



SCHOOL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

VELLORE DISTRICT

SSLC – SOCIAL SCIENCE



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முதன்மைக் கல்வி அலுவலரின் வாழ்த்துச் செய்தி



அன்புடையீர் வணக்கம்,

அனைவருக்கும் நல்வாழ்த்துக்கள் மார்ச் 2023 - பத்தாம் வகுப்பு பொது தேர்வில் சாதனை புரிய இருக்கும் அனைத்து அரசு / நிதி உதவி / தனியார் , உயர்நிலை/ மேல்நிலைப் பள்ளிகளில் பயிலும் மாணவ மாணவியர்களுக்கும் என் இதயம் கனிந்த நல்வாழ்த்துக்கள்.

"வாய்ப்புக்காக காத்திராதே வாய்ப்பை ஏற்படுத்திக்கொள்" - அப்துல் கலாம்

இக்கையேடு மாணவச் செல்வங்கள் தேர்வில் சாதனை புரிய வேண்டும் என்ற நோக்கில் உருவாக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. இக்கையேட்டில் முக்கிய வினாக்களின் தொகுப்பு தனித்தனியாக மதிப்பெண் வாரியாக பிரித்து தரப்பட்டுள்ளது . தேர்ச்சி மட்டுமே நோக்கமாக இல்லாமல் அனைத்து மாணவர்களும் குறைந்த பட்சமாக (40/ 75) மதிப்பெண் வாங்கும் அளவிற்கு மாணவ / மாணவியரின் நலன் கருதி தயாரிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. எனவே மாணவச் செல்வங்கள் கையேட்டினை முழுமையாகப் புரிந்து கொண்டு , படித்து நிறைவான மதிப்பெண் பெற்று வேலூர் மாவட்டத்தின் தேர்ச்சி விழுக்காட்டினை உயர்த்தி நம் மாவட்டத்திற்கு பெருமை சேர்ப்போம்.

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முதன்மை கல்வி அலுவலர்

வேலூர் மாவட்டம்.

HISTORY

Choose the correct answer:

1. What were the three major empires shattered by the end of First World War?
a) **Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottomans**
b) Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia
c) Spain, Portugal and Italy
d) Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy
2. Which country emerged as the strongest in Asia towards the close of nineteenth century?
a) China **b) Japan** c) Korea d) Mongolia
3. Who said "imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism"?
a) **Lenin** b) Marx c) Sun Yat-sen d) Mao Tsetung
4. What is the Battle of Marne is remembered for?
a) Air Warfare **b) Trench Warfare**
c) Submarine Warfare d) Ship Warfare
5. Which country after the World War I took to policy of Isolation?
a) Britain b) France c) Germany **d) USA**
6. Who made Peru as part of their dominions?
a) English **b) Spaniards** c) Russians d) French
7. Which President of the USA pursued "Good Neighbour" policy towards Latin America
a) **Roosevelt** b) Truman c) Woodrow Wilson d) Eisenhower
8. Which part of the World disliked dollar Imperialism?
a) Europe **b) Latin America** c) India d) China
9. Who was the brain behind the apartheid policy in South Africa?
a) **Verwoerd** b) Smut c) Herzog d) Botha
10. Which quickened the process of liberation in Latin America?
a) Support of US **b) Napoleonic invasion**
c) Simon Boliver's involvement d) French Revolution
11. Who initiated the formation of League of Nations?
a) Roosevelt b) Chamberlain **c) Woodrow Wilson** d) Baldwin
12. 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 EI 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**
d) 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**
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
21. In which year was Sati abolished?
 a) 1872 **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 Movement d) Dravida Mahajana Sabha
24. Who was the founder of Widow Remarriage Association?
a) M. G Ranade b) Devendranath Tagor
 c) Jyotiba Phule d) Ayyankali
25. Who was the author of the book Satyarthapraksh ?
a) Dayanada Saraswathi b) Vaikunda Swamy
 c) Annie Besant d) Swami Shradanatha
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 Tiuchirappalli proclamation of independence?
a) Marudhu brothers b) Puli Thevar
 c) Veerapandiya 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 regulation in Vellore fort?
 a) Col. Fancourt b) Major Armstrong **c) Sir Jhon 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
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 darpan?
a) Dina Bandhu Mitra b) Romesh Chandra Dutt
 c) Dadabhai Naoroji d) Birsa Munda
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) Manulana Abul Kalam Azad
42. Where was Gandhi when India attained independence on 15th August 1947?
 a) New Dehi b) Ahmedabad c) Wardha **d) Noakhali**
43. Where was the third session of the Indian National Congress held?
 a) Marina b) Mylapore c) Fort St. George **d) Thousand Lights**

10. Which of the following organization has divided the Indian soils into 8 major groups?
a) Indian Council of Agricultural Research
 b) Indian Meteorological Department
 c) Soil Survey of India
 d) Indian Institute of Soil Science
11. -----dam is the highest gravity in India.
 a) Hirakud dam **b) Bhakra Nangal dam**
 c) Mettur dam d) Nagarjuna Sagar dam
12. The longest dam in the world is-----
 a) Mettur dam b) Kosi dam
c) Hirakud dam d) Bhakra Nangal dam
13. The state which leads in the production of coffee is-----
 a) West Bengal **b) Karnataka** c) Odisha d) Punjab
14. Manganese is used in-----
 a) Storage batteries **b) Steel making**
 c) Copper smelting d) Petroleum Refining
15. The Anthracite coal has-----
a) 80 to 95% Carbon b) Above 70% Carbon
 c) 60 to 70% Carbon d) Below 50% Carbon
16. The first Jute mill of India was established at-----
a) Kolkata b) Mumbai c) Ahmadabad 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**
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 services?
 a) Air India b) Indian Airlines c) Vayudoot **d) Pavan Hans**
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) $76^{\circ}18' E$ to $80^{\circ}20' E$ b) $76^{\circ}18' W$ to $80^{\circ}20' W$
 c) $86^{\circ}18' E$ to $10^{\circ}20' E$ d) $86^{\circ}18' W$ to $10^{\circ}20' W$
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) Velore c) Dindugul d) Erode
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

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
5. The Constitutional Head of the Union is-----
a) The President b) The Chief Justice
 c) The Prime Minister d) Council Of Ministers

HISTORY

Match the following:

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. Thiruvarutpa	-	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
28. S.N. Somayajulu	-	Removal of Neill Statue
29. Vedaranyam	-	Salt Satyagraha
30. Tani Tamil Nadu	-	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. Tropicl thorn forest	-	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
13. 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	-	Tiruvanathapuram
20. Solar Power	-	Andra Pradesh
21. Border Road Organization	-	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	-	42 nd Amendment
4. Classical language	-	Tamil
5. National Emergency	-	1962
6. Article 53	-	Executive power of President
7. Armed forces	-	Tribunal
8. Chief Minster	-	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 Nation Development Programme |
| 7. Income tax | - | Direct tax |
| 8. VAT | - | Value added tax |
| 9. GST | - | 1 July 2017 |
| 10. Black money | - | Smuggling |

FILL IN THE BLANKS

HISTORY

1. Locarno Treaty was signed in the year 1925.
2. Japan forced war on China in the year A.D. 1894
3. In the battle of Tannenberg Russia suffered Heavy losses.
4. The ANC Leader Nelson Mandela was put behind the bars for 27 years.
5. The secret State Police in Nazi Germany was known as Gestapo.
6. Boers were also known as Afrikaners.
7. Radar is a device used to find out the enemies aircraft from a distance.
8. President Roosevelt started the Lend Lease programme.
9. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights set forth fundamental human rights in Thirty (30) articles.
10. Stasbourg was the Head Quarters of the Council of Europe.
11. Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen was known as "The morning star of China"
12. CENTO OR Baghdad Pact Treaty is open to any Arab Nation desiring peace and security in the region.
13. Ramakrishna Mission was established by Swami Vivekananda.
14. Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam/ Narayana Guru and Ayyankall brought tremendous changes in the caste structure in Kerala.
15. Ramalinga Adigal founded the Samarasa Vedha Sanmarga Sangam.

16. The Palayakkaras system was put in place in Tamil Nadu by Viswanatha Nayaka
17. Gillespie suppressed the revolt in vellore Fort.
18. Kattabomman was hanged to death at Kayathar.
19. W.C. Bannerjee was elected the president of Indian Nation Congress in the year 1885.
20. Wahhabl Rebellion was an anti-imperial and anti-lanlord movement which originated in and around 1827.
21. The Major tribal revolt which took place in Chotanagpur region was Kol Revolt.
22. Gandhi Regarded Gopala Krishna Gokhale as his political guru.
23. Gandhi was thrown out of the first class compartment in Pletermaritzburg station.
24. Government of India Act 1919 introduced Dyarchy in the provinces.
25. Bhashyam hoisted the nation flag a top Fort St. George on 26 January 1932.
26. Nilakanta Brahmachari started the secret society named Bharat Matha Society.
27. Rajaji formed the first Congress Ministry in Madras.
28. The first Women Legislator in India was Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar.
29. Tamil was the first non-European languagr that went into print.
30. Maraimalai Adigal is considered the father of Tamil linguistic purism.

GEOGRAPHY

1. Laterite soil is suitable for the cultivation of tea and coffee plants.
2. Tahr is the Tamil Nadu state animal which is found in Nilgiri HILLS.
3. The plateau which lies between the Nilgiri's and Dharmapuri districts is Coimbatore Plateau.
4. Solaikaradu is the highest peak in the southern most part of the Eastern Ghats.
5. The riverine island of Srirangam is located between Coleroon (Kollidam) and Cauvery branches of cauvery.
6. Chennai is the third largest airport in India after Mumbai and Delhi.
7. The difference between the value of export and imports is called Balance of trade.
8. Agriculture of Tamil Nadu constitutes 21% of its economy.
9. Sathanur dam is constructed across the river Then Pennal.

CIVICS

1. Fundamental duties have been given to the citizen of India under Article 51 A.
2. The Constitution of India was adopted on November 26, 1949.
3. Supreme Court is the Guardian of the Constitution.
4. Prime Minister is the leader of the nation and Chief spokes person of the country.
5. M. Fathima Beevi is the first Women Governor of Tamil Nadu.
6. Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) elected by the People.
7. Non Alignment was India's policy in the face of the bipolar order of the cold war.
8. Our tradition and national ethos is to practice disarmament.
9. India conducted its first nuclear test at Pokhran.
10. Diplomacy is the instrument for implementing foreign policy of a state.
11. India and Sri Lanka are separated by Palk Strait.
12. A strip of land The Teen Bigha Corridor, belongs to India on West Bengal and Bangladesh border.
13. Bhutan is known as the Land of thunder bolt.

ECONOMICS

1. India is Sixth(6th) largest economy of the world.
2. Service sector is largest sector in India.
3. GDP is the indicator of Internal/Growing economy.
4. WTO Agreement came into force from January 1, 1995.
5. In the Year 2013 National Food Security Act was passed by the Indian Parliament.
6. Consumer Cooperatives play an important role in the supply of quality goods at responsible rates to common people.
7. Ford foundation from USA introduced HYV in India.
8. Under Weight is an important indicator of nutrition deficiency.
9. The unaccounted money that is concealed from the tax administrator is called Black money.
10. Tax is levied by government for the development of the state's economy.
11. The Goods and Services Tax act came into effect on 1 July 2017.

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

CAPTION QUESTION AND ANSWER

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 happened to Germany's colonies in Africa?**

German colonies surrendered to allies as they could not receive any immediate help in Africa.

- c) **Why did Kaiser Wilhelm intervene in the Morocco affair?**

The British agreement with France over Morocco was not consented by Germany.

- d) **What was the violent form of Germany called?**

Kultur

2. Balkan Wars

- a) **Who were defeated in this war?**

Turkey and Bulgaria

- b) **What was the name of the treaty signed at the end of this second Balkan War?**

Treaty of Bucharest in August 1913.

- c) **What was the outcome of the first Balkan War?**

New state of Albania was created. The other Balkan States divided up Macedonia between them.

- d) **Why Was Balkan League formed?**

Balkan League formed to have control of Macedonia and to defeat Turkey.

3. Battle of Stalingrad

- a) **What was the name of the plan formulated by Hitler to attack Stalingrad?**

Fall Blau (Operation Blue)

- b) **What is the significance of the Battle of Stalingrad?**

Russians consider it to be one of the greatest battles of their Patriotic war

- c) **When did Germany attack Stalingrad?**

August 1942

- d) **What were the main manufactures of Stalingrad?**

Armaments and Tractors

4. **Ho Chi Minh**

a) 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.

b) How Was the League for Independence called in indo-China?

Vietminh.

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) Where was Ho Chi Minh born?

Ho CHi Minh (1890- 1969) was born in Tong king.

5. **Korean War**

a) Name the southern rival to the President of North Korea.

Syngman Rhee

b) How long did the Korean War last?

3 Years

c) What was the human cost of the War?

Enormous

d) Who was the President of North Korea during the Korean War?

KIM II

6. **Non- Aligned Movement (NAM)**

a) What were the objectives of Nam?

No military alliance with any Super Power.

To fight all forms of Colonialism and Imperialism.

b) List out any two basic principle of Non- Alignment Movement enunciated in the Belgrade Conferences.

1. Peaceful Co-existence 2. Commitment to peace and security.

c) 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).

d) When and where was the first conference on Non-Aligned Movement held?

1961, in Belgrade

7. Cold War

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

8. General Assembly and Security Council

- a) **Who was the Chairperson of the UN Commission on Human Rights?**
The widow of President Franklin Roosevelt
- b) **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.
- c) **List the permanent member countries of the Security Council?**
Five Countries- The United Stated, Britain, France, Russia, and China.
- d) **What is the Holocaust?**
The Genocide of nearly 6 million Jesus by the German during world war II

9. Allgarh Movement

- a) **What is 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 Urudu?**
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 Ango- Oriental College

10. 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 teaching of Quran and the Health ,
(ii) encouraging the sprit 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 Organization.

11. **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 Sankgiri Fort on 31 July 1805.

12. **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 established his free feeding house?**

Vadalur in 1867.

13. **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.

14. **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 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 Hindu and Muslims Unity.

d) **What is the contribution of Gandhi towards abolition of untouchability?**

Campaign against untouchability. He undertook 2 fasts. Temple entry movement

15. Deccan Riots

- a) **When and where did the first recorded incident of rioting against the money lenders 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 land from the cultivators to the non-cultivating classes.

- d) **Against whom was the violence directed in the Deccan riots?**

Against the money lenders.

16. Gandhi and Mass nationalism

- a) **Which incident is considered a turning point in the life of Gandhi?**

Gandhi was thrown out of the 1st class compartment in Pietermaritzburg 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. 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 the peasants in their struggle.

The tinkathia system was abolished.

17. 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 Bahadur Shah 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.

18. **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 representative bodies.

c) **Why did EVR join the Non-Brahmin Movement ?**

To abolish the Brahmins domination over the optical 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.

19. **Periyar E.V.R**

a) **When did Periyar found Dravidar Kazhagam?**

In 1944

b) **What were the Newspaper and Journalsuran 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 people.

Periyar led the protested 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.

20. **Subash Chandra Bose and INA**

a) **How did subash Chara 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 Subash Chandra Bose reorganize the INA?**

Gandhi Brigada, Nehru Brigade, Rani of Jhansi Brigade.

d) **Name the slogan provided by Subash Chandra Bose?**

Dilli Chalo.

21. Early Nationalist Movement In Tamil Nadu

a) What were the objective 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. Krishanasamy, T.R. Venkatramanar,

G.A. Nateasan, T. M. Mahadev Rao and S. Subramaniam.

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) wa 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.

GEOGRAPHY

GIVE REASON

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 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 similarities in Physical, Social, Religious and Economical terms.
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 increase, atmospheric pressure decreases.
 - ❖ Hence, place in the mountains are Cooler than places on the Plains.
7. **Agriculture is the backbone of India,**
 - ❖ Agriculture in India employs more than 50% of the Population of a 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.
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 drain into Bay of Bengal.
10. **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.
11. **Alluvial Soil is fertile.**
 - ❖ The soil is very fertile because it is rich mineral nutrients like Potash,
 - ❖ Magnesium, Nitrogen, Lime and Phosphoric acid.
12. **Cuddalore is a multiprone disaster zone.**
 - ❖ Cuddalore is 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.
13. **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.
14. **Cities are densely populated than the villages.**
 - ❖ As metropolitan areas provide more employment opportunities.
 - ❖ Educational Institutions
 - ❖ Health Service
 - ❖ Entertainment
 - ❖ Higher wages

❖ Transport and trade facilities people migrates into metropolitan areas.

15. Karur is called the Textile Capita of Tamil Nadu.

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

DISTINGUISH

1.	Himalayan Rivers	Peninsular Rivers
1.	They originate from Himalayas.	1.They originate from Western Ghats.
2.	Perennial Rivers	Non-Perennial Rivers.
3.	Examples: Rivers Indus, Ganga, Yamuna and Brahmaputra	2.Examples: 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.	It is known as middle Himalayas.
2.	K2, Kanchenjunga, Mt. Everest, Nanga Parbat are lofty peaks.	Pir Panjal, Mahabharat and Dauladaur are important sub ranges.
3.	It receive lesser rainfall.	It receive higher rainfall.
4.	It has many Glaciers(Gangorthri)	It has no Glaciers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

13.	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.	May Newspapers carry on local, National and International events to the People.	3. Used to share Education Information, News, Entertainment, live broadcasts and live messages.

14.	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 same 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.

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

16.	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.

17.	Jute Industry	Sugar Industry
1.	Jute is low priced fiber	1. Sugar can be produced 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.	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 Tanjavur, 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.

19.	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.

20.	Road ways	Railways
1.	Road ways are for car, buses, bikes, Scooter, etc..	1. Rail ways are for Trains.
2.	Maintenance cost is less	2. Maintenance cost is more.
3.	Indian Road ways touch nook and corner of the country.	3. It connects important Towns. Cities and Industrial Centres.

21.	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.

HISTORY

2 MARK ANSWER

1. What was the role of Mustafa Kemal Pasha?

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

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. How do you assess the important of Sino- Japanese War?

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

5. Name the countries in the Triple Entente.

- ❖ Britain
- ❖ France
- ❖ Russia

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

- ❖ England - Jingoism
- ❖ France - Chauvinism
- ❖ Germany - Kultur

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. 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

10. Define “ Dollar Imperialism”

- ❖ Through economic aid USA maintained and dominated Over distant lands.
- ❖ This policy of the USA was called “Dollar Imperialism”.

11. 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.

12. 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.

13. 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.

14. 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.

15. Name the Bretton Woods Twins.

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

16. 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.

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

- ❖ Territorial Adjustments
- ❖ Reparations
- ❖ Armament Restrictions
- ❖ War Guilt

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

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

19. 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.

20. 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.

21. What was Marshall Plan?

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

22. 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

23. Write a note on Third World Countries.

- ❖ First World - The Capitalist countries led by US
- ❖ Second World - The Communist countries let by Soviet Union.
- ❖ Third World - The countries outside these First World and Second World.

23. How was the Cuban missile crisis defused?

- ❖ The crisis was President Kennedy's greatest movement.
- ❖ The USSR was secretly installed Nuclear missile in Cuba.
- ❖ Finally, Soviet President Khrushdev agreed to Remove the missiles.

24. 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.

25. 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.

26. 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 organization.(CENTO)

27. Write a note on reforms of Ramalinga Adigal.

- ❖ HE followed ' Jeeva Karuny'
- ❖ 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.

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

- ❖ He dissatisfied with conventional Philosophical position 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.

29. What are differences between Reformist Movements and Revival Movements?

S.NO	Reformism	Revivalism
1.	Attempted to harmonize both Indian and western Culture.	Started reviving ancient Indian traditions and thoughts.
2.	Opposed meaningless religious ceremonies, customs, idol-worship 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.

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

- ❖ The one supreme being alone existed who created the Universe.
- ❖ He alone is the God of Truth, and Omnipresent.
- ❖ Our Salvation depends on belief in Him and His worship in this world.
- ❖ Belief consists in loving Him and doing His will.

31. Discuss Mahadev Govind Ranade's contribution to social reform.

- ❖ Inter Caste dining
- ❖ Inter Caste Marriage
- ❖ Widow remarriage and Improvement of Women and depressed classes.
- ❖ Founder of the Widow Marriage Association 1861.
- ❖ The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha 1870.
- ❖ The Deccan Education Society 1884.

32. Asses 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

33. What was the impact of Iyothee Thassar's visit to Srilanka.

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

34. List the social evils eradicated by Brahma Samaj.

- ❖ Meaningless religious ceremonies
- ❖ Customs of Sati,
- ❖ Child Marriage,
- ❖ Polygamy,
- ❖ Advocated widows remarriage
- ❖ Subjugation of women

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

- ❖ 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.

36. 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.

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

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

38. Highlight the essence of the Tiruchirappali Proclamation of 1801.

- ❖ Thiruchirappalli 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.

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

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

40. What are the duties of Palayakarars?

- ❖ 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.

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

- ❖ Eastern palayams: Sattur, Nagalapuam, Ettayapuram, Panchalamkuruchi.
- ❖ Western palayams: Uthumalai, Thalavankotai, Nadavukurichi, Singampatti, Seithur.

42. Why was Heron dismissed from service?

- ❖ Colonel Heron was sent to deal with Puli Thevar.
- ❖ Puli Thevar had influence over the western Palyakarars.
- ❖ 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.

43. Explain the concept of constructive Swadeshi?

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

44. Highlight the objectives of Home Rule Movement.

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

45. 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

46. How are the peasant uprisings in British India Classified?

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

47. 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.

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

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

49. 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 British without any profit to India . This is called drain of wealth.

50. What is Poorna Swaraj?

- ❖ The Lahore Congress session president 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.

51. 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 election and enter the legislature.
- ❖ No changers wanted to continue non-cooperation with the government.

52. 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.

53. 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.

54. 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.

55. 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.

56. 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.

57. 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".

58. What is Cheranmadevi Gurukulam controversy?

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

59. Why was anti-Hindi agitation popular?

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

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

- ❖ Rajaji and Satyamurti were arrested.
- ❖ Post Officer 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.

61. List out of the contribution of the moderates.

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

62. Write a note on the Tirunelveli Uprising.

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

63. What is the contribution of Annie Besant to India's Freedom struggle?

- ❖ Anne Besant started Home Rule League In 1926.
- ❖ Carried forward the demand for Home Rule all over India.
- ❖ Started the Newspaper and Commonweal to carry forward her agenda.

64. 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.

65. 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.

66. Name the newspaper published by the South Indian Liberal Foundation.

- ❖ Dravidian in Tamil.
- ❖ Justice in English.
- ❖ Andra Prakasika in Telugu.

67. Estimate Periyar as a feminist.

- ❖ Periyar emphasized 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.

68. Explain the proceeding 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 resister.
- ❖ Restriction on exporting food stuffs.
- ❖ Compensation for injuries and health insurance.

69. Write a note 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 Published Tamil Classics.
- ❖ The rediscovery of ancient classics is considered the foundation of Tamil Renaissance.

70. Highlight the contribution of Caldwell for the cause of South Indian Languages.

- ❖ He established 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.

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

- ❖ 1. C.W. Damotharanar, 2. U.V.Swaminathar 3. Thiru. Vi.kliyanasundaram
- ❖ 4. Parithirmar Kalaigarnar 5. Mararaimalai Adigal 6. Subramania Bharathi
- ❖ 7. S. Vaiyapuri 8. Poet Bharathidasan

72. 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 Committee and govern the resources of the religious institutions.

GEOGRAPHY

1. Name the neighboring countries of India.

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

2. 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.

3. Write a Short note on Deccan Plateau.

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

4. State the west flowing rivers of India.

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

5. What are 'Jet Streams'?

- ❖ Jet Streams are the fast moving winds blowing in a narrow Zone in the upper atmosphere.

6. 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.

7. Name the four distinct seasons of India.

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

8. 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'.

9. Define 'Meteorology'?

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

10. What is mean by 'normal lapse rate'?

- ❖ Temperature decreases at the rate of 0.5 c for every 1000 meters of ascent.
- ❖ It is called normal lapse rate.

11. Name the trees of tropical evergreen forest

- ❖ 1. Rubber 2. Mahogany 3. Ebony 4. Rosewood
- 5. Cedar 6. Bamboo 7. cinchona.

12. Write any five biosphere reserves in India?

- ❖ 1. Agasthyamalai, 2. Gulf of Mannar, 3. The Nilgiris, 4. Sundarabans,
- 5. Uttarakhand, 6. Madhya Pradesh

13. What is 'Project Tiger'?

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

14. State the type of agriculture practices in India?

- ❖ 1. Subsistence Farming 2. Dry Farming 3. Shifting Agriculture
- 4. Mixed Farming 5. Intensive Farming 6. Terrace Farming

15. Name the seasons of agriculture in India

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

16. Mention the plantation crops of India.

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

17. 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

26. Mention the major area of jute production in India.

- ❖ West Bengal
- ❖ Along the Hoogly River
- ❖ Andra Pradesh
- ❖ Bihar
- ❖ Bhadrachar
- ❖ Assam
- ❖ Budge Budge

27. 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

- ❖ Brahmaputra Valley
- ❖ Digboi Oil Fields
- ❖ Rudrasagar- lawa oil field
- ❖ Surma Valley
- ❖ Offshore of Andaman and Nicobar

28. 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

29. Name the state that lead in the production of Iron ore in India.

- ❖ 1. Jharkhand 2. Odisha 3. Bihar
- 4. West Bengal 5. Chattishgarh 6. Uttar Pradesh

30. 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.

31. 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.

32. State the major inland waterways of India.

- ❖ 1. National Waterways 1 Ganga - Bhagirathi
- ❖ 2. National Waterways 2 between Duhri and Sadiya
- ❖ National Waterways 3 between Kollam and Kottapuram in Kerala.

33. What is communication? What are its types?

❖ Communication is a process that involves exchanges of information, thoughts and Ideas.

Types:

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

34. 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 plays a Role in International Trade.

35. State the merits of Roadways.

- ❖ Roadways play an important role in carrying goods and passengers for shorts, Medium and Long distance.
- ❖ Indian Roads are cost efficient.

36. 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.

37. 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.

38. 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...

39. Name the major Island of Tamil Nadu:

- ❖ Pampan, Hare, Krusadi, Nallathanni Theevu
- ❖ Pullivasal, Srirangam Upputanni Island, Kattupuli Island
- ❖ Quibble Island and Vivekananda Rock Memorial.

40. Name the tributaries of river Thamirabarani.

- ❖ Karaiyar, Servalar, Manimuthar Gandananathi,
- ❖ Pachaiyar, Chittar and Ramanathi

41. Define : Disaster Risk Reduction:

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

- ❖ A systematic approach
- ❖ Identifying, analyzing and reducing the causal factors of disasters.

42. 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.

43. State the boundaries of Tamil Nadu

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

44. 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, Dindugul, Theni, Coimbatore, The Nilgiris.
- ❖ Near Eastern Ghats: Erode, Salem, Dharmapuri, Vellore, Tiruvannamalai.

45. What is 'Teri'?

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

46. 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.

47. Name the important multipurpose projects of Tamil Nadu.

1. Mettur Dam, 2. Bhavani Sagar Dam, 3. Amaravathi Dam
4. Krishagiri Dam, 5. Sathanur Dam, 6. Mullaiperiyar Dam, 7. Vaigai Dam,
8. Manimuthar Dam, 9. Papanasam Dam, 10. Parampikulam Aliyar Project

48. What is MRTS?

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

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

- ❖ Yes, I have heard.
- ❖ My districts 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 croud

50. Explain the cropping seasons of Tamil Nadu?

Name	Sowing period	Harvesting period	Major crops
Sornavari (Chittirai pattam)	April-may	August - September	Millets and Cotton
Sampa (Adi pattam)	July-August	January-February	Paddy and Sugarcane
Navarai	November-December	February-March	Fruits, Vegetables, Cucumbers and Water melon.

51. 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.

CIVICS

52. What are the classical language in India?

- ❖ Six languages are
1. Tamil, 2. Sanskrit, 3. Telugu, 4. Kannada, 5. Malayalam, 6. Odiya.

53. 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.

54. List out of the three heads of the relation between the Centre and the States.

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

55. 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.

56. What is meant by citizenship?

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

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

There are 6 types of fundamental rights

- ❖ Right to Equality
- ❖ Right to Freedom
- ❖ Right against Exploitation
- ❖ Right to Religion
- ❖ Cultural of Educational Rights
- ❖ Right to Constitutional Remedies.

58. What is Writ?

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

59. 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.

60. What is Money Bill?

- ❖ A bill which over courses income and expenditure of the government is called Money Bill.

61. 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 right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both houses of the parliament.

62. How is President of India elected?

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

63. What are the different categories of Ministers at the Union levels?

The Ministers are classified as three ranks.

Cabinet Ministers

Ministers of State.

Deputy Ministers.

64. 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.

65. 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.

66. 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.

67. What is 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 power Discretionary powers and Emergency powers.

68. What are the qualification 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.

69. List any four guiding principle of Panchasheel?

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

70. What was the reason for India to Choose the path of Non-Alignment?

- ❖ Both America and Russia were trying to extend their influence over the newly emerged nation of Asia and Africa.
- ❖ Nehru was opposed this rivalry of the two superpowers.
- ❖ So India chose the path of Non-Alignment.

71. In what ways are India's global security concerns reflected?

- ❖ It is reflected in its military modernization, maritime security and nuclear policies.

72. List out the member countries of SAARC.

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

73. Name the architects of the Non-Aligned movement.

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

74. Mention the main tools of foreign policy.

- ❖ Treaties and executive agreements.
- ❖ Appointing Ambassadors.
- ❖ Foreign Aid
- ❖ International Trade
- ❖ Armed Forces.

75. 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.

76. Explain India's nuclear policy.

- ❖ The two themes of India's nuclear policy are
1. No first Use 2. Credible minimum deterrence.

77. 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 block.
- ❖ Nehru was one of the founding father of NAM.

78. Differentiates: Domestic policy and Foreign policy.

S.No	Domestic policy	S.No	Foreign policy
1.	Domestic policy is the Nation's plan for dealing issues within its own nation.	1.	Foreign policy is the Nation's plan for dealing with other nations.
2.	It includes laws focusing on domestic affairs, social welfare, health care, education, civil rights, economic issues and social issues.	2.	Trade, diplomacy, sanctions, defense, intelligence and global environments are the types of foreign policy.

79. 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.

80. 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.

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

- ❖ BRICS ❖ IBSA ❖ BBIN
- ❖ BCIM ❖ EAS

82. 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.

83. Name the neighboring countries of India.

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

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

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

85. Mention the member countries of BRICS.

- ❖ Brazil
- ❖ china
- ❖ Russia
- ❖ South Africa
- ❖ India

ECONOMICS

86. Name the sectors contribution to the GDP with examples.

- ❖ Primary Sector - Agricultural - Cattle farm, fishing, mining
- ❖ Secondary Sector - Industrial - Steel Industry, jute, sugar, cotton Industries
- ❖ Tertiary Sector - Service - Transport, communication, trade, banking

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

- ❖ Agriculture = 17.09
- ❖ Industry = 29.03
- ❖ Service = 52.08

88. 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.

89. Write the name of economic policies in India.

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

90. 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.

91. Define National income.

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

92. 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.

93. Write the importance of Gross domestic product.

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

94. What is Per Capita Income?

- ❖ It is the indicator to show the living standard

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

95. Define the value added approach with example.

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

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Tea powder, water, milk, sugar} \\ \text{\{Intermediate goods\}} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{Tea.} \\ \text{\{ final output\}} \end{array}$$

96. 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.

97. Writ any five principles of Fair Trade Practices.

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

98. 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.

99. 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.

100. What is Globalization?

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

101. Write the types of Globalization.

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

102. Write short note on Multinational Corporation.

- ❖ Companies that operate in more than one country.or
- ❖ It is corporate Organization which owns or controls production of goods or services in at least one country other than its home country.
- ❖ MNC or TNC or MNE

103. 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.

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

S.No:	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.

105. 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.

106. 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.

107. 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...

108. 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.

109. 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".

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

- ❖ 1. Availability of Food 2. Access to Food 3. Absorption

111. 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.

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

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

113. 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.

114. What is progressive tax?

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

115. What is meant by black money?

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

116. What is tax evasion?

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

117. 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.

118. What is the difference between tax and payments?

S.NO:	Taxes	Payments
1.	Compulsory payment	Voluntary payments
2.	Paid without getting direct benefits	Paid for getting any services.
3.	The tax payer does not expect any direct benefit. EX: Income tax, Wealth tax.	The Fee payer gets direct benefit. Ex: Driving License fee.

73. Define tax

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

74. Why we pay tax to the government?

- ❖ To raise revenue to fund governance or to alter prices in order 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.

75. Write the canons of tax system?

- ❖ Canon of equality
- ❖ Canon of Certainly
- ❖ Canon of Economy and Convenience and
- ❖ Canon of Productivity and Elasticity.

76. 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.

77. Write the short note on Goods and Services 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.

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

❖ 1. Education 2. Infrastructure 3. Industrial Promotion

79. 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.

80. 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.

81. 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.

82. What Entrepreneurship?

❖ Entrepreneurship is a process of action an entrepreneur who undertakes to establish his enterprise.

❖ It is the ability to create and build something.

83. Why should a developing economy diversity out of agriculture?

❖ The labour productivity in agricultural sector cannot increase much.

84. Why are wages low in the agricultural sector?

❖ Due to the declining marginal i) Productivity of land, ii) Labour productivity in the agricultural sector cannot increase much . iii) Wages too cannot increase.

85. 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.

86. What are the routes for cluster formation?

- ❖ Certain cluster 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.

HISTORY

5 MARK QUESTION AND ANSWERS :

1. 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 converted the Bolshevik Central Committee.
- * He led a Revolution against Tsar.
- * Bolshevik seized the key Government Buildings.
- * Bolshevik ruled Russia under the leadership of Lenin.

2. Discuss the main cause of First world war.

European alliances and counter alliances

- * Triple Entente of Britain, France and Russia
- * Triple alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy.
- * Violent Forms of Nationalism.
- * Aggressive attitude of German Emperor
- * Hostility of France towards Germany.
- * The Balkans Problems
- * Immediate cause - Assassination of Austria Prince Ferdinand.

3. 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.

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 disastrous impact on British Trade.
- * Britain transmitted the effect of Depression to its colonies.
- * Ottawa economic summit gave preference to imperial goods.

- * It dealt a death blow to Indian Agricultures.
- * 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 government

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

- * Mao born in Hanan City of South East China.
- * Mao was inspired by Lenin's Russian Revolution.
- * He followed Communalism.
- * He learnt Marxism in Peking University.
- * He 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.

6. Analyze the effects of World War - II

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

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

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

Structure.

- * General Assembly.
- * Secretariat.
- * Security Council
- * The Economic and Social Council Organization.
- * 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.

8. 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.

9. Discuss the circumstances that led to the Reform Movement 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

10. Write an essay on the role played by the 19th 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.

Sawmi Dayananda Saraswati

- * Opposed Child Marriage

Jyotiba Phule

- * Opposed child marriage
- * Opened orphanage to widows
- * Worked for depressed classes and women.

11. 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.

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

- * Kattabomman became the Palyakarar 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 Panchalankurichi

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

13. Discusses the causes and consequences of the Revolt 1857.

1. Annexation policy of the British

- * The Doctrine of Lapse - Dalhousie.
- * The Doctrine of Paramountcy

1. Revolt:

- * The introduction of 'New Enfield Rifle'

2. Bahadur Shah II

- * Proclaimed as Emperor of India.

3. Main Centre of the Revolt:

- * Barrackpore, Meerut, Delhi, Kanpur, Jhansi, Gwalior.

4. Civil Rebellion

- * Indian Sepoys 2. Farmers 3. Zamindars 4. Landlords

5. Effects:

- * Hanging the Rebels
- * India became a Crown Colony
- * Queen Victoria's Magna Carta implemented.

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

- * It was most unpolular.
- * Widespread protests all across India.
- * By creating Hindu, Muslim divide.
- * Was declared as a day of mourning.
- * Initiate full scale mass struggle.
- * Took bath in the Ganga singing Vande Mataram.
- * Secure the agenda of Swadeshi Movement.

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.

Chaparan in Bihar

- * Tinkathia system abolished by Gandhi.

Mass Struggle

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

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

- * Civil disobedient movement spread in Tamil Nadu.
- * In Madras people agitate.
- * Swadesi Sing 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 hear Madras,
- * However the police arrested them.
- * They clashed with the police in Tiruvallikeni.
- * Salt Satyagraha in Rameswaram.

17. Explain 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.

18. 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 down Coconut trees in his farm .
- * Vaikom Hero
- * Conducted Self Respect Marriage.
- * Fought for Women Empoerment.
- * Opposed Devadasi System.
- * Property rights for women

19. 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 book published.
- * Tamil Culture, Literature and religion became popular.
- * Robert Caldwell popularized antiquity of Tamil.
- * Abraham Pandit revived Tami Music.

20. 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 religious 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.

GEOGRAPHY

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

- Ganga originates from the Gangotri Glacier in Uttar Pradesh.
- It enters through Uttarakhand 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 Chabal.
- It is known as the River Padma in Bangladesh.
- It combined with Brahmaputra and creates World's Largest Delta (Sundarbans).

2. Explain the Division of Northern Mountains and its importance to India.

Three Division are:

- The Trans- Himalayas
- Himalayas
- Eastern Himalayas or Purvanchal Himalayas.

Importance of Himalayas:

- It block South West Monsoon wind and it bring 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 natural beauty.
- Many Hill stations (Kashmir, Shimla, Kulu manali) and
- Pilgrim Centers (Amaranath, Badrinath Vaishnavidevi temple) are here.
- It provides raw materials for forest based Industries.
- Himalayas are renowned for the Biodiversity.

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

- The rivers in South India are called the Peninsula rivers.
- It originates from the Western Ghats
- Seasonal rivers

East flowing rivers:

- Mahanadi - Godavari - Krishna - Tamirabarani.

West flowing rivers:

- Narmada - Tapi.

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

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	Sesachalam Hills
5.	Gujarat	Kachch
6.	West Bengal	Sundarbans
7.	Kerala	Agasthiyamalai

5. Describe the forests of India.

- Tropical Evergreen Forests
- Tropical Deciduous Forest
- Tropical Dry Forest
- Desert or Semi - Desert
- Vegetation Mountain Forest.
- Eastern Himalayan Forest:
- Western Himalayan Forest:
- Alpine Forest
- Tidal Forest(also known as Delta or Swamp forest)
- Coastal Forest (Littoral Forests)
- Riverine Forest

6. 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
- Need a mean of 24^o
- 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 staple food of North India.
- It grows well in the Indo Gengetic Plain.
- It requires 10 - 15^o at the time of growing.
- Alluvial Soil, Black Soil, Red Soil, - best for wheat cultivation.
- Major Wheat growing states: Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar.

7. 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 - Chilies - Millets	Maharashtra,
3	Red Soil	Wheat, Rice, Pulses	Deccan Plateau, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka
4	Laetrite Soil	Tea, Coffee, Rubber	Eastern Ghats and Odisha
5	Arid and Desert Soil	Cotton, Maize	Rajasthan, North Gujarat And South Punjab
6	Saline and Alkaline Soil	-	Andra Pradesh, Karnataka
7	Peat and Marshy Soil	-	Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Sundarbans (West Bengal)

8. Write about any two Multipurpose projects of India.

- It is 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.

9. Explain the factor responsible for the concentration of jute industries in the Hoogly region.

- Hoogly is the branch of the river.
- Gang When it flows in West Bengal.
- It is a perennial river.
- The major jute producing areas are along the Hoogly river valleys in West Bengal.
- Jute grows well along the river Ganga and Hoogly.
- 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 Sheet Jute webs cordage Hessians Twines.

10. Write about the distribution of Cotton Textiles Industries in India.

- Cotton textiles 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 natural areas.
- In India there are 1719 cotton textile industries
- Textile mills in and around Mumbai
- Presence of Black Soil in Maharastra.
- Humid Climate - Port - Good Market.

11. 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 ORGANIZATION - Bangalore ISRO 1969.
- Satellite Launching Station - Andra - Sri Harikota.
- Satellite system in India can be grouped into two.
- The Indian National satellite system.(INSAT).
- The Indian Remote sensing System.(IRS)
- It is a multipurpose system for telecommunication.

12. What is urbanization? Explain its impacts.

- Society's Transformation from rural to Urban.

Major Problems of Urbanization:

- It creates urban sprawl.
- Overcrowding in urban centers,
- Formation of slums.
- Increases traffic congestion
- Water scarcity
- Drainage problems.
- Problem of solid waste management.
- Increases the rate of crimes.

13. Explain the process of measuring Human Development.

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

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

- Soil is the loose material mainly formed by weathering and erosion of rocks.
- The soil 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, Thiruvarur, Napattinam.

Black Soil.

- Black soil is fine textured and clayed in nature.
- Cotton, cumbu and sorghum are cultivated.
- Madurai, Viruthunagar, Thirunelveli 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 formed by the process of intense leaching.
- Tea and Coffee plants are cultivated.
- It found in Kancheepuram, Thiruvallur, Nilgiris and Thanjavur.

Saline Soil

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

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

Area 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.

16. 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 Tamil Nadu.
- 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, Tanjavur, and Nagai.
- Cauvery delta is called as "Garden of Southern India".

17. What is desertification and write about the areas affected by it in Tamil Nadu.

- The process by which an area becomes a desert is called desertification. Desertification reduces the ability of land to support life.
- The two main cause 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% the total geographical area is under desertification.
- Land degradation - Theni , Nilgiris and kanyakumari.
- Sand deposition - Theni and Rajapalayam.
- Sea erosion (Marine) - Ramanathapuram, Thoothukidi, Kanyakumari.

18. Explain the different modes of transport available in Tamil Nadu 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 Railways.
- Tamil Nadu has a total railways track length of 6693 km
- Chennai has suburban and a Mass Rapid Transport System.

Air Ways:

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

Water Ways:

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

19. Write about road safety rules.

- Tamil Nadu 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.

20. Write about the plantation farming of Tamil Nadu.

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

Area:

- Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats, Nilgiris and Yercaud.
- Tamil Nadu 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 - Cuddalore, Sivagangai, Pudukkottai.
- Cinchona - Anaimalai hills
- Cardamom - Madurai, Dindugul, Theni.

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

An account of water resources of Tamil Nadu.

- Tamil Nadu 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.
- Mullai Periyar Dam.
- Manimuthar Dam.

22. Bring out the mineral distribution in Tamil Nadu.

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, Thirunelveli, Thoothukudi and Viruthunagar.

Limestone

- Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dindugul, Kancheepuram, Karur, Namakkal, Perambalur, Ramanathapuram.

CIVICS

1. Point out the Fundamental Rights.

Rights to Equality

- ❖ Equality before law.

Right to Freedom

- ❖ Freedom of Speech, Residence, Assembly, Association, Education.

Right Against Exploitation

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

Right to Religion

- ❖ Freedom of practice of religion.

Cultural & Education Rights

- ❖ Protection of languages, script, culture of minorities.

Rights to Constitutional Remedies

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

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

- ❖ It is the lengthiest constitutions of the world.
- ❖ It has borrowed provision from various countries.
- ❖ It is partly rigid.
- ❖ It is partly flexible.
- ❖ It makes India as a secular state.
- ❖ It provides an independent Judiciary.
- ❖ It establishes parliamentary system.
- ❖ It establishes federal system.

3. What are the Duties and function of Prime Minister of India.

Functions of Prime Minister

- ❖ Formation of Prime Ministry
- ❖ Party Function
- ❖ Chairmanship Function
- ❖ He is head of the Cabinet and the other ministers
- ❖ Supervises the work 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.

4. 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.

5. 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 Council of Ministers.

LEGISLATIVE POWERS:

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

FINACIAL 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.

6. Make a list on basic concept followed by India to maintain friendly relations with its neighbors.

- ❖ 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.

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. Memberships

- ❖ 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, tradition and philosophical basis
- ❖ Natural resources
- ❖ The compulsion of economic development
- ❖ Political stability and structure development
- ❖ The necessity of peace, and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons

- ❖ Military strength
 - ❖ International milieu.
9. 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 members nations.

ECONOMICS

1. 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

2. Explain the following the Economic Policies.

- ❖ 1. Agriculture Policy 2. Industrial Policy 3. New Economic Policy

1. Agriculture 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:

- ❖ Liberalization
- ❖ Globalization
- ❖ Privatization

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

2. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

- ❖ It is 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)

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

5. Per Capita Income (PCI)

- ❖ $\text{Perception Income} = \text{National Income} / \text{Population}$

6. Personal Income (PI)

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

7. Disposable income (DI)

- ❖ $DPI = PI - \text{Direct taxes.}$

4. 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:

- ❖ $\text{Tea Powder} + \text{Milk} + \text{Sugar} = \text{Tea}$
- ❖ **Intermediate Goods = Final Good**

5. Write the challenges of Globalization.

Global Competition:

- ❖ In wages, labour rights and employment practices, etc...,

Consuming junk food

- ❖ Degradation of India and spread of diseases.

Various Problems

- ❖ Child labour slavery
- ❖ Environmental degradation
- ❖ global imbalance.

6. Write briefly the history of globalization.

1. ARCHAIC GLOBALIZATION:

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

2. PROTO GLOBALIZATION:

- ❖ Characterizes 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 GLOBALIZATION:

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

7. 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.

8. 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.

USA (' Ship to Mouth' Existence)

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

Key Contribution of the Green Revolution

- ❖ Dr. Norman Porlae father of Green Revolution.
- ❖ Dr. M.S. Swaminathan and Central Minister X. Shanmugam

Effect of Green Revolution 1967

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

9. 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 exchanges - Ex. Gold.
- ❖ Tax Structure - tax rate is high more black money is generated.

10. Explain the role of an Entrepreneur.s

- ❖ The promote development and help to industrializing 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.
- ❖

11. 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 power loom weaving cluster.

Erode and Salem region:

- ❖ Have large number of power loom units.

Tiruppur:

- ❖ Famous production of Cotton Knitwear.

Karur :

- ❖ Major center of export of home furnishings like
- ❖ table cloth, curtains, bed covers and towels.

Bhavani and Kumarapalyam:

- ❖ Major centers of production of carpets
- ❖ Both for the domestic and the global markets.

Madurai and Kanchipuram:

- ❖ The tradional artisanal clusters
- ❖ Produce silk and cotton hand loom sarees.