

HISTORY

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

UNIT - 1: OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR I AND ITS AFTERMATH

1. What were the three major empires shattered by the end of First World War?
Germany, Austria- Hungary and the Ottomans
2. Where did the Ethiopian army defeat the Italian army? **Adowa**
3. Which country emerged as the strongest in East Asia towards the close of nineteenth century? **Japan**
4. Who said "imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism"? **Lenin ****
5. What is the Battle of Marne remembered for? **Trench Warfare ****
6. Which country after the World War I took to policy of Isolation? **USA ****
7. To which country the first Secretary General of League of Nations belonged? **Britain**
8. Which country was expelled from the League of Nations for attacking Finland? **Russia**

Unit - 2 : THE WORLD BETWEEN TWO WORLD WARS

1. With whom of the following was the Lateran Treaty signed by Italy? **Pope ****
2. With whose conquest the Mexican civilization collapsed? **Hernan Cortes**
3. Who made Peru as part of their dominions? **Spaniards**
4. Which President of the USA pursued "Good Neighbour" policy towards Latin America? **Roosevelt ****
5. Which part of the World disliked dollar Imperialism? **Latin America**
6. Who was the brain behind the apartheid policy in South Africa? **Smuts ****
7. Which quickened the process of liberation in Latin America? **Napoleonic Invasion**
8. Name the President who made amendment to Monroe doctrine to justify American intervention in the affairs of Latin America. **Theodore Roosevelt ****

Unit – 3 : WORLD WAR II

1. When did the Japanese formally sign of their surrender? **2 September, 1945**
2. Who initiated the formation of League of Nations? **Woodrow Wilson**
3. Where was the Japanese Navy defeated by the US Navy? **Battle of Midway ****
4. Where did the US drop its first Atomic Bomb? **Hiroshima ****
5. Who were mainly persecuted by Hitler? **Jews ****
6. Which Prime Minister of England signed the Munich Pact with Germany? **Chamberlain**
7. When was the Charter of the UN signed? **June 26, 1945 ****
8. Where is the Headquarters of the International Court of Justice located? **The Hague ****

UNIT – 4 : THE WORLD AFTER WORLD WAR II

1. Who was the first director of Whampoa Military Academy? **Chiang-Kai-Shek**
2. Which American President followed the policy of containment of Communism? **Truman ****
3. When was People's Political Consultative Conference held in China? **September 1949**
4. The United States and European allies formed **NATO** to resist any Soviet aggression in Europe. ******
5. Who became the Chairman of the PLO's Executive Committee in 1969? **Yasser Arafat**
6. When was North and South Vietnam united? **1976 ****
7. Where was Arab League formed? **Cairo**
8. When was the Warsaw Pact dissolved? **1991 ****

UNIT – 5: SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS IN THE 19TH - CENTURY

1. In which year was Sati abolished? **1829**
2. What was the name of the Samaj founded by Dayanand Saraswati? **Arya Samaj ****
3. Whose campaign and work led to the enactment of Widow Remarriage Reform Act of 1856? **Iswarchandra Vidyasagar**
4. Whose voice was Rast Goftar? **Parsi Movement**
5. Who was the founder of Namdhari Movement? **Baba Ramsingh ****
6. Who was Swami Shradhananda? **one who caused split in the Arya Samaj**
7. Who was the founder of Widow Remarriage Association? **M.G. Ranade ****
8. Who was the author of the book Satyarthaprakash ? **Dayananda Saraswathi**

Unit – 6 EARLY REVOLTS AGAINST BRITISH RULE IN TAMIL NADU

1. Who was the first Palayakkarar to resist the East India Company's policy of territorial aggrandizement? **Puli Thevar ****
2. Who had borrowed money from the East India Company to meet the expenses he had incurred during the Carnatic wars? **Nawab of Arcot**
3. Who had established close relationship with the three agents of Chanda Sahib? **Puli Thevar**
4. Where was Sivasubramanian executed? **Nagapuram ****
5. Who issued the Tiruchirappalli proclamation of Independence? **Marudhu brothers ****
6. When did the Vellore Revolt breakout? **10 July 1806 ****
7. Who was the Commander-in-Chief responsible for the new military regulations in Vellore fort? **Sir John Cradock ****
8. Where were the sons of Tipu Sultan sent after the Vellore Revolt? **Calcutta**

UNIT – 7 : ANTI-COLONIAL MOVEMENTS AND THE BIRTH OF NATIONALISM

1. Which one of the following was launched by Haji Shariatullah in 1818 in East Bengal? **Farazi Movement**
2. Who declared that Land belongs to God and collecting rent or tax on it was against divine law? **Dudu Mian ****
3. Who were driven out of their homeland during the process of creation of Zamins under Permanent Settlement? **Santhals**
4. Find out the militant nationalist from the following. **Bipin Chandra Pal**
5. When did the partition of Bengal come into effect? **16th October 1905 ****
6. What was the context in which the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act was passed? **Munda Rebellion ****
7. Who set up the first Home Rule League in April 1916? **Tilak ****
8. Who drew the attention of the British to the suffering of Indigo cultivation through his play Nil darpan? **Dina Bandhu Mitra**

UNIT – 8 : NATIONALISM : GANDHIAN PHASE

1. Who were arrested during the anti-Rowlatt protests in Amritsar? **Satya Paul and Saifuddin Kitchlew ****
2. In which session of the Indian National congress was Non-Co operation approved? **Nagpur**
3. Which among the following was declared as "Independence Day"? **26th January 1930 ****
4. When was the first Forest Act enacted? **1865 ****
5. On 8 January 1933 which day was observed? **Temple Entry Day**
6. Which Act introduced Provincial Autonomy? **Government of India Act 1935. ****

- Who defeated Pattabhi Sitaramaya Gandhi's candidate and became the President of the Congress in 1939? **Subash Chandra Bose**
- Where was Gandhi when India attained Independence on 15th August 1947? **Noakhali**

