

வரலாறு படிப்போம் !...
வரலாறு படைப்போம் !...

புவியியல் படிப்போம் !...
பூகோளத்தை ஆள்வோம் !...



10 Social Science ★ EnglishMedium

2019 – 2020

Guide for 100 % result



Tamil Nadu History Teachers Association

Written & Designed by

STUDENT'S FRIEND ★ SOCIAL SCIENCE ENTHUSIAST

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பத்தாம் வகுப்பு சமூக அறிவியல் புதிய பாடத்திட்டத்தில் பொதுத்தேர்வு எழுதப் போகும் மாணவ மாணவிகளுக்கு வாழ்த்துக்கள்.

- **முதற்கண் சிறந்த மதிப்பெண் பெறவும் எளிதாக தேர்வில் வெற்றியடைவும் குறிப்புக்கள் உங்களுக்காக !.....**
- வினாத்தாள் ஐந்து பகுதிகளாக அமைந்துள்ளது.
- முதல் பிரிவில் 14 சரியான விடையை தேர்வு செய்து எழுத வேண்டும்.
- இரண்டாம் பிரிவில் வினா எண் 15 முதல் 28 வரை இரண்டு மதிப்பெண் வினாக்களாக அமைந்துள்ளது. **அவற்றுள் 28 வது வினா கட்டாய வினாவாக உள்ளது.**
- மேற்கண்ட இரண்டாம் பிரிவில் **வரலாறு – 4 புவியியல் – 4 குடிமையியல் – 2 பொருளியல் – 2 என கேட்ட 14 ல் 10** வினாக்கள் எழுத வேண்டும்.
- பகுதி மூன்றில் சற்று வித்தியாசமான வரைபடம், காலக்கோடு, வேறுபாடு வினாக்கள் உடன் ஐந்து மதிப்பெண் கலந்த பகுதியாக வந்துள்ளது.
- இதன்படி இங்கு **வினா எண் 29** கோடிட்ட இடங்கள் நிரப்புக, 30 வரலாறு பொருத்துக,
- 31 புவியியல் பொருத்துக, 32 வேறுபாடு காரணம் கூறுக, 33 – 34 வரலாறு ஐந்து மதிப்பெண்,
- 35– 36 புவியியல் ஐந்து மதிப்பெண், 37 – 38 குடிமையியல் ஐந்து மதிப்பெண், 39 –40 பொருளியல் ஐந்து மதிப்பெண் எனவும் 41 வது வரலாறு காலக்கோடு வரைக எனவும், **42 வது கட்டாய வினாவாக**, வரலாறு உலக வரைபடம் எனவும், மாற்று வரைபடமாக வரலாறு இந்தியா எனவும் வரலாம் என தகவல்.
- இதனடிப்படையில் இங்கு முக்கியமான வினாக்கள் பகுதி வாரியாக விடைகளுடன் தரப்பட்டுள்ளன.
- இவற்றுள் சில வினாக்கள் ★ குறியீடு தரப்பட்டுள்ளன. இவை மிகவும் எளிமையான வினாக்கள் மெல்லக்கற்கும் மாணவர்கள் படித்து எழுதக்கூடிய வினாக்கள்.
- 41 வது வரலாறு இந்திய வரைபடம் வரைந்து தரப்பட்டுள்ளது.
- 42 வது காலக்கோடு வரைந்து தரப்பட்டுள்ளது.
- 44 வது புவியியல் இந்திய வரைபடமும், தமிழக வரைபடமும் வரைந்து தரப்பட்டுள்ளது.
- பொதுவாக மெல்லக்கற்கும் மாணவர்கள் படித்து எழுதக்கூடிய சிறுவினா, பெரு வினாக்கள், தலைப்பின் கீழ் வினாக்கள், வேறுபாடு மற்றும் காரணம் கூறுக என அனைத்தும் 100 மதிப்பெண்கள் வரக்கூடிய அனைத்து பகுதி வினாக்களையும் எழுதப் பழகிக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். அப்போதுதான் இம்மாணவர்கள் கீழ்க்கண்டவாறு மதிப்பெண்களைப் பெறவைக்க முடியும்.

இதன்படி

சரியான விடை	14 ல்	08
2 மதிப்பெண்களில்	20 ல்	08
பொருத்துக வில்	10 ல்	06
5 மதிப்பெண்களில்	40 ல்	10
வேறுபாடு காரணம் கூறுக	5 ல்	02
காலக்கோடு	5 ல்	05
வரலாறு வரைபடம்	5 ல்	03
தலைப்பு வினா	8 ல்	04
புவியியல் வரைபடம்	8 ல்	04

50 மதிப்பெண்கள் பெறுதல்

- 100 மதிப்பெண்கள் பெறக்கூடிய வினாக்களில் இம்மாணவர்கள் மேற்கண்டவாறு பெற முடியும்.
- மாணவர்களை மேற்கண்ட முறையில் மதிப்பெண்கள் பெறும் வகையில் சமூக அறிவியல் ஆசிரியர் பெருமக்கள் தயார் செய்து நம் சிவகங்கை மாவட்டம் **100 %** தேர்ச்சி பெற வைக்க வாழ்த்துக்கள்.

வாழ்த்துக்களுடன்

மாணவ நண்பன் ★ சமூக அறிவியல் ப்ரியன். M. முனீஸ்வரன்
அரசு உயர்நிலைப் பள்ளி, தேவக்கோட்டை, இலுப்பைக்குடி
சிவகங்கை மாவட்டம்.

பகுதி	மதிப்பெண்	மொத்த மதிப்பெண்	வினா எண்	நேரம் நிமிடங்களில்
1	1	14	1 – 14	20
2	2	20	15 – 28	40
3	5	50	29 – 42	80
4	8	16	43 – 44	20
		100	திருப்புதல்	20

HISTORY**Choose the correct answer****Q. NO. 1 TO 14****UNIT 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
- Which country emerged as the strongest in Asia towards the close of nineteenth century?
a) China **b) Japan** c) Korea d) Mongolia
- Who said "imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism"?
a) Lenin b) Marx c) Sun Yat-sen d) Mao Tsetung
- What is the Battle of Marne is remembered for?
a) Air Warfare **b) Trench Warfare**
c) Submarine Warfare d) Ship Warfare
- Which country after the World War I took to policy of Isolation?
a) Britain b) France c) Germany **d) USA**

UNIT 2

- Who made Peru as part of their dominions?
a) English **b) Spaniards** c) Russians d) French
- Which President of the USA pursued "Good Neighbour" policy towards Latin America
a) Roosevelt b) Truman c) Woodrow Wilson d) Eisenhower
- Which part of the World disliked dollar Imperialism?
a) Europe **b) Latin America** c) India d) China
- Who was the brain behind the apartheid policy in South Africa?
a) Verwoerd b) Smut c) Herzog d) Botha
- Which quickened the process of liberation in Latin America?
a) Support of US **b) Napoleonic Invasion**
c) Simon Boliver's involvement d) French Revolution

UNIT 3

- 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

13. Where did the US drop its first Atomic Bomb?
 a) Kavashaki b) Innoshima c) **Hiroshima** d) Nagasaki
14. Who were mainly persecuted by Hitler?
 a) Russians b) Arabs c) Turks d) **Jews**
15. When was the Charter of the UN signed?
 a) June 26, 1942 b) **June 26, 1945**
 c) January 1, 1942 d) January 1, 1945
16. Where is the Headquarters of the International Court of Justice located?
 a) New York b) Chicago c) London d) **The Hague**

UNIT 4

17. Who was the first director of Whampoa Military Academy?
 a) Sun Yat-Sen b) **Chiang Kai-Shek**
 c) Michael Borodin d) Chou En Lai
18. Which American President followed the policy of containment of Communism?
 a) Woodrow Wilson b) **Truman**
 c) Theodore Roosevelt d) Franklin Roosevelt
19. Who became the Chairman of the PLO's Executive Committee in 1969?
 a) Hafez al -Assad b) **Yasser Arafat**
 c) Nasser d) Saddam Hussein
20. Where was Arab League formed?
 a) **Cairo** b) Jordan c) Lebanon d) Syria

UNIT 5

21. In which year was Sati abolished?
 a) 1827 b) **1829** c) 1826 d) 1927
22. What was the name of the Samaj founded by Dayanand Saraswati?
 a) **Arya Samaj** b) Brahmo Samaj
 c) Prarthana Samaj d) Adi Brahmo Samaj
23. Whose voice was Rast Goftar?
 a) **Parsi Movement** b) Aligarh Movement
 c) Ramakrishna Mission d) Dravida Mahajana Sabha
24. Who was the founder of Widow Remarriage Association?
 a) **M.G. Ranade** b) Devendranath Tagore
 c) Jyotiba Phule d) Ayyankali
25. Who was the author of the book Satyarthaprakash ?
 a) **Dayananda Saraswathi** b) Vaikunda Swamy
 c) Annie Besant d) Swami Shradanatha

UNIT 6

26. 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
27. Where was Sivasubramanianar executed?
 a) Kayathar b) **Nagalapuram**
 c) Virupachi d) Panchalamkurichi
28. Who issued the Tiruchirappalli proclamation of Independence?
 a) **Marudhu brothers** b) Puli Thevar
 c) Veerapandya Kattabomman d) Gopala Nayak
29. When did the Vellore Revolt breakout?
 a) 24 May 1805 b) 10 July 1805 c) **10 July 1806** d) 10 September 1806
30. 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

31. Where were the sons of Tipu Sultan sent after the Vellore Revolt?
a) **Calcutta** b) Mumbai c) Delhi d) Mysore

UNIT 7

32. 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
33. Who were driven out of their home land during the process of creation of Zaminsunder Permanent Settlement?
a) **Santhals** b) Titu Mir c) Munda d) Kol
34. Find out the militant nationalist from the following.
a) Dadabhai Naoroji b) Justice Govind Ranade
c) **Bipin Chandrapal** d) Romesh Chandra
35. What was the context in which the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act was passed?
a) Kol Revolt b) Indigo Revolt c) **Munda Rebellion** d) Deccan Riots
36. 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

UNIT 8

37. Who was arrested during the anti-Rowlatt protests in Amritsar?
a) Motilal Nehru b) **Saifuddin Kitchlew**
c) Mohamed Ali d) Raj Kumar Shukla
38. 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
39. When was the first Forest Act enacted?
a) 1858 b) 1911 c) **1865** d) 1936
40. 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**
41. Who defeated Pattabhi Sitaramaya, Gandhi's candidate, and became the President of the Congress in 1939?
a) Rajendra Prasad b) Jawaharlal Nehru
c) **Subhas Chandra Bose** d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
42. Where was Gandhi when India attained independence on 15th August 1947?
a) New Dehi b) Ahmedabad c) Wardha d) **Noakhali**

UNIT 9

43. Where was the third session of the Indian National Congress held?
a) Marina b) Mylapore c) Fort St. George d) **Thousand Lights**
44. 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
45. Who set up the satyagraha camp in Udyavanam near Madras?
a) Kamaraj b) Rajaji c) K. Santhanam d) **T. Prakasam**
46. Where was the anti-Hindi Conference held?
a) Erode b) Madras c) **Salem** d) Madurai
47. Where did the congress volunteers clash with the military during Quit India Movement?
a) Erode b) Madras c) Salem d) **Madurai**

15. The Anthracite coal has -----
 a) **80 to 95% Carbon** b) Above 70% Carbon
 c) 60 to 7% Carbon d) Below 50% Carbon
16. The first Jute mill of India was established at -----
 a) **Kolkata** b) Mumbai c) Ahmedabad d) Baroda
17. The first Nuclear Power station was commissioned in -----
 a) Gujarat b) Rajasthan **c) Maharashtra** d) Tamil nadu
18. The most abundant source of energy is -----
 a) Bio mass **b) Sun** c) Coal d) Oil
19. The famous Sindri Fertilizer Plant is located in -----
 a) **Jharkhand** b) Bihar c) Rajasthan d) Assam
20. One of the shore based steel plants of India is located at -----
 a) Kolkata b) Tuticorin c) Goa **d) Visakhapatnam**

UNIT 5

21. Human Development is measured in terms of -----
 a) Human Resource Index b) Per capita index
c) Human Development Index d) UNDP
22. The National Remote sensing Centre (NRSC) is located at -----
 a) Bengaluru b) Chennai c) Delhi **d) Hyderabad**
23. Which of the following is associated with helicopter service?
 a) Air India b) Indian Airlines c) Vayudoot **d) Pavan Hans**

UNIT 6

24. 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
25. 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
26. The highest peak in Tamil Nadu is
 a) Anaimudi **b) Doddabetta** c) Mahendragiri d) Servarayan
27. The district with largest mangrove forest cover in Tamil Nadu is
 a) Ramanathapuram b) Nagapattinam **c) Cuddalore** d) Theni
28. The district which has the largest forest cover in Tamil Nadu is
 a) **Dharmapuri** b) Vellore c) Dindigul d) Erode

UNIT 7

29. The delta which is known as Granary of South India is
 a) **Cauvery delta** b) Mahanadi delta c) Godavari delta d) Krishna delta
30. Second staple food of the people of Tamil Nadu is
 a) Pulses **b) Millets** c) Oilseeds d) Rice
31. A major hydro-electric power project of Tamil Nadu is
 a) **Mettur** b) Papansam c) Sathanur d) Thungabhadra

CIVICS

UNIT 1

1. 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
2. A foreigner can acquire Indian citizenship through
 (a) Descent (b) Registration **(c) Naturalisation** (d) All of the above

3. If the fundamental rights of Indian citizen are violated, they possess the right to have an access to
- (a) The Parliament
 - (b) The Attorney General
 - (c) The President of India
 - (d) The Supreme court of India**
4. We borrowed the Fundamental Duties from the
- (a) American Constitution
 - (b) Canadian Constitution
 - (c) Russian Constitution**
 - (d) Irish Constitution

UNIT 2

5. The Constitutional Head of the Union is -----
- a) The President**
 - b) The Chief Justice
 - c) The Prime Minister
 - d) Council of Ministers
6. Who is the real executive in a parliamentary type of government?
- a) Army
 - b) The Prime Minister**
 - c) The President
 - d) Judiciary
7. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the to the:
- a) The President
 - b) Lok Sabha**
 - c) The Prime Minister
 - d) Rajya Sabha
8. 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
9. The authority to alter the boundaries of state in India rest with?
- a) The President
 - b) The Prime Minister
 - c) State Government
 - d) Parliament**
10. 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

UNIT 3

11. The Governor of the State is appointed by the -----
- (a) Prime Minister
 - (b) Chief Minister
 - (c) President**
 - (d) Chief Justice
12. The Chief Minister of a State is appointed by -----
- (a) The State Legislature
 - (b) The Governor**
 - (c) The President
 - (d) The Speaker of State Legislative Assembly
13. The State Council of Ministers is headed by -----
- (a) The Chief Minister**
 - (b) The Governor
 - (c) The Speaker
 - (d) The Prime Minister
14. 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
15. 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

UNIT 4

16. 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

UNIT 3

5. _____ extended assistance through its Public Law 480.
 a) **United States of America** b) India c) Singapore d) UK
6. _____ 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
7. _____ is the only state in India to adopt universal PDS.
 a) Kerala b) Andhra Pradesh c) **Tamil Nadu** d) Karnataka

UNIT 4

8. 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
9. Which is the role of government and development policies?
 a) Defence b) Foreign policy c) Regulate the economy d) **all of above**
10. 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
11. Income tax was introduced in india for the first time in the year _____.
 a) **1860** b) 1870 c) 1880 d) 1850
12. What are identified as causes of black money?
 a) Shortage of goods b) High tax rate c) Smuggling d) **All of the above**
13. Tax evasion is the illegal evasion of taxes by
 a) Individuals b) Corporations c) Trusts d) **All of the above**

UNIT 5

14. 'The Detroit of Asia' is _____.
 a) Tuticorin b) Coimbatore c) **Chennai** d) Madurai
15. Pumpsets and motors are produced mostly in
 a) Salem b) **Coimbatore** c) Chennai d) Dharampuri
16. Tuticorin is known as
 a) Gateway of India b) Gateway of Tamil Nadu
 c) Pump city d) **None of these**
17. Tiruppur is known for
 a) Leather tanning b) Lock making c) **Knitwear** d) Agro-processing
18. IT means
 a) Indian Technology b) **Information Technology**
 c) Institute of Technology d) Initiative Technology
19. A successful industrial cluster entirely created by the Tamil Nadu is
 a) **Hosur** b) Dindigul c) Kovilpatti d) Tirunelveli
20. SIPCOT was formed in the year
 a) 1972 b) 1976 c) **1971** d) 1978

Q. No. 31

Match the following

HISTORY

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Treaty of Brest-Litovsk | - | Russia with Germany |
| 2. Kemal Pasha | - | Turkey |
| 3. Emden | - | Madras |
| 4. Hall of Mirrors | - | Versailles |
| 5. Transvaal | - | Gold |
| 6. Tongking | - | Guerilla Activities |
| 7. Hindenburg | - | Germany |

8. Matteotti	-	Italy
9. Blitzkrieg	-	Lightning Strike
10. Royal Navy	-	Britain
11. Lend Lease	-	Roosevelt
12. Volga	-	Stalingrad
13. Dr. Sun Yat-Sen	-	Kuomintang
14. Syngman Rhee	-	South Korea
15. Anwar Sadat	-	Egypt
16. Ho-Chi Minh	-	North Vietnam
17. Thiruvartipa	-	Songs of Grace
18. Baba Dayal Das	-	Nirankari
19. Iswarchandra Vidyasagar	-	Widows Remarriage Reform Act
20. Debendranath	-	Adi Bramo Samaj
21. Theerthagiri	-	Odanilai
22. Gopala Nayak	-	Dindigul
23. Munda Rebellion	-	Ranchi
24. Nana Sahib	-	Peshwa Baji Rao II
25. Rowlatt Act	-	Black Act
26. Non Cooperation Movement	-	Surrender of titles
27. EVR Periyar	-	Vaikom Hero
29. S.N. Somayajulu	-	Removal of Neill Statue
28. Vedaranyam	-	Salt Satyagraha
30. Tani Tamil Iyakkam	-	Maraimalai Adigal

GEOGRAPHY

1. Yamuna	-	Tributary of River Ganga
2. New alluvium	-	Khadhar
3. Mt. Godwin Austen (K2)	-	Highest peak in India
4. Coromandel Coast	-	Southern part of East Coastal Plain
5. Project Elephant	-	Protect the Elephants
6. Tropical thorn forests	-	Desert and Semi Desert vegetation
7. Sugar Bowl of India	-	Uttar Pradesh
8. Coffee	-	Karnataka
9. Hirakud	-	Mahanadi
10. Horticulture	-	Golden Revolution
11. Bauxite	-	Aircraft
12. Gypsum	-	Cement
14. Black Gold	-	Coal
14. Iron Ore	-	Magnetite
15. Mica	-	Electrical goods
16. Detroit of India	-	Chennai
17. Thermal Power Plant	-	1975
18. Wind Farm	-	Gujarat
19. Tidal Energy	-	Tiruvananthapuram
20. Solar Power	-	Andhra Pradesh
21. Border Road Organisation	-	1960
22. INSAT	-	Satellite communication
23. Urban sprawl	-	Impact of Urbanization
24. Konkan Railways	-	1990

CIVICS

1. Citizenship Act	-	1955
2. The Preamble	-	Jawaharlal Nehru
3. The mini Constitution	-	42nd Amendment
4. Classical language	-	Tamil

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|------------------------------|
| 5. National Emergency | - | 1962 |
| 6. Article 53 | - | Executive power of President |
| 7. Armed forces | - | Tribunal |
| 8. Chief Minister | - | Head of the Government |
| 9. Panchsheel | - | 1954 |
| 10. World Peace | - | Foreign Policy |
| 11. BRICS | - | Shanghai |
| 12. OPEC | - | Vienna |

ECONOMICS

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. GST | - | Tax on goods and service |
| 2. Per capita income | - | National Income / Population |
| 3. Multinational Corporation (MNC) | - | Minimize cost of production |
| 4. WTO | - | Enforce International Trade |
| 5. Consumer cooperatives | - | Supply of quality goods |
| 6. UNDP | - | United Nations Development Programme |
| 7. Income Tax | - | Direct tax |
| 8. VAT | - | Value added tax |
| 9. GST | - | 1 July 2017 |
| 10. Black money | - | Smuggling |

Q. NO. 29

Fill in the blanks

UNIT 1

HISTORY

1. Japan forced a war on China in the year **A.D.1894**
2. In the battle of Tannenberg **Russia** suffered Heavy losses.
3. Locarno Treaty was signed in the year **1925**

UNIT 2

4. The Secret State Police in Nazi Germany was known as **Gestapo**.
5. The ANC leader Nelson Mandela was put behind the bars for **27** years.
6. Boers were also known as **Afrikaners**.

UNIT 3

7. **President Roosevelt** started the Lend Lease programme.
8. **Radar** is a device used to find out the enemies aircraft from a distance.
9. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights set forth fundamental human rights in **Thirty (30)** articles.

UNIT 4

10. **Dr. Sun -Yat - Sen** was known as "The morning star of China".
11. **CENTO OR Baghdad Pact** Treaty is open to any Arab Nation desiring peace and security in the region.
12. **Strasbourg** was the Head Quarters of the Council of Europe.

UNIT 5

13. **Ramalinga Adigal** founded the Samarasa Vedha Sanmarga Sangam.
14. Ramakrishna Mission was established by **Swami Vivekananda**
15. **Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam /Narayana Guru and Ayyankali** brought tremendous changes in the caste structure in Kerala.

UNIT 6

16. The Palayakkarars system was put in place in Tamil Nadu by **Viswanatha Nayaka**
17. Kattabomman was hanged to death at **Kayathar**.
18. **Gillespie** suppressed the revolt in Vellore Fort.

UNIT 7

19. **Wahhabi Rebellion** was an anti-imperial and anti-landlord movement which originated in and around 1827.
20. The major tribal revolt which took place in Chotanagpur region was **Kol Revolt**
21. W.C. Bannerjee was elected the president of Indian National Congress in the year **1885**.

UNIT 8

22. Gandhi was thrown out of the first class compartment in **Pletermaritzburg** station.
23. Gandhi regarded **Gopala Krishna Gokhale** as his political guru.
24. Government of India Act 1919 introduced **Dyarchy** in the provinces.

UNIT 9

25. Nilakanta Brahmachari started the secret society named **Bharat Matha Society**.
26. **Rajaji** formed the first Congress Ministry in Madras.
27. **Bhashyam** hoisted the national flag a top Fort St. George on 26 January 1932.

UNIT 10

28. **Tamil** was the first non-European language that went into print.
29. **Maraimalai Adigal** is considered the father of Tamil linguistic purism.
30. The first Woman Legislator in India was **Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar**.

UNIT 6

GEOGRAPHY

1. The plateau which lies between the Nilgiris and Dharmapuri districts is **Coimbatore Plateau**.
2. **Solaikaradu** is the highest peak in the southern most part of the Eastern Ghats.
3. The riverine Island of Srirangam is located between **Coleroon (Kollidam)** and **Cauvery** branches of cauvery.
4. **Laterite** soil is suitable for the cultivation of tea and coffee plants.
5. **Tahr** is the Tamil Nadu state animal which is found in **Nilgiri Hills**.

UNIT 7

6. Agriculture of Tamil Nadu constitutes **21** % of its economy.
7. Sathanur dam is constructed across the river **Then Pennai**
8. **Chennai** is the third largest airport in India after Mumbai and Delhi.
9. The difference between the value of exports and imports is called **Balance of trade**.

CIVICS

UNIT 1

1. The Constitution of India was adopted on **November 26, 1949**.
2. Fundamental duties have been given to the citizen of India under Article **51 A**

UNIT 2

3. **Prime Minister** is the leader of the nation and Chief spokes person of the country.
4. **Supreme Court** is the Guardian of the Constitution.

UNIT 3

5. Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) elected by the **People**.
6. **M. Fathima Beevi** is the first Women Governor of Tamil Nadu.

UNIT 4

7. India conducted its first nuclear test at **Pokhran**
8. **Diplomacy** is the instrument for implementing foreign policy of a state.
9. **Non alignment** was India's policy in the face of the bipolar order of the cold war.
10. Our tradition and national ethos is to practice **disarmament** .

UNIT 5

11. A strip of land **The Teen Bigha Corridor** , belongs to India on West Bengal and Bangladesh border.
12. **Bhutan** is known as the Land of thunder bolt.
13. India and Sri Lanka are separated by **Palk Strait**.

ECONOMICS

UNIT 1

1. **Service** sector is largest sector in India.
2. GDP is the indicator of **Internal / Growing** economy.
3. India is **Sixth (6th)** largest economy of the world .

UNIT 2

4. WTO Agreement came into force from **January 1, 1995** .

UNIT 3

5. **Ford** foundation from USA introduced HYV in India.
6. **Under weight** is an important indicator of nutrition deficiency.
7. In the year **2013** National Food Security Act was passed by the Indian Parliament.
8. **Consumer coperatives** play an important role in the supply of quality goods at responsible rates to common people.

UNIT 4

9. **Tax** is levied by government for the development of the state's economy.
10. The Goods and Service Tax act came into effect on **1 July 2017**.
11. The unaccounted money that is concealed from the tax administrator is called **Black Money**.

UNIT 5

12. **Industrial clusters** are groups of firms in a defined geographic area that share common market and technologies.
13. Hundred of leather and tannery facilities are located around **Vellore** District in Tamil Nadu.
14. **Sivakasi** is fondly calls as 'Little Japan'.
15. **Entrepreneur** is an innovator of new ideas and business processes.

UNIT 1**1. German Emperor**

- a) **What was the nature of Emperor Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany?**
Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany was ruthlessly and aggressive.
- b) **What was the violent form of Germany called?**
Kultur
- c) **Why did Kaiser Wilhelm intervene in the Morocco affair?**
The British agreement with France over Morocco was not consented by Germany.
- d) **What happened to Germany's colonies in Africa?**
German colonies surrendered to allies as they could not receive any immediate help in Africa.

2. Balkan Wars

- a) **Why was Balkan League formed?**
Balkan League formed to have control of Macedonia and to defeat Turkey.
- b) **What was the outcome of the first Balkan War?**
New state of Albania was created. The other Balkan States divided up Macedonia between them.
- c) **Who were defeated in this war?**
Turkey and Bulgaria
- d) **What was the name of the Treaty signed at the end of this second Balkan War?**
Treaty of Bucharest in August 1913.

UNIT 2**3. Ho Chi Minh**

- a) **Where was Ho Chi Minh born?**
Ho Chi Minh (1890-1969) was born in Tongking.
- b) **How did Ho Chi Minh become a popular Vietnam Nationalist?**
In the Paris conference, he recommended for the independence for Vietnam. His articles in Newspapers and especially the Pamphlet "French Colonialism on Trial" made him Popular Vietnam Nationalist.
- c) **What do you know of Ho Chi Minh's Revolutionary Youth Movement?**
He went to Moscow. He learnt revolutionary techniques in Moscow. In 1925, He founded the Revolutionary Youth Movement.
- d) **How was the League for Independence called in Indo-China?**
Vietminh.

UNIT 3**4. Battle of Stalingrad**

- a) **When did Germany attack Stalingrad?**
August 1942
- b) **What were the main manufactures of Stalingrad?**
Armaments and Tractors
- c) **What was the name of the plan formulated by Hitler to attack Stalingrad?**
Fall Blau (Operation Blue)
- d) **What is the significance of the Battle of Stalingrad?**
Russians consider it to be one of the greatest battles of their Patriotic war.

5. General Assembly and Security Council

- a) **List the permanent member countries of the Security Council.**
Five Countries - The United States, Britain, France, Russia and China.
- b) **What is the Holocaust?**
The Genocide of nearly 6 Million Jews by the German during World War II.
- c) **Who was the Chairperson of the UN Commission on Human Rights?**
The widow of President Franklin Roosevelt
- d) **What is meant by veto?**
“Veto” means a vote that blocks a decision. (**Negative Vote**).
Each of the permanent members of the Security Council has the right to Veto.

UNIT 4

6. Cold War

- a) **Name the two military blocs that emerged in the Post-World War II.**
U.S.A and U.S.S.R
- b) **Who coined the term “Cold War” and who used it first?**
English Written Coined the term “Cool War”. Gorge Dr. Well used it first.
- c) **What was the response of Soviet Russia to the formation of NATO?**
Warsaw Pact was made.
- d) **What was the context in which Warsaw Pact was dissolved?**
Due to break-up of USSR, Warsaw Pact was dissolved.

7 Korean War

- a) **Who was the President of North Korea during the Korean War?**
KIM II
- b) **Name the southern rival to the President of North Korea.**
Syngman Rhee
- c) **How long did the Korean War last?**
3 Years
- d) **What was the human cost of the War?**
Enormous

8. Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)

- a) **When and where was the first conference on Non-Aligned Movement held?**
1961, in Belgrade
- b) **Who were the prominent personalities present in the first conference?**
1. Tito (Yugoslavia), 2. Nassar (Egypt), 3. Nehru (India) 4. Nkrumah (Ghana) and
5. Sukarno (Indonesia) .
- c) **What were the objectives of NAM?**
No military alliance with any Super Power.
To fight all forms of Colonialism and Imperialism.
- d) **List out any two basic principles of Non-Alignment Movement enunciated in the Belgrade Conference.**
1. Peaceful Co-existence 2. Commitment to peace and security.

UNIT 5

9. Aligarh Movement.

- a) **What is the main aim of this Movement?**
It is the first organization to promote modern education and social reforms among Muslims.

- b) **Who is considered the soul of this Movement?**
Sir Syyid Ahmed Khan
- c) **Why were English books translated into Urdu?**
To accept the Western Science and to take to English education.
- d) **Name the college which was later raised to the status of a University**
Aligarh Mohammedan Anglo – Oriental College.

10. Ramalinga Adigal.

- a) **What is Jeevakarunya?**
Showed Compassion and Mercy on all living beings.
- b) **What are the Songs of Grace?**
Thiruarutpa
- c) **Point out the major contribution of Samarasa Vedha Sanmarga Sathya Sangam?**
Free feeding house for everyone without caste.
- d) **Where did he establish his free feeding house?**
Vadalur in 1867.

11. Deoband Movement.

- a) **Who were the organizers of this Movement?**
Orthodox Muslim Ulema.
- b) **What were the two main objectives of the Movement?**
Propagating the (i) Pure teachings of Quran and the Health (ii) encouraging the spirit of Jihad against the foreign and Un-Islamic elements.
- c) **Who founded the school at Deoband?**
Muhammad Qasim Wandavi and Rashid Ahmed Gangotri.
- d) **Against whom the fatwa was issued by Deoband Ulema?**
Against Syed Ahmed Khan's Organisation.

UNIT 6

12. Velunachiyar

- a) **Who was the military chief of Velunachiyar?**
Dalavay Thandavarayanar
- b) **What were the martial arts in which she was trained?**
Valari, Stick fighting and to wield weapons
- c) **Whom did she marry?**
Muthu vadugar
- d) **What was the name of her daughter?**
Vellachi Nachiar

13. Dheeran Chinnamalai

- a) **When was Dheeran Chinnamalai born?**
1756, in Theertagiri
- b) **How did he earn the title "Chinnamalai"?**
Theerthagiri recovered the taxes collected by Mysore Diwan.
Thus he was called Dheeran Chinnamalai.
- c) **Name the Diwan of Tipu Sultan?**
Mohammed Ali
- d) **Why and where was he hanged to death?**
Top of of Sankgiri Fort on 31 July 1805.

UNIT 7

14. Deccan Riots

- a) **When and where did the first recorded incident of rioting against the moneylenders in the Deccan appear?**
In May 1875 in Supa near Poona.
- b) **What was the right given to moneylenders under a new law of the British?**
The money lenders were allowed to attach the mortgaged land of the defaulters and auction it off.
- c) **What did it result in?**
Transfer of lands from the cultivators to the non-cultivating classes.
- d) **Against whom was the violence directed in the Deccan riots.**
Against the money lenders.

15. The Revolt of 1857

- a) **Who assaulted his officer, an incident that led to the outbreak of 1857 Revolt?**
Mangal Pandey.
- b) **Who was proclaimed the Sahnshah-e-Hindustan in Delhi?**
Bahadur Shah II
- c) **Who was the correspondent of London Times who reported on the brutality of the 1857 revolt?**
William Howard Russell.
- d) **What did the Queen's proclamation say on matters relating to religion?**
The British Government would not interfere in religious matters.

UNIT 8

16. Gandhi and Mass nationalism

- a) **Which incident is considered a turning point in the life of Gandhi?**
Gandhiji was thrown out of the 1st class compartment in Pietermaritzberg station.
- b) **Name the works that influenced Gandhi?**
Tolstoy's the Kingdom of God is within you.
Ruskin's Unto this Last.
Thoreau's Civil Disobedience.
- c) **How did Gandhi use satyagraha as a strategy in South Africa?**
Gandhi developed Satyagraha as a strategy (in Campaigners went on peaceful marches and presented themselves for arrest in protest against unjust laws.
- d) **What do you know about the Champaran Satyagraha?**
In Bihar the peasants were forced by European planters.
Gandhi stood by the side of the peasants in their struggle. The tinkathia system was abolished.

17. Constructive Programme of Gandhi

- a) **What is constructive programme?**
After the Chauri Chaura incident Gandhi felt that the volunteers had to be trained for non-violent struggle.
- b) **What did Gandhi exhort the Congressmen to do?**
To gather all the young men and make them the real soldiers of Swaraj.
- c) **How did Gandhi try to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity?**
Gandhi undertook a 21 day fast to appeal to the hearts
of Hindus and Muslims Unity.
- d) **What is the contribution of Gandhi towards abolition of untouchability?**
Campaign against untouchability. He undertook 2 fasts. Temple entry movement.

18. Subhas Chandra Bose and INA

- a) **How did Subhas Chandra Bose reach Japan?**
He reached Japan on a Submarine.
- b) **Who headed the women wing of Indian National Army?**
Captain Lakshmi Sahgal
- c) **How did Subhas Chandra Bose reorganize the INA?**
Gandhi Brigada, Nehru Brigade, Rani of Jhansi Brigade
- d) **Name the slogan provided by Subhas Chandra Bose.**
'Dilli Chalo"

UNIT 9

19. Early Nationalist Movement in Tamil Nadu

- a) **What were the objectives of Madras Native Association?**
protested against the
 - reduction in taxation,
 - the support of the government to Christian missionary activities,drew the attention of the government to the condition and needs of the people.
- b) **What led to the emergence of nationalist press in Tamil Nadu?**
All press was owned by Europeans.
To motivate youths.
To express Indian's thoughts.
- c) **What were the demands of Madras Mahajana Sabha?**
conduct of simultaneous civil services examinations
abolition of the council of India in London.
reduction of taxes and civil and military expenses.
- d) **Who were the early nationalist leaders in Tamil Nadu?**
V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.S. Sivasamy, V. Krishnasamy, T.R. Venkatramanar,
G. A. Natesan, T.M. Madhava Rao and S. Subramaniam.

20. Non Brahmin Movement

- a) **Why was the South Indian Liberal Federation formed?**
To protect their interest of non- Brahmins .
- b) **What is the Non-Brahmin Manifesto?**
Reservation of jobs for Non-Brahmins in government service and seats in representative bodies.
- c) **Why did EVR join the Non-Brahmin Movement?**
To abolish the Brahmins domination over the political and social activities.
- d) **What do you know about anti-Hindi agitation?**
The introduction of Hindi as compulsory subject in schools.
This was considered to be a form of Aryan and North Indian imposition against Tamil language and culture.

UNIT 10

21. Periyar E.V.R

- a) **When did Periyar found Dravidar Kazhagam?**
In 1944
- b) **What were the Newspapers and Journals run by Periyar?**
Kudi Arasu, Revolt, Puratchi Paguththarivu and Viduthalai

- c) **Why was Periyar known as Vaikom hero?**
Vaikam in Kerala lower caste people were denied to the temple.
Periyar led the protest against and entered into the temple with lower caste people. So he called as Vaikom Hero.
- d) **Which was the most important work of Periyar?**
Founding of Self Respect Movement was the important work of Periyar.

22. Maraimalai Adigal

- a) **Name the Sangam texts for which Maraimalai Adigal wrote commentaries.**
Pattinappalai and Mullaipattu
- b) **Name the Journal where he worked as a young man.**
Siddhanta Deepika
- c) **Why did he oppose imposition of Hindi?**
Through his movement (Potu Nilai Kalakam) was critical of Hindi was compulsory in schools imposing three language policy.
- d) **Who were the key influences in Maraimalai Adigal's life?**
His Teachers P. Sundaranar and Somasundara Nayagar.

Q. NO. 32 b

10 Geography ★ Give Reason

UNIT 1

- 1. Himalayas are called young fold mountains**
 - ♣ They were formed because of the folding of the Earth crust due to Tectonic Activity.
- 2. North Indian Rivers are perennial**
 - ♣ North Indian Rivers are fed by the Himalayan Glaciers.
- 3. The Great Indian desert is called Marusthali.**
 - ♣ In the east of the Indian desert in Western Rajasthan, there is the fertile sand dunes created by wind. So the Indian desert is also known as the Masusthali.
- 4. The Eastern states are called seven sisters.**
 - ♣ They have many similarities in physical, Social, Religious and Economical terms.

UNIT 2

- 5. Western Coastal plain is narrow.**
 - ♣ The Rivers flowing through the Coastal Plain do not form any Delta.
- 6. Mountains are cooler than the plains.**
 - ♣ As height increases, atmospheric pressure decreases.
 - ♣ Hence, places in the mountains are Cooler than the places on the Plains.

UNIT 3

- 7. Agriculture is the backbone of India.**
 - ♣ Agriculture in India employs more than 50% of the Population of the Country.
 - ♣ And also it Accounts for about 25% of the National Income.
- 8. Rain water harvesting is necessary.**
 - ♣ Indian Rainfall is Erratic in Nature.
 - ♣ Rain water should be saved for our future water requirements.

UNIT 6

9. Eastern Ghats are discontinuous.

- ♣ Eastern Ghats are Discontinuous and irregular one.
- ♣ Eastern Ghats are cut through at many places by the major rivers which drains into Bay of Bengal.

2. Tamil Nadu receives very less rain fall during South West Monsoon.

- ♣ As Tamil Nadu lies in the Leeward side of the Western Ghats it receives very less rainfall, during South West Monsoon Season.

10. Alluvial Soil is fertile.

- ♣ The soil is very fertile because it is rich in mineral nutrients like **Potash, Magnesium, Nitrogen, Lime and Phosphoric acid.**

11. Cuddalore is a multiprone disaster zone.

- ♣ Cuddalore is a flood prone district.
- ♣ It is a high cyclone prone zone.
- ♣ It has been affected by the 2004 Tsunami.
- ♣ So, Cuddalore is a multiprone disaster Zone.

UNIT 7

12. Farmers switch over from inorganic to organic farming.

- ♣ In the current changing environment people likes mostly organic farming products.
- ♣ Inorganic farming chemical fertilizers, pesticides and crop stimulants are not used.

13. Cities are densely populated than the villages.

- ♣ As metropolitan areas provide more employment opportunities
- ♣ Educational institutions
- ♣ Health services
- ♣ Higher wages
- ♣ Entertainment
- ♣ Transport and trade facilities people migrates into metropolitan areas.

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

- ♣ Karur is known as Textile capital of Tamil Nadu because of the concentration of many Textile Industries.
- ♣ Clothing Industries (**Ready-made- garments**) and dyeing industries in and around the Karur region.

Q. NO. 32**DISTINGUISH**

1.	Himalayan Rivers	Peninsular Rivers
1	They originate from Himalayas.	1. They originate from western Ghats.
2	Perennial Rivers.	2. Non – Perennial Rivers.
3	Example: River Indus, Ganga, Yamuna and Brahmaputra	3. Example: Mahanadhi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri

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

3.	Himadri	Himachal
1.	It is the Northern most range of Himalayas.	1. It is known as middle Himalayas.
3.	K 2, Kanchenjunga, Mt. Everest, Nanga Parbat are lofty peaks.	3. Pir Panjal, Mahabharat and Dauladaur are important sub ranges.
4.	It receive lesser rainfall.	4. It receive higher rainfall.
5.	It has many Glaciers (Gangorthri)	5. It has no Glaciers.

4.	Western Coastal Plains	Eastern Coastal Plains.
1.	It is not a fertile Region.	1. It is a fertile Region.
2.	Northern Part – Konkan Coast Southern Part – Malabar Coast	2. Two Divisions : Coromandal Coast and Northern Circars.
3.	Famous Lake: Vambanad (Kerala)	3. Well Known Lakes : Kolleru Lake and Pulicat Lake

5.	Weather	Climate
1.	Deals with heat, cloudiness, dryness, sunshine, Pressure, wind, and rainfall	1. Determined by latitude, Altitude, distance from the Sea, monsoon, wind
2.	changes daily.	2. records of 35 years of weather.
3.	a day to day condition of Atmosphere	3. average state of weather.

6.	Tropical Evergreen Forest	Deciduous Forest
1.	Annual rainfall is above 200 cm.	1. Annual rainfall is from 100 to 200 cm.
2.	This forest is also called as Evergreen forest.	2. This forest is also known as Monsoon forest.
3.	Example: Rubber, Ebony, Rosewood, Coconut, Bamboo, Cinchona and Cedar.	3. Example: Teak, Sal, Sandalwood, Rosewood, Mahua, Palas, Amla, and Padauk.

7.	North East Monsoon	South West Monsoon
1.	Duration: October and November	1. Duration: June to September
2.	These winds blow from the land to Sea	2. These winds blow from the sea to Land
3.	Rainfall Places: Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and the interior part of the Southern Karnataka.	3. Rainfall Places: West Coastal Plains and Whole of Northern India.

8.	Rabi Crop Season	Kharif Crop Season
1.	Sowing begins in October	1. Sowing begins in June
2.	Harvesting takes place in March	2. Harvesting takes place in September
3.	Cultivated crops: Northern States: Wheat, Gram, Southern States: Rice, Maize, Ragi,	3. Cultivated Crops; Northern States: Rice, Cotton, Bajra, Maize, Jowar, Tur. Southern States: Rice, Ragi, Maize, Jowar, Groundnut.

9.	Inundational Canal	Perennial Canal
1.	Water is taken out directly from the rivers without constructing any barrage or dam.	1. Water is taken out from the rivers by constructing dams and barrages.
2.	These canals are useful for the diversion of flood water during rainy season.	2. These canals have water throughout the year
3.	These canals are not used regularly.	3. These canals are used regularly.

10.	Marine Fishing	Inland Fishing
1.	This type of fishing takes place in Coastal, Off-shore and deep sea.	1. This type of fishing takes place in Rivers, Lakes, Canals, Reservoirs, ponds and Tanks.
2.	Kerala is the leading producer in marine fisheries.	2. Andhra Pradesh is the leading producer in Inland fisheries.

11.	Alluvial Soils	Black Soils
1.	It is rich in Potash, Phosphoric Acid, and Lime.	1. It is rich in Potash Lime, Aluminium, Calcium and Magnesium
2.	This Soil is suitable for Rice, Wheat, Sugarcane and Oilseeds.	2. This soil is suitable for Cotton, Millets and Tobacco.
3.	Distribution: Ganga and Brahmaputra river valleys Uttar Pradesh	3. Distribution: Maharashtra Malwa plateau

12.	Renewable Resources	Non - Renewable Resources
1.	Renewable resources are the resources that can be regenerated after their utilization.	1. Non - Renewable Resources are the sources that cannot be replaced again after utilization
2.	Eg. Solar Energy, Wind Energy, Tidal Energy, Bio Gas, Wave Energy, etc.	2. Eg: Coal, Petroleum, Natural Gas etc.

13.	Metallic minerals	Non - metallic minerals
1.	Metallic minerals contain one or more metallic elements in them.	1. The Non_ metallic mineral do not contain metals in them.
2.	These minerals look shining.	2. These metals look dull colour.
3.	Eg: Iron, Manganese, Copper, Bauxite, Nickel, Zinc, Lead, Gold	3. Eg: Mica, Limestone, Gypsum, Nitrate, Potash, Dolomite, Coal, Petroleum

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

15.	Jute Industry	Sugar Industry
1.	Jute is low priced fiber.	1. Sugar can be produce from sugar cane, Sugar –beets.
2.	Raw Materials: Jute	2. Raw Materials: Sugarcane and Sugar Beet
3.	Bi-Products: Jute bags, Rope, Mats and Carpet	3. Main By-Products: Bagasse, Molasses and Press mud.
4.	Chief Centres: West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh	4. Chief Centres: Uttar Pradesh and Bihar Maharashtra and Karnataka.

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

16.	Print Media	Electronic Media
1.	Print Media is viewed through print resources.	1. Electronic Media is viewed through electronic resources.
2.	Newspapers are the most common but powerful means of communication.	2. Electronic Media includes Radio, Television And E-Mail, E-Commerce, Tele printer Cables etc.
3.	Many Newspapers carry on local, National and International events to the People.	3. Used to share Education Information, News, Entertainment, live broadcasts and live messages.

17.	Roadways	Railways
1.	Roadways are for car, Buses, Bikes, Scooter etc.	1. Railways are for trains.
2.	Maintenance cost is less.	2. Maintenance cost is more.
3.	Indian Roadways touch nook and corner of the country.	3. It connects important Towns, Cities and Industrial Centres.

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

20.	WESTERN GHATS	EASTERN GHATS
1.	It's height is 2000 to 3000 meters.	1. It's height ranges from 1100 to 1600 meters.
2.	It has some passes.	2. It has no passes
3.	The Niligris, Anaimalai, Palani hills, Cardamom hills, Varasanadu, Andipatty and Agasthiyar hills are the major hills.	3. Javadhu, Servarayan, the Kalrayan, kolli malai, Pachaimalai are the major hills.

21.	FOOD CROPS	COMMERCIAL CROPS
1	Paddy, millets and pulses are important food crops.	1. Sugarcane, cotton, sun flower, coconut, chilies, , ground nut, tea, coffee, and rubber are important commercial crops .
2	Food crops are cultivated in Thanjavur, Thiruvarur, Thiruvallur, Kanchipuram,	2. Commercial crops are cultivated in Virudhunagar, Tuticorin, Coimbatore
3	These are life supporting crops of both village and city people.	3. These crops forms intense link between agriculture and economic.

22.	SURFACE WATER	GROUND WATER
1.	Most of the surface water is tapped for irrigation.	1. Most of the ground water is used for drinking purpose.
2.	There are 17 major river basins, 81 reservoirs and about 41,262 tanks.	2. The utilization is about 60% of available recharge

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10 SS

2 Mark Answers

UNIT I

HISTORY

1. How do you assess the importance of Sino-Japanese War?

- Japan forced war with China in **1894**.
- Japan annexed the Liaotung with **Port Arthur**.
- By this Japan proved that it was the strongest Nation of the East Asia.

2. Name the countries in the Triple Entente.

1. Britain 2. France 3. Russia

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

- England - **Jingoism**
- France - **Chauvinism**
- Germany - **Kultur**

4. What do you know of trench warfare?

- **Trenches** dug by soldiers to protect from enemy fire.
- running parallel to each other.
- used it for delivering **food, ammunition, mail, fresh troops and orders**.

5. What was the role of Mustafa Kemal Pasha?

- Mustafa Kemal Pasha was played key role for Turkey's rebirth.
- He modernized Turkey and changed it .
- He put an end to **Sultanate and the Caliphate**.

6. Highlight the global influence of Russian Revolution?

- Communist parties were formed in many countries.
- **encouraged the colonies to fight for their freedom**
- Social Welfare, Workers Rights, and Gender Equality started in a Global context.

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

- No standing army and no power to enforce its decisions
- The principle of "**Collective Security**" could not be applied.
- Lack of Military Power.

UNIT 2

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

- Vietnam Nationalist Party formed in 1927.
- In 1929, Vietnamese soldiers mutinied.
- failed attempt to murder the French Governor - General.
- The revolt was crushed. It is called "**White Terror**".
- thousands (**1000**) of rebels were killed.

2. Discuss the importance of Ottawa Economic Summit.

- Britain and the member states were signed at an economic summit in **Ottawa in 1932.**
- All agreed to give preference to British goods.

3. Explain the Monroe Doctrine.

- **Munroe Doctrine was formed by Munroe, the President of USA.**
- It declared that if Europeans interfered with America, it would lead to war.
- It threatened the European powers.

4. What was the result of Mussolini's march on Rome?

- In October 1923, Mussolini organized the Fascist March to Rome.
- King impressed by the Mussolini's March.
- King invited Mussolini to form a Government.

6. How did Great Depression impact on the Indian agriculture?

- It gave a death blow to **Indian agriculture.**
- Farm produce reduced to half.
- Land rent remained unchanged.
- So Indian (**farmers and manufacturers**) sold their gold and silver for survival.

8. Define "Dollar Imperialism."

- Through economic aid USA maintained and dominated **over distant lands.**
- This policy of the **USA was called ' Dollar Imperialism' .**

UNIT 3

1. Mention the important clauses of the Treaty of Versailles relating to Germany.

- Territorial adjustments
- Reparations
- Armament Restrictions
- War Guilt

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

- 1. Italy – **Mussolini** 2. Germany – **Hitler** 3. Spain - **Franco**

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

- **By his impassioned speeches**
- By promising to bring back to the glorious military past of Germany.

4. Describe the Pearl Harbor incident.

- On December 1941, Japan attacked American fleet in **Pearl Harbors** without warning.
- Many battle ships, planes were destroyed.
- United states declared war on Japan.

5. What do you know of Beveridge Report ?

- **It was published in the UK in 1942.**
- The Government should adopt to provide citizens with
 - adequate income, health care, education, housing and employment.

6. Name the Bretton Woods Twins.

- It was established in 1945. 1. The World Bank 2. The International Monetary Fund

7. What are the objectives of IMF?

The objectives of IMF

- To faster Global Monetary cooperation,
- Secure financial stability
- facilitate international trade
- Promote high employment
- sustainable economic growth
- reduce poverty around the world.

UNIT 4

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

- **The Provincial Governors began to assert their Independence.**
- The local army revolted in October 1911. Proclamation of independence by Provincial Governors.

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

- By **1933** Mao had gained full control of the Chinese communist party.
- In **1934**, he organized long march with 1,00,000 communist army.
- This march covered 6000 miles.
- By 1937 Mao had become the leader.

4. What do you know of Baghdad Pact?

- Turkey, Iraq, Britain, Pakistan and Iran signed in pact in 1955.
- This pact was called as "**Baghdad pact**."
- In 1958, United States joined this organisation. (**CENTO**)

5. What was Marshall Plan ?

- **The US** conceived the Marshall plan.
 - **to stop communism.**
- European nations received aid from the **UNITED STATES** after World War II.

6. The Suez Canal crisis confirmed that Israel had been created to serve the cause of western interests – Elaborate.

- In 1956 Nasser (**Egypt President**) nationalized the Suez Canal.
- Israel, Britain and France invade Egypt.
- Under pressure of the world opinion Britain and France ended hostilities on November 6.

7. Write a note on Third World Countries.

- **First World** - The **capitalist** countries led by US.
- **Second world** - The **communist** countries led by Soviet Union.
- **Third World** - The countries outside these First World and Second World.

8. How was the Cuban missile crisis defused ?

- The crisis was President Kennedy's greatest moment.
- **The USSR was secretly installed Nuclear missiles in Cuba.**
- Finally, Soviet President Khrushdev agreed to remove the missiles.

UNIT 5

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

1. The one Supreme being alone existed who created the Universe.
2. He alone is the **God of Truth, and Omnipresent**,
3. Our Salvation depends on belief in Him and in His worship in this world
4. 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.
- Founder of the Widow Marriage Association **1861**.
- The Poona Sarvajanic Sabha **1870**.
- The Deccan Education Society **1884**.

3. Assess the role of Ayyankali in fighting for the cause of "untouchables."

- Ayyankali fought for basic rights.
- He faced many caste conventions such as clothing style, ban on ox-cart using public roads.
- He founded the **Sadhu Jana Paribalana Sangam in 1907** to educate lower caste people.

4. Write a note on reforms of Ramalinga Adigal.

- He followed ' **Jeeva Karunya** '.
- He established the '**Samarasa Suddha Sanmarga Satya Sanga**'
- He showed his compassion and mercy on all living beings.
- He established a free feeding house for everyone at **Vadalur**.

5. What was the impact of Swami Vivekananda's activist ideology ?

- He dissatisfied with conventional Philosophical positions and practices.
- He advocated the practical Vedanta of **Service to humanity**.
- He emphasized a cultural nationalism.
- His ideas got a sense of self-confidence along Indians.
- Many of the Youths who were involved in the militant nationalist struggle during **Swadeshi Movement**.

6. What are the differences between Reformist Movements and Revival Movements?

S.No.	Reformism	Revivalism
1.	Attempted to harmonise both Indian and western Culture.	Started reviving ancient Indian traditions and thoughts.
2.	Opposed meaningless religious ceremonies, customs, idol- worships, and other social evils like Sati, Polygamy, Purdah system, Child marriage etc.	Strove against idolatry, polytheism, rituals, superstitious religious beliefs, social practices.
3.	Ex. The Brahmo Samaj, the Prarthana Samaj and Aligarh Movement.	Ex. The Arya Samaj, the Ramakrishna Mission, the Deoband Movement.

7. List the social evils eradicated by Brahmo Samaj.

- **meaningless religious ceremonies**
- customs of Sati,
- child marriage
- **polygamy.**
- advocated widows remarriage.
- subjugation of women

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

- **opened the 1st first school for “untouchables’ in poona.**
- He devoted his lives for the uplift of the Depressed Classes and Women.
- He opened Orphanages and Homes for Widows.
- He advocated rational thinking.
- He welcomed missionary activities.

9. What was the impact of Iyothee Thassar’s visit to Sri Lanka.

- Influenced by the Theosophist Organizer, Colonel H.S. Olcott.
- He went to Sri Lanka in 1898.
- He converted to Buddhism.

UNIT 6

1. What are the duties of Palayakkarars ?

- **The duties were –**
- To collect revenue
- to administer the territory
- to settle disputes
- to maintain law order
- Their Police duties were known as **Arasu kaval .**

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

- **Eastern palayams** - Sattur, Nagalapuram, Ettayapuram, Panchalamkuruchi
- **Western palayams** - Uthumalai, Thalavankotai, Nadavukurichi, Singampatti, Seithur.

3. Why was Heron dismissed from service?

- Colonel Heron was sent to deal with Puli Thevar.
- Puli Thever had influence over the western Palayakkarars.
- For want of cannon and of supplies and pay to soldiers, **Heron** gave up the plan and retired to Madurai.
- **So he was recalled and dismissed from service.**

4. What was the significance of the Battle of Kalakadu.

- **Mahfuzkhan received reinforcements from Nawab and British.**
- Before he could station his troops near Kalakadu, **2000 soldiers from Travancore** joined the forces of Puli Thever.
- **Mahfuzkhan’s troops were defeated.**

5. What was the bone of contention between the company and Kattabomman ?

- The company appointed its collectors to collect taxes.
- The collectors humiliated **palayakkarars** and adopted force to collect taxes.
- This was the bone of contention between the company and Kattabomman.

6. Highlight the essence of the Tiruchirappalli Proclamation of 1801.

- Tiruchirappalli Proclamation was issued by Maruthu brothers.
- It was the first call to the Indians to unite against the British.
- Many palayakkarars joined to fight against the English.

7. Point out the importance of the Treaty of 1801.

- The British undertook direct control over Tamilagam.
- The Palayakkarar system came to an end.
- All the forts were demolished and their army was also disbanded.

UNIT 7

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

- Restorative rebellions
- Religious movements
- Social Banditry
- Mass insurrection

2. Write about the Kanpur Massacre of 1857.

- **Company forces** and Civilians **surrendered** to the rebel forces under Nana Sahib.
- They wanted a **safe passage to Allahabad by river on boats**.
- Their boats were set on fire.
- **Most of the men were killed**, including British Commander General Hugh Wheeler.

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

1. Satara
2. Sambalpur
3. Jhansi
4. Nagpur
5. Parts of Punjab

4. What do you mean by drain of wealth?

- During British rule,
 - **India was made a supplier of raw materials to the British Industries.**
- At the same time, It became a market to dump British materials.
- So, the Colonial Economy was a **continuous transfer of resources** from India to Britain without any profit to India. This is called drain of wealth.

5. Explain the concept of constructive Swadeshi?

- It stressed upon self-help.
- It focused on **Swadeshi Industries, National Schools, arbitration courts and constructive programmes** in the villages.

6. Highlight the objectives of Home Rule Movement.

- To attain self-government.
- **To obtain the status of dominion.**
- To use non-violent constitutional methods

7. Summarise the essence of Lucknow Pact.

- It was made in 1916.
- The Congress and Muslim League agreed to cooperate each other.
- Muslim league agreed to support congress to get self-government.
- Congress agreed of separate electorate for Muslims.

UNIT 8

1. Describe the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

- On April 13, 1919, People were gathered **at Jallianwala Bagh in Amristar.**
- General Dyer **opened fire** on people **without any warning.**
- **379** were **killed** and more than thousand injured.

2. Write a note on the Khilafat Movement.

- Ali brothers started Khilafat Movement.
- It aimed to restore the prestige and power of the Caliphate.
- Gandhiji supported this movement.

3. Why did Gandhi withdraw the Non Cooperation movement?

- **At Chauri Chaura in Uttar Pradesh on February 5, 1922 the Nationalists led a March.**
- It turned violent one.
- **The mob burnt the police station. 22 policemen lost their lives.**
- Gandhi withdrew the Non Cooperation movement.

4. Why was the Simon Commission boycotted?

- Simon Commission consisted of 7 members headed by Sir John Simon.
- **It was an all White Commission.**
- **It did not have any Indian member.**
- So Simon Commission was boycotted.

5. What is Poorna Swaraj?

- The Lahore Congress session presided by Jawaharlal Nehru.
- It was held in December 1929.
- In that session, The Congress men wanted Poorna Swaraj.
- They did not satisfy with Dominion status.
- **Poorna Swaraj means complete Independence.**

4. What was the conflict between the Swarajists and no-changers?

- The congress was divided into two groups pro-changers and no changers.
- The Pro-changers wanted to contest the election and enter the legislature.
- No-changers, wanted to *continue* non-cooperation with the government.

7. Write a note on Bhagat Singh.

- Bhagat Singh reorganized the HRA in Punjab.
- **He threw a smoke bomb inside the Central Legislative Assembly in 1929.**
- They threw pamphlets and shouted ' **Inquilab Zindabad** ' and ' **Long Live the Proletariat** '.
- Bhagat Singh were arrested and sentenced to death.

8. What are the terms of the Poona Pact?

The Poona Pact 1932

- abandoned separate Electorates for the depressed classes.
- replaced separate electorate with reservation in joint electorates.
- **Reservation seats for the depressed classes :**
- increased from 71 to 148.
- **Central Legislature:** 18 % of the seats were reserved for them.

UNIT 9

1. List out the contribution of the moderates.

- Moderates exposed the liberal claims of the British.
- Believed in constitutional methods.
- Conducted Hall meetings.

2. Write a note on the Tirunelveli Uprising.

- **V.O.C and Subramanya Siva** were arrested.
- **The arrest of these leaders sparked riots in Tirunelveli.**
- Police Station, Court building and Municipal Office were burnt.
- The Police shot dead 4 people.

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

- Anne Besant started Home Rule League In 1916.
- - Carried forward the demand for Home Rule all over India.
- - Started the Newspaper and Commonweal to carry forward her agenda.

4. Mention the various measures introduced by the Justice Ministry.

- Introduced reservation of appointments in Local bodies and education Institutions.
- **Established Staff Selection Board**
- Enacted Hindu Religious Endowment Act and Madras State Aid to Industries Act.
- **Abolished Devadasi system.**

5. Write briefly on EVR's contribution to the constructive programme?

- **He campaigned vigorously for the promotion and sale of Khadi.**
- He was against the consumption of liquor.
- For that he cut down an entire Coconut Grove owned by him.
- **He also played a Key role in the Sathyagraha for temple entry in Vaikom.**
- For his contribution he was called as " Vaikom Hero " .

6. What is Cheranmadevi Gurukulam controversy?

- Gurukulam was established by V.V. Subramanianar.
- **Students were discriminated on the basis of caste.**
- Brahmin and non-Brahmin were made to dine separately.
- E.V.R strongly condemned this practice.

7. Why was anti-Hindi agitation popular?

- **Rajaji made Hindi a compulsory subject in Schools.**
- E.V.R led a massive campaign against it.

8. Outline the key incidents during the Quit India Movement in Tamil Nadu.

- **Rajaji and Satyamurti were arrested.**
- **Post Offices were set fire. Telephone lines were cut off.**
- Carnatic mills, Madras Port Trust and Electric Tramway went on strike.
- Many Public buildings were burnt.
- There were police firings in many places.

UNIT

1. Write a note on Tamil Renaissance.

- The introduction of printing press, linguistic research on Dravidian languages underpinned the process of Tamil Renaissance.
- Tamil Scholars in the 19th Century worked hard to Publish Tamil Classics.
- The rediscovery of ancient classics is considered the foundation of Tamil Renaissance.

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

- **He established a close affinity between the Dravidian languages in contrast with Sanskrit.**
- He also established the antiquity of Tamil in his ' A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian or South Indian Family of languages'.

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
- Subramania Bharathi
- S. Vaiyapuri
- Poet Bharathidasan

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

- **The justice party introduced the Hindu Religious Endowment Act in 1926.**
- It enabled any individual, irrespective of their caste affiliation, to become member of the temple Committee and govern the resources of the religious institutions.

5. What do you know of the Cheranmahadevi Gurukulam incident?

- Cheranmahadevi Gurukulam was run by V.V. Subramaniam Iyer with the financial support of Tamil Nadu Congress Committee.
- **There was caste-based discrimination in the dining hall of the Gurukulam.**
- Periyar protested against this discrimination. But the Congress continued its support.

6. Name the newspapers published by the South Indian Liberal Foundation.

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

7. Estimate Periyar as a feminist.

- **Periyar emphasised Women's right to divorce and property.**
- He **condemned Child marriage and Devadasi system.**
- He was a strong champion of birth control. He said that motherhood was a burden to women.

8. Explain the proceedings of All India Trade Union Congress Conference held in 1920.

- A Demand for protection from police interference in labour disputes
- **the maintenance of an unemployment register**
- restriction on exporting food stuffs
- **compensation for injuries and health insurance.**

GEOGRAPHY

UNIT 1

1. Name the neighbouring countries of India.

- Pakistan
- Afghanistan
- China
- Nepal
- Bhutan
- Bangladesh
- Myanmar
- Sri Lanka

2. Give the importance of IST.

- The standard meridian of India is **82 ° 30 ' E** longitude.
- It passes through **Mirzapur**.
- In order to avoid the time difference IST is calculated.

3. Write a short note on Deccan Plateau.

- **Deccan Plateau is the largest plateau in India.**
- It is triangular in shape.
- The area of this Plateau is about 7 lakh square km.
- Its height ranges from 500 to 1000 m above sea level.

4. State the west flowing rivers of India.

1. Narmada 2. Tapti 3. Mahi 4. Sabarmati - drained into Arabian Sea.

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

- It is located off the West Coast of India.
- It is a Coral Island.
- **Kavaratti** is the capital of Lakshadweep.

UNIT 2

1. Define 'Meteorology'.

- The branch of Science concerned with the processes and phenomena of the atmosphere.
- It means of forecasting the weather.

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

- Temperature decreases at the rate of **6.5 ° C** for every **1000** metres of ascent.
- It is called normal lapse rate.

3. What are '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'.

- These are seasonal reversal winds.
- Monsoon winds are the most dominant factor which affects the climate of India.

5. Name the four distinct seasons of India.

1. Winter 2. Pre Monsoon 3. South West Monsoon 4. North East Monsoon

6. What is 'burst of monsoon'?

- The sudden approach of monsoon wind over South India with lightning and thunder is termed as the '**Burst of Monsoon**'.

7. Name the areas which receive heavy rainfall.

- The Western Coast ,
- Assam
- South Meghalaya
- Tripura,
- Nagaland
- and Arunachal Pradesh

8. State places of mangrove forest in India.

- Deltas of **Ganga** and **Brahmaputra**
- Delta's of Mahanadi, Godavari and Krishna

9. Name the trees of tropical evergreen forest.

1. Rubber
2. Mahogany
3. Ebony
4. Rosewood
5. Cedar,
6. Bamboo
7. Cinchona.

10. Write any five biosphere reserves in India.

- Agasthyamalai
- Gulf of Mannar
- The Nilgiris
- Sundarbans
- Madhya Pradesh
- Uttarakhand

11. What is 'Project Tiger'?

- ' Project Tiger' was launched in April **1973.**
- It Aims to increase and conserve Tiger population.

UNIT 3

1. Define soil.

- The upper most layer of the land surface is called soil.
- It is 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 & Mountain soil
- Arid and Desert soil

3. State any two characteristics of black cotton soil.

- It is black in colour due to the presents in Titanium and Iron.
- It is sticky when wet
- Moisture retentive is very high.

4. What is Multipurpose project?

- It is a scientific management of water resources.
 - Dams are constructed across the river and the stored water is used for many purposes.
- The major aims of the Project are**
- Irrigation
 - Hydro power Generation
 - water supply for drinking
 - Industrial purpose

5. Define Agriculture.

- Agriculture is the process of producing
- - food for people
- - fodder for cattle
- - fiber and many other desired products by cultivation of certain plants and
- - raising of domesticated animals
- **It also produces raw materials for agro based Industries.**

6. State the types of agriculture practices in India?

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

7. Name the seasons of agriculture in India.

- 1. Kharif season
- 2. Rabi Season
- 3. Zaid Season

8. Mention the plantation crops of India.

- Tea
- Coffee,
- Rubber and Spices Cultivated in large Estates on Hill slopes.

9. What do you mean by livestock?

- **Livestock is an integral component of the farming system in India.**
- Domesticated animals like cattle, goats, buffaloes, sheep and pigs are called livestock.

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

- **Marine or sea fisheries**
(coastal, off-shore and deep sea)
- **Inland or Fresh water fisheries.**
- (Rivers, lakes canals, ponds, reservoirs, tanks)

UNIT 4

1. Define the resource and state its types.

- Anything derived from the environment and that is used by living thing including human being is called resources.
- **Renewable Resources:** Solar Energy, Bio gas
- **Non- Renewable Resources :** Coal, Petroleum

2. Name the states that lead in the production of Iron ore in India.

- Jharkhand
- Bihar
- Chattisgarh
- Odisha
- West Bengal
- Uttar Pradesh

3. What are the minerals and its types?

- Mineral is a natural substance of organic or inorganic origin with definite Chemical and Physical properties.
- **Metallic Minerals :** Iron, Copper
- **Non- Metallic Minerals:** Mica, Coal

4. State the uses of magnesium.

- It is used for making Iron and steel and serves as basic raw material for alloying.
- It is also used for manufacturing of **bleaching powder, batteries.**

5. What is natural gas?

- It is naturally occurring hydrocarbon.
- It is formed by the decomposition of plants and animals.

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

- **Anthracite** : 80% to 90% Carbon
- **Bituminous** : 60% to 80% Carbon
- **Lignite** : 40% to 60% Carbon
- **Peat** : Less than 40% of Carbon

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

- West Bengal
- Along the Hoogly River
- Bhadreswar
- Budge Budge
- Andhra Pradesh
- Bihar
- Assam

8. Name the important oil producing regions of India.

- Mumbai High oil Fields
- Gujarat Coast
- Ankleshwar
- Cambay- Luni's Region
- **Eastern Coast Off Shore oil fields.**
- Brahamaputra Valley
- Digboi Oil Fields
- Rudrasagar – Lawa oil fields
- Surma Valley
- Offshore of Andhaman and Nicobar.

UNIT 5

1. What is Human Development?

- **Dr. Mahabub – UI - Haq** defined as 'it is a process of enlarging the range of people's choice, increasing their opportunities for education, Healthcare, Income and Empowerment.

2. What is migration? State its types.

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

Types :

- Internal Migration and International Migration
- It can be Internal -- within the Country.
- International – between the Countries.

3. Write any four advantages of railways.

- The Backbone of the surface transport system of India.
- It contributing Economic Growth.
- It promotes National Integration by bringing people together.
- It also promotes Trade, Tourism, Education, etc.

5. State the major Inland waterways of India.

1. National Waterways 1

Ganga – Bhagirathi

2. National Waterways 2

between Duhri and Sadiya

3. National Waterways 3

between Kollam and Kottapuram in Kerala.

6. What is communication? What are its types?

- Communication is a process that involves exchange of Information, thoughts and Ideas.

Types:

1. Personal Communication: **CELL PHONE**
2. Mass Communication : **TV, NEWS PAPER**

7. Define “International trade”.

- Trade carried between two or more is called International Trade.
- Export and Import are the two components of International Trade.
- Waterways and Airways play a Vital Role in International Trade.

8. State the merits of Roadways.

- Roadways play an important role in carrying goods and passengers for short, Medium and long distances.
- Indian Roads are cost efficient

UNIT 6

GEOGRAPHY

1. State the boundaries of Tamil Nadu.

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

2. List out the districts of Tamil Nadu which are partly/fully located in the Eastern and Western Ghats separately.

- Near western Ghats: Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli, Virudhunagar, Madurai, Dindigul, Theni, Coimbatore, The Nilgiris.
- Near Eastern Ghats: Erode, Salem, Dharmapuri, Vellore, Thiruvannamalai.

3. What is ‘Teri’?

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

4. How is coastal plain formed ?

- It is formed by the rivers that flow towards east drain in the Bay of Bengal.
- It is a land of fertile soil.

5. Name the major Islands of Tamil Nadu:

- Pampun, Hare, Krusadi, Nallathanni Theevu
- Pullivasal, Srirangam, Upputanni Island, Kattpulli Island,
- Quibble Island and Vivekananda Rock Memorial.

6. Name the tributaries of river Thamirabarani.

- Karaiyar, Servalar, Manimuthar, Gadanathi,
- Pachaiyar, Chittar and Ramanathi.

7. Define: Disaster Risk Reduction.

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

- a systematic approach
- identifying, analysing and reducing the causal factors of disasters.

8. During cyclone, how does the Meteorological department warn the fishermen?

- The meteorological department warned through mobile phones, radio, TV and newspapers.
- Fishermen are warned to keep their boats and rafts tied up safely.
- Fishermen do not go to sea for fishing because of the strong winds.
- Storm number warning in the storm cage numbers.

UNIT : 7

1. Explain the cropping seasons of Tamil Nadu.

Name	Sowing period	Harvesting period	Major crops
Sornavari (Chittirai pattam)	April – May	August – September	Millets and Cotton
Samba (Adi pattam)	July - August	January – February	Paddy and Sugarcane
Navarai	November- Decembe	February – March	Fruits, vegetables, cucumber and water melon

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

- The black soil and red soil of Coimbatore are suitable for the growth of cotton.
- As there are above 30,000 big and small textile industries in Coimbatore District. (Ex. Palladam and Somanur)
- So Coimbatore is called the Manchester of Tamil Nadu.

3. Name the important multipurpose projects of Tamil Nadu.

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

4. What is MRTS ?

- MRTS means Mass Rapid Transport System.
- It refers to sub-urban trains operated in elevated track and underground tunnels.

5. List out the air ports and sea ports of Tamil Nadu ?

- Air ports - Chennai, Madurai, Tiruchi, Coimbatore, Salem, Tuticorin
- Sea ports - Chennai, Ennore, Tuticorin, Cuddalore, Nagpattinam, Kudankulam,
 - Kulachal, Kanyakumari.

6. Have you hear about any stampede in your district? Write about that incident briefly.

- Yes. I have heard.
- My district is Kanchipuram.
- We went to Varadaraja Temple.
- The Lord Athi Varadar appears once in 40 years in that temple.
- So large number of people gathered there. Police tried to control the crowd.

CIVICS

UNIT 1

1. What is a Constitution?

- The Constitution is the fundamental law of a country.
- It reflects the fundamental principles
- on which the government of that country is based.
- It is the Vehicle of a Nation's Progress.

2. What is meant by citizenship?

- **'Citizen'** is derived from the **Latin** term .
- **CIVICS** – means resident of a city state.

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

There are **6 types of fundamental rights**

1. Right to Equality
2. Right to Freedom
3. Right against Exploitation
4. Right to Religion
5. Cultural of Educational Rights
6. Right to Constitutional Remedies.

4. What is a Writ?

- A writ is an order of command issued by a court in writing under its seal.

5. What are the classical languages in India?

Six Languages are

- 1. Tamil 2. Sanskrit 3. Telugu 4. Kannada 5. Malayalam 6. Odiya
(TSTKMO)

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 any danger.

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

- 1. Legislative Relations 2. Administrative Relations 3. Financial Relations

UNIT 2

1. How is President of India elected?

- The President is elected by an Electoral College.
- By means of Single transferable Vote.

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

- The Ministers are classified as 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 High Court for at least **5 years.**
- He should have worked as an advocate of High Court for at least **10 years.**

4. Write a short note on Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

- **The Lok Sabha is presided over by the ' Speaker'**
- He presides over a joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament.

5. What is Money Bill?

- A bill which covers income and expenditure of the government is called Money bill.

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

- Attorney General of India has the right of audience in all courts in the territory of India.
- He also has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both houses of the Parliament.

UNIT 3

2. What is the importance of the Governor of a state?

- The Governor is the **constitutional head of the state executive.**
- The administration of a state is carried on the name of the Governor.
- He has Executive powers, Legislative powers, Financial powers, Judicial powers,
- Discretionary powers and Emergency powers.

3. 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.
- He should not hold any other profitable occupation.

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

- The High Courts of the Presidency towns such as Bombay, Calcutta and Madras have both original jurisdictions
- Only in matters of admiralty, probate, matrimonial and contempt of Court.

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

- All High Courts entertain appeals in Civil and Criminal cases from lower court.
- It is known as appellate jurisdiction.

UNIT 4

1. What is foreign policy?

- Foreign policy is the nation's plan for dealing with other nations.
- or
- **Foreign policy is designed**
- to safeguard and promote the national interest of a country through foreign affairs.
- to maintain relation with other countries.

2. Explain India's nuclear policy.

- The two themes of India's nuclear policy are
- i) **No first use** ii) **Credible minimum deterrence.**

3. Highlight the contribution by Nehru to India's foreign policy.

- Nehru was opposed to the rivalry of the two superpowers America and Russia over the Asian and African countries.
- **He did not join with any bloc and tried to form a third bloc.**
- Nehru was one of the founding father of NAM.

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

- **Indo-Afghan relation was strengthened by Partnership Agreement (SPA)**
- **SPA** provides assistance in infrastructure, institutions, agriculture, water, education, health and duty-free access to the Indian market.

3. Mention the member countries of BRICS.

- **Brazil**
- **Russia**
- **India**
- **China**
- **South Africa**

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

- India is building the Kaladan Multi-Model Transit Transport.
- It is a **road-river-port** Cargo transport to link **Kolkatta to Sittawe in Myanmar.**

5. How do you assess the importance of Chabahar agreement?

- It is trilateral agreement between **India, Afghanistan and Iran.**
- A transport corridor has been established between these three countries.

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

- **BRICS**
- **IBSA**
- **BCIM**
- **EAS**
- **BBIN**

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

- **Japan announced its cooperation of training 30,000 Indian people.**
- It Provides Japanese style manufacturing skills.

UNIT 1

ECONOMICS

1. Define National income.

- National Income is a measure of the total value of goods and services
- It is called as Gross National Product .

2. What is meant by Gross domestic product?

- GDP is the total value of output of goods and services
- within the geographical boundaries of the country.

3. Write the importance of Gross domestic product.

- Study of Economic Growth
- Problems of inflation and deflation
- Public sector
- Guide to economic planning.

4. What is Per Capita Income?

- It is the indicator to show the living standard

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

5. Define the value added approach with example.

In the Value added approach, the value of each intermediate goods are added.

Tea powder, water, milk, sugar = **Tea**
{ Intermediate goods } { final output }

6. Name the sectors contribute to the GDP with examples.

1. **Primary Sector** - Agricultural - Cattle farm, fishing, mining
2. **Secondary Sector** - Industrial - Steel Industry, Jute, Sugar, Cotton Industries
3. **Tertiary Sector** - Service - Transport, Communication, Trade, Banking

7. Write the sector wise Indian GDP composition in 2017.

1. Agriculture = 17.09
2. Industry = 29.03
3. Service = 52.08

8. What are the factors supporting to develop the indian economy

- Working age population has increased from 58% to 64% over the last two decades.
- Wage costs are low in India.

9. Write the name of economic policies in India.

- Agriculture Policy
- Industrial Policy
- Population Policy
- New Economic Policy
- Employment Policy
- Wage Policy

10. Write a short note

- 1) **Gross National Happiness (GNH)**
- used to measure collective happiness and well being of the population.
- 2) **Human Development Index (HDI)**
HDI is a tool to measure the real development in an economy.

UNIT 2

1. What is Globalization?

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

2. Write the types of Globalization.

- **Three types of stages**
- 1. Archaic Globalization 2. Proto Globalization 3. Modern Globalization

3. Write short note on Multinational Corporation.

1. Companies that operate in more than one country.

or

1. It is a corporate Organisation which owns or controls production of goods or services in at least one country other than its home country.

- **MNC or TNC or MNE**

4. Short note: The Dutch in South India.

- Dutch formed the Dutch East India Company **(1602)**.
- Dutch Factories established at
- - Masulipatnam, Pettapoli, Devanampatinam, Pulicat, Nagapatinam
- They exported indigo, saltpeter and Bengal raw silk.

5. What are the reforms made to adopt Globalization?

- Abolition of Industrial Licensing.
- Fixation of a realistic exchange rate.
- Foreign private Sector.
- Foreign exchange regulations.

6. What is Fair trade ?

- Fair trade is a way of doing business that ultimately aims
- to keep small farmers in World Market Place.
- It aims to empower consumers.

7. Write any five principles of Fair Trade Practices.

- Creating Opportunities for Economically backward producers.
- Fair Trading practices.
- Fair Trading Practices and Payment of a Fair Price.
- Providing Fair Building
- **Respect for Environment.**

8. What is the main objective of WTO?

- To set and enforce rules for International Trade. To regulate trade.
- To provide a forum for negotiating and
- monitoring liberalization.
- To resolve Trade disputes.
- To ensure that developing countries, secure a better share of growth in World Trade.

10. Write the positive impact of Globalization.

- Rapid development of the capital market.
- Standard of living has increased.
- increases the GDP of a country.
- Introduced new technologies and new scientific research patterns.

UNIT 3

1. Define food security according to FAO.

- “ Food security exists when all people at all times have safe and nutritious food for an active and healthy life”.

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

- Availability of Food
- Access to food
- Absorption

3. Explain ‘ship to mouth’ phenomenon.

- USA came forward to help India through its **Public 480 Scheme in the 1960s.**
- This situation was popularly known as ‘ Ship to Mouth’ existence’.

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

- Minimum Support Price was announced for the grains.
- Through FCI The State procured the harvested grains.
- The **FCI had built storage godowns** and **buffer stocks** of food grains were stored
- during the harvest season.

5. What are the effects of Green Revolution?

- **Introduction of HYV Programme.**
- - India attained **self sufficiency** in food grain production.
- The crop area under **HYVs of Wheat and Rice** grew considerably.
- Milk production increased.

6. Write a note on Differential Universal PDS and Targeted PDS.

	Universal PDS	Targeted PDS.
1.	Tamil Nadu has adopted an ‘ Universal PDS ’	The rest of the other states in India had a ‘ Targeted PDS ’
2.	The family ration card holders are entitled to the supplies from PDS.	The beneficiaries are identified based on certain criteria and given their entitlements, leaving out the rest.

7. Write a short note on purchasing power.

- **Purchasing power is the amount of goods and services that can be purchased with a unit of currency.**
- When price increases purchasing power declines and vice versa.

8. What are the main reasons for the New Agricultural Policy?

- to give an assurance that **organic or processed agricultural products** will not be under any export restrictions such as **export duty, export bans quota restriction.**
- **to raise agricultural production and productivity.**

9. Write short note on multi-dimensional nature of poverty.

- Multi-dimensional poverty is made up of several factors that constitute poor people’s experience of deprivation such as **health, education, living standards, income etc.**

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

- Puratchi Thalaivar M.G.R Nutrition Meal Programme
- **Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Programme**
- **Mid_Day Meal Programme.**

UNIT

1. Define tax.

- Taxes are compulsory payments to governments without expectation of direct return or benefit to the tax payer.

2. Why we pay tax to the government?

- **To raise revenue to fund governance or to alter prices in order to affect demand .**
- To carry out many functions.
 - ◆ Transportation
 - ◆ Sanitation
 - ◆ Education
 - ◆ Healthcare
 - ◆ Public Safety
 - ◆ Military
 - ◆ Scientific Research
 - ◆ Culture and the arts
 - ◆ Public Works and Public Insurance

3. Write the canons of tax system?

- Canon of equality
- Canon of certainty
- Canon of Economy and Convenience and
- Canons of Productivity and Elasticity

4. What are the types of tax? Give examples.

Types of Taxes.

- **Direct Taxes** : Income Tax, Wealth Tax and Corporate Tax
- **Indirect Taxes** : Stamp duty, Entertainment tax, Excise and GST.

5. Write short note on Goods and Service Tax.

- **The GST was passed in Parliament on 29 March 2017.**
- It came into effect on 1 July 2017.
- GST aims to replace all indirect taxes levied on goods and services.

6. What is progressive tax?

- When income increases, the tax rate also increases.
- **This is Known as a Progressive Tax.**

7. What is meant by black money?

- The unaccounted money that is concealed from the tax administrator is called
- ' Black Money '.

8. What is tax evasion?

- Tax Evasion is the illegal evasion of taxes by individuals, Corporations and Trusts.

9. Write some causes of tax evasion.

- **Results in black money.**
- **Interferes with the declared Economic policies of the government.**
- Consumes time and energy of the tax administration.

10. What is the difference between tax and payments?

	Taxes	Payments
1.	Compulsory payment	Voluntary payment
2.	Paid without getting any direct benefits	Paid for getting any service.
4.	The tax payer does not expect any direct benefit. Ex. Income Tax, Wealth tax	The Fee payer gets direct benefit. Ex. Driving License fee

UNIT

1. Why should a developing economy diversify out of agriculture?

- The labour productivity in agricultural sector cannot increase much.

2. Why are wages low in the agricultural sector ?

Due to the declining marginal

- **productivity of land,**
- **labour productivity in the agricultural sector cannot increase much.**
- Wages too cannot increase.

3. What is meant by an industrial cluster?

- An industrial cluster is a group of firms in a defined geographic area that share **common markets, technologies and skill requirements.**

4. What are the routes for cluster formation?

- Certain clusters over a long time, when artisans settle in one locality and evolve over centuries. **Ex. Handloom weaving clusters.**
- Governments may decide to encourage manufacturing using raw materials from a region, which may also lead to emergence of clusters.

5. Mention the 3 areas of policy making that helped Tamil Nadu become one of the most industrialised states in the country.

1. Education
2. Infrastructure
3. Industrial Promotion

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

- **SIPCOT:**
- SIPCOT was formed in **1971** to **promote industrial growth** in the state
- **TIDCO:**
- TIDCO was formed in **1965** to **promote industries in the state**
- **TANSI:**
- TANSI was formed in **1965** to **take over the small scale units**

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

- Some clusters, especially chemicals, textiles and leather tend to generate a lot of polluting effluents that affect health.
- Quality of employment has suffered.

8. What is Meant by Entrepreneur?

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

9. What is Entrepreneurship?

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

10 SS

HISTORY 5 MARK QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

UNIT -1

1. Discuss the main causes of First world war.

European alliances and counter alliances

- ❖ **Triple Entente** of Britain, France and Russia
- ❖ **Triple alliances** of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy.
- ❖ Violent Forms of Nationalism.
- ❖ **Aggresssive** attitude of German Emperor.
- ❖ Hostility of France towards Germany.
- ❖ The Balkans' problems
- ❖ **Immediate cause** – Assassination of Austria Prince Ferdinand.

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

- ❖ Germany was to pay reparations for the losses suffered.
- ❖ Germany was not allowed to have large army.
- ❖ The union of Austria and Germany was forbidden.
- ❖ Germany gave up all her over-seas possessions.
- ❖ Alsace-Lorraine was returned to France.
- ❖ The German port of Danzig was under the auspices of League of Nations.

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

- ❖ Lenin was influenced by the ideas of Karl Marx.
- ❖ Lenin and his supporters were Bolshevik.
- ❖ They did not want Tsar Rule.
- ❖ Lenin influenced workers by his slogan '**Bread, Peace and Land**'.
- ❖ Lenin convened the Bolshevik Central Committee.
- ❖ He led a Revolution against Tsar.
- ❖ Bolshevik seized the key Government Buildings.
- ❖ Bolshevik ruled Russia under the leadership of Lenin.

UNIT – 2

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

- ❖ The Great Depression has a disastrous impact on British Trade.
- ❖ Britain transmitted the effects of Depression to its colonies.
- ❖ Ottawa economic summit gave preference to imperial goods.
- ❖ It dealt a death blow to Indian Agriculture.
- ❖ Farmers starved.
- ❖ Farmers sold their gold and silver reserves to subsist.
- ❖ Tax was higher than revenue.
- ❖ The Government of India Act 1935, provided greater power to the local governments.
- ❖ Provincial elections were introduced.

UNIT – 3

5. Analyse the effects of World War – II.

- ❖ The world was polarised into two main blocks led by America and Russia.
- ❖ Cold war between America and Russia
- ❖ There was a race to have more nuclear weapons.
- ❖ Colonies become independent nations.
- ❖ The United Nation came into existence for peace.
- ❖ Women economically independent.
- ❖ Socio economic changes took place.

6. Asses the structure and the activities of the UN.

- ❖ The UN headquarter is at Newyork.
- ❖ It was started on 14 th October, 1945.
- ❖ 193 member nations.

Structure

- ❖ General Assembly.
- ❖ Secretariat.

- ❖ Security Council
- ❖ The Economic and Social Council Organisation.
- ❖ The trusteeship council
- ❖ The international court of justice.
- ❖ World Bank.

Activities.

- ❖ It strives to bring peace in the world.
- ❖ It solves the problems of Human right and refugees.
- ❖ Gender equality
- ❖ To provide health, education and food

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

- ❖ Mao born in Hanon City of South East China.
- ❖ Mao was inspired by Lenin's Russian Revolution.
- ❖ He followed Communialism.
- ❖ He learnt Marxism in Peking University.
- ❖ His long March in 1934 gave success to him.
- ❖ He got support from peasants and Military.
- ❖ Mao had become the leader of 10 million people.
- ❖ Under his leadership China developed well.

8. Discuss the circumstances that led to the Reform Movements of 19th Century.

➤ **Women were a major part of several reform movements.**

- ❖ Sati
- ❖ Female Infanticide
- ❖ Polygamy
- ❖ Child Marriage
- ❖ Superstitious beliefs
- ❖ Subjugation of Women
- ❖ Denial of Female Education
- ❖ Ban on Widow Remarriage
- ❖ Refusal to study Western Education

9. Compare and contrast the contributions of Revivalist Movements with that of Reform Movements.

Reformist Movements

- ❖ Brahma Samaj, Prarthana Samaj, Aligarh Movement

Revival Movements

- ❖ Arya Samaj, Ramakrishna Movement, Deoband Movement.

Comparison

- ❖ One God – Doctrine
- ❖ Opposed
 - idolism,
 - meaningless beliefs
 - Untouchability, Casteism.

Difference

- ❖ No Unity (cooperation) in religious ideas
- ❖ differentiation in Western Education.
- ❖ dislike in English language
- ❖ Undertaking education reforms.

10. Evaluate the contributions of Ramakrishna Paramahansa and Swami Vivekananda to regenerate Indian Society.

- ❖ Ramakrishna Mission – Kolkatta, Belur.
- ❖ Disciple of Ramakrishnar - Vivekananda

Ramakrishnar

- ❖ Through devotional songs – attain God's grace
- ❖ All living beings are God
- ❖ All religion contains Good ideas.

Swami Vivekananda

- ❖ emphasized a cultural nationalism
- ❖ education to poor
- ❖ Service to mankind is to God.
- ❖ Helping in the natural disasters.
- ❖ Recovered Hinduism.

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

Raja Ram Mohan Roy

- ❖ Abolition of Sati
- ❖ Widow remarriage

Ishwar Chandra Vidhya Sagar

- ❖ Promoting Women Education, Schools for Girls,

Swami Dayananda Saraswathi

- ❖ Opposed Child Marriage

Jyotiba Phule

- ❖ opposed child marriage
- ❖ opened orphanage to widows
- ❖ worked for depressed classes and women.

UNIT 6

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

- ❖ Kattabomman became the Palayakkarar of Panchalamkurichi.
- ❖ Conflicts between Kattabomman and English (East India Company)
- ❖ Problem arose in collecting tax, clash between collector Jackson and Kattabomman.
- ❖ Kattabomman appeared before Madras Council.

Seige of Panchalamkurichi

- ❖ Kattabomman escaped to Pudukottai
- ❖ Kattabomman was captured
- ❖ Kattabomman was hanged in Kayathar.

UNIT 7

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

- ❖ It was most unpolular.
- ❖ widespread protests all across India.
- ❖ by creating Hindu, Muslim divide
- ❖ was declared as a day of mourning.

- ❖ took bath in the Ganga singing Bande Mataram.
- ❖ Boycott of English goods.
- ❖ initiate full scale mass struggle
- ❖ secure the agenda of Swadeshi Movement.

14. Discuss the causes and consequences of the Revolt 1857.

1. Annexation policy of the British

1. The Doctrine of Lapse – Dalhousie
2. The Doctrine of Paramountcy

2. Revolt:

- ❖ The introduction of ‘ **New Enfield Rifle** ’

3. Main Centre of the Revolt:

- ❖ Barrackpore, Meerut, Delhi, Lucknow, Kanpur, Jhansi, Gwalior

3. Bahadur Shah II

Proclaimed as Emperor of India.

4. Civil Rebellion

1. Indian Sepoys
2. Farmers
3. Zamindars
4. Landlords

5. Effects:

- ❖ Hanging the Rebels
- ❖ India became a Crown Colony
- ❖ Queen Victoria’s Magna – Carta implemented.

UNIT 8

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

- ❖ Gandhiji followed Ahimsa and Non Violence.
- ❖ Started Non-cooperation Movement.

Champaran in Bihar

- ❖ Tinkathia system abolished by Gandhi.

Mass struggle

- ❖ **Ahamadabad mill strike** and **Kheda Satyagraha**
- ❖ Opposed **Rowlatt Act**
- ❖ Started nationwide Satyagraha.
- ❖ Salt March towards Dandi
- ❖ Quit India movement
- ❖ Hindu – Muslim Unity.
- ❖ Promoting Khadhi
- ❖ Opposed Caste system – Untouchability.

UNIT 9

16. Examine the origin and growth of Non- Brahmins Movement in Tamil Nadu.

- ❖ Hatred towards Brahmins domination.
- ❖ Political participation of Non Brahmins
- ❖ Remove Brahmins from politics.
- ❖ In 1912 Dravidian movement started in Madras.
- ❖ Contribution of Natesanar
- ❖ Non Brahmins hostel for students
- ❖ Role of Justice Party
- ❖ Reservation for Non Brahmins in Government job.
- ❖ Took part in election.

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

- ❖ Civil disobedient movement spread in Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ In Madras people agitate
- ❖ Swadesi Song sung
- ❖ Before the shops people were picketed.
- ❖ boycott of foreign goods
- ❖ Rajaji led Salt march.
- ❖ T. Prakasam and K. Nageswara Rao set up a camp at Udayavanam near Madras.
- ❖ However the police arrested them.
- ❖ Rajaji led salt march
- ❖ They clashed with the police in Tiruvallikeni.
- ❖ Salt Satyagraha in Rameswaram.

UNIT 10

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

- ❖ Research on Tamil language.
- ❖ Arrival of printing press
- ❖ Ancient Tamil books printed.
- ❖ 1812 Thirukkural published.
- ❖ Damodharanar and Swaminathar contribution
- ❖ Ancient books published
- ❖ Tamil Culture, Literature and religion became popular.
- ❖ Robert Caldwell popularized antiquity of Tamil.
- ❖ Abraham Pandit revived Tamil Music.

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

- ❖ Formation of Justice party in November 20, 1916.
- ❖ Important leaders T. M. Nair, Thiyagarayar and Natesanar
- ❖ Justice party Published News paper in Tamil- Dravidan.
- ❖ It formed First Ministry in Madras.
- ❖ Hindu religious Endowment Act 1926.
- ❖ Staff Selection Board in 1924.
- ❖ Voting right given to Women.
- ❖ Mid Day meal introduced in thousand light area.
- ❖ Communal reservation in Government job
- ❖ Free Patta given to poor.

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

- ❖ Erode Rationalist.
- ❖ Self Respect Movement started by him.
- ❖ He condemned superstitious belief and rituals.
- ❖ He opposed caste based discrimination in Cheran Madevi Gurukulam
- ❖ Supported Khadi Sale
- ❖ Supported prohibition of alcohol by cut down Coconut trees in his farm
- ❖ Vaikom Hero

- ❖ Conducted Self Respect Marriage
- ❖ Fought for Women Empowerment
- ❖ Opposed Devadasi System
- ❖ Property rights for women

UNIT 1

Geography

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

Three Divisions are

- 1) **The Trans – Himalayas**
- 2) **Himalayas**
- 3) **Eastern Himalayas or Purvanchal Himalayas.**

Importance of Himalayas.

- ❖ It block South West Monsoon wind and it brings heavy rainfall to North India.
- ❖ Natural barrier to the Sub Continent.
- ❖ Source for perennial rivers like Indus, Ganges, Brahmaputra etc.
- ❖ It is the paradise of tourists.
- ❖ It is full of Natural beauty.
- ❖ **Many Hill stations** (Kashmir – Simla – Kulu manali) and
- ❖ **Pilgrim Centres** (Amarnath – Badrinath Vaishnavidevi temple) are here.
- ❖ It provides raw materials for forest based Industries.
- ❖ Himalayas are renowned for the Biodiversity.

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

- ❖ The rivers in South India are called the Peninsular rivers.
- ❖ It originates from the Wertern Ghats
- ❖ Seasonal rivers

East flowing rivers

- ❖ Mahanadi – Godavari – Krishna - Tamirabarani

West flowing rivers

- ❖ Narmada – Tapti.

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

- ❖ Ganga originates from the Gangotri Glacier in Uttar Pradesh.
- ❖ It enters through Uttarkhand State.
- ❖ It is the largest drainage system of India.
- ❖ Many towns are developed on the banks of the river Ganga.
- ❖ The Ganga plain is densely populated.

Major Tributaries

- ❖ Gomati, Gandak, Kosi, Ghaghra, Yamuna, Son and Chambal.
- ❖ It is known as the River Padma in Bangladesh.
- ❖ It combined with Brahmaputra and creates **World's largest Delta (Sundarbans**

UNIT 2

4. Describe the forests of India.

- ❖ Tropical Evergreen Forests
- ❖ Tropical Deciduous Forest
- ❖ Tropical Dry Forest
- ❖ Desert Or Semi-Desert

- ❖ Vegetation Mountain Forests
Eastern Himalayan Forest:
- ❖ Western Himalayan Forest:
Alpine Forest
- ❖ Tidal Forest (also known as Delta or Swamp forests)
- ❖ Coastal Forest (Littoral forests)
- ❖ Riverine Forest

5. Write the names of Biosphere reserves and their location in India.

India has 18 Biosphere reserves .

S. No.	STATE	BIOSPHERE RESERVE
1.	Tamil Nadu	The Nilgiris, Gulf of Mannar
2.	Assam	Dibru, Manas
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Panna, Amarkantak
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Sesahachalam Hills
5.	Gujarat	Kachch
6.	West Bengal	Sundarbans
7.	Kerala	Agasthiyamalai

UNIT 3

6. State the types of soil India and explain the characteristics and distribution soil.

S.No.	Growing crops	Distribution
1. Alluvial Soil	Rice, Sugarcane, plantain	Ganga and Brahmaputra river
2. Black Soil	Cotton – Chillies - Millets	Maharashtra,
3. Red Soil	Wheat, Rice, Pulses	Deccan Plateau , Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka
4. Laetrite Soil	Tea, Coffee, Rubber	Eastern Ghats and Odisha.
6. Arid and Desert soils	Cotton, Maize	Rajasthan, North Gujrat and South Punjab.
7. Saline and Alkaline Soils	-	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka,
8. Peat and Marshy Soils	-	Odisha, Tamil Nadu , Sundarbans (West Bengal)

7. Write about any two Multipurpose projects of India.

- ❖ It is a Scientific management of water resources.
- ❖ Agriculture -, Hydro Power Generation, drinking water, Industrial Purpose, Development of fisheries.
- ❖ Tamil Nadu – Kaveri Mettur Dam
- ❖ Benefit state – Tamil Nadu
- ❖ It is very useful for the farmers of Erode, Karur, Trichy, Tanjore and Nagapattinam.
- ❖ Hydro Power generation
- ❖ development of fisheries.
- ❖ Orissa – Mahanadi Hirakud Project.
- ❖ Longest dam in the world
- ❖ Benefit state – Orissa

8. Examine the geographical conditions favorable for the cultivation of rice and wheat.

Rice

- ❖ Rice is an indigenous crop
- ❖ tropical crop
- ❖ **Second largest producer** in the world
- ❖ needs a mean of **24°**
- ❖ Annual rainfall of 150 cm.
- ❖ Deep fertile, Clayey or loamy soils are suited
- ❖ needs abundant supply of cheap labour.

Wheat

- ❖ Wheat is the Second most important food crop of the country.
- ❖ It is the staple food of North India.
- ❖ It grows well in the Indo Gangetic Plain.
- ❖ It requires **10-15 °** at the time of growing.
- ❖ Alluvial Soil, Black Soil, Red Soil - best for wheat cultivation.
- ❖ **Major Wheat growing states** : Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar.

UNIT 4

9. Write about the distribution of Cotton Textile Industries in India.

- ❖ Cotton textile industries are agro based industries
- ❖ It includes cotton Jute Wool Silk
- ❖ India is in second place in the world.
- ❖ Great employment of opportunities.
- ❖ handloom, small power loom, source of employment in rural areas
- ❖ In India there are 1719 cotton textile industries
- ❖ Textile mills in and around Mumbai
- ❖ Presence of Black Soil in Maharashtra.
- ❖ Humid Climate – Port – good Market.

10. Explain the factors responsible for the concentration of jute industries in the Hooghly region.

- ❖ Hooghly is the branch of the river Ganga When it flows in West Bengal.
- ❖ It is a perennial river.
- ❖ The major jute producing areas are along the Hooghly river valleys in West Bengal.
- ❖ Jute grows well along the river Ganga and Hooghly.
- ❖ It is the biodegradable golden fibre.
- ❖ The first Jute Mill in India 1854 Kolkatta Rishra.
- ❖ West Bengal stands in First place in Production of Jute.

Jute Products:

- ❖ Gunny Bags , Canvas, Carpets,
- ❖ Pack sheets Jute webs Cordage Hessians twines.

UNIT 5

11. What is urbanization? Explain its impacts.

- ❖ Society's Transformation from rural to Urban
- ❖ **MAJOR PROBLEMS OF URBANISATION:**
- ❖ It creates urban sprawl.

- ❖ overcrowding in urban centres.
- ❖ formation of slums.
- ❖ Increases traffic congestion
- ❖ Water Scarcity
- ❖ Drainage problem
- ❖ problem of solid waste management
- ❖ Increases the rate of crimes.

12. Explain the process of measuring Human Development

- ❖ Human Development means increasing people's opportunities in education, health, income, empowerment.
- ❖ Health Care
- ❖ Education
- ❖ Schooling for school age Children
- ❖ Income
- ❖ National Income – Per capita Income.

13. Explain the importance of satellite communication in India.

- ❖ Satellites gives continuous communication system for the world.
- ❖ The Communication through satellite emerged as a New era.in communication in our country.
- ❖ Indian space Research Organisation – Bangalore ISRO 1969.
- ❖ Satellite Launching Station – Andhra – Sri Harikota
- ❖ Satellite system in India can be grouped into two.
- ❖ The Indian National satellite system (INSAT)
- ❖ The Indian Remote sensing satellite system (IRS)
- ❖ It is a multipurpose system for telecommunication.

UNIT - 6

14. Write an account on river Cauvery.

- ❖ The river Cauvery originates at Tala cauvery in the Brahmagiri hills of Karnataka in the Western Ghats.
- ❖ About 416KM of its course falls in Tamilnadu.
- ❖ It forms Hogenakkal waterfalls in Dharmapuri district.
- ❖ Mettur Dam, also called as the Stanley Reservoir , is located across this river Salem district.
- ❖ Tributaries are Bhavani,Noyyal and Amaravathi
- ❖ In Trichy district, the river branches into two parts.
- ❖ **Northern branch** – Kollidam
- ❖ **Southern branch** - Cauvery.
- ❖ Cauvery delta is formed in the districts of Trichy, Thanjavur and Nagai.
- ❖ Cauvery delta is called as the "Garden of Southern India".

15. What is desertification and write about the areas affected by it in Tamilnadu.

- ❖ The process by which an area becomes a desert is called desertification.
Desertification reduces the ability of land to support life.
- ❖ The two main causes of desertification are:
- ❖ Climatic variations—Climate change, Drought moisture loss on a global level

- ❖ Human activity: Over grazing, deforestation and agriculture activities, soil erosion, urbanization.
- ❖ It is one of the major problems of Tamil nadu.
- ❖ ISRO prepared the desertification atlas—About 12% of the total geographical area is under desertification.
- ❖ Land degradation-Theni, Nilgiris and Kanyakumari.
- ❖ Sand deposition-Theni and Rajapalayam
- ❖ Sea erosion(Marine)- Ramanathapuram, Thoothukudi, Kanyakumari.

16. Bring out the types and distribution of soils in Tamilnadu.

- ❖ Soil is the loose material mainly formed by weathering and erosion of rocks.
- ❖ The soils in Tamil nadu are broadly classified into five types.

Alluvial soil

- ❖ Alluvial soil is very fertile.
- ❖ Paddy, Sugarcane, banana and turmeric are cultivated.
- ❖ It found in Thanjavur, Tiruvarur, Nagapattinam.

Black soil.

- ❖ Block soil is fine textured and clayed in nature.
- ❖ cotton, cumbu and sorghum are cultivated.
- ❖ Madurai, Virudunagar, Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi.

Red soil.

- ❖ Red soil is sandy and loamy in texture.
- ❖ paddy, Ragi , tobacco and vegetable are cultivated.
- ❖ Sivagangai, Ramanathapuram, cuddalore.

Laterite soil.

- ❖ The soil is formed by the process of intense leaching.
- ❖ Tea and coffee plants are cultivated.
- ❖ It found in Kancheepuram, Tiruvallur, Nilgiris and Thanjavur.

Saline soil

- ❖ Saline soil in Tamil nadu is confined to the Coromandel Coast.

17. Name the areas which are affected by landslides. What will you do before, during and after landslides?

Areas affected by landslides:

- ❖ Nilgiri hills, Kodaikanal hills, Coimbatore, and Palani hills.

Before landslides:

- ❖ Create awareness
- ❖ Leave the place.
- ❖ Monitor the news updates.

During landslides:

- ❖ Indoors: Take shelter under a strong table.
- ❖ Outdoors: Avoid crossing roads and bridges.
- ❖ Move away from trees, power lines and poles.

After landslides:

- ❖ Stay away from the slide area.
- ❖ Watch for flooding, debris flow.
- ❖ Check for any injured person.

UNIT -7

18. Write about the plantation farming of Tamil Nadu.

- ❖ Tea, coffee, rubber, cashew and cinchona and cardamom.

Area

Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats, Nilgiris and Yercaadu.

- ❖ Tamilnadu stands second in area and production of tea next to Assam
- ❖ It stands second in production of coffee next to Karnataka
- ❖ Tea –Nilgiris
- ❖ Coffee- Yercaud, Kodaikanal
- ❖ Rubber-Kanyakumari
- ❖ Cashew- Cudalore, Sivagangai, Pudukkottai.
- ❖ Cinchona-Anaimalai hills
- ❖ Cardamom-Madurai, Dindigul, Theni.

19. Give an account on water resources of Tamilnadu.

An account of water resources of Tamilnadu.

- ❖ Tamilnadu has only 2.5% of India's water resources.
- ❖ Surface water is 95%
- ❖ 80% of ground water have already been put into use.
- ❖ Bore wells.

Multi-purpose river valley projects.

- ❖ Mettur Dam
- ❖ Bhavani sagar Dam
- ❖ Krishnagiri Dam
- ❖ Mullaiperiyar Dam
- ❖ Manimuthar Dam

20. Bring out the mineral distribution in Tamilnadu.

Lignite

- ❖ Neyveli
- ❖ **Oil and gas**
- ❖ Cauvery basin
- ❖ **Iron**
- ❖ Kanjamalai in Salem district and Kalrayan malai in Thiruvannamalai district.

❖ **Magnesite**

- ❖ Salem district

❖ **Bauxite**

- ❖ Servarayan hills, Palani hills and kollimalai area.

❖ **Gypsum**

- ❖ Tiruchi, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi, Virudhunagar

❖ **Limestone**

- ❖ Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dindigul,
Kancheepuram, Karur, Namakkal, Perambalur, Ramathapuram.

21. Explain the different modes of transport available in Tamilnadu.

Roadways

- ❖ The state has a total road length of 1,67,000 Km.
- ❖ 60,628 Km is maintained by the state Highways department
- ❖ It ranks in second in India
- ❖ National Highways and State Highways

- ❖ Corporation- Municipality-Village panchayat roads.

Rail ways

- ❖ Chennai is the headquarter of Southern Railway
- ❖ Tamilnadu has a total railway track length of 6693Km
- ❖ Chennai has suburban and a Mass Rapid Transport System

Airways

- ❖ It connects several parts of our nation.
- ❖ Chennai, Tiruchi, Madurai and Coimbatore has International airport.

Waterways

- ❖ Major ports are Chennai, Ennore and Tuticorin
- ❖ Minor ports are Nagapattinam, Cuddalore, kulachal.

22. Write about road safety rules.

- ❖ Tamilnadu leads in the number of road accident

Road safety rules.

- ❖ Aware of the road signals.
- ❖ Stop, look and cross.
- ❖ Listen and ensure whether a vehicle is approaching.
- ❖ Don't rush on roads.
- ❖ Cross roads in pedestrian crossings
- ❖ Don't stretch hands while driving vehicles.
- ❖ Don't use mobiles while driving
- ❖ Use Seat belt.
- ❖ Never cross road at bends and stay safe in a moving vehicle.

UNIT 1

CIVICS

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

1. It is the lengthiest constitutions of the world.
2. It has borrowed provisions from various countries.
3. It is partly rigid.
4. It is partly flexible.
5. It makes India as a secular state.
6. It provides an independent Judiciary.
7. It establishes parliamentary system.
8. It establishes federal system.

2. Point out the Fundamental Rights.

1. Right to Equality

- ❖ Equality before law.

2. Right to Freedom

- ❖ Freedom of Speech, Residence, assembly, association, Education

3. Right Against Exploitation

- ❖ Prohibition of forced labour.
- ❖ Prohibition of children work in factories.

4. Right to Religion

- ❖ Freedom of practice of religion.

5. Cultural & Educational Rights

- ❖ protection of language, script, culture of minorities.

6. Rights to Constitutional Remedies

- ❖ allows individuals to seek redressal for the violation of their fundamental rights.

UNIT 2

3. Describe the powers and functions of the President of India.

1. EXECUTIVE POWERS

- ❖ He appoints - Prime Minister - council of Ministers

2. LEGISLATIVE POWERS

- ❖ He addresses - first session of the Parliament - first session of each year.

3. FINANCIAL POWERS

- ❖ Annual Budget of the Central Government is presented only with the permission of the President.

4. JUDICIAL POWERS

- ❖ He can Pardon, reprieves

5. MILITARY POWERS:

- Supreme Commander of the defense forces.

6. DIPLOMATIC POWERS:

- ❖ - appoints Indian diplomats to other countries.

7. EMERGENCY POWERS

- ❖ - 3 kinds of Emergency powers.
- ❖ - National Emergency, State Emergency and Financial Emergency.

4. What are the Duties and functions of Prime Minister of India.

Functions of Prime Minister

- Formation of the ministry
- Party Function
- Chairmanship Function
- ❖ He is head of the Cabinet and the other ministers
- ❖ Supervises the works of ministers
- ❖ Acts as a link between the President
- ❖ He is the leader of the Nation.
- ❖ He is the Chief Spokesperson of the country.
- ❖ attends international conferences like Commonwealth, Summit of the Non Aligned Nations and **SAARC**.

UNIT 3

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

The Chief Minister

- Real head of State
- Presides over meetings
- Responsible to Legislative Assembly

RELATING TO THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

- ❖ He shuffles and reshuffles his ministry.

RELATING TO GOVERNOR

- ❖ He advises the Governor in the appointment of the officials.

RELATING TO STATE LEGISLATURE:

- ❖ announces the Government policies
- ❖ - can introduce the bills .

OTHER POWER AND FUNCTIONS:

He has to control the party and develop the disciplines.

6. Describe the various powers and functions of the Governor.

- ❖ The Governor is the **head of the State Executive**.
- ❖ He has enormous powers.

EXECUTIVE POWERS:

- ❖ He appoints the Chief Minister and other Council of Ministers.

LEGISLATIVE POWERS:

- ❖ addresses opening / first sessions of state legislature every year.
- ❖ Approval of bills

FINANCIAL POWERS.

- ❖ The State budget is presented in the Assembly only with his permission.

JUDICIAL POWERS:

- ❖ He appoints the Attorney General of the state

DISCRETIONARY POWERS:

- ❖ He can dismiss the Council of Ministers

EMERGENCY POWERS:

- ❖ He recommends to the President to impose President's rule if need arises.

UNIT 4

7. Write a detailed note on Non-alignment.

1. AIMS

- ❖ formed to maintain national independence in foreign affairs.
- ❖ Staying away from the two alliances.

2. Membership

- ❖ 120 countries, 17 states (observers) and 10 international organizations.

3. Founding fathers of NAM.

- ❖ Jawaharlal Nehru - **India**
- ❖ Tito - **Yugoslavia**
- ❖ Nasser - **Egypt**
- ❖ Sukarno - **Indonesia and**
- ❖ Kwame Nkumah - **Ghana**

4. NEIO

- ❖ To build a New International Economic Order (NEIO)

8. Discuss the core determinants of India's foreign policy?

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

9. Make a list on basic concepts followed by India to maintain friendly relations with its neighbours.

- ❖ Preservation of national interest
- ❖ Achievement of world peace
- ❖ Disarmament

- ❖ Fostering cordial relationship with other countries
- ❖ Solving conflicts by peaceful means
- ❖ Independence of thought (as per NAM)
- ❖ Equality in conducting international relations
- ❖ Anti-colonialism, anti-imperialism, antiracism

UNIT 5

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

- ❖ Alternate to world Bank.
- ❖ Carried development to member nations.

Objectives:

- ❖ To achieve (or) attain regional development.
- ❖ bridge between developed countries.
- ❖ contribute to development of Humanity.
- ❖ To establish a more equitable world.
- ❖ To solve the problems of member nations.

Unit 1

Economics

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

Various terms associated with measuring of National Income.

1. Gross National Product (GNP)

- ❖ It is the total value of (goods and services) produced and income received in a year.
- ❖ $GNP = C+I+G+(X - M) + NFIA$.

2. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

- ❖ It is the total value of output of goods and services produced within the geographical boundaries of the country.

3. Net National Product (NNP)

- ❖ $(NNP = GNP - \text{Depreciation})$

4. Net Domestic Product (NDP)

- (Depreciation) $NDP = GDP - \text{Depreciation}$

5. Per Capita Income (PCI)

- ❖ Percapitia Income =
$$\frac{\text{National Income}}{\text{Population}}$$

6. Personal Income (PI)

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

7. Disposable income (DI)

- ❖ $DPI = PI - \text{Direct taxes}$.

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

Methods of GDP calculating

1. Expenditure Approach:

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

2. The Income Approach:

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

3. Value Added Approach :

$$\text{Tea Powder} + \text{Milk} + \text{Sugar} = \text{Tea}$$

$$\text{Intermedediate Goods} = \text{Final Good}$$

3. Write about the composition of GDP in India.

Primary Sector: (Agriculture Sector)

- ❖ **Agriculture** – Forestry, Fishing, Mining , Quarrying

Secondary Sector: (Industrial Sector)

- ❖ Manufacturing – Electricity – Construction

Tertiary: (Services Sector)

- ❖ Trade – Transport
- ❖ Communication – Bank
- ❖ Insurance – Services

4. Explain the following the Economic Policies.

1. Agricultural Policy 2. Industrial Policy 3. New Economic Policy

1. Agricultural Policy

- ❖ Development of domestic Agriculture
- ❖ Farmers earn more income
- ❖ Elimination of Agricultural Risks.

2. Industrial Policy

- ❖ Provides Employment opportunities
- ❖ Creating new Technology
- ❖ Workers get Income

3. New Economic Policy

- ❖ Liberalisation
- ❖ Globalisation
- ❖ Privatisation

UNIT 2

5. Write briefly the history of globalization.

1. ARCHAIC GLOBALISATION:

- ❖ Trade between Sumer and Indus Valley Civilisation (3rd Millennium BC)
- ❖ The Roman Empire, Parthian Empire and the Han dynasty had trade links
- ❖ - inspired the development of the Silk Route.

2. PROTO GLOBALISATION:

- ❖ - characterized by the rise of maritime European empires like the Portuguese, the Spanish, the Dutch and the British empires during the 16th and 17th centuries.

3. MODERN GLOBALISATION:

- ❖ The 19th century Globalization took a modern form.
- ❖ Multinational trade contracts and agreements (**GATT and WTO**)

6. Write about the World Trade Organization.

- ❖ The World Trade Organization was set up in **1994**.
- ❖ At present there are **164** member countries.
- ❖ Its headquarters is in Geneva, **Switzerland**.

OBJECTIVES OF WTO:

- ❖ To set and enforce rules for international trade.
- ❖ To resolve trade disputes.
- ❖ Introducing sustainable development and environment.
- ❖ Increase the transparency in decision making process.
- ❖ Ensure full employment.

7. Write the challenges of Globalization.

Global competition

- (in wages, labour rights and employment practices, etc.)

Consuming junk food

- degradation of health and spread of diseases.

Various Problems

- Child labour and slavery.
- environmental degradation.
- global imbalance.

UNIT 3

7. Elucidate why the Green Revolution was born.

Famine

- ❖ Food production decreased
- ❖ India importing food products from other countries.

Main cause

- ❖ the growth of population in India.

U S A ('Ship to Mouth' existence)

- ❖ extended assistance through its Public Law 480 (PL 480) scheme.

Key Contributors of the Green Revolution

- ❖ Dr. Norman Borlaug father of green revolution.
- ❖ Dr. M.S.Swaminathan and Central Minister C.Shanmugam

Effect of Green Revolution 1967

- ❖ Self-sufficiency in food grain production.
- ❖ Rural employment
- ❖ Economic Growth

UNIT 4

8. What is black money? Write the causes of Black Money.

- ❖ The unaccounted money.
- ❖ It is concealed from the tax payer.

Causes of Black Money.

- ❖ Shortage of goods
- ❖ Licensing proceedings
- ❖ Contribution of the industrial sector
- ❖ Smuggling – because of rigid exchange- Ex. Gold.
- ❖ Tax Structure – tax rate is high more black money is generated.

UNIT 5

9. Write about the Textile industry cluster in Tamil Nadu?

- ❖ Tamil Nadu is home to the largest textiles sector in the country.

Coimbatore

- ❖ 'Manchester of South India'
- ❖ Most of the spinning mills are in Coimbatore.
- ❖ Palladam and Somanur are small towns near Coimbatore.
- ❖ dynamic powerloom weaving cluster.

Erode and Salem region

- ❖ have large number of power loom units.

Tiruppur

- ❖ famous production of cotton Knitwear.

Karur

- ❖ major centre of exports of home furnishings like table cloth, curtains, bed covers and towels.

Bhavani and Kumrapalayam

- ❖ major centres of production of carpets
- ❖ both for the domestic and the global markets.

Madurai and Kanchipuram

- ❖ the traditional artisanal clusters
- ❖ produce silk and cotton handloom sarees.

10. Explain the Role of an Entrepreneur.

- ❖ They promote development and help to industrialising rural and backward areas.
- ❖ Increase the GDP and PCI.
- ❖ They contribute the development of society.
- ❖ They are giving better goods.
- ❖ They helps to improve their standard of living.
- ❖ They are giving employment.

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