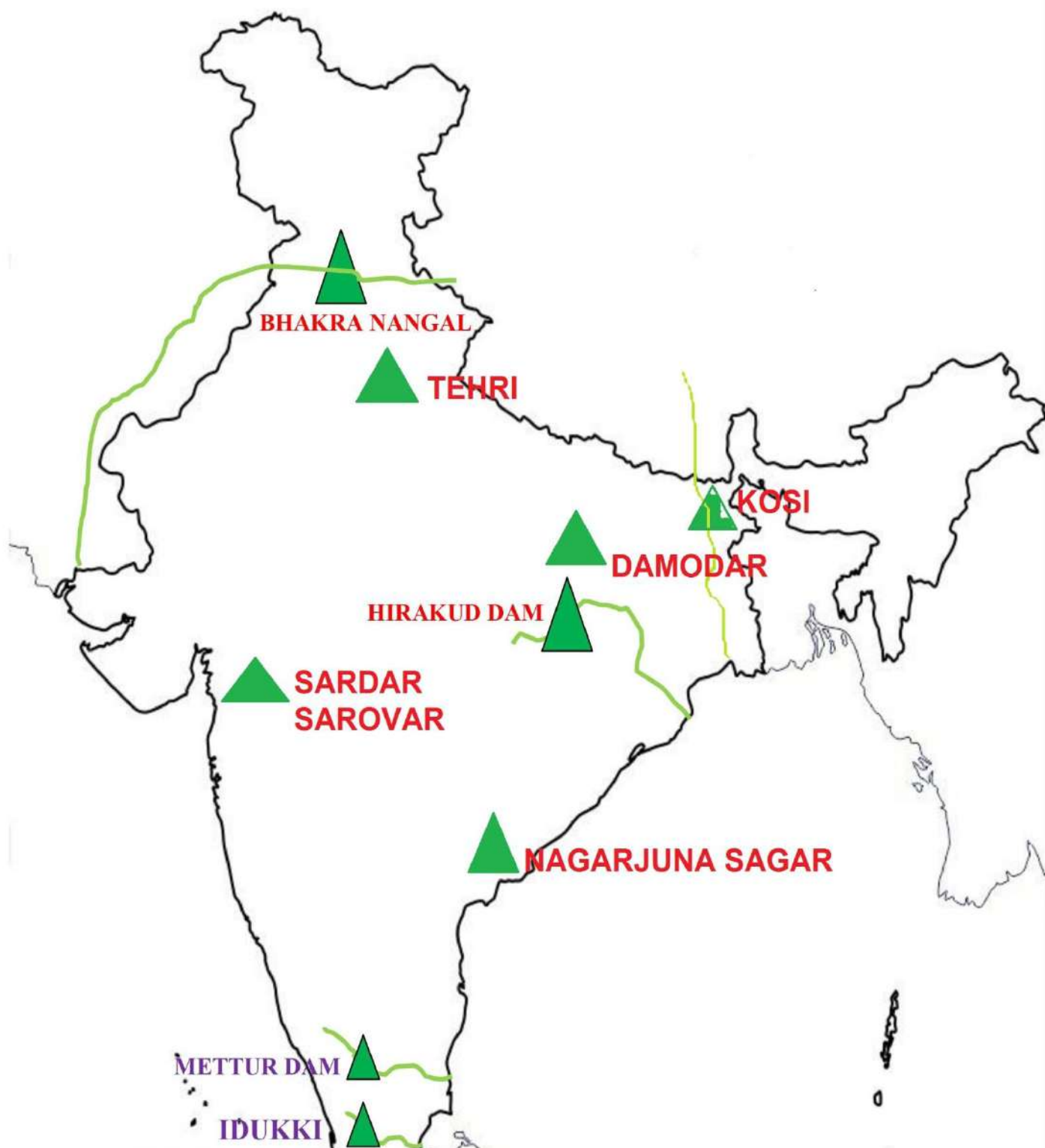
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BIOSPHERE RESERVES

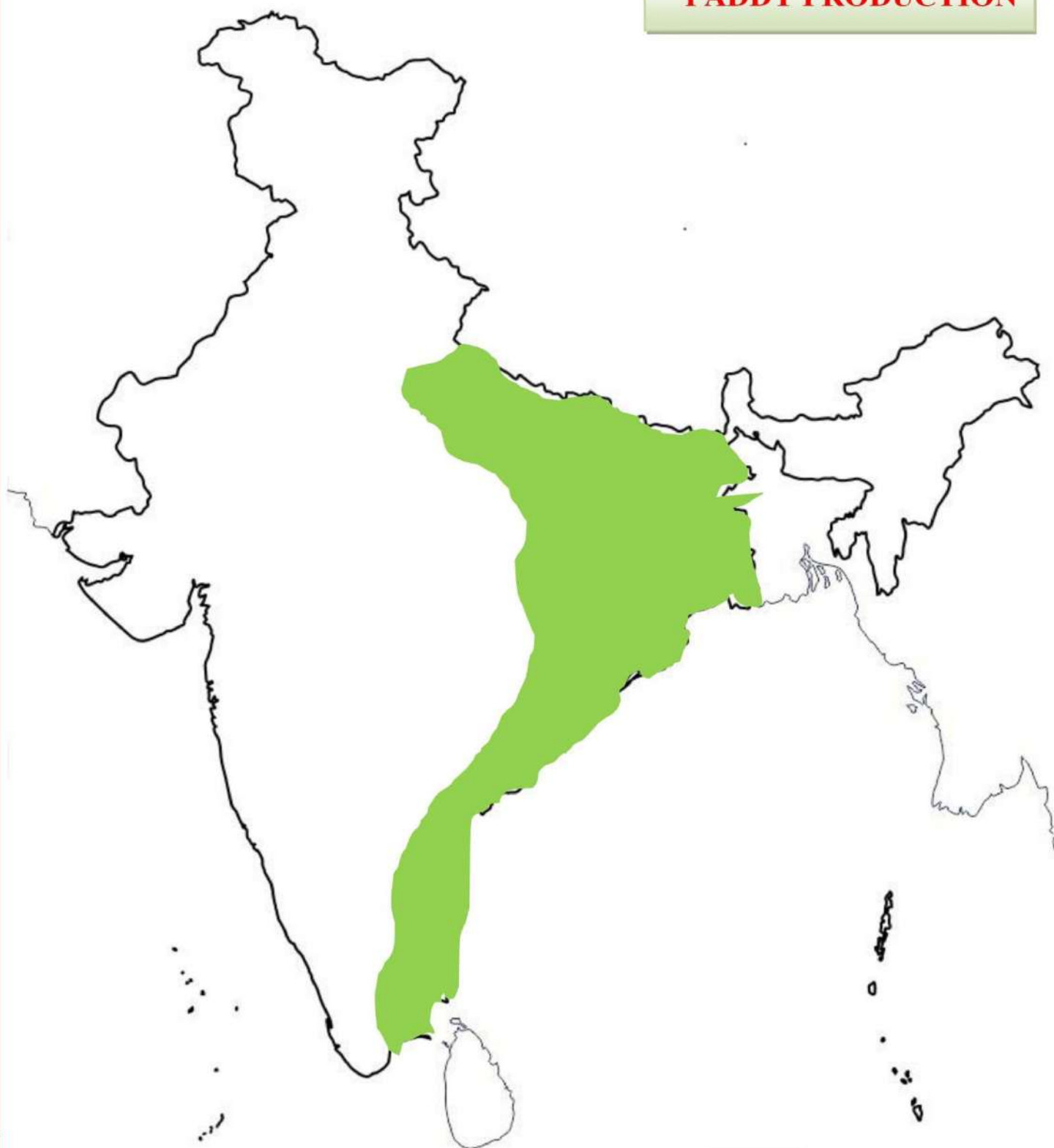




DAMS

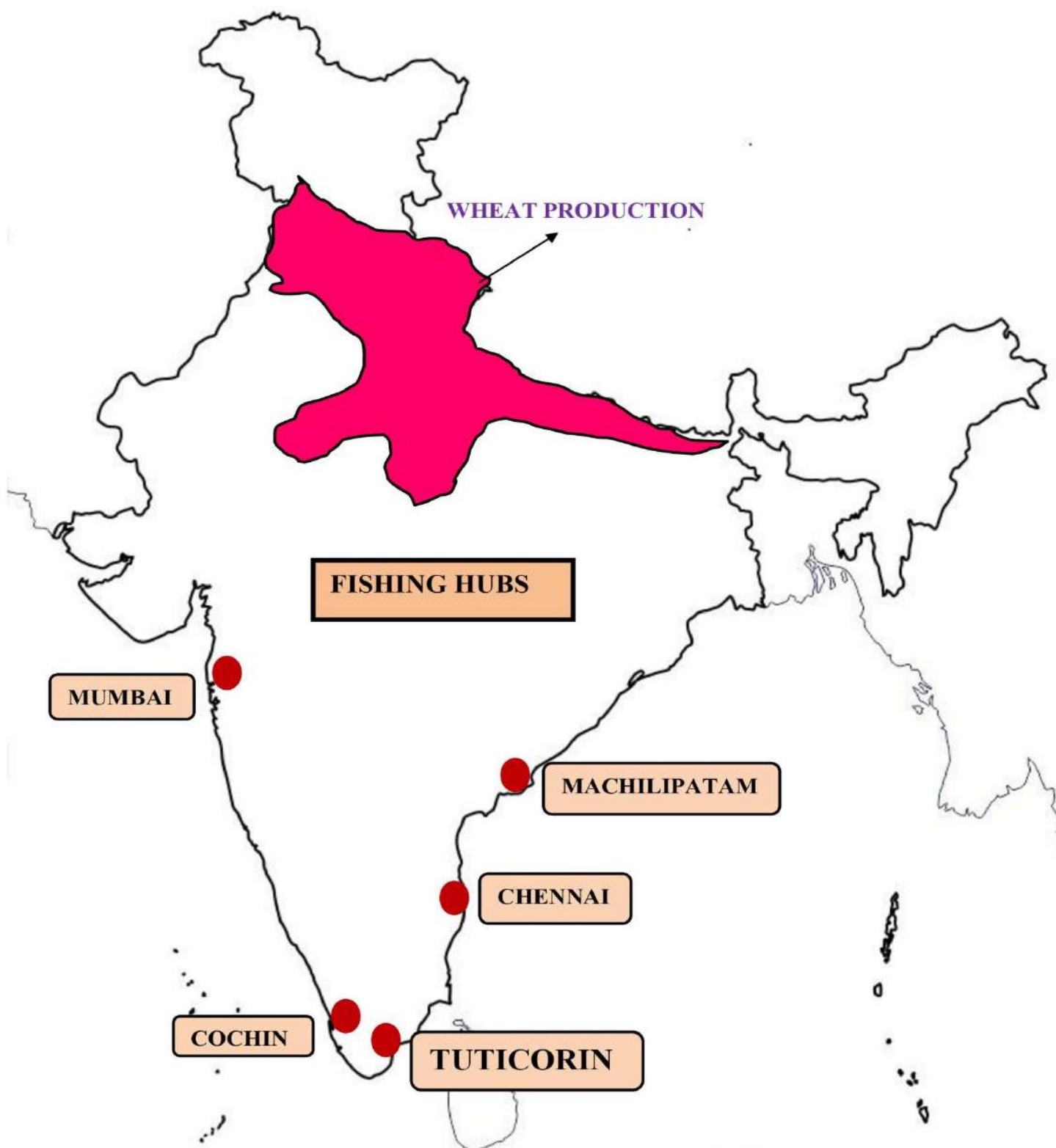


PADDY PRODUCTION

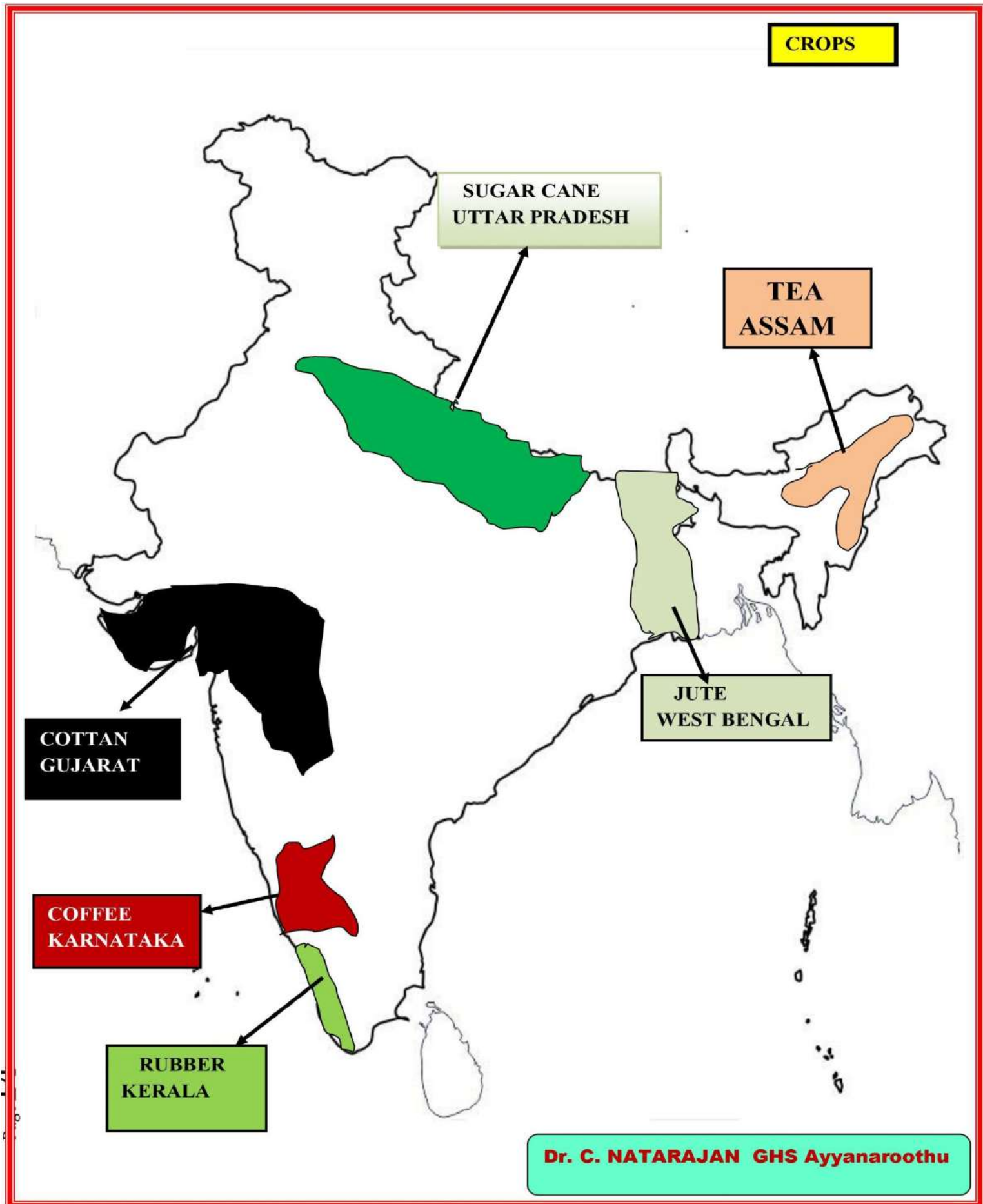


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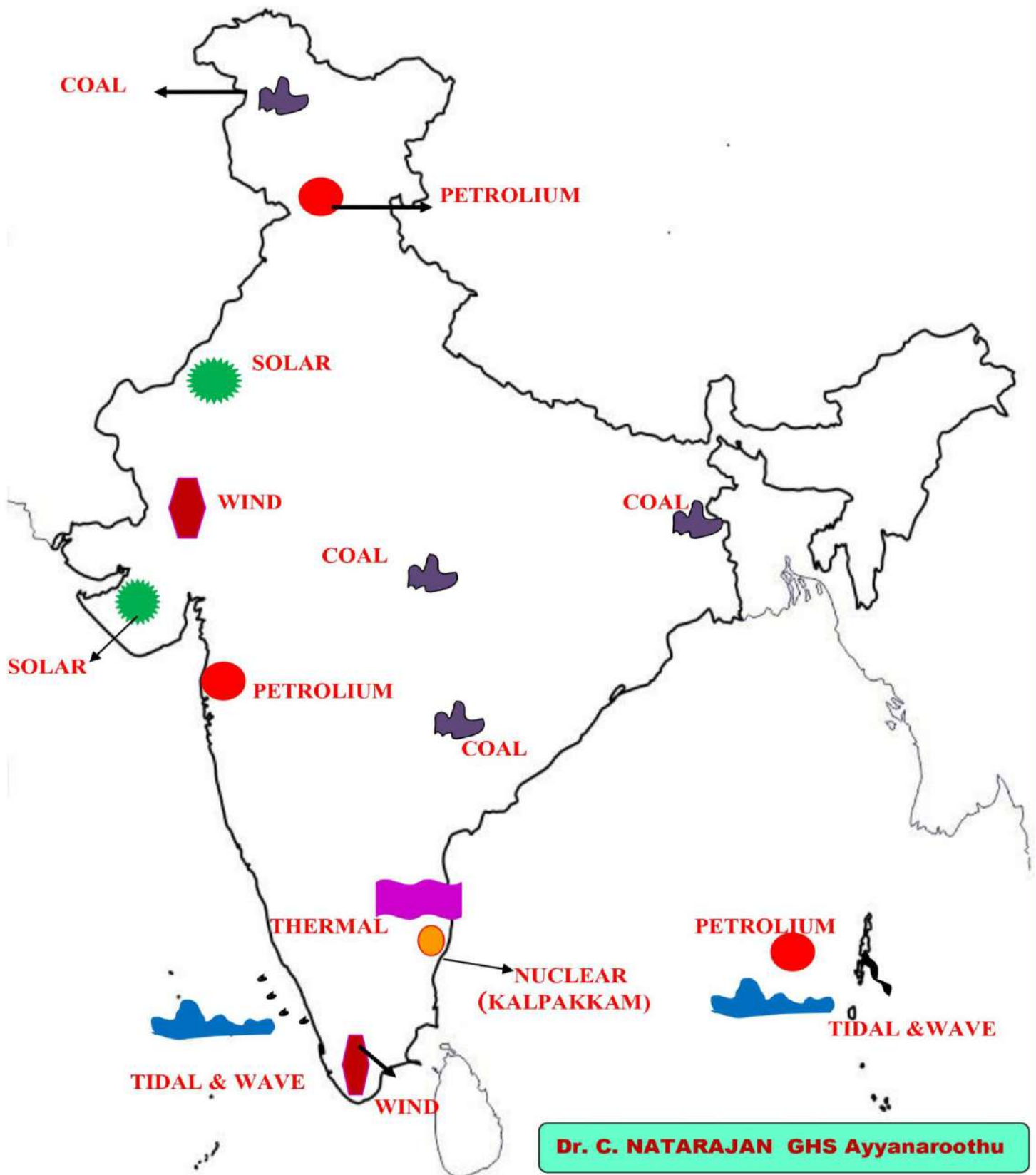
WHEAT PRODUCTION

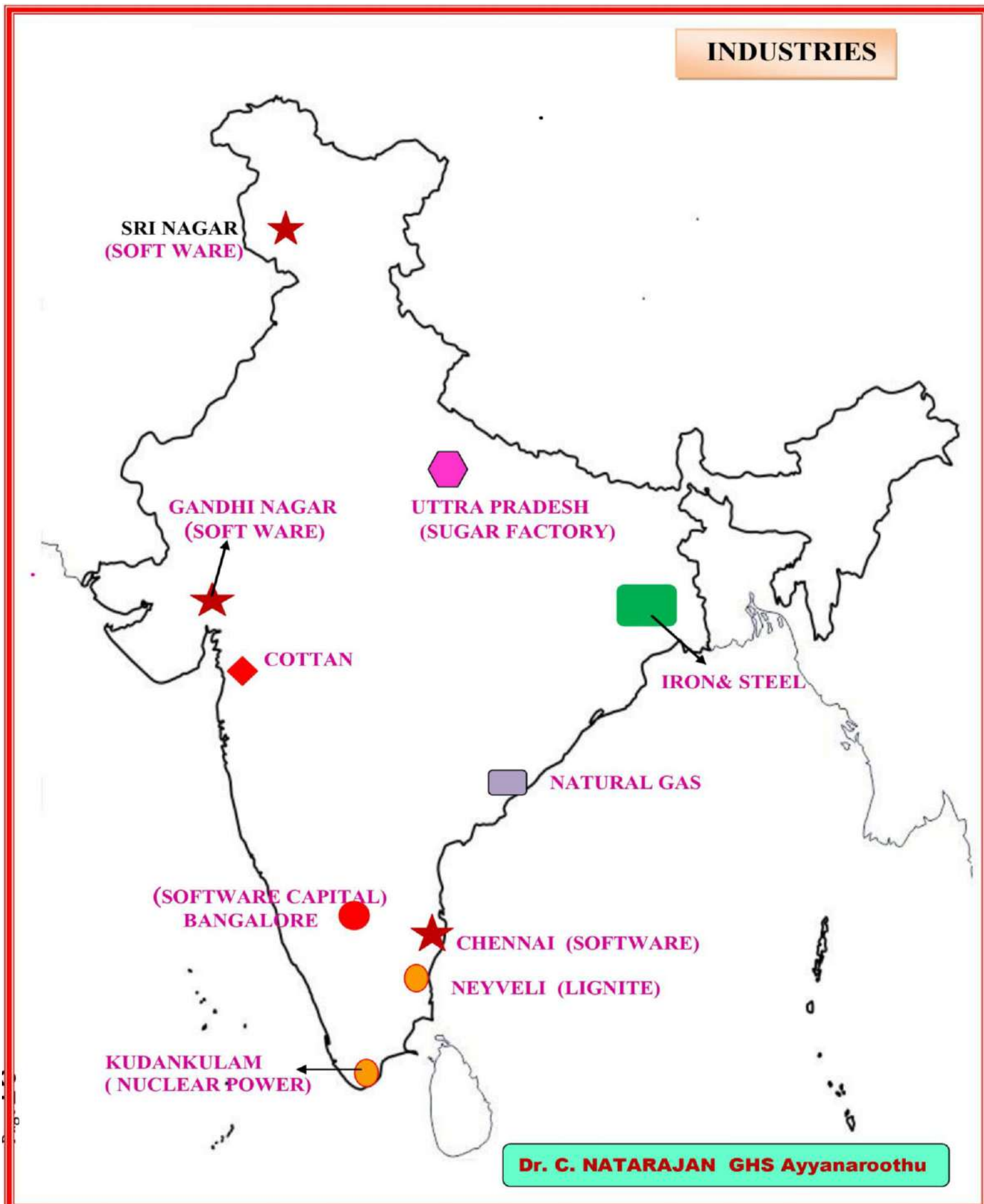


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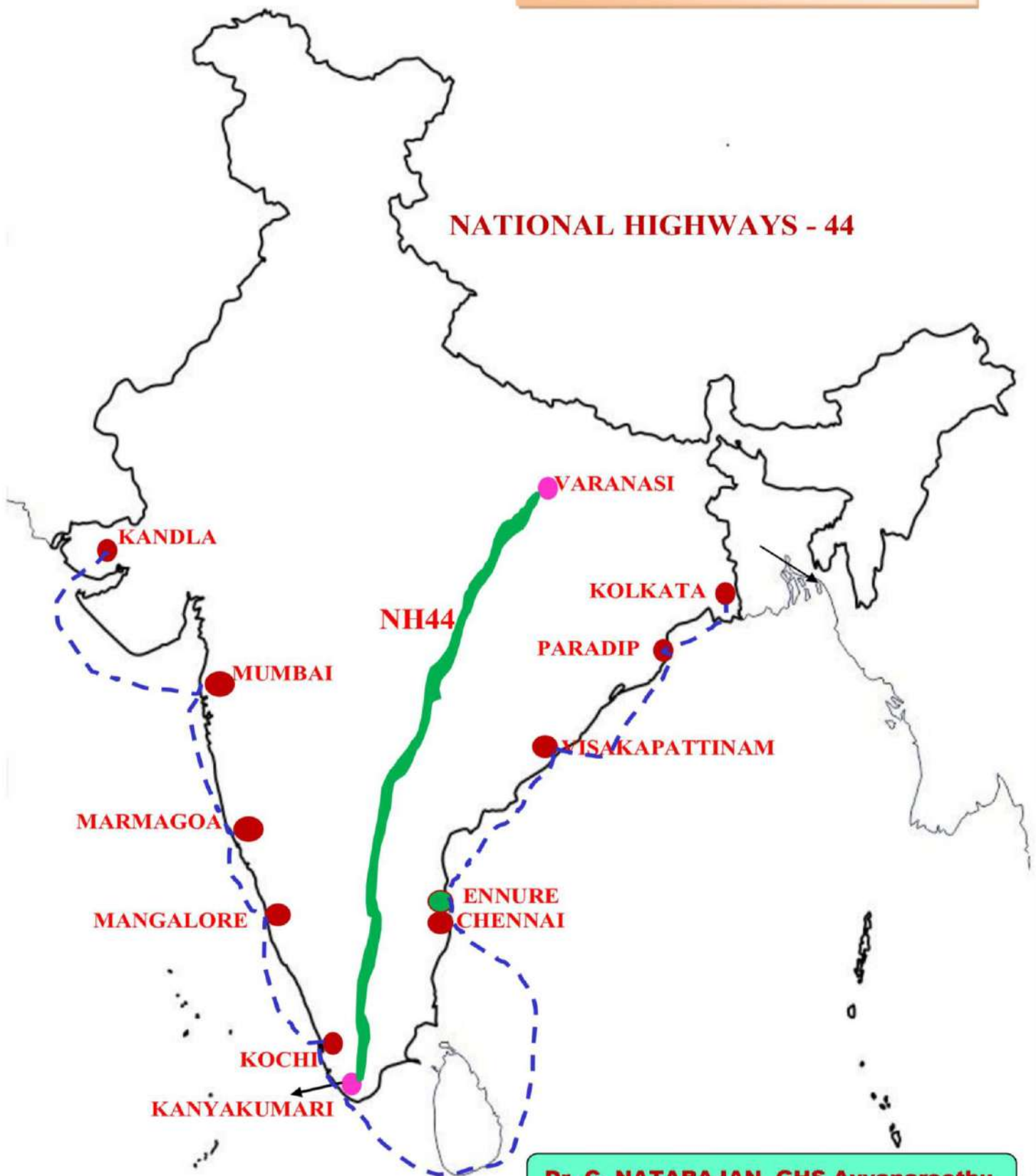
RENEWABLE AND NON RENEWABLE RESOURCES





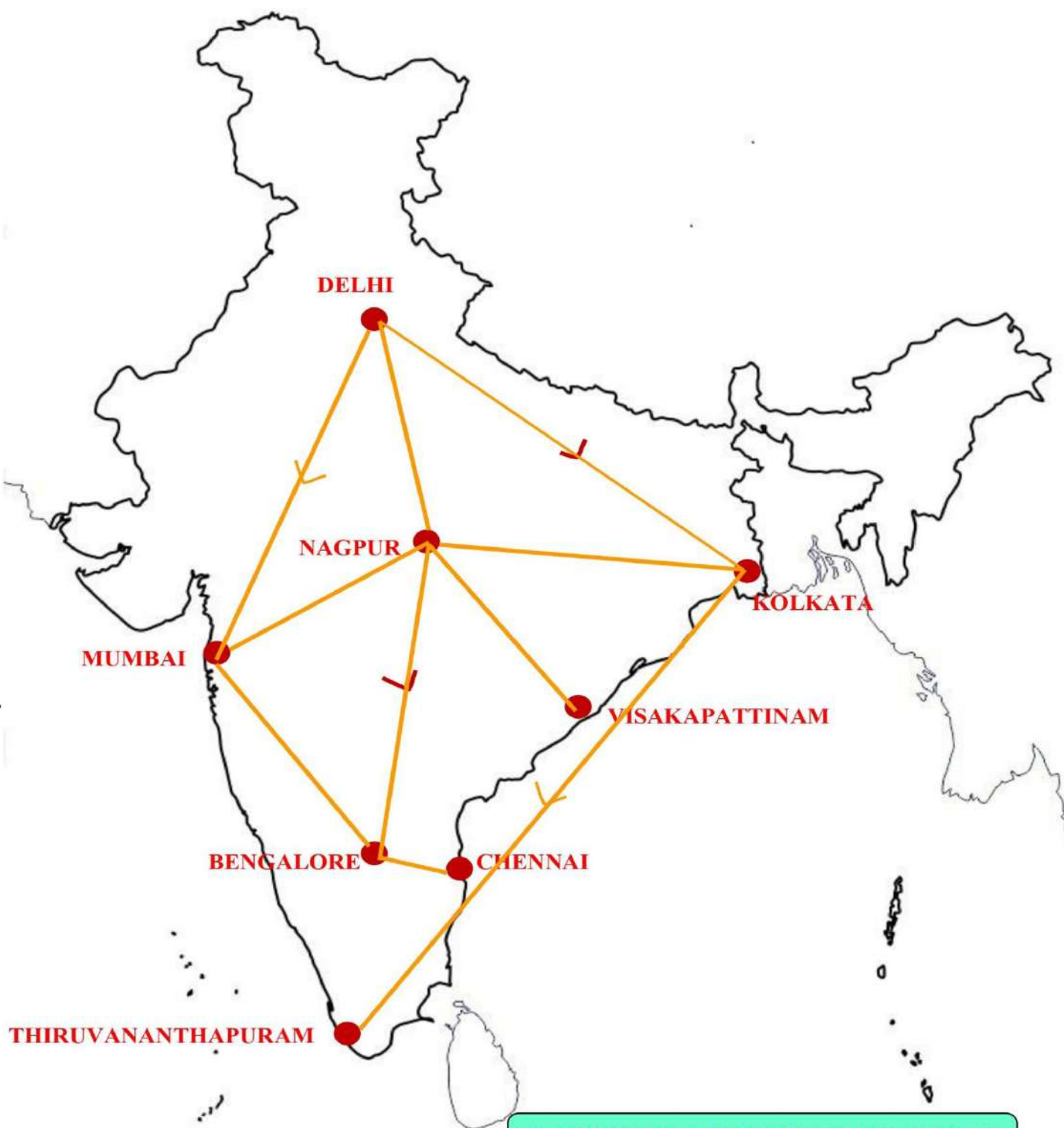
PORTS & SEA ROUTES

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS - 44



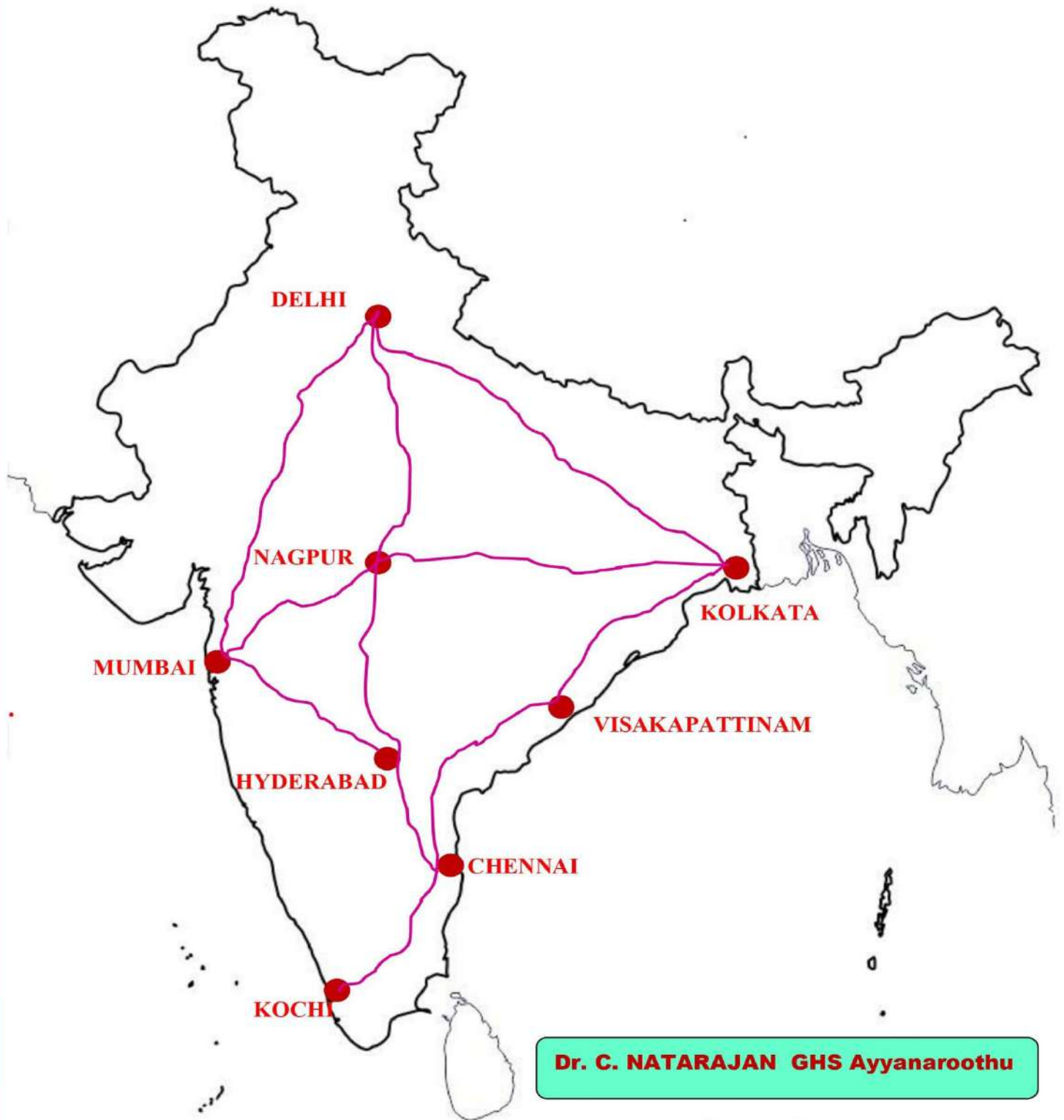
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INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT & AIRWAYS



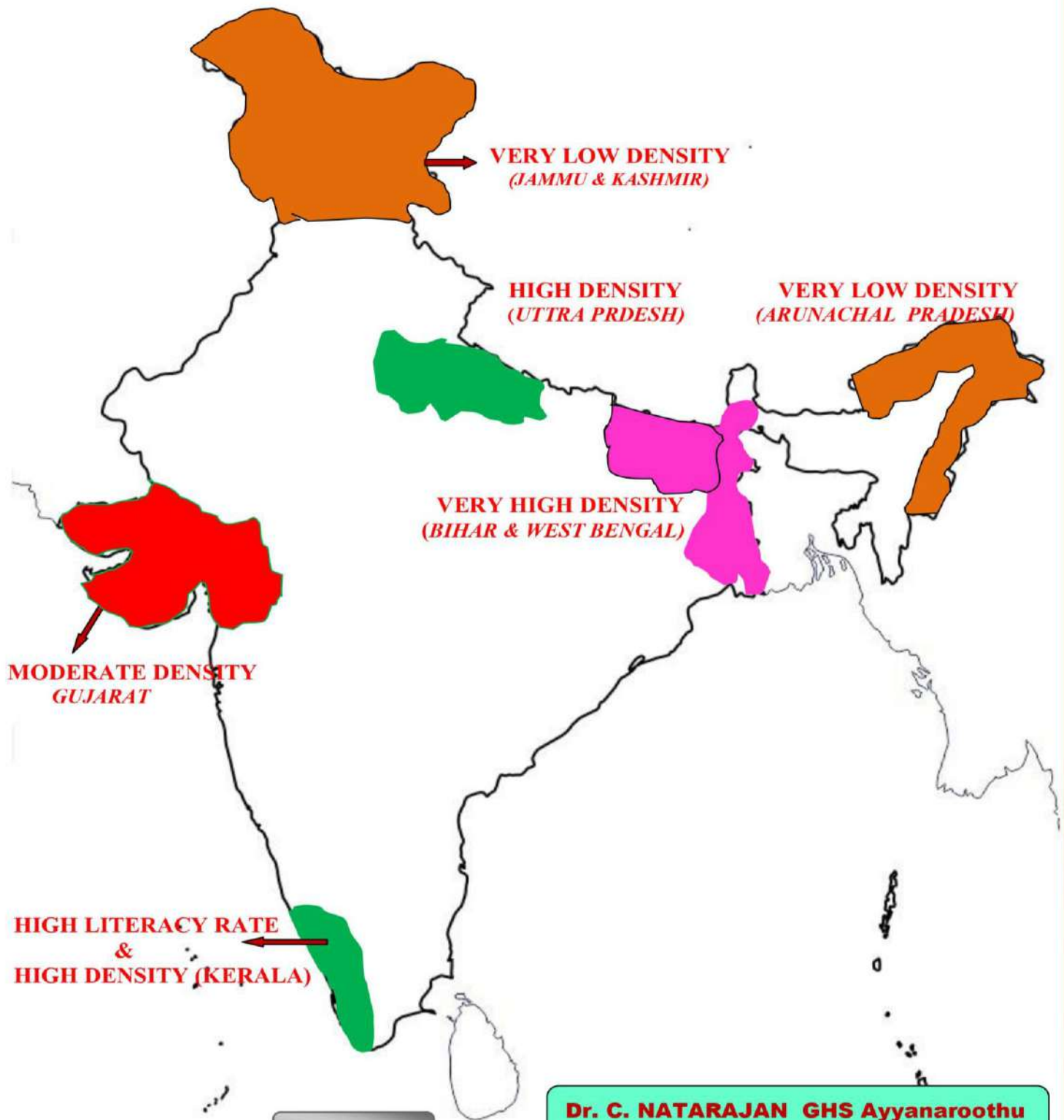
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RAIL WAYS



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POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

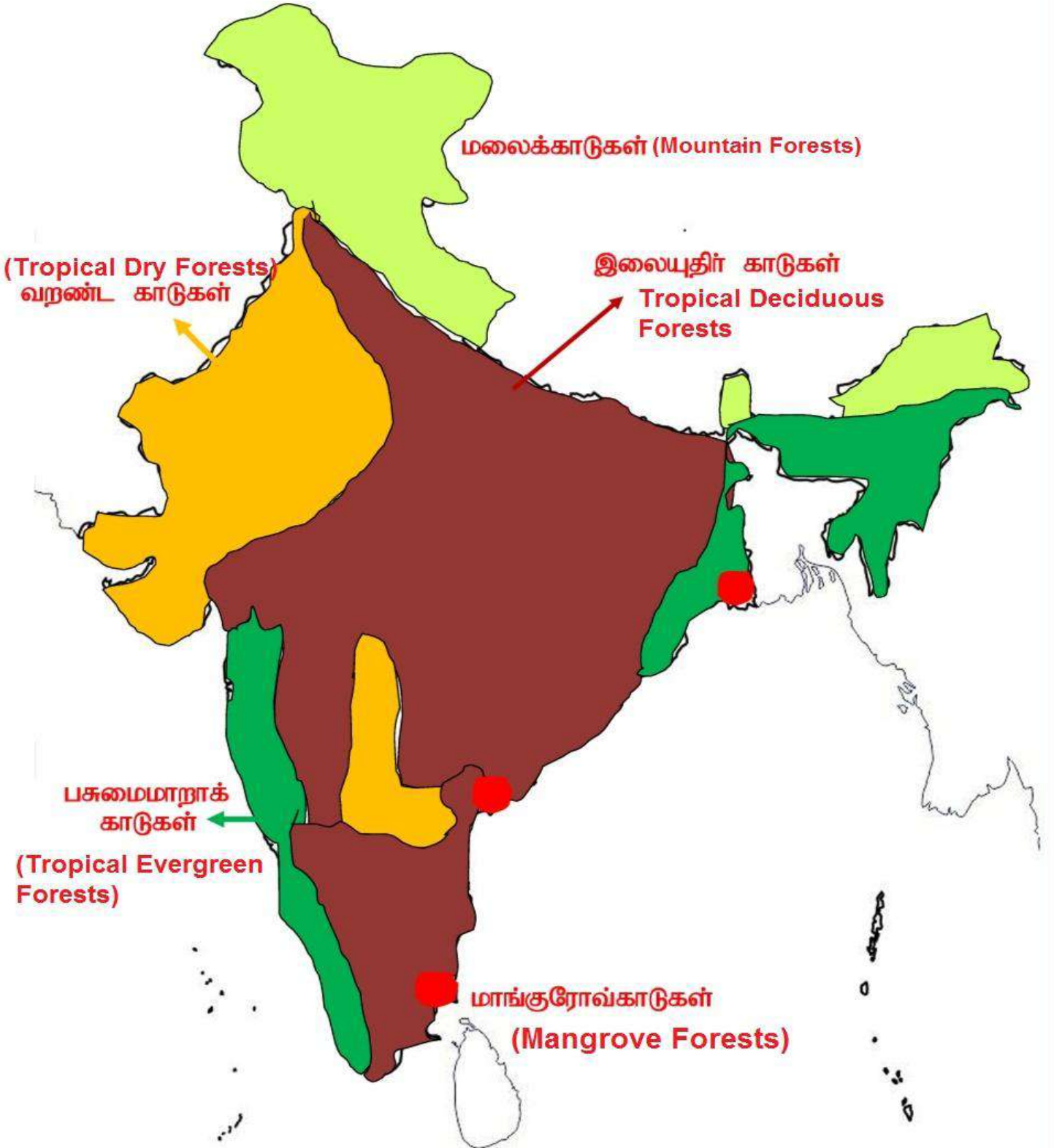


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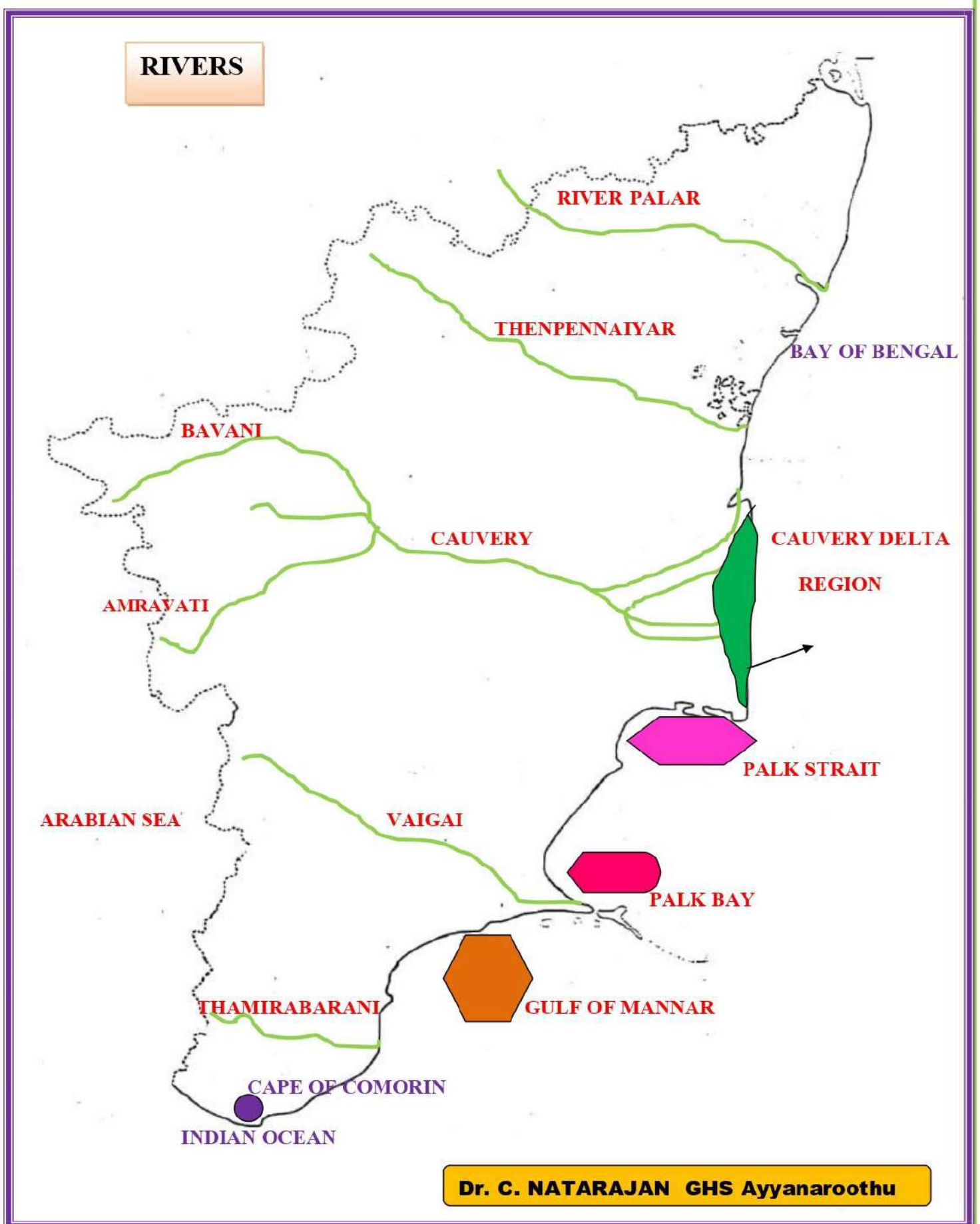
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NATURAL VEGETATION

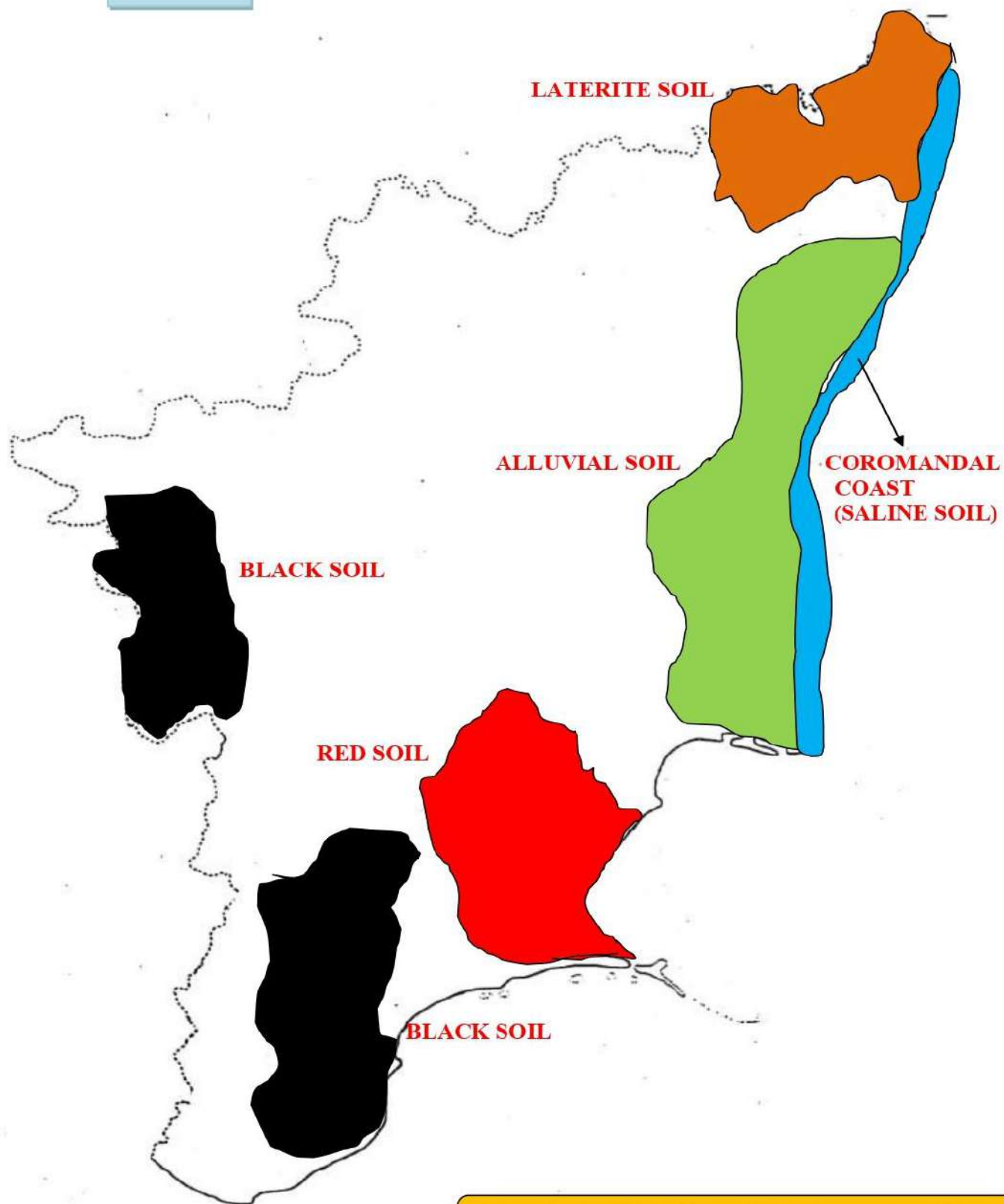
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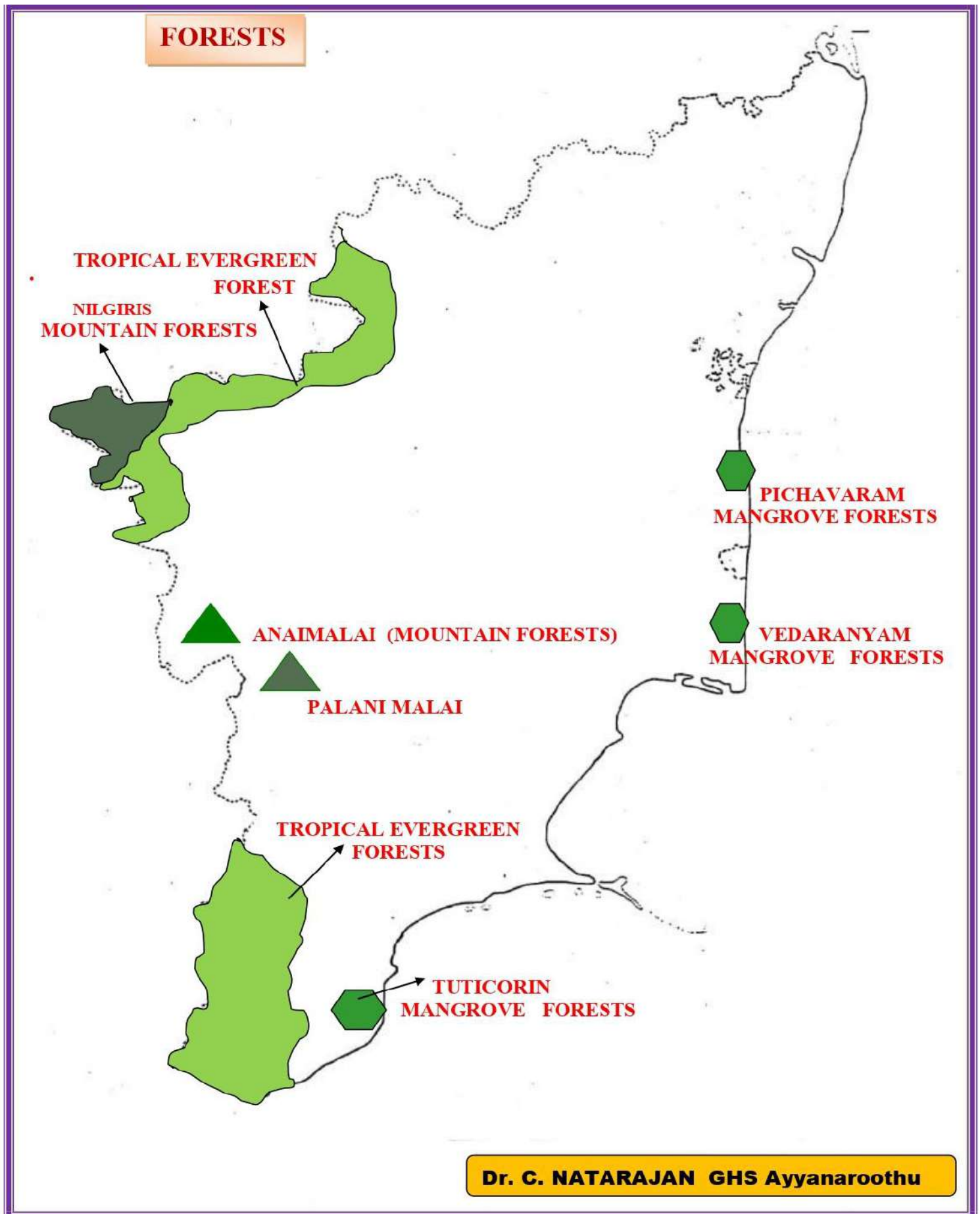
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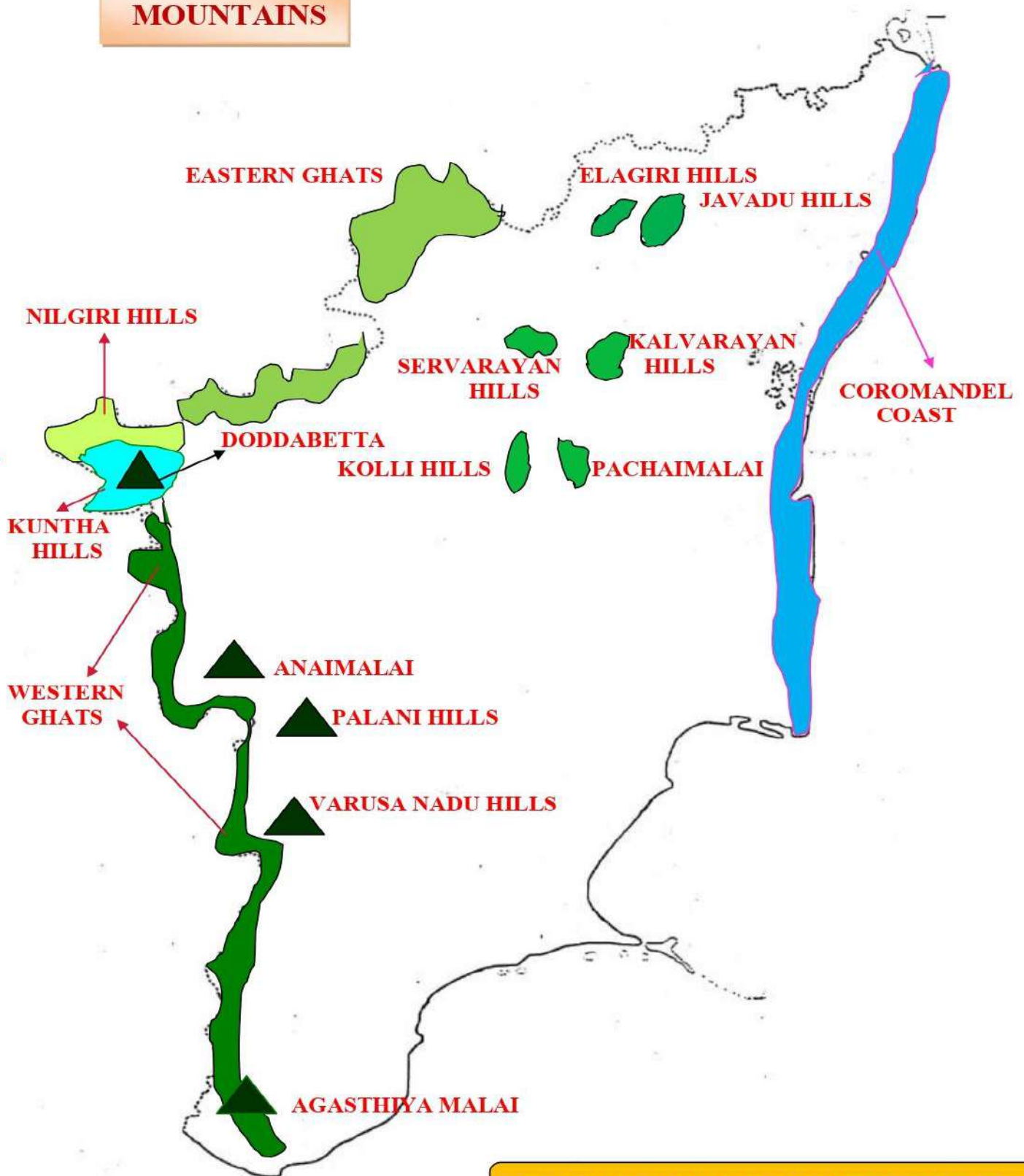
SOILS



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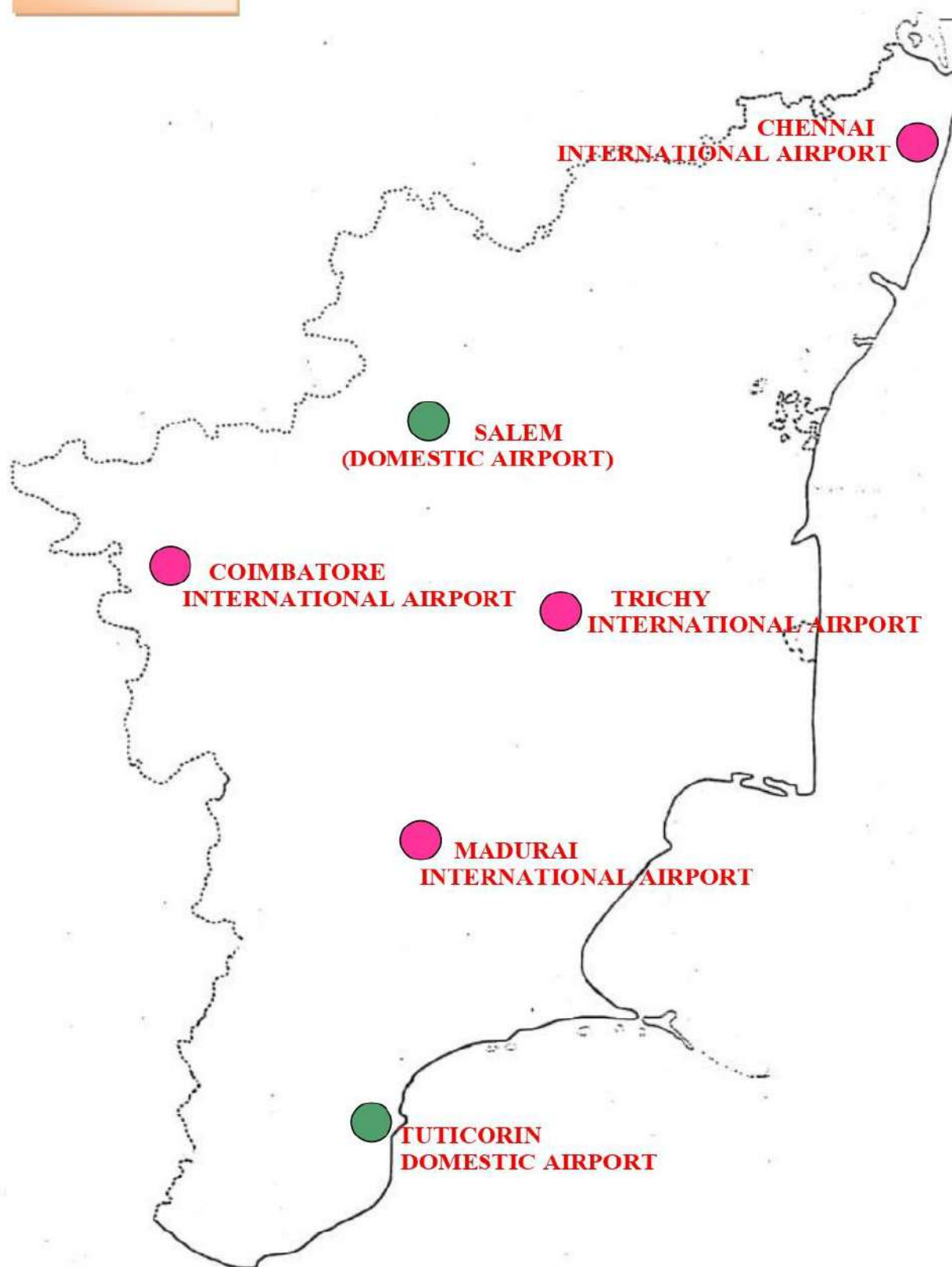


MOUNTAINS



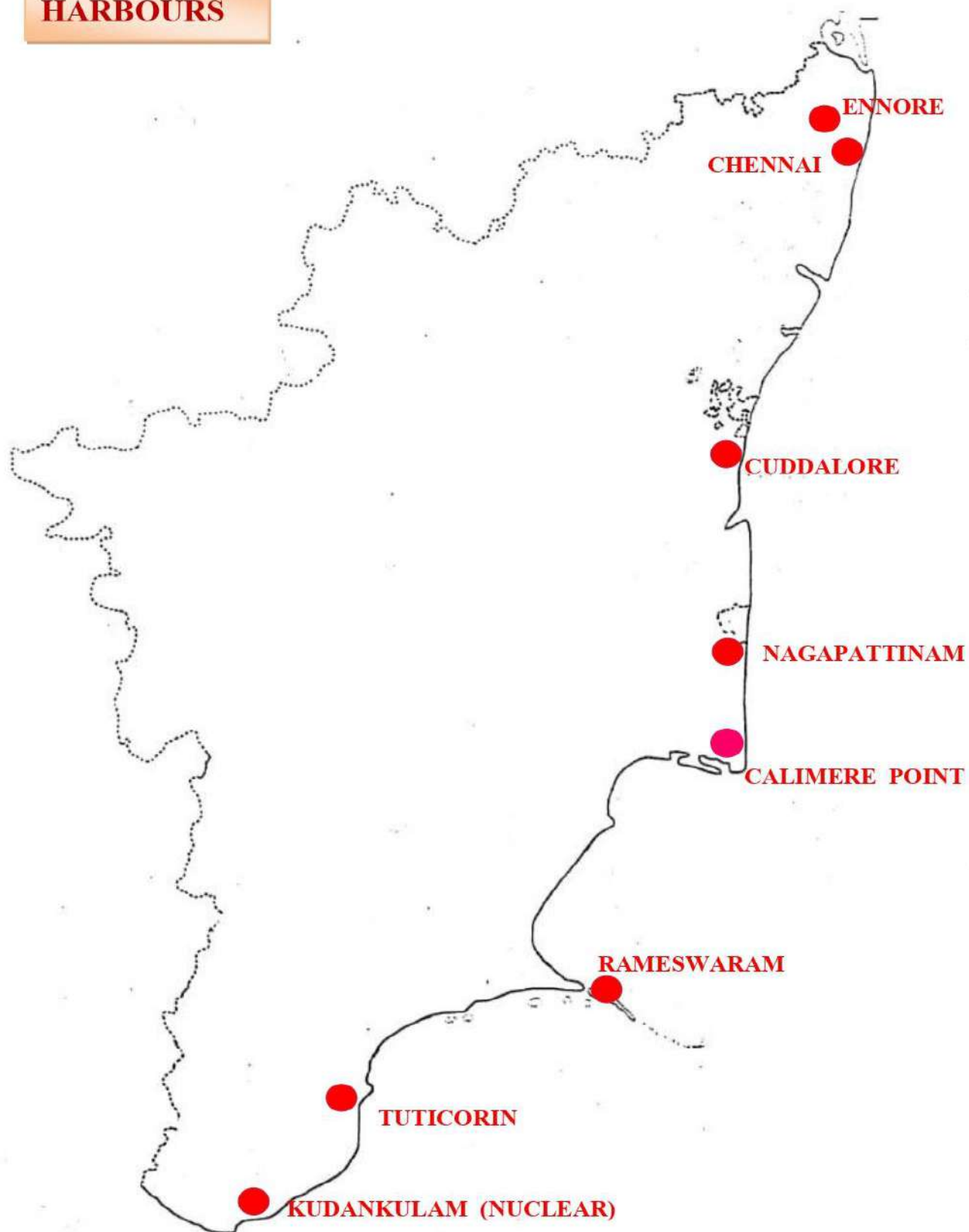
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AIRPORTS



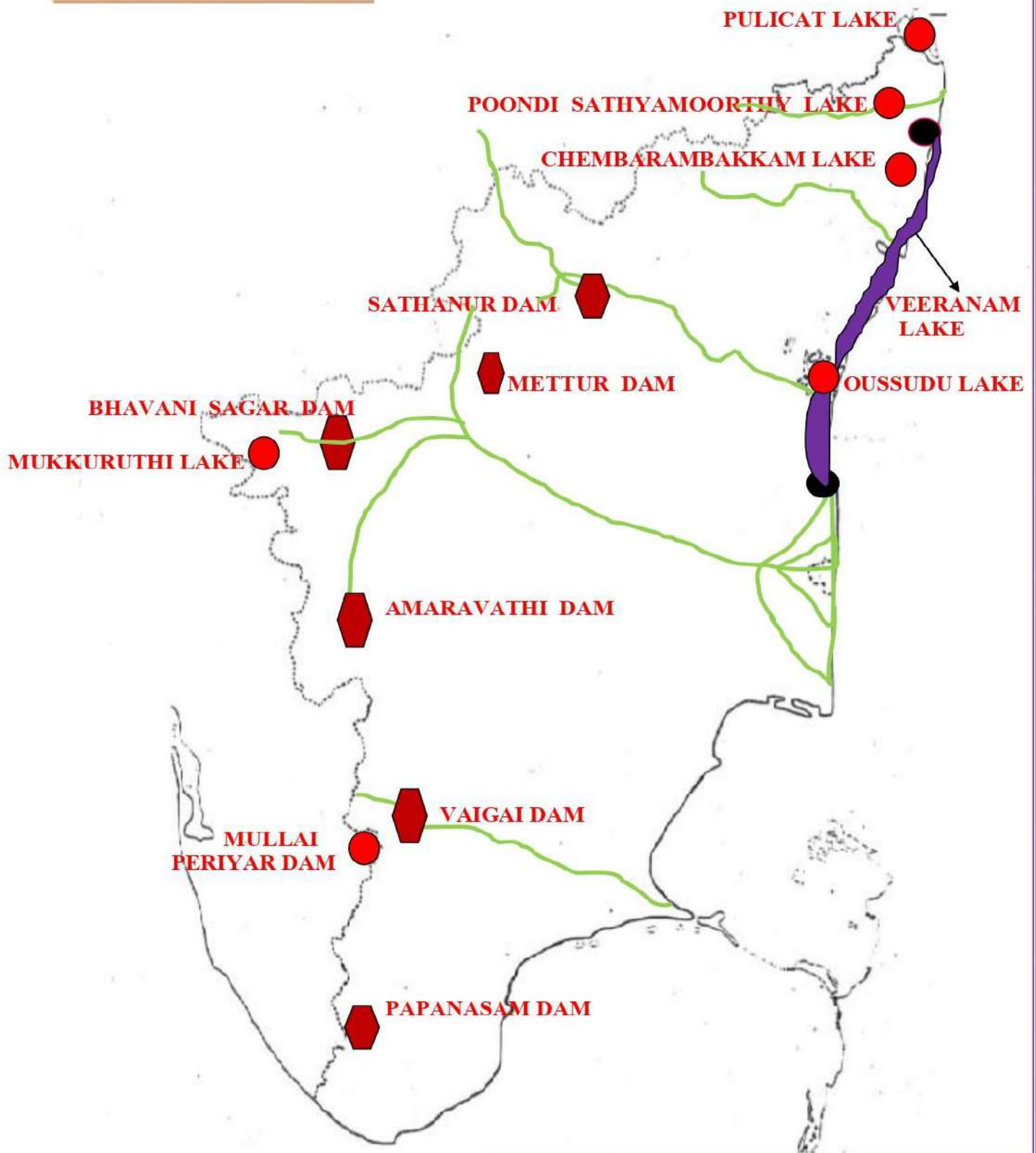
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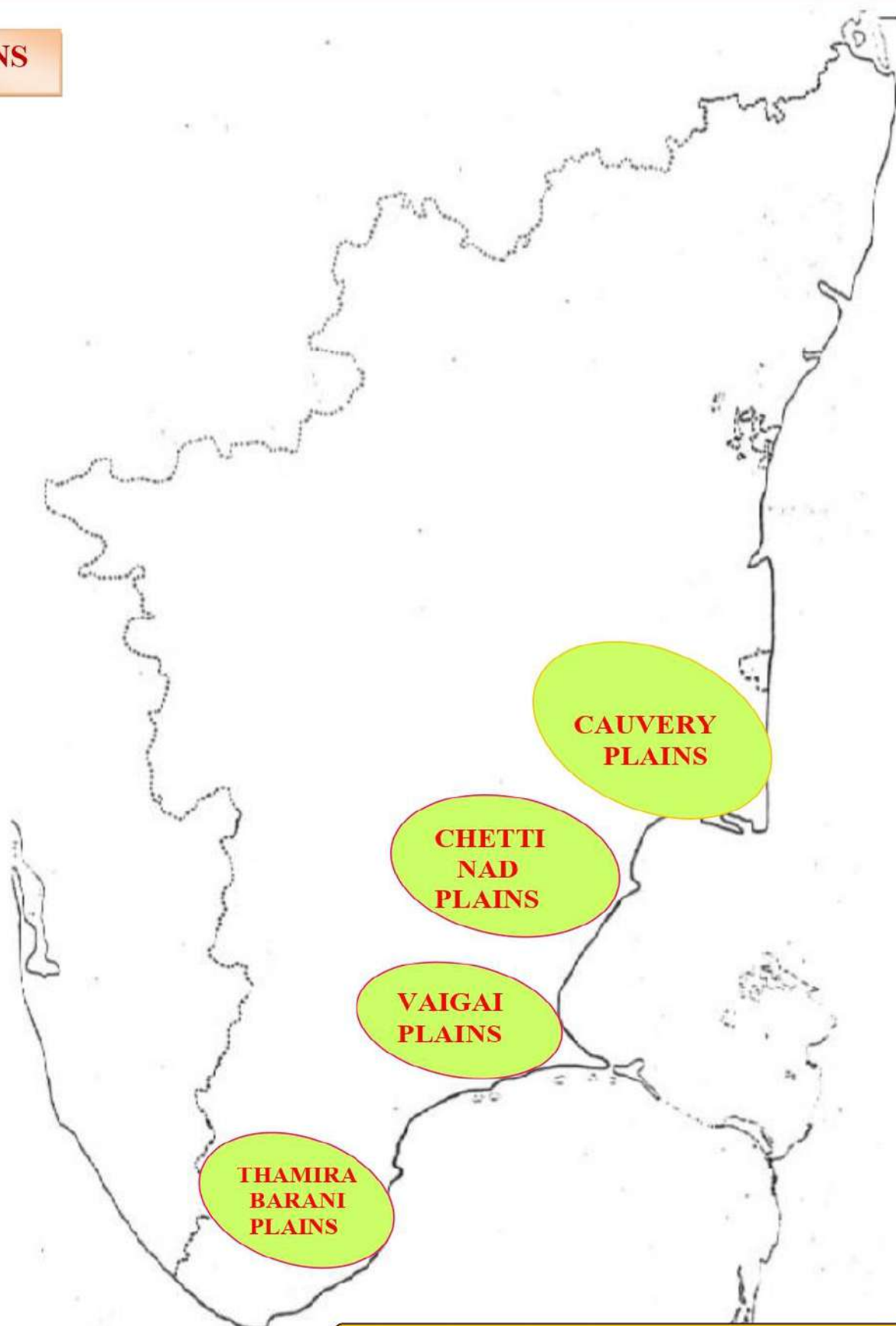
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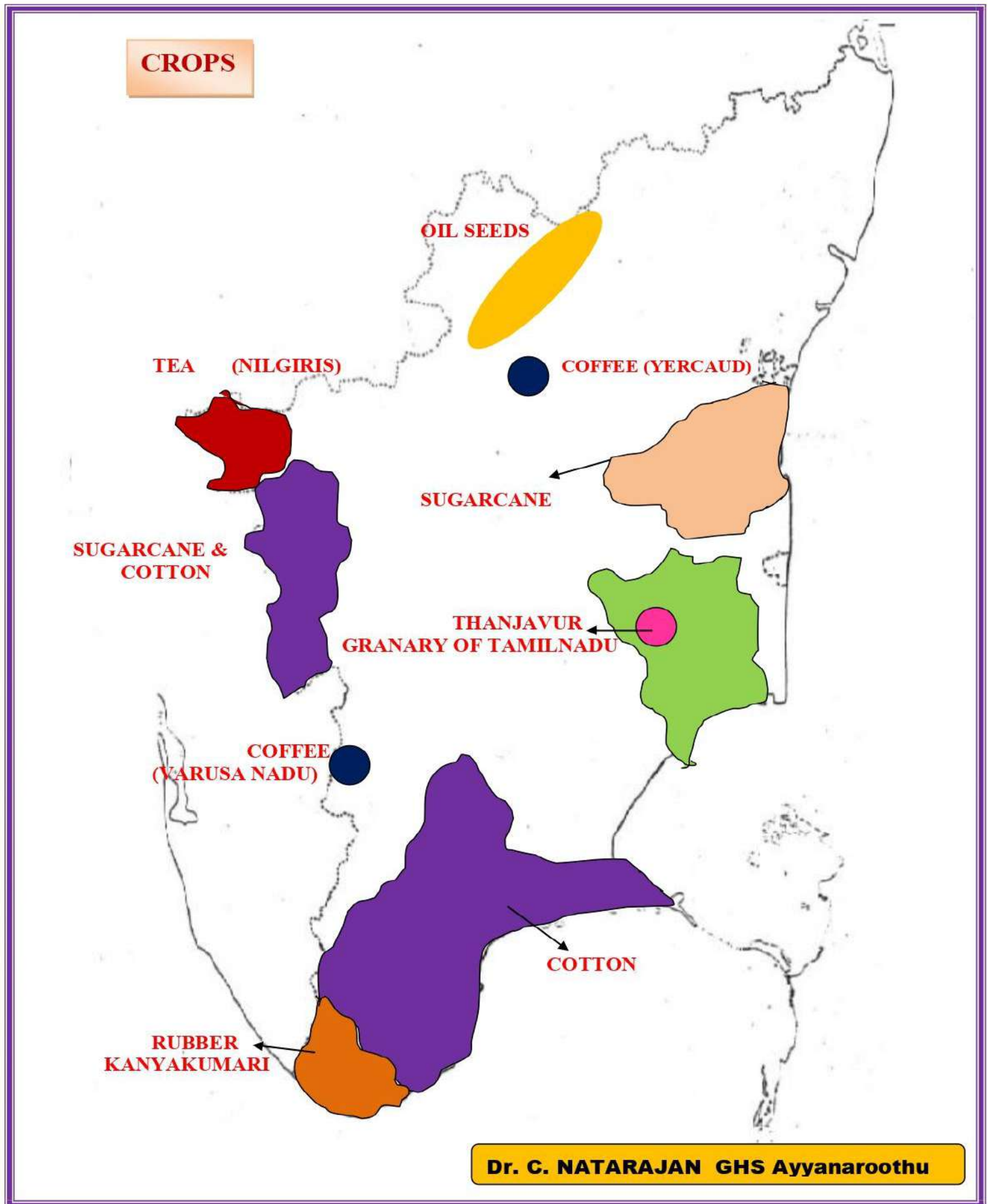


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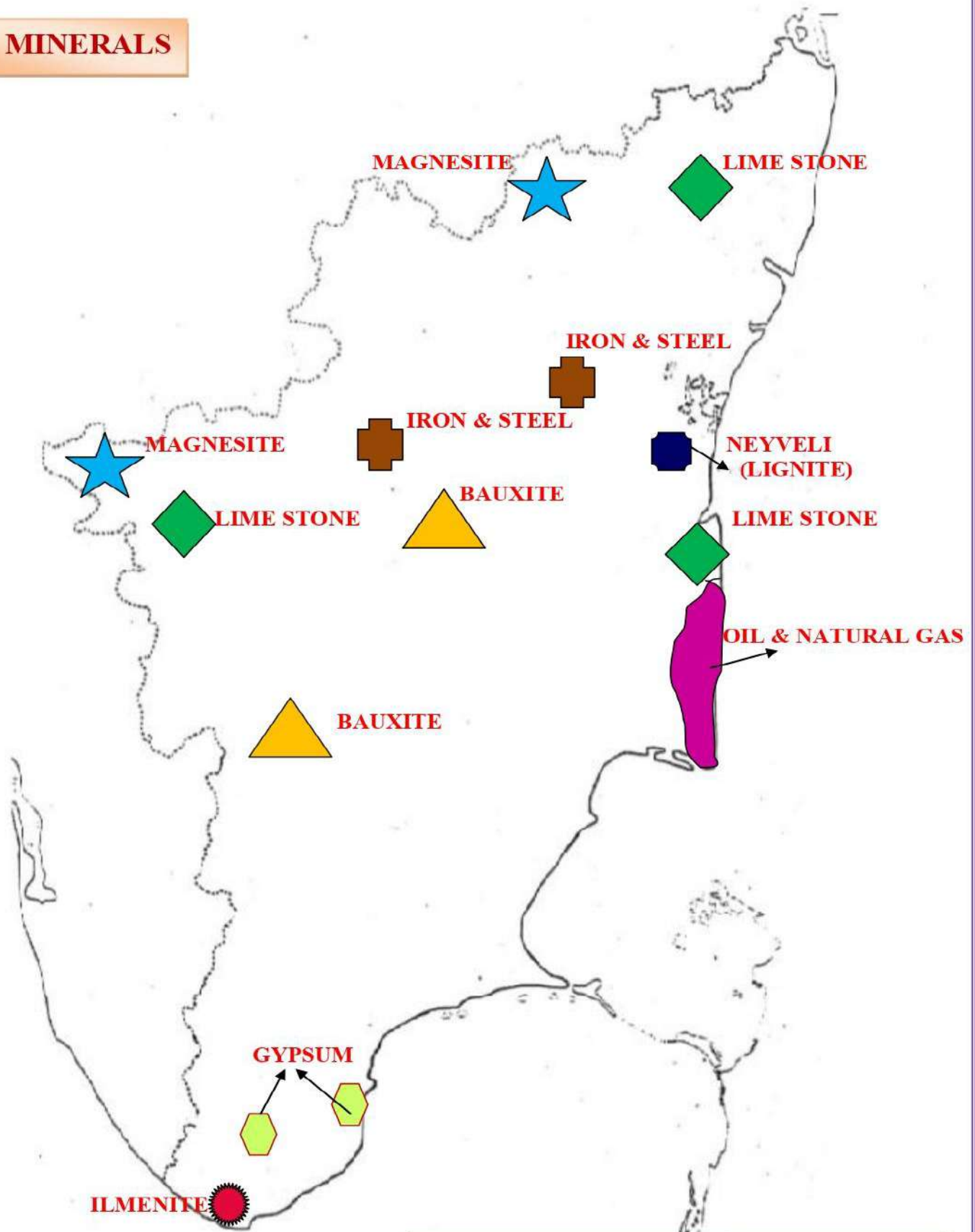
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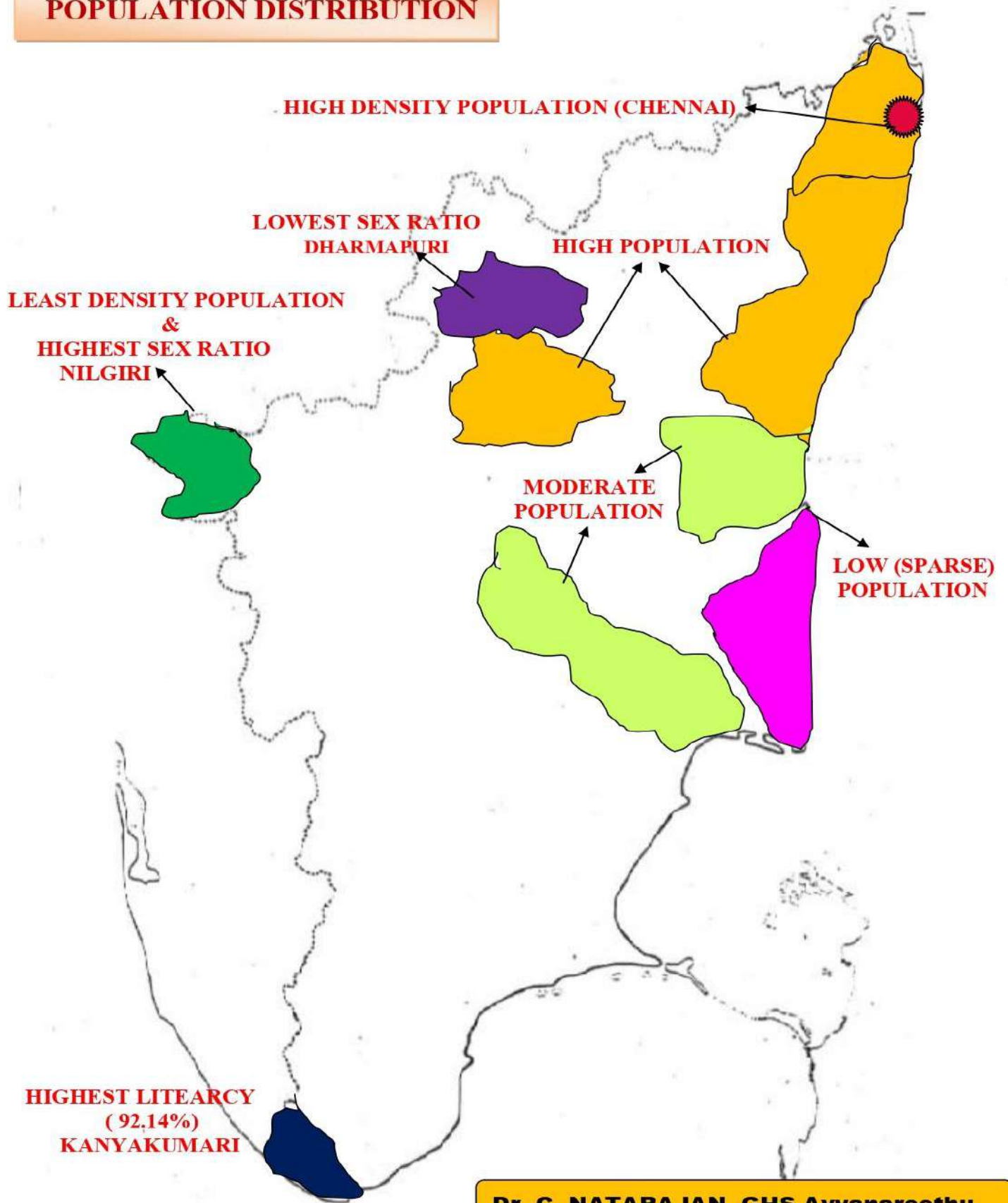


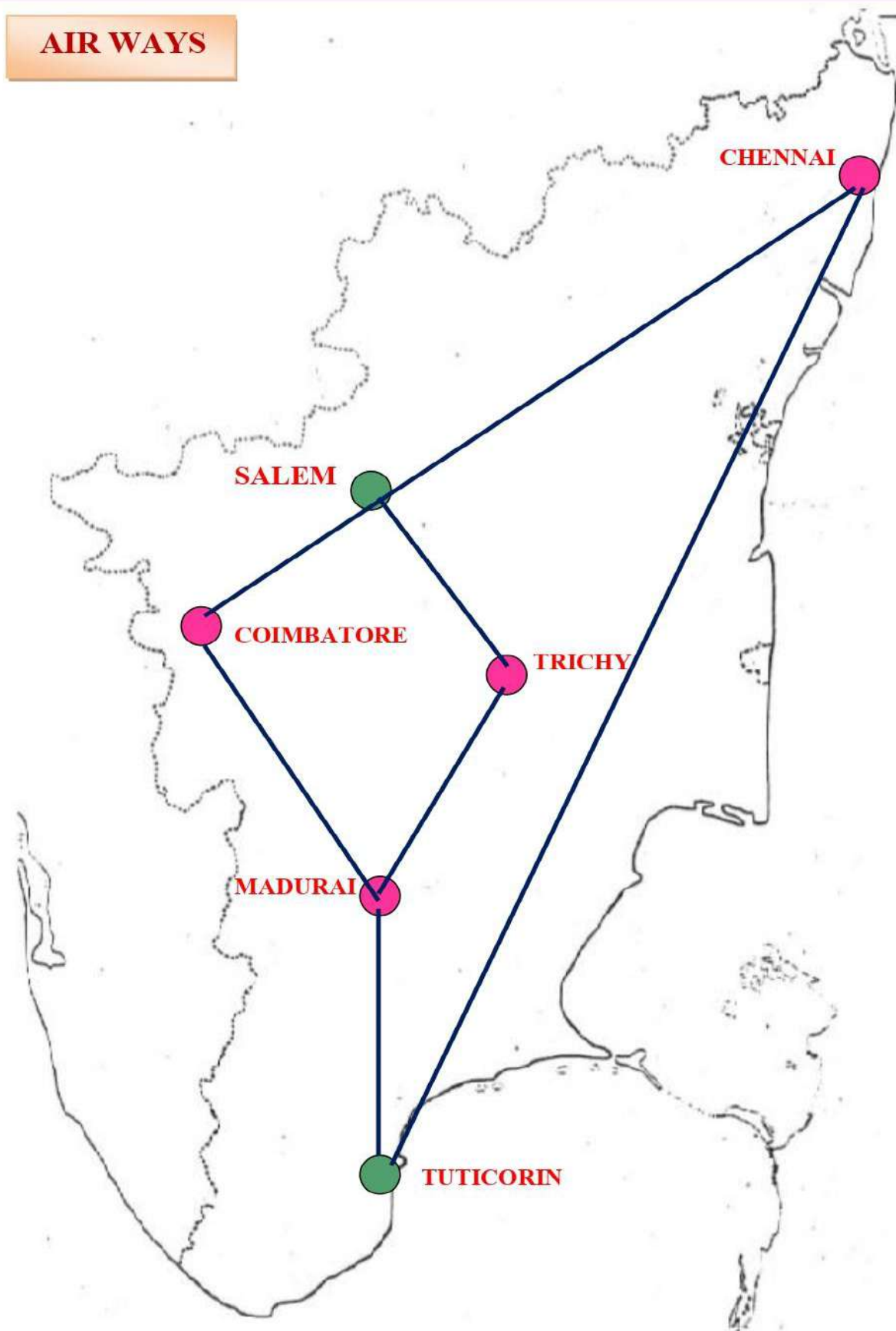
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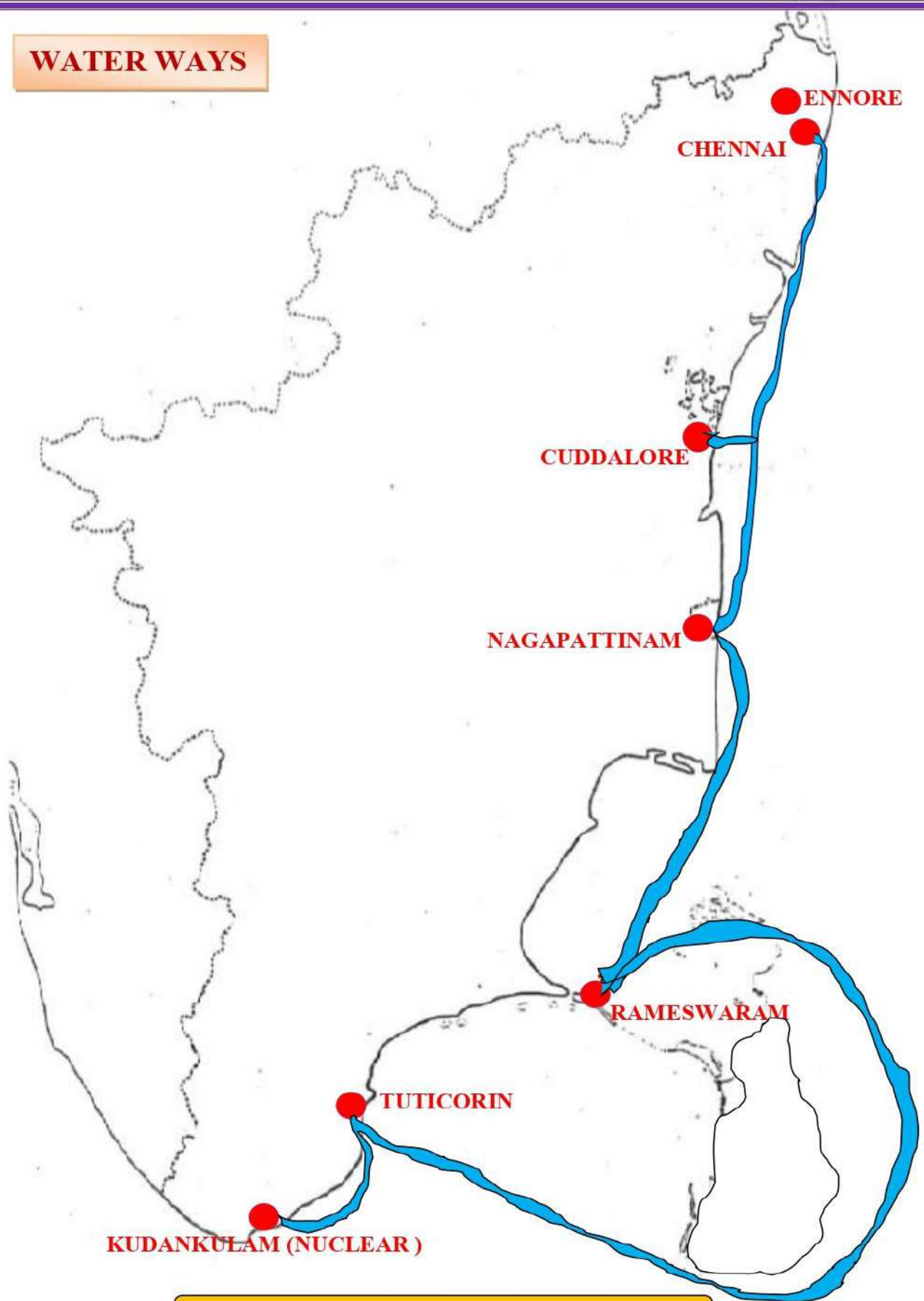
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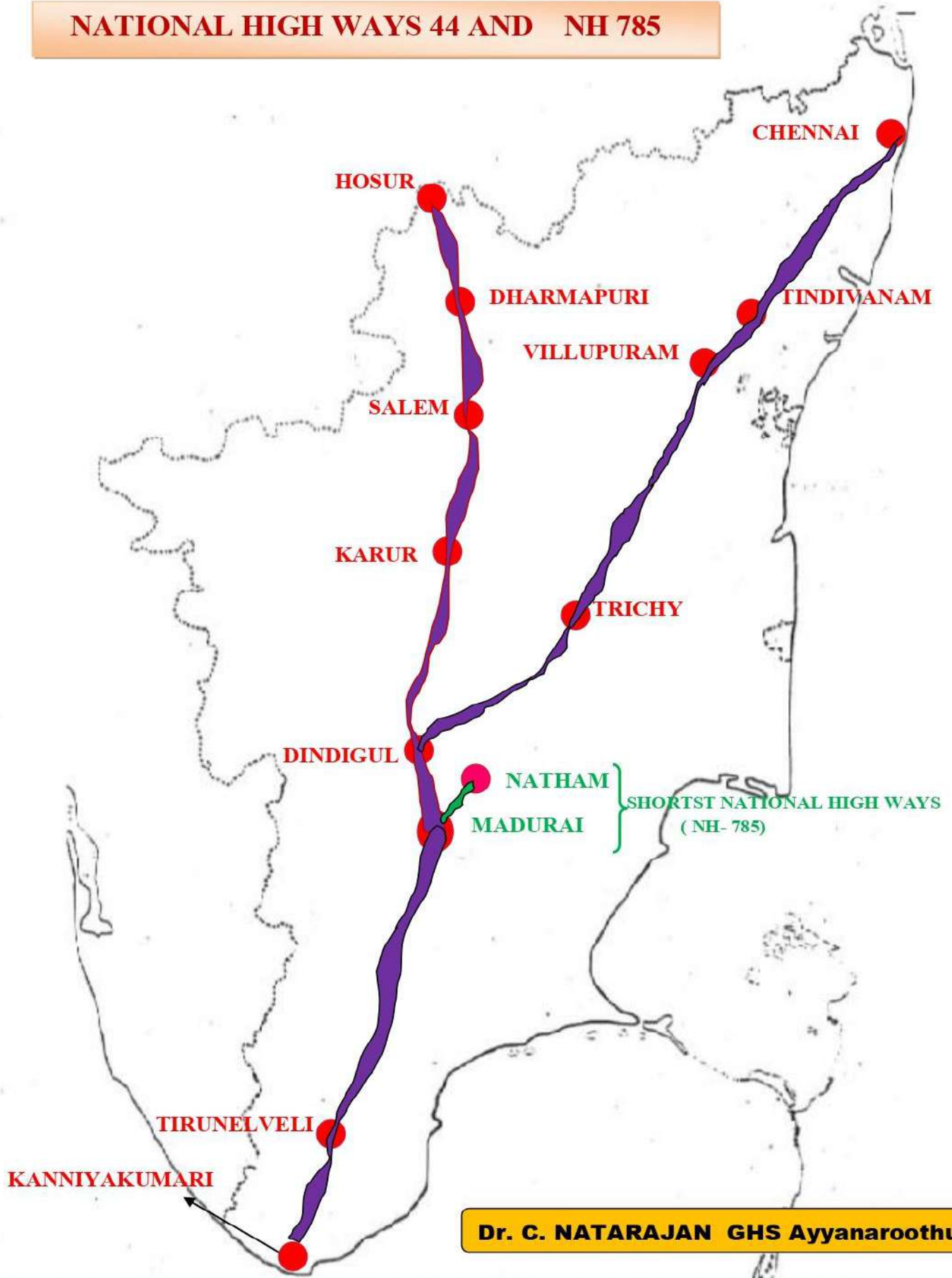
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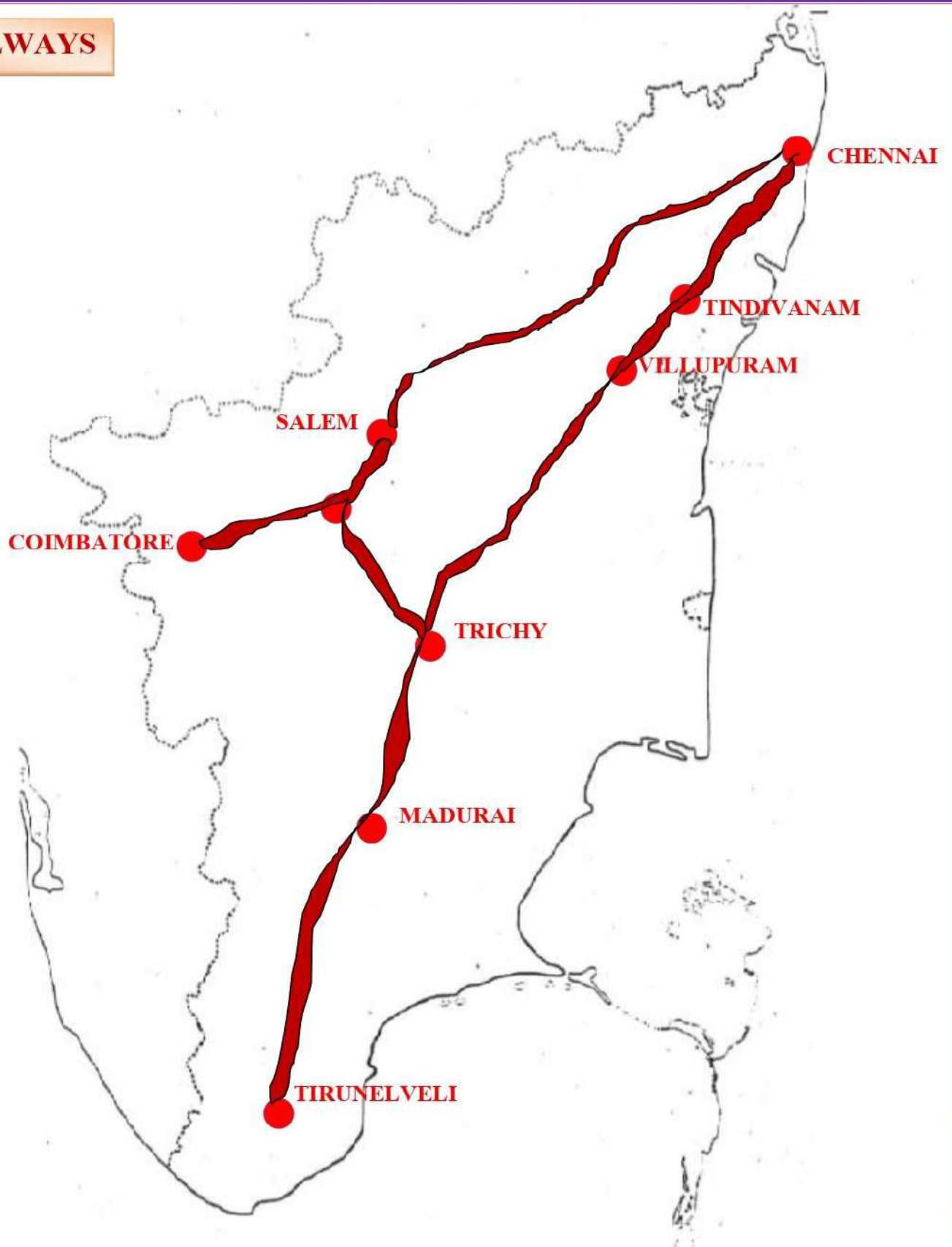
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NATIONAL HIGH WAYS 44 AND NH 785

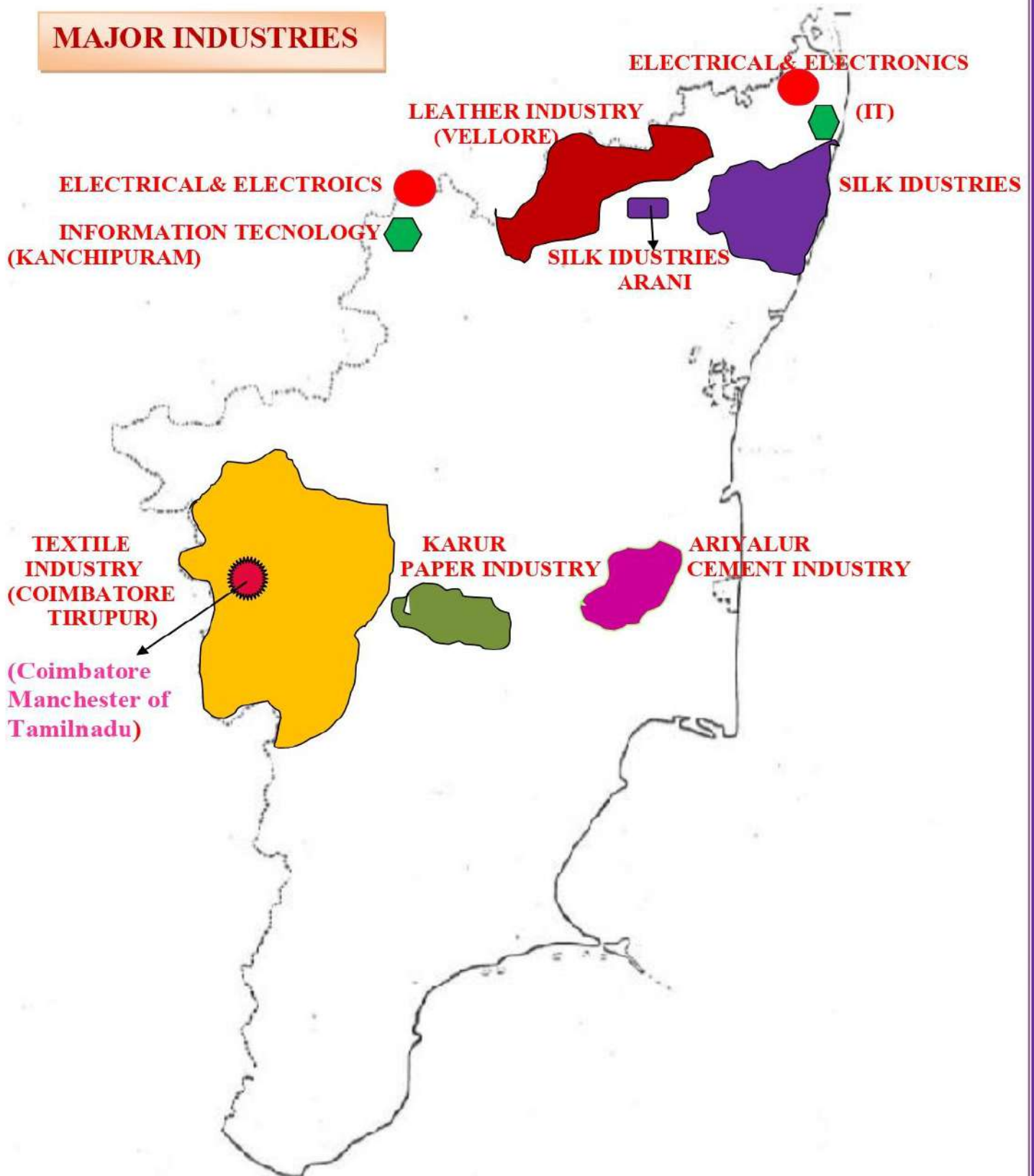


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RAILWAYS



MAJOR INDUSTRIES



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BIRDS SANCTUARY



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WILD SANCTUARY & NATIONAL PARK



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Compulsory Questions And Answer

1.What were the provisions incorporated in the Lateran Treaty?

- The Lateran Treaty was signed in 1929.
- It was signed by Benito Mussolini for the Italian government.

2.Write a note on 'Berlin Wall'.

- The division of Germany into West and East led to glaring differences in living standards.
- Germany was officially reunited on 3 October 1990.

3.Cold War

- The rivalry that developed after World War II between the US and the USSR. and their respective allies created tension which is referred to as Cold War.

4.What military equipments were used in the second world war?

- Tanks, Submarines, battleships, aircraft carriers, fighter planes and bomber planes.

5. What do you know about the Champaran Satyagraha?

- Gandhiji led the Champaran Satyagraha .
- He succeeded in the abolition of Tinkathia system and put an end to the oppression of the peasants by the indigo planters.

6. Why was Periyar known as 'Vaikom hero'?

- The untouchables were not allowed into the temple at Vaikom, Kerala.
- Periyar protested a movement and succeeded in his attempt. So he is called as Vaikom Hero.

7.Write the latitudinal and longitudinal extend of India.

- India extends from 8°4 'N to 37°6 'N latitudes and 68°7 'E to 97°25 'E longitudes.

8. What are the methods of conservation and management of soil?

- Afforestation
- Constructing Dams and Barrages
- Prevention of Overgrazing
- Contour method
- Rotation of crops
- Contours bounding
- Strip Cropping

9.What are the socio-economic factors for uneven distribution of population?

- Physical factors
- Socio Economic factors
- Historical factors

10.Different names of shifting agriculture

- Jhum – Assam
- Poonam -- Kerala
- Podu -- Andhra Pradesh, Odisha
- Beewar, Mashan -- Various parts of Madhya Pradesh

11.Formation of Coastal plains

- By the depositional action of the rivers and the erosional and depositional actions of the sea – waves.

12.Why Chennai is nicknamed as "The Detroit of Asia"?

- Due to the presence of major automobile manufacturing units and allied industries around the city.

13.What is the original jurisdiction of the High Court?

- As courts of appeal, all High Courts entertain appeals in civil and criminal cases from their subordinate Courts as well as on their own.

14.What are the two themes of India's nuclear doctrine?

- No first use
- Credible minimum deterrence

15.In what ways are India's global security concerns reflected?

- Military modernization, maritime security and nuclear policies.

16. What is Universal Adult Franchise?

- All Indian Citizens above 18 years of age who are registered as voters will vote for their representatives.

17.Write a note on the writ of Mandamus.

- It protects the petitioner who requires legal help to get his work done by respective public authorities.

18. Give a short note on Secondary sector.

- Iron Industry - Steel Industry - Cotton Textile
- Jute, Sugar, Cement, Paper and Automobile industries

19.Write a note on GI Tag.

- Geographical Indication is a name or sign used on products which corresponds to a specific geographical location. It provides rights and protection of holders.
- Eg. Pattamadai – Mat 2. Erode – Turmeric

20.What are the main software centers of India?

- Bengaluru - Hyderabad - Chennai
- Pune - New Delhi – Ahmedabad

21.Write a note on SIPCOT.

- SIPCOT was formed in the year 1971 to promote industrial growth in the state by setting up industrial estates.

22.Mention the role of Mangroves in coastal zone management.

- It protects coral reefs and sea grass meadows from being smothered in sediments.

HISTORY 8 MARKS

1. Write an account of Versailles Treaty and criticism of the peace settlement.

- Germany was found guilty of starting the War and therefore was to pay reparations for the losses suffered. All Central Powers were directed to pay war indemnity.
- The German army was to be limited to 100,000 men. A small navy was allowed.
- The union of Austria and Germany was forbidden.
- All German colonies became mandated territories under the League of Nations.
- Germany was forced to revoke the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (with Russia) and Bucharest (Bulgaria).
- Alsace–Lorraine was returned to France.
- The former Russian territories of Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were to be independent
- Northern Schleswig was given to Denmark and some small districts to Belgium.
- Poland was recreated.
- The Rhineland was to be occupied by the Allies. The area on the east bank of the Rhine was to be demilitarized.

2. Write about the rise of Mussolini in Italy.

Emergence of Mussolini

- A forceful speaker, Mussolini began to support the use of violence and broke with the socialists when they opposed Italy's entry into the War.
- When the Fascist Party was founded in 1919 Mussolini immediately joined it.
- As Fascists stood for authority, strength and discipline, support came from industrialists, nationalists, ex-soldiers, the middle classes and discontented youth. The Fascists resorted to violence freely.
- In October 1922, in the context of a long ministerial crisis, Mussolini organised the Fascist March on Rome.
- Impressed by the show of force, the King invited Mussolini to form a government.
- The inability of the Democratic Party leaders to combine and act with resolution facilitated Mussolini's triumph.

3. Narrate the formation of Military Alliances after the World War II.

(a) NATO

- The United States and its European allies formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to resist Soviet aggression in Europe (1949).
- It was an inter-state military alliance between the countries of North America and Europe.
- The major member countries included Canada, Belgium, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal and the United Kingdom.
- Later Greece and Turkey joined the organization (1952). Germany joined the NATO in 1955.
- The chief objective of NATO was the peace and security in the North Atlantic region.

(b) SEATO or Manila Pact (1954)

- The Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) was organized for the collective security of countries in Southeast Asia.
- Following the signing of the Manila Pact (1954) by the US, France, England, New Zealand, Australia, the Philippines, Thailand and Pakistan.
- Member countries of SEATO were committed to prevent communism from gaining ground in the region.
- Unlike the NATO alliance, SEATO had no joint commands with standing forces.

(c) Warsaw Pact

- As a counter to the NATO, Soviet Union organized the Soviet-bloc countries for a united military action, under the Warsaw Pact.
- In December 1954, a conference of eight European nations namely, Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Poland, Romania and Russia took place in Moscow.
- They concluded the treaty on May 14, 1955. This is known as the Warsaw pact.

(d) CENTO or the Baghdad Pact

- In 1955 Turkey, Iraq, Great Britain, Pakistan and Iran signed a pact known as Baghdad Pact.
- In 1958 the United States joined the organisation and thereafter it came to be known as the Central Treaty Organization.
- CENTO was dissolved in 1979.

4. Give an account of Fall of Berlin Wall

- The division of Germany into West (Federal Republic of Germany) and East (German Democratic Republic) led to glaring differences in living standards.
- West Berlin's economy became prosperous thanks to the support received from the West under the Marshall Plan.
- In contrast the USSR had little interest in developing the economy of East Berlin.
- Further, people in East Berlin suffered from lack of democracy and freedom.
- Therefore, people of East Berlin moved to West Berlin in large numbers.
- In West Berlin, on the other hand, there was a fear that the Soviets could use military force to take West Berlin.
- In this context, East Germany began to construct a wall in 1961 which virtually cut off West Berlin from East Berlin and the surrounding East German areas.
- In the late 1980s, as USSR's hold over Eastern European countries was weakening, a mass of people assembled on 9 November 1989 on both sides of the wall and began to demolish it.
- Germany was officially reunited on 3 October 1990. The Berlin Wall was more than just a physical barrier.
- It was a symbolic boundary between communism and capitalism. With the fall of the Berlin Wall, followed by the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Cold War era came to an end.

5. Narrate the history of transformation of Council of Europe into an European Union.

Council of Europe

- To prevent further European wars by ending the rivalry between France and Germany.
- To create a united Europe to resist any threat from Soviet Russia.
- To form a third force in the world to counter-balance the strength of the US and USSR.
- In May 1949 ten countries met in London and signed to form a Council of Europe.
- The Council of Europe with headquarters at Strasbourg

European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC)

- The European Defence Community (EDC) and the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) were established.
- Six countries (France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxemburg belonging to ECSC signed the treaty of Rome

European Economic Community (EEC)

- The EEC eliminated barriers to the movement of goods, services, capital, and labour.
- It also prohibited public policies or private agreements that restricted market competition.

Single European Act (SEA)

- The Single European Act came into force on July 1, 1987.

- According to the SEA, each member was given multiple votes, depending on the country's population.

European Union (EU)

- The Maastricht (Netherlands) Treaty signed on February 7, 1992, created the European Union.

6.Evaluate the contributions of Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Brahmo samaj.

- Rammohan Roy founded the Brahmo Samaj on 20 August 1828.
- He opened a temple in Calcutta, where there was no image.
- There he laid down that 'no religion should be reviled or slightly or contemptuously spoken off or alluded to.' The Samaj forbade idol-worship and condemned meaningless religious rites and ceremonies.
- However, from the beginning, the appeal of the Brahmo Samaj remained limited to the intellectuals and enlightened Bengalis.
- Though the Samaj failed to attract the people from the lower sections of society, its impact on the culture of modern Bengal and its middle class was quite significant.

7. Write an essay on the role played by the 19th century reformers towards the cause of Women.

Raja Rammohan Roy:

- Raja Rammohan Roy deeply concerned with the prevailing customs of sati, child marriage, and polygamy
- He advocated the rights of widows to remarry and he wanted polygamy to end.
- He condemned the subjugation of women
- He strongly advocated education for women.

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

- He played a leading role in promoting education of girls and helped them in setting up a number of schools.
- He dedicated his whole life for the betterment of the child widows of the Hindu society.
- The movement led by Vidyasagar, resulted in the Widows' Remarriage Reform Act of 1856.

Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade.

- Ranade (1842–1901) was the founder of the Widow Marriage Association

Swami Dayanand Saraswati

- He declared the practices such as child marriage, the prohibition of widow remarriage

Jyotiba Phule

- Phule opposed child marriage and supported widow remarriage.
- Jyotiba and his wife Savitribai Phule devoted their lives for the uplift of the depressed classes and women.
- Jotiba opened orphanages and homes for widows.

Parsi reform Movement:

- Behramji Malabari organized a campaign for legislation against the practice of child marriage and dowry system.
- Baba Ram Singh considered both men and women equal and accepted widow remarriage.

8. Write about the Revolt of Pulithevar.

Revolt of Puli Thevar 1755–1767

- Colonel Heron was urged to deal with Puli Thevar as he continued to defy the authority of the Company.
- Puli Thevar wielded much influence over the western palyakkarars.
- For want of cannon and of supplies and pay to soldiers, Colonel Heron abandoned the plan and retired to Madurai.
- Heron was recalled and dismissed from service.

Confederacy and Alliance with Enemies of the British

- Three Pathan officers, Nawab Chanda Sahib's agents, named Mianah, Mudimiah and Nabikhan Kattak commanded the Madurai and Tirunelveli regions.
- Puli Thevar also formed a confederacy of the Palayakkars to fight the British.
- Puli Thevar tried to get the support of Hyder Ali of Mysore and the French.
- Hyder Ali could not help Puli Thevar as he was already locked in a serious conflict with the Marathas.

Kalakadu Battle

- The Nawab sent an additional contingent of sepoy to Mahfuzkhan and the reinforced army proceeded to Tirunelveli.
- Besides the 1000 sepoy of the Company, Mahfuzkhan received 600 more sent by the Nawab.
- He also had the support of cavalry and foot soldiers from the Carnatic.
- Before Mahfuzkhan could station his troops near Kalakadu, 2000 soldiers from Travancore joined the forces of Puli Thevar. In the battle at Kalakadu, Mahfuzkhan's troops were routed.

Fall of Puli Thevar

- After the death of Khan Sahib, Puli Thevar returned from exile and recaptured Nerkattumseval in 1764.
- However, he was defeated by Captain Campbell in 1767. Puli Thevar escaped and died in exile.

9. Attempt an essay of the heroic fight Veerapandya Kattabomman conducted against the East India Company.

Rebellion of Veerapandya Kattabomman

- Veerapandya Kattabomman became the Palayakkarar of Panchalamkurichi at the age of thirty
- The Collectors humiliated the palayakkarars and adopted force to collect the taxes.
- This was the bone of contention between the English and Kattabomman.

Confrontation with Jackson

- An Jackson in Ramanathapuram on 19 September 1798.
- Sensing danger, Kattabomman tried to escape,

Appearance before Madras Court

- The Committee found Kattabomman was not guilty. Jackson was dismissed from service

The Siege of Panchalamkurichi

- Bannerman cut off all the communications to the fort.
- convey a message asking Kattabomman to surrender. Kattabomman refused.

Execution of Kattabomman

- Bannerman made a mockery of a trial for Kattabomman
- During the trial Kattabomman bravely admitted all the charges levelled against him.
- Kattabomman was hanged from a tamarind tree in the old fort of Kayathar, close to Tirunelveli

10. Write about Anti colonial Movements by peasants.

Peasant Uprising

- Peasant revolts began to erupt in the early 19th century and continued till the very end of British rule in India.

Farazi Movement

- Farazi movement was launched by Haji Shariatullah in 1818.
- After the death of Shariatullah in 1839, the rebellion was led by his son Dudu Mian who called upon the peasants not to pay tax.

- It gained popularity on a simple doctrine that land and all wealth should be equally enjoyed by the common folk.
- Dudu Mian laid emphasis on the egalitarian nature of religion and declared that "Land belongs to God", and collecting rent or levying taxes on it was therefore against divine law.
- Large numbers of peasants were mobilised through a network of village organisations.
- After the death of Dudu Mian in 1862, the was revived in the 1870s by Noah Mian.

Wahhabi Rebellion in Barasat

- The Wahhabi rebellion was an anti-imperial and anti-landlord movement.
- It originated in and around 1827, in the Barasat region of Bengal.
- It was led by an Islamic preacher Titu Mir who was deeply influenced by the Wahhabi teachings.
- He became an influential figure among the predominately Muslim peasantry oppressed under the coercive zamindari system.

11. Attempt a narrative account of the objectives and methods of Indian National Congress.

Objectives and Methods:

- The formation of the Indian National Congress in 1885 was intended to establish an all India organisation.
- It was the culmination of attempts by groups of educated Indians politically active in three presidencies: Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta. A.O. Hume lent his services to facilitate the formation of the Congress.
- Womash Chandra Banarjee was the first President (1885) Indian National Congress.
- The first session of the Indian National Congress was held on 28 December 1885.
- The early objectives were to develop and consolidate sentiments of national unity; but also professed loyalty to Britain.

Some of the key demands:

- creation of legislative councils at provincial and central level
- increasing the number of elected members in the legislative council
- separating judicial and executive functions
- reducing military expenditure
- reduction of Home Charges
- extension of trial by jury
- holding civil services exams in India as well as in England.
- police reforms
- reconsideration of forest laws
- promotion of Indian industries and an end to unfair tariffs and excise duties.

12. Attempt a narrative account of how Tilak and Annie Besant by launching Home Rule Movement sustained the Indian freedom struggle after 1916?

i. Dyarchy in Provinces:

- The decolonization process started in India from the beginning of the 21st century.
- In 1919, the Government of India Act introduced Dyarchy.
- The Montague declaration of the British government was "to buy the political peace needed to expand the tax base".

ii. Lack of Measures to Industrialize India:

- Despite the discriminating protection given to certain select industries such as sugar, cement and chemicals.
- This policy was soon abandoned as many British enterprises were opposed to this.

iii. India in the days of Great Depression:

- The 'Great Depression' of 1929 had a disastrous impact on British trade.
- Foreign investment declined.

- For the colonial government the expansion of trade was the only ideal mode of economy.
- By overvaluing Indian currency, the British made imports cheaper.

iv. Impact of depression on Indian Agriculture:

- In terms of prices agricultural commodities, the obligation of the farmers to the state doubled.
- Farmers and Indian manufacturers therefore had to sell their gold and silver reserves to subsist.
- Left radicalism was also very much in evidence.

v. Government of India Act, 1935:

- The British had to appease the Indian nationalists.
- The outcome was the passage of the Government of India Act, 1935.
- This provided for greater power to the local governments and the introduction of direct elections.

13. Give an account of Role played by Gandhiji in the Champaran Satyagraha.

- In Champaran in Bihar the tinkathia system was practiced.
- Under this exploitative system the peasants were forced by the European planters to cultivate indigo on three-twentieths of their land holdings.
- Towards the end of nineteenth century German synthetic dyes had forced indigo out of the market.
- The European planters of Champaran, while realising the necessity of relieving the cultivators of the obligation of cultivating indigo, wanted to turn the situation to their advantage.
- They enhanced the rent and collected illegal dues as a price for the release of cultivators from the obligation.
- Resistance erupted. Rajkumar Shukla, an agriculturist from Champaran who suffered hardships of the system, prevailed on Gandhi to visit Champaran.
- On reaching Champaran, Gandhi was asked by the police to leave immediately.
- When he refused he was summoned for trial. The news spread like wild fire and thousands swarmed the place in support of Gandhi. According to Gandhi,
- "The country thus had its first object-lesson in Civil Disobedience".
- The success of Champaran satyagraha, followed by his fruitful intervention in Ahmedabad mill strike (1918) and the Kheda Satyagraha (1918) helped Gandhi establish himself as a leader of mass struggle.

14. What is Rowlatt Act. Write about the impact of Jallian Wala bagh Massacre.

Rowlatt Act:

- The Government of India Act 1919, however, caused disappointment, as it did not transfer real power to the Indians.
- Besides, the government began to enforce the permanent extension of war time restrictions.
- The Rowlatt Act was enacted which provided for excessive police powers, arrest without warrant and detention without trial.
- Gandhi called it a 'Black Act' and in protest called for a nation-wide satyagraha on 6 April 1919.
- It was to be a non-violent struggle with fasting and prayer, and it was the earliest anti-colonial struggle spread across the country.
- The anti-Rowlatt protest was intense in Punjab, especially in Amritsar and Lahore.
- Gandhi was arrested and prevented from visiting Punjab.
- On 9 April two prominent local leaders Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal were arrested in Amritsar.

Jallian Wala bagh Massacre:

- On 13 April 1919 a public meeting was arranged at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar.
- The villagers had assembled there in thousands.

- General Reginald Dyer ,surrounded the place with his troops and an armoured vehicle.
- The only entrance to the park that was surrounded and firing took place without warning.
- According to official report 379 were killed and more than 1000 injured.

15. Write about the Swadeshi Movement response in Tamil Nadu.

- The partition of Bengal (1905) led to the Swadeshi Movement and changed the course of the struggle for freedom
- Boycott foreign goods and promote national education.
- Bharati's patriotic songs were especially important in Stirring patriotic emotions.
- Many journals were started to propagate Swadeshi ideals.
- Swadesamitran and India were prominent journals.
- Students and youth participated widely in the swadeshi Movement
- V.O.C. purchased two ships.
- Tirunelveli uprising.
- C. Rajaji and E.V.R was active during the Non-cooperation Movement
- No tax campaigns and Foreign goods were boycotted.

16. Write about the Tamil Renaissance in Tamil Nadu.

- The cultural hegemony of colonialism Tamilnadu experienced such a historical transition
- Tamil language and culture Played a Significant role in their identity construction
- Advent of the Printing technology helped in Publishing the more ancient Tamil classics around that Period
- Tamil was the first non-European language that went into Print.
- C.W. Damothavanay and v.v. Swaminathar Spent their lifetime in the rediscovery of the Tamil classics.
- The Publication of these ancient literary texts created an awareness among the Tamil People about their historical tradition, language, literature and religion.
- Robert Caldwell, P. Sundaranar Thiru Vi. Ka, Bharatidasan and mayaimalai Adigal helped on the foundation and development of Tamil Renaissance in the 19th Century.

17. Narrate the self Respect Movement.

- The Self-Respect movement advocated a casteless society devoid of rituals and differences based on birth.
- The movement declared rationality and self-respect as the birthright of all human beings and held these as more important than self-rule.
- The movement declared illiteracy as a source for women's subordination and promoted compulsory elementary education for all.
- The movement demanded women's emancipation, deplored superstitions, and emphasised rationality.
- The movement also advocated self-respect marriage.
- The Self-Respect Movement championed not only the cause of the non-Brahmin Hindus, but also that of the Muslims.
- The Self-Respect Movement extolled the lofty principles of Islam such as equality and brotherhood.

18. Estimate Periyar E.V.R's decisive contribution to the social transformation of Tamil Nadu.

- Periyay started the Self-Respect movement in 1925
- The movement also advocated Self-Respect marriage
- He started a number of newspapers and journals such as kudi Ayasu Puratchi. Pagutharivu and viduthalai.
- kudi Arasu was the Official newspaper of the Self- Respect movement.
- He launched a Popular movement, the anti - Hindi agitation
- Periyar criticised kula kalvi Thittam.
- Periyar Proposed a resolution regarding the rights of "Untouchables" to temple entry.

- People hailed him as Vaikom viray (Hero of Vaikom).
- He was disturbed by the caste-based discrimination in the dining hall at the cheranmadevi Gurukulam.
- He advocated a casteless Society devoid of rituals and differences based on birth.

19. (i)Describe the rise and growth of nationalist politics in South Africa.

Nationalist Politics in South Africa:

- ❖ There were two main political parties: the Unionist Party which was mainly British, and the South Africa Party which had largely Afrikaners (Boers).
- ❖ The first Prime Minister, Botha belonged to the South Africa Party ruled in cooperation with the British.
- ❖ But a militant section of the South Africa Party formed the National Party under Herzog.
- ❖ In the 1920 elections the National Party gained forty-four seats.
- ❖ The South Africa Party, now led by Smuts, secured forty-one seats.
- ❖ The British-dominated Unionist Party merged with the South Africa Party.
- ❖ This gave Smuts a majority over the militant Afrikaner-controlled National Party.

ii) Mention the contribution of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar to the social reforms.

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar's social reforms:

- Another outstanding reformer in Bengal was Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar.
- Vidyasagar argued that the Hindu scriptures were progressive.
- He provided evidence from scriptures that there was no sanction for burning of widows or for the prohibition on the remarriage of widows.
- He played a leading role in promoting education of girls and helped them in setting up a number of schools.
- He dedicated his whole life for the betterment of the child widows of the Hindu society.
- The movement led by Vidyasagar, resulted in the Widows' Remarriage Reform Act of 1856.

20. (i) Highlight the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles relating to Germany .

- ❖ Germany was found guilty of starting the War and therefore was to pay reparations for the losses suffered . All Central Powers were directed to pay war indemnity.
- ❖ The German army was to be limited. A small navy was allowed
- ❖ The union of Austria and Germany was forbidden
- ❖ All German colonies became mandated territories under the League of Nations .
- ❖ Alsace -Lorraine was returned to France
- ❖ Northern Schleswig was given to Denmark and some small districts to Belgium
- ❖ Poland was recreated
- ❖ The Rhineland was to be occupied by the Allies . The area on the east bank of the Rhine was to be demilitarized .

ii) Compile the Rowlatt Act and Salt satyagraha events in Tamil Nadu.

Rowlatt Satyagraha:

- On 18 March 1919 Gandhi addressed a meeting on Marina Beach. On 6 April 1919 hartal was organised to protest against the "Black Act".
- Protest demonstrations were held at several parts of Tamil Nadu.
- Processions from many areas of the city converged in the Marina beach where there was a large gathering.
- They devoted the whole day to fasting and prayer in the Marina beach.
- Madras Satyagraha Sabha was formed. Rajaji, Kasturirangar, S. Satyamurty and George Joseph addressed the meeting.
- A separate meeting of workers was addressed by V. Kalyanasundaram (Thiru.V.Ka) B.P. Wadia and V.O.C. An important aspect of the movement was that the working classes, students and women took part in large numbers.

21. (i) Highlight the tragic fall of Sivagangai and its outcome.

Fall of Sivagangai

- In May 1801, the English attacked the rebels in Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli.
- The rebels went to Piranmalai and Kalayarkoil.
- They were again defeated by the forces of the English.
- The rebellion failed and Sivagangai was annexed in 1801.
- The Marudhu brothers were executed in the Fort of Tirupathur
- Oomathurai and Sevathaiah were captured and beheaded at Panchalamkurichi on 16 November 1801.
- Seventy-three rebels were exiled to Penang in Malaya.
- Though the palayakkarars fell to the English, their exploits and sacrifices inspired later generations.

(ii) Critically examine the Civil Disobedience Movement as the typical example of Gandhian movement.

- In the Congress session held in Lahore in December 1929 with Jawaharlal Nehru as the President, Poorna Swaraj was declared as the goal.
- 26 January 1930 was declared as Independence Day and a pledge was taken all over the country to attain Poorna Swaraj non-violently through civil
- disobedience including non-payment of taxes.
- A charter of demands presented to the Viceroy Lord Irwin including Abolition of salt tax.
- When the Viceroy did not respond to the charter of demands, Gandhi launched the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- 12 March 1930 Gandhi set out from Sabarmati Ashram with 78 of its inmates and reach Dandi. he took a lump of salt breaking the salt law.
- Gandhi was arrested at midnight
- It was the biggest mass movement India had ever witnessed.

22. (i) Specify the reason for the failure of the League of Nations.

Failure of League of Nations

- The initiative of President Woodrow Wilson of the United States. The League was expected to mediate between countries and take action against countries which indulged in military aggression.
- However, the United States was not interested in playing a global role or any role in European politics.
- The popular mood favoured the traditional isolationist approach. The other Allied nations were also determined to maintain a non-interventionist attitude and, in consequence, the League remained an ineffectual international body.

(ii) Write about the battle of Kalakkad related to puli Thevar.

Kalakadu Battle

- The Nawab sent an additional contingent of sepoy to Mahfuzkhan and the reinforced army proceeded to Tirunelveli.
- Besides the 1000 sepoy of the Company, Mahfuzkhan received 600 more sent by the Nawab.
- He also had the support of cavalry and foot soldiers from the Carnatic.
- Before Mahfuzkhan could station his troops near Kalakadu, 2000 soldiers from Travancore joined the forces of Puli Thevar. In the battle at Kalakadu, Mahfuzkhan's troops were routed.

23. (i) Attempt an essay on the rise of Adolf Hitler.

Rise of hitler in Geamany :

- ❖ In 1919, when a group of Six men and Adolf Hitler founded the National Socialist German Warkers ' party.
- ❖ In 1923 Hitler attempted to capture power in Bavaria.

- ❖ His launch of the National Revolution on the outskirts of Munich landed him in prison.

The Nazi State of Hitler:

- ❖ Republican government fell, as the Communists refused to collaborate with the Social Democrats.
- ❖ Thereupon industrialists, bankers and Junkers prevailed upon President Von Hindenburg to designate Hitler as Chancellor in 1933.
- ❖ The Nazi state of Hitler, known as Third Reich, brought an end to the parliamentary democracy.
- ❖ Hitler replaced the flag of the Weimar republic by the swastika banners (卐) of National Socialism.
- ❖ Germany was converted into a highly centralised state.
- ❖ All political parties except the Nazi party were declared illegal.

(ii) Discuss the circumstances that led to the Reform movements of 19th century.

- New English-educated middle class. This class came under the influence of western ideas and thoughts.
- The Indian reformers were, however, quite hesitant to subject their old notions and habits to critical scrutiny. Instead they attempted to harmonize both Indian and Western cultures. Their ideas and their actions helped to mitigate social evils such as sati, female infanticide, and child marriage and various superstitious beliefs.
- The reform movements of nineteenth century in the realm of religion fall under two broad categories reformist movements and the revivalist movements

24. (i) What do you know about the Suez Canal Crisis?

Suez Canal Crisis (1956)

- In Egypt, in a coup in 1952, Colonel Nasser became its President.
- In 1956 he nationalized the Suez Canal, which undermined British interests.
- With the failure of diplomacy, Britain and France decided to use force.
- Israel saw this as an opportunity to open the Gulf of Aqaba to Israeli shipping and put a stop to Egyptian border raids.
- On 29 October Israeli forces invaded Egypt. Britain used this opportunity to demand that its troops be allowed to occupy the canal zone to protect the canal. However, under pressure of world opinion, Britain and France ended hostilities on 6 November. India represented by Nehru played a crucial role in resolving the crisis.

(ii). Attempt an essay on the foundation and development of Tamil Renaissance in the 19th Century.

- The cultural hegemony of colonialism Tamilnadu experienced such a historical transition
- Tamil language and culture Played a Significant role in their identity construction
- Advent of the Printing technology helped in Publishing the more ancient Tamil classics around that Period
- Tamil was the first non-European language that went into Print.
- C.W. Damothavanay and v.v. Swaminathar Spent their lifetime in the rediscovery of the Tamil classics.
- The Publication of these ancient literary texts created an awareness among the Tamil People about their historical tradition, language, literature and religion.
- Robert Caldwell, P. Sundaranar Thiru Vi. Ka, Bharatidasan and mayaimalai Adigal helped on the foundation and development of Tamil Renaissance in the 19th Century.