UNIT – 9 : FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN TAMIL NADU

- Who was the first President of the Madras Mahana Sabha? **P.Rangaiah**
- Where was the third session of the Indian National Congress held? **Thousand Lights**
- Who said " Better bullock carts and freedom than a train de luxe with subjection"? **Annie Besant** **
- Which among the following was SILF's official organ in English? **Justice** **
- Who among the following was Swarajist? **S.Sathyamurthi** **
- Who set up the Satyagraha camp in Udyavanam near Madras? **T.Prakasam**
- Where was the anti-Hindi Conference held? **Salem** **
- Where did the congress volunteers clash with the military during Quit India Movement? **Madurai** **

UNIT – 10 : SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN TAMIL NADU

- Raja Ramohan Roy** was the pioneer of social Reformers in India. **
- Ziegenbalg** established a full –fledged printing press in 1709, at Tranquebar. **
- Kudi Arasu** was the official newspaper of the Self Respect Movement. **
- Periyar wanted religion to be replaced by **Rationalism**
- Rettaimalai Srinivasan** founded Adi Dravida Mahajana Sabha in 1893. **
- India's first organised trade union the Madras Labour Union was formed in **1918** **
- Staff Selection Board** was established by the Justice party Government for the selection of Government officials.
- M.C.Rajah** was the first elected Legislative Council Member from the depressed class in Madras Provinces. **

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

UNIT – 1 : OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR I AND ITS AFTERMATH

- Japan forced a war on China in the year **1894**.
- The new state of Albania was created according to the **Treaty of London** signed in May 1913. **
- Japan entered into an alliance with England in the year **1902**.
- In the Balkans **Macedonia** had mixed population. **
- In the battle of Tannenberg **Russia** suffered Heavy losses.
- Clemenceau** as Prime Minister represented France in Paris Peace Conference. **
- Kerensky** became Prime Minister leading a new coalition of liberals and moderate Socialists before Lenin established the Bolshevik Government.
- Locarno Treaty was signed in the year **1925**. **

UNIT – 2 : THE WORLD BETWEEN TWO WORLD WARS

- The founder of Social Democratic Party was **Ferdinand Lassalle**. **
- The Nazi Party's propaganda was led by **Josef Goebbels**.
- The Vietnam Nationalist Party was formed in **1927**. **

4. The Secret State Police in Nazi Germany was known as **The Gestapo.** **
5. The Union of South Africa came into being in May **1910.**
6. The ANC leader Nelson Mandela was put behind the bars for **27** years
7. **The Aztecs** were a military nation.
8. Boers were also known as **Afrikaners.** **

UNIT – 3 : WORLD WAR II

1. Hitler attacked **Rhineland** which was a demilitarised Zone. **
2. The alliance between Italy, Germany and Japan is known as **Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis** **
3. **President Roosevelt** started the Lend Lease programme.
4. Britain Prime Minister **Chamberlain** resigned in 1940.
5. Saluting the bravery of the **Royal Air Force** Churchill Said that “Never was so much owed by so many to so few”. **
6. **Radar** is a device used to find out the enemies aircraft from a distance. **
7. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights set forth fundamental human rights in **30** articles.
8. After the World War II **The Labour Party** was voted into Power in Great Britain.

UNIT – 4 : THE WORLD AFTER WORLD WAR II

1. **Dr. Sun-Yat- Sen** was known as “The Father of modern China”. **
2. In 1918, the society for the study of Marxism was formed in **Peking** University
3. After the death of Dr.Sun Yat Sen, the leader of the Kuomintang Party was **Chiang-Kai-Shek** **
4. **The Central Treaty Organization** is open to any Arab Nation desiring peace and security in the region.
5. The treaty of **Versailles** provided for mandates in Turkish –Arab Empire. **
6. Germany joined the NATO in **1955** **
7. **Strasbourg** was the Head Quarters of the Council of Europe. **
8. **The Maastricht (Netherlands)** treaty was signed on February 7, 1992 created the European Union.

UNIT – 5 : SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS IN THE 19TH - CENTURY

1. **Vallalar (Ramalinga Adigal)** founded the Samarasa Vedha Sanmarga Sangam. **
2. The founder of Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was **M.G.Ranade.**
3. Satyashodak Samaj was launched by **Jyotiba Phule.**
4. Gulumgir was written by **Jyotiba Phule** **
5. Satyarthaprakash enumerates the positive principles of **Monotheism, Condemnation of Idolatry and rejection of Brahmin domination.**
6. Ramakrishna Mission was established by **Swami Vivekananda.** **
7. **Singh Sabha** was the forerunner of Akali Movement.
8. **Sri Narayana Dharmapariपालana Yogam** brought tremendous changes in the caste structure in Kerala.
9. Oru paisa Tamilan was started by **Iyothee Thassar** **

UNIT – 6 : EARLY REVOLTS AGAINST BRITISH RULE IN TAMIL NADU

1. The Palayakkarars system was put in place in Tamil Nadu by Viswatnatha Nayakar **
2. Except the Palayakkarars of Sivagiri all other western Palayakkarars supported Puli Thevar.
3. Velunachiyar and her daughter were under the protection of Gopala Nayaker for eight years. **
4. Bennerman deputed Ramalinganar to convey his message, asking Kattabomman to surrender.
5. Kattabomman was hanged to death at Kayathar **
6. The Rebellion of Marudhu Brothers was categorized in the British records as the Second Palayakkarars War.
7. Fateh Hyder was declared the new Sultan by the rebels in Vellore Fort.
8. Colonel Gillespie suppressed the revolt in Vellore Fort. **

UNIT – 7 : ANTI-COLONIAL MOVEMENTS AND THE BIRTH OF NATIONALISM

1. In 1757, Robert Clive was financially supported by Jagast Seths the moneylenders of Bengal.
2. Wahhabi Rebellion was an anti-imperial and anti-landlord movement which originated in and around 1827. **
3. The major tribal revolt which took place in Chotanagpur region was Kol revolt **
4. The Chotanagpur Act, restricted the entry of non-tribal people into the tribal land. **
5. Around 1854 activities of social banditry were led by Bir Singh.
6. The British Commander of Kanpur killed by the rebels during the 1857 Rebellion was Hugh Wheeler.
7. Chotanagpur Act was passed in the year 1908.
8. W.C. Bannerjee was elected the president of Indian National Congress in the year 1885. **

UNIT – 8 : NATIONALISM: GANDHIAN PHASE

1. Gandhi was thrown out of the first class compartment in Pietermaritzburg station. **
2. Gandhi regarded Gopala Krishna Gokhale as his political guru. **
3. Khilafat Movement was led by Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali. **
4. Government of India Act 1919 introduced Dyarchy in the provinces.
5. The Civil Disobedience Movement in North West Frontier Province was led by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.
6. Ramsay Mac Donald announced Communal Award which provided separate electorates to the minorities and the depressed classes. **
7. Usha Mehta established Congress Radio underground during the Quit India Movement.
8. Choudry Rahmat Ali coined the term 'Pakistan'.

UNIT – 9 : FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN TAMIL NADU

1. T. Muthuswami was appointed the first Indian Judge of the Madras High Court. **
2. The economic exploitation of India was exposed by G. Subramaniam through his writings.
3. Nilakanta Brahmachari started the secret society named Bharat Matha Society.
4. The starting of trade unions in Madras was pioneered by B.P. Wadia. **
5. The Dravidian Association Hostel for non-Brahmin students was established by C.Natesanar.
6. C.Rajaji formed the first Congress Ministry in Madras. **
7. Yakub Hasan was the founder of the Madras branch of the Muslim League.
8. Bhashyam hoisted the national flag atop Fort St. George on 26 January 1932. **

UNIT – 10: SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN TAMIL NADU

1. **Tamil** was the first non-European language that went into print. **
2. The College of Fort St. George was founded by **F.W.Ellis**.
3. **Maraimalai Adigal** is considered the Father of Tamil linguistic purism. **
4. **Justice Party government** was the first to approve participation of women in the electoral politics. **
5. The name Suriyanarayana Sastri changed in Tamil as **Parithimar Kalaignar**.
6. **Abraham Pandithar** gave prominence to Tamil music.
7. The first Woman Legislator in India was **Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar**.

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

UNIT – 1 : OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR I AND ITS AFTERMATH

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

UNIT – 2 : THE WORLD BETWEEN TWO WORLD WARS

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| 6. Transvaal | a. Gold |
| 7. Tongking | b. Guerilla activities |
| 8. Hindenburg | c. Germany |
| 9. Third Reich | d. Hitler |
| 10. Matteotti | e. Italy |

UNIT – 3 : WORLD WAR II

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 11. Blitzkrieg | a. Lightning Strike |
| 12. Royal Navy | b. Britain |
| 13. Lend Lease | c. Roosevelt |
| 14. Volga | d. Stalingrad |
| 15. Guadalcanal | e. Solomon Island |

UNIT – 4 : THE WORLD AFTER WORLD WAR II

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 16. Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen | a. Kuomintang |
| 17. Syngman Rhee | b. South Korea |
| 18. Anwar Sadat | c. Egypt |
| 19. Ho-Chi Minh | d. North Vietnam |
| 20. Ngo Dinh Diem | e. South Vietnam |

UNIT – 5 : SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS IN THE 19TH – CENTURY

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 21. Ayyavazhi | a. Vaikunda Swamikal |
| 22. Thiruvalluvar | b. Songs of Grace |
| 23. Baba Dayal Das | c. Nirankari |
| 24. Iswarchandra Vidyasagar | d. Widows Remarriage Reform Act. |
| 25. Debendranath | e. Adi Brahmo Samaj |

UNIT – 6 : EARLY REVOLTS AGAINST BRITISH RULE IN TAMIL NADU

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 26. Theerthagiri | a. Odanilai |
| 27. Gopala Nayak | b. Dindigal |
| 28. Bannerman | c. Ramalinganar |
| 29. Subedar Sheik Adam | d. Vellore Revolt |
| 30. Col. Fancourt | e. Vellore Fort |

UNIT – 7 : ANTI-COLONIAL MOVEMENTS AND THE BIRTH OF NATIONALISM

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 31. Wahhabi Rebellion | a. Titu Mir |
| 32. Munda Rebellion | b. Ranchi |
| 33. Begum Hazarat Mahal | c. Lucknow |
| 34. Kunwar Singh | d. Bihar |
| 35. Nana Sahib | e. Peswa Baji Rao II |

UNIT – 8 : NATIONALISM GANDHIAN PHASE

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 36. Rowlatt Act | a. Black Act |
| 37. Non Cooperation Movement | b. Surrender of titles |
| 38. Government of India Act, 1919 | c. Dyarchy |
| 39. Communist Party of India | d. M.N.Roy |
| 40. 16th August 1946 | e. Direct Action Day |

UNIT – 9 : FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN TAMIL NADU

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 41. MNA | a. Torture Commission |
| 42. E.V.R. Periyar | b. Vaikom Hero |
| 43. S.N. Somayajulu | c. Removal of Neill Statue |
| 44. Vedaranyam | d. Salt Satyagraha |
| 45. Thalamuthu | e. Anti-Hindi agitation |

UNIT – 10 : SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN TAMIL NADU

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 46. Dravidian Home | a. Natesanar |
| 47. Thozhilalan | b. Singaravelar |
| 48. Tani Tamil Iyakkam | c. Maraimalai Adigal |
| 49. Jeeviya Saritha Surukkam | d. Rettaimalai Srinivasan |

IV. CHOOSE THE CORRECT STATEMENT

UNIT – 1 : OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR I AND ITS AFTERMATH

1.
 - i) Italy remained a neutral country when the World War broke out.
 - ii) Italy was much disappointed over the peace settlement at Versailles.
 - iii) The Treaty of Sevres was signed with Italy.
 - iv) Italy was denied even small places such as Trieste, Istria and the south Tyrol.

a) i) and ii) are correct
2.
 - i) The Turkish Empire contained many non-Turkish people in the Balkans.
 - ii) Turkey fought on the side of the central powers
 - iii) Britain attacked Turkey and captured Constantinople
 - iv) Turkey's attempt to attack Suez Canal but were repulsed.

d) i), ii) and iv) are correct
3. **Assertion:** Germany and the United States were producing cheaper manufactured goods and capturing England's markets.
Reason: Both the countries produced required raw material for their industries.

b) A is right but R is not the correct reason
4. **Assertion:** The first European attempts to carve out colonies in Africa resulted in bloody battles.
Reason: There was stiff resistance from the native population.

a) Both A and R are correct

UNIT – 2 : THE WORLD BETWEEN TWO WORLD WARS

1.
 - i) During World War I the primary task of Italy was to keep the Austrians occupied on the Southern Front
 - ii) Germany took to Fascism much later than Italy.
 - iii) The first huge market crash in the US occurred on 24 October 1929.
 - iv) The ban on African National Congress was lifted in 1966.

d) i), ii) and iii) are correct
2. **Assertion:** A new wave of economic nationalism which expressed itself in protectionism affected the world trade.
Reason: This was because the USA was not willing to provide economic aid to the debtor countries.

b) A is right but R is not the correct explanation
3. **Assertion:** The Berlin Colonial Conference of 1884–85 had resolved that Africa should be divided into spheres of influence of various colonial powers.
Reason: The war between the British and Boers in South Africa, however, was in defiance of this resolution.

a) Both A and R are right

UNIT – 3 : WORLD WAR II

1.
 - i) Banking was a major business activity among Jews.
 - ii) Hitler persecuted the Jews.
 - iii) In the concentration camps Jews were killed.
 - iv) The United Nations has currently 129 member countries in it.

a) i), ii) and iii) are correct

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

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

a) Both A and R are correct

UNIT – 4 : THE WORLD AFTER WORLD WAR II

1.
 - i) In China (1898) the young emperor, under the influence of the educated minority, initiated a series of reforms known as the 100 days of reforms.
 - ii) The Kuomintang Party represented the interests of the workers and peasants.
 - iii) Yuan Shih-Kai had lost prestige in the eyes of Nationalists, when he agreed to the demand of Japan to have economic control of Manchuria and Shantung.
 - iv) Soviet Union refused to recognize the People's Republic of China for more than two decades.

c) (i) and (iii) are correct

2.
 - i) In 1948, the Soviets had established left wing government in the countries of Eastern Europe that had been liberated by the Soviet Army.
 - ii) The chief objective of NATO was to preserve peace and security in the North Atlantic region.
 - iii) The member countries of SEATO were committed to prevent democracy from gaining ground in the region.
 - iv) Britain used the atomic bomb against Japan to convey its destructive capability to the USSR.

b) (i) and (ii) are correct

3. **Assertion (A):** America's Marshall Plan was for reconstruction of the war-ravaged Europe.

Reason (R): The US conceived the Marshall Plan to bring the countries in the Western Europe under its influence.

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

UNIT – 5 : SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS IN THE 19TH - CENTURY

1.
 - i) Raja Rammohan Roy preached monotheism
 - ii) He encouraged idolatry
 - iii) He published tracts condemning social evils
 - iv) Raja Rammohan Roy was supported by Governor General William Bentinck

d) i), iii) and iv) are correct

2.
 - i) Prarthana Samaj was founded by Dr. Atma Ram Pandurang
 - ii) Prarthana Samaj encouraged interdining and inter-caste marriage
 - iii) Jyotiba Phule worked for the upliftment of men.
 - iv) Prarthana Samaj had its origin in the Punjab.

c) i) and ii) are correct

3.
 - i) Ramakrishna Mission was actively involved in social causes such as education, health care, relief in time of calamities.
 - ii) Ramakrishna emphasised the spiritual union with god through ecstatic practices.
 - iii) Ramakrishna established the Ramakrishna Mission
 - iv) Ramakrishna opposed the Partition of Bengal

b) i) and ii) are correct

4. **Assertion:** Jyotiba Phule opened orphanages and homes for widows

Reason: Jyotiba Phule opposed child marriage and supported widow remarriage

b) Assertion is correct and the reason is apt to the assertion

UNIT – 6 : EARLY REVOLTS AGAINST BRITISH RULE IN TAMIL NADU

1.
 - i) The Palayakkarars system was in practice in the Kakatiya Kingdom.
 - ii) Puli Thevar recaptured Nerkattumseval in 1764 after the death of Khan Sahib.
 - iii) Yusuf Khan who was negotiating with the Palayakkarars, without informing the, Company administration was charged with treachery and hanged in 1764.
 - iv) Ondiveeran led one of the army units of Kattabomman.

b) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
2.
 - i) Under Colonel Campbell, the English Army went along with Mahfuzkhan's army.
 - ii) After Muthu Vadugar's death in Kalaiyar Kovil battle, Marudhu Brothers assisted Velunachiyar in restoring the throne to her.
 - iii) Gopala Nayak spearheaded the famous Dindigul League.
 - iv) In May 1799 Cornwallis ordered the advance of Company armies to Tirunelveli.

b) (ii) and (iii) are correct
3. **Assertion (A):** Puli Thevar tried to get the support of Hyder Ali and the French.
Reason (R): Hyder Ali could not help Puli Thevar as he was already in a serious conflict with the Marathas.

c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
4. **Assertion (A):** Apart from the new military Regulations the most objectionable was the addition of a leather cockade in the turban.
Reason (R): The leather cockade was made of animal skin.

b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

UNIT – 7: ANTI-COLONIAL MOVEMENTS AND THE BIRTH OF NATIONALISM

1.
 - (i) The Company received 22.5 million from Mir Jafar and invested it to propel the industrial revolution in Britain.
 - (ii) Kols organized an insurrection in 1831-1832, which was directed against government officers and moneylenders.
 - (iii) In 1855, two Santhal brothers, Sidhu and Kanu, led the Santhal Rebellion.
 - (iv) In 1879, an Act was passed to regulate the territories occupied by the Santhals.

a) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
2.
 - (i) Dudu Mian laid emphasis on the egalitarian nature of Islam and declared that "Land belongs to God"
 - (ii) According to the Doctrine of Lapse, new territories under the corrupt Indian rulers were to be annexed.
 - (iii) The British officials after the suppression of 1857 Revolt were given power to judge and take the lives of Indians without due process of law.
 - (iv) One of the causes of the failure of the Revolt of 1857 was many of the Indian princes and zamindars remained loyal to the British.

c) (i) and (iv) are correct
3.
 - (i) One of the most significant contributions of the early Indian Nationalists was the formulation of an economic critique of colonialism.
 - (ii) The early Congress leaders stated that the religious exploitation in India was the primary reason for the growing poverty.
 - (iii) One of the goals of the moderate Congress leaders was to achieve Swaraj or self-rule.
 - (iv) The objective of Partition of Bengal was to curtail the Bengali influence and weaken the nationalist movement.

b) (i) and (iv) are correct

4. **Assersion (A):** Under colonial rule, for the first time in Indian history, government claimed a direct proprietary right over forests.

Reason (R): Planters used intimidation and violence to compel farmers to grow indigo.

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

5. **Assersion (A):** The Revolt of 1857 was brutally suppressed by the British army.
Reason (R): The failure of the rebellion was due to the absence of Central authority.

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

UNIT – 8 : NATIONALISM: GANDHIAN PHASE

1. (i) The Communist Party of India was founded in Tashkent in 1920.
(ii) M. Singaravelar was tried in the Kanpur Conspiracy Case.
(iii) The Congress Socialist Party was formed by Jayaprakash Narayan, Acharya Narendra Dev and Minoo Masani.
(iv) The Socialists did not participate in the Quit India Movement.

d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct

2. (i) Hindustan Republican Army was formed in Kanpur in 1924.
(ii) Ram Prasad Bismil was tried in the Kakori Conspiracy Case.
(iii) Hindustan Socialist Republican Association was formed by Surya Sen.
(iv) Chittagong Armoury Raid was carried out by B.K. Dutt.

a) (i) and (ii) are correct

3. **Assersion (A):** The Congress attended the First Round Table Conference.
Reason (R): Gandhi-Irwin Pact enabled the Congress to attend the Second Round Table Conference.

d) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation

4. **Assersion (A):** The Congress Ministries resigned in 1939.
Reason (R): The Colonial government of India entered the war without consulting the elected Congress ministries.

d) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation

UNIT – 9 : FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN TAMIL NADU

1. (i) Madras Native Association was founded in 1852.
(ii) Tamil nationalist periodical *Swadesamitran* was started in 1891.
(iii) The Madras Mahajana Sabha demanded conduct of civil services examinations only in India
(iv) V.S. Srinivasanar was an extremist.

a) (i) and (ii) are correct

2. (i) EVR did not participate in the Non- Cooperation Movement.
(ii) Rajaji worked closely with Yakub Hasan of the Muslim League.
(iii) Workers did not participate in the Non- Cooperation Movement.
(iv) Toddy shops were not picketed in Tamil Nadu.

a) (ii) is correct

3. **Assersion (A):** The Justice Party opposed the Home Rule Movement.
Reason (R): The Justice Party feared that Home Rule would give the Brahmins more power.

c) Both A and R are wrong

4. **Assersion (A):** EVR raised the issue of representation for non-Brahmins in legislature.

Reason (R): During the first Congress Ministry, Rajaji abolished sales tax.

b) A is correct but R is wrong

UNIT – 10: SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN TAMIL NADU

1. (i) Thirukkural was one of the earliest Tamil literary texts to be published in 1812.
(ii) Maraimalai Adigal collected and edited different palm leaf manuscripts of the Tamil grammars and literature.
(iii) Robert Caldwell established the close affinity between the Dravidian languages in contrast with Sanskrit and also established the antiquity of Tamil.
(iv) Thiru. Vi. Kalyanasundaram was an early pioneer in Trade union movement.

b) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct

2. (i) Margret Cousins was one of the founders of Women's India Association.
(ii) Periyar spent his entire life campaigning against superstitions through Thinkers or Rationalists Forums he had formed.
(iii) Singaravelar was a staunch supporter of the Hindu Mahasabha
(iv) Periyar emphasised that the caste system in South India is linked with the arrival of Brahmins from the North.

c) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct

3. **Assertion (A):** The Justice Party continued to remain in government from 1920-1937 in Madras Presidency.

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

c) Both A and R are correct.

4. **Assertion (A):** As World War I was in progress, the British Government was considering the introduction of representative institutions for Indians after the war.

Reason (R): In 1920, Dyarchy as a form of Government was introduced in the provinces.

c) Both A and R are correct

V. CAPTION QUESTIONS

UNIT – 1 : OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR I AND ITS AFTERMATH

1. Imperialism

- a) What do you know of monopoly capitalism?
Capitalism of Free competition
- b) How did Japan emerge as an imperial power?
By imitating western nations Japan emerged as an imperial power.
- c) Why did the industrial countries need colonies in the nineteenth century?
For marketing the goods and also for the vast supplies of raw materials.
- d) What were the contrasts capitalism produced?
Extreme poverty - extreme wealth, Slum-Skyscrapers.

2. German Emperor:

- a) What was the nature of Emperor Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany?
He was assertive and aggressive
- b) What was the violent form of Germany called?
Kultur
- c) Why did Kaiser Wilhelm intervene in the Morocco affair?
The British agreement with France over Morocco was not consented by Germany.
- d) What happened to Germany's colonies in Africa?
They were surrendered to the Allies.

3. Balkan Wars:

- a) Why was Balkan League formed?
To attack Turkey and control Macedonia.
- b) What was the outcome of the first Balkan War?
The new State Albania was created.
- c) Who were defeated in this war?
The Turkish Forces were defeated.
- d) What was the name of the Treaty signed at the end of this second Balkan War?
The Treaty of Bucharest.

UNIT – 2 : THE WORLD BETWEEN TWO WORLD WARS

1. Anti-Colonial Struggle in Indo-China:

- a) Define the concept of decolonization.
The colonial powers transferred institutional and legal control over their colonies to the indigenous nationalist Governments.
- b) What were the three States that formed Indo-China?
Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam
- c) How did Communist ideas help in developing the spirit of anti-colonialism?
Many become convinced that the Wealth of Indo- china was benefiting only the colonial power.
- d) Which was the mainstream political party in Indo-China?
Vietnam Nationalist Party.

2. Ho -Chi -Minh:

- a) Where was Ho Chi Minh born?
Tongking in 1890
- b) How did Ho Chi Minh become a popular Vietnam Nationalist?
His pamphlet especially “French Colonialism on Trial” made him well known as a Vietnam Nationalist.
- c) What do you know of Ho Chi Minh’s Revolutionary Youth Movement?
In 1925 he founded the Revolutionary Youth Movement, he went to Moscow and learnt the Revolutionary Techniques.
- d) How was the League for Independence called in Indo-China?
Viet-Minh

3. Political developments in South America:

- a) By which year did the whole of South America become free from European domination?
In 1830
- b) How many republics came into being from the Central America?
Five Republics
- c) In which year was Cuba occupied by the USA?
In 1898
- d) What made oligarchic regimes unpopular in South America?
The Great Depression

UNIT – 3 : WORLD WAR II

1. Battle of Stalingrad:

- a) When did Germany attack Stalingrad?
In August 1942.

- b) What were the main manufactures of Stalingrad?
Armaments and Tractors
- c) What was the name of the plan formulated by Hitler to attack Stalingrad?
Fall Blau (Operational Blue)
- d) What is the significance of the Battle of Stalingrad?
15 Millions people and 10 Millions soldiers died.

2. Japanese Aggression in South-east Asia:

- a) Name the South-east Asian countries which fell to the Japanese.
Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaya and Burma.
- b) Account for the setback of Allies in the Pacific region?
Because of inadequate preparation.
- c) What is the significance of Battle of Midway?
The US Navy defeated the Japanese Navy in the Battle of Midway which turned the tide in favour of the Allies.
- d) What happened to the Indians living in Burma?
Many died of diseases and exhaustion.

3. General Assembly and Security Council:

- a) List the permanent member countries of the Security Council.
The United States, Britain, France, Russia and China.
- b) What is the Holocaust?
Six million Jews were killed by the German during World War II.
- c) Who was the Chairperson of the UN Commission on Human Rights?
The Widow of President Franklin Roosevelt.
- d) What is meant by veto?
Veto is the Negative Vote.

UNIT – 4 : THE WORLD AFTER WORLD WAR II

1. Cold War:

- a) Name the two military blocs that emerged in the Post-World War II.
The U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.
- b) Who coined the term “Cold War”?
The English Writer George Orwell (1945)
- c) What was the response of Soviet Russia to the formation of NATO?
Soviet Union organized the Soviet-bloc countries for the united Military actions under the Warsaw Pact.
- d) What was the context in which Warsaw Pact was dissolved?
The Warsaw pact was dissolved in 1991 following the breakup of U.S.S.R.

2. Korean War:

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

3. Non-Aligned Movement (NAM):

- a) When and where was the first conference on Non-Aligned Movement held?
In 1961, at Belgrade Yugoslavia.
- b) Who were the prominent personalities present in the first conference?
Tito – Yugoslavia, Nasser- Egypt, Nehru - India, Nkrumah – Ghana, Sukarno – Indonesia.
- c) What were the objectives of NAM?
To abstain from allying with any of the two Super powers. To fight all forms of colonialism.
- d) List out any two basic principles of Non-Aligned Movement enunciated in the Belgrade Conference.
 - i) Peaceful co-existence,
 - ii) Commitment to peace and Security

UNIT – 5 : SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS IN THE 19TH - CENTURY

1. Aligarh Movement

- a) What is the main aim of this Movement?
To provide English Education to Muslims
- b) Who is considered the soul of this Movement?
Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- c) Why were English books translated into Urdu?
To encourage Indian Muslims to take up English education
- d) Name the college which was later raised to the status of a University.
The Aligarh Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College.

2. Ramalinga Adigal

- a) What is Jeevakarunya?
Showing compassion and mercy on all living things including plants.
- b) What are the Songs of Grace?
Thiruvartuppa
- c) Point out the major contribution of Samarasa Vedha Sanmarga Sathya Sangam.
Free feeding house for everyone irrespective of caste.
- e) Where did he establish his free feeding house?
At Vadalur

3. Deoband Movement

- a) Who were the organizers of this Movement?
Muhammad Qasim wanatovi and Rashid Ahmad Gangotri.
- b) What were the two main objectives of the Movement?
Propagating the pure teachings of the Quran and the Hadith
Encouraging the spirit of Jihad against and Un-Islamic elements.
- c) Who founded the school at Deoband?
Muhammad Qasim wanatovi and Rashid Ahmad Gangotri.
- d) Against whom the fatwa was issued by Deoband Ulema?
Syed Ahmed Khan.

UNIT: 6 EARLY REVOLTS AGAINST BRITISH RULE IN TAMIL NADU

1. Velunachiyar

- a) Who was the military chief of Velunachiyar?
Thandavarayanar.
- b) What were the martial arts in which she was trained?
Valari, stick fighting, archery, Horse riding and Wielding weapons.
- c) Whom did she marry?
Muthu Vaduganar.
- e) What was the name of her daughter?
Vellachi Nachiyar.

2. Dheeran Chinnamalai

- a) When was Dheeran Chinnamalai born?
In 1756 in the Mandradiar.
- b) How did he earn the title "Chinnamalai"?
He blocked Mohammed Ali's way and confiscated all the Tax money near Chinnamalai, Thus he gained the name Theeran Chinnamalai.
- c) Name the Diwan of Tipu Sultan?
Mohammed Ali.
- d) Why and where was he hanged to death?
Dheeran Chinnamalai refused to accept the Rule of the British. So he was hanged to death at Sankagiri Fort.

UNIT – 7: ANTI-COLONIAL MOVEMENTS AND THE BIRTH OF NATIONALISM

1. 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.
- b) What was the right given to money lenders under a new law of the British?
To attach the mortgaged land of the defaulters and auction it off.
- c) What did it result in?
It resulted in transfer of lands from the cultivators to the non-cultivators.
- d) Against whom was the violence directed in the Deccan riots?
Against the Gujarat Money lenders.

2. 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 Sahhensha-e- Hindustan in Delhi?
Bahadur Shah II.
- c) Who was the correspondent of London Times who reported on the brutality of the 1857 revolt?
William Howard Russell.
- d) What did the Queen's proclamation say on matters relating to religion?
The British would not interfere in the religious matter.

3. Indian National Congress

- a) What were the techniques adopted by the Congress to get its grievances redressed ?
Appeals, Petitions and delegation to British

- b) What do you know of Lal-Bal-Pal triumvirate?
Lala Lajpat Rai, Bala Gangadhar Tilak, and Bipin Chandra Pal
- c) Where was the first session of Indian National Congress held?
At Bombay (Mumbai)
- d) How did the British respond to the Swadeshi Movement?
The British Brutally crushed the Swadeshi movement by jailing prominent leaders.

UNIT – 8: NATIONALISM : GANDHIAN PHASE

1. Gandhi and Mass nationalism

- a) Which incident is considered a turning point in the life of Gandhi?
Gandhi was thrown out of the first class railway compartment at Pieters maritzburg railway 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?
The Campaigners went on peaceful marches and presented themselves for arrest in protest against unjust laws.
- d) What do you know about the Champaran Satyagraha?
The peasants were forced by the European planters to cultivate indigo on three twentieth of their land holdings.

2. Constructive Programme of Gandhi

- a) What is constructive programme?
Promoting Khadi, Hindu-Muslim unity and the abolition of untouchability.
- b) What did Gandhi exhort the Congressmen to do?
He made it compulsory for all congress members to wear Khaddar.
- c) How did Gandhi try to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity?
Gandiji undertook a 21 days fast.
- d) What is the contribution of Gandhi towards abolition of untouchability?
He started Harijan Sevak Sangh to work for the removal of discrimination.

3. Subhas Chandra Bose and INA

- a) How did Subhas Chandra Bose reach Japan?
On a Submarine.
- b) Who headed the women wing of Indian National Army?
Captain Lakshmi Sahgal.
- c) How did Subhas Chandra Bose reorganize the INA?
Gandhi Brigade, Nehru Brigade, and Women's Brigade.
- d) Name the slogan provided by Subhas Chandra Bose.
Dilli Chalo.

UNIT – 9: FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN TAMIL NADU

1. Early Nationalist Movement in Tamil Nadu

- a) What were the objectives of Madras Native Association?
To draw 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?
The European press criticized the appointment of an Indian as a Judge.
So the need for a newspaper to express the Indian perspective was keenly felt.

- c) What were the demands of Madras Mahajana Sabha?
- To conduct of simultaneous civil examination in England and India.
- Reduction of Military Expenditure and Taxes.

- d) Who were the early nationalist leaders in Tamil Nadu?
P.S. Sivasamy, V.Krishnasamy T.R. Venkatraman.

2. Revolutionary Movement in Tamil Nadu

- a) List a few revolutionaries in Tamil Nadu.
M.P.T Acharya, V.V. Subramanianar and T.S.S. Rajan
- b) Why did Subramania Bharati move to Pondicherry?
To avoid imprisonment by British
- c) Name a few of the revolutionary literature?
India, Vijaya and Suryodayam.
- d) What did Vanchinathan do?
He shot dead Ashe, the Collector of Tirunelveli in Maniyachi junction.

3. Non-Brahmin Movement

- a) Why was the South Indian Liberal Federation formed?
To protect the interest of Non-Brahmins
- b) What is the Non-Brahmin Manifesto?
Reservation of jobs for Non-Brahmins in government service and seats in representative bodies.
- c) Why did EVR join the Non-Brahmin Movement?
He raised the issue of representation for non Brahmins. When the resolution was defeated he left the conference and joined Non-Brahmin movement.
- d) What do you know about anti-Hindi agitation?
Rajaji introduced Hindi as a compulsory subject in schools. EVR led a massive campaign against it. It was called Anti- Hindi agitation.

UNIT – 10: SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN TAMIL NADU

1. Periyar E.V.R

- a) When did Periyar found Dravidar Kazhagam?
In 1944
- b) What were the Newspapers and Journals run by Periyar?
Kudi Arasu, Puratchi ,Revolt, Pagutharivu, Viduthalai.
- c) Why was Periyar known as Vaikom hero?
Lower caste people were denied access to the temples and streets around the temples at Vaikom.
Periyar led a temple entry movement against this. So he is known as Vaikom Hero.
- f) Which was the most important work of Periyar?
His book “Why the woman enslaved”

2. Labour Movement in Tamil Nadu

- a) Highlight the factors that caused the birth of Trade Union Movement in Madras.
First World War provided stimulus to industrial growth in India. At the end of the war there were retrenchments across the industries as the war time requirements receded. Combined with high prices, this gave a momentum to the labour movement.

- b) Identify the three prominent persons associated with the Madras Labour Union.
B.P.Wadia, M. Singaravelar and Thiru.Vi.Ka.
- c) Where was the first conference of All India Trade Union Congress held?
At Bombay
- d) Who organised the first ever celebration of May Day in Madras and in which year?
Singaravelar organised the May Day celebration in 1923.

3. **Maraimalai Adigal**

- a) Name the Sangam texts for which Maraimalai Adigal wrote commentaries.
Pattinapalai and Mullaipattu
- b) Name the Journal where he worked as a young man.
Siddhanta Deepika
- c) Why did he oppose imposition of Hindi?
Because Tamil Language would suffer
- d) Who were the key influences in Maraimalai Adigal's life?
His Teacher such as P. Sundaranar and Somasundara Nayagar

VI. SHORT ANSWERS

Unit – 1: OUT BREAK OF WORLD WAR I AND ITS AFTERMATH

1. How do you assess the importance of Sino-Japanese War?
 - * The crushing defeat of china by little Japan in the Sino Japanese war (1894-95) surprised the World.
 - * By this War Japan proved that it was the strongest nation of the East Asia.
2. Name the countries in the Triple Entente.**
 - * Britain, France and Russia
3. What were the three militant forms of nationalism in Europe?**
 - * England - Jingoism, France – Chauvinism, Germany – Kultur
4. What do you know of trench warfare?**
 - * Trenches or ditches dug by the troops enabled soldiers to safely stand and protect themselves from the enemy fire.
 - * The battle of Marne is a memorable for trench warfare.
5. What was the role of Muttafa Kemal Pasha?**
 - * Kemal Pasha modernised Turkey and changed it out of all recognition
 - * He put an end to the sultanate and the caliphate.
6. Highlight the global influence of Russian revolution.
 - * In many countries communist parties were formed
 - * The Russian Communist government encouraged the colonies to fight for their freedom.
7. List out two causes for the failure of the League of Nations.**
 - * Since the League lacked Military power of its own it could not enforce its decisions.
 - * Italy, Japan and Germany headed by dictators refused to be bound by the orders of the League.

Unit – 2 : THE WORLD BETWEEN TWO WORLD WARS

1. What do you know of the White Terror in Indo –china? **
 - * In Vietnam in 1929 there was a large scale peasant revolt led by the Communists.
 - * The Revolt was crushed followed by what is called “White Terror” in which thousands of rebels were killed.
2. Discuss the importance of Ottawa Economic Summit. **
 - * The Great Economic Depression of 1929 had a disastrous impact on British trade and business.
 - * The participants (including India) agreed to give preference to imperial (British) over non-Imperial goods.
3. Explain the Monroe Doctrine. **
 - * Monroe the president of the USA, declared that if Europeans interfered anywhere in America north or south it would amount waging a war against the United States.
4. What was the result of Mussolini’s march on Rome?
 - * In October 1922, Mussolini organised the Fascist March to Rome
 - * Impressed by the show of force the king invited Mussolini to form the government.
5. Point out the essence of the Berlin colonial conference 1884-85.
 - * The Berlin Colonial Conference of 1884-85 resolved that Africa should be divided into spheres of influence of various colonial powers.
6. How did great Depression impact on the Indian agriculture? **
 - * The Great Depression dealt a death blow to Indian agriculture and the indigenous manufacture sector
 - * Farmers and Indian manufacturers therefore had to sell their gold and silver reserves to subsist.
7. Explain the reason for the Smuts –Herzog alliance.
 - * Smuts believed that a coalition government was required to solve the country’s economic problems.
 - * South African Party and the National party united in 1934 to form the United South African National Party.
8. Define Dollar Imperialism. **
 - * The term Dollar Imperialism is used to describe the policy of the USA in maintaining and dominating over distant lands through economic aid.
 - * Latin America protested the USA against “Dollar Imperialism”

Unit – 3 : WORLD WAR II

1. Mention the important clauses of the Treaty of Versailles relating to Germany. **
 - * Germany forced to give up territories to the West, North and East of the German border.
 - * Germany had to disarm and was allowed to retain only a very restricted armed force.
 - * As reparations for the war, Germany was expected to pay for the military and civilian cost of the war to the allied nations.
2. Who were the three prominent dictators of the post World War I? **
 - * Italy – Mussolini, Germany – Hitler, and Spain - Franco

3. How did Hitler get the support from the people of Germany?
 - * Gifted with great oratorical skills he was able to sway the people by his impassioned speeches, promising a return to the glorious military past of Germany.
4. Describe the Pearl Harbour incident.**
 - * On December 1941 Japan attacked American naval installations in Pearl Harbour, Hawaii without warning.
 - * Many battleships and numerous fighter planes were destroyed.
5. What do you know of Beveridge Report?
 - * In 1942 Beveridge Report was published in the United Kingdom .
 - * This report proposed to provide Citizen with adequate income, Health Care, Education Housing and Employment to overcome poverty.
6. Name the Bretton Woods Twins.**
 - * The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) are referred to as the "Bretton Woods Twins"
 - * They were both established in 1945 after the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944.
7. What are the objectives of IMF?**
 - * To foster global monetary co-operation, secure financial stability facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth and reduce poverty around the world.

Unit – 4 : THE WORLD AFTER WORLD WAR II

1. Write any three causes for the Chinese Revolution of 1911.**
 - * The opening of china to western imperialism led to economic exploitation and impoverishment of the Chinese population.
 - * The mass of peasant population was poverty-stricken and suffered from high rents high taxes and shortage of land.
 - * With the death of Dowager Empress in 1908, provincial governors removed the Manchu garrisons and proclaimed their independence.
2. Write a note on Mao's Long March.**
 - * Mao wanted to move out of Hunan for safer territory.
 - * In 1934, the communist army of about 100,000 set out on the Long March.
 - * Of the 1,00,000 who set out only 20,000 finally reached the northern sheni after crossing nearly 6000 miles.
3. What do you know of Baghdad Pact?**
 - * In 1955 Turkey, Iraq , Great Britain, Pakistan and Iran signed a pact known as Baghdad Pact.
 - * In 1958 the United States joined the organisation and thereafter came to be known as the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO).
4. What was Marshall Plan?**
 - * The plan sought to help the countries of Europe with American dollars to facilitate their early recovery from the destruction caused by Second World War.
 - * The US conceived the Marshall Plan to bring the countries in Western Europe under its influence.

5. Write a note on Third World Countries.**

- * The third World principally consisted of the developing world, the former colonies of Africa, Asia and Latin America.
- * With the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991 and the process of globalisation and economic competitiveness, this term has lost its relevance.

6. How was the Cuban missile crisis defused?**

- * The Kennedy government had received intelligence that the USSR was secretly installing nuclear Missiles in Cuba.
- * When US warship surrounded Cuba, the Soviet president Khrushchev agreed to withdraw the missiles and thus the Missile Crisis was defused.

Unit – 5: SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS IN THE 19TH CENTURY

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

- * In the beginning there was nothing. The one Supreme being alone existed who created the Universe.
- * He alone is the God of truth, infinite Wisdom, goodness and Power, eternal, omnipresent the one without second.
- * Our salvation depends on belief in Him and in His Worship in this world and the next.
- * Belief consists in loving Him and doing His will.

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

- * He devoted himself to activities such as Inter caste dining, Inter Caste Marriage and Widow Re-Marriage and improvement of women and depressed classes.
- * Ranade was the founder of the Widow Marriage Association(1861)

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

- * Ayyankali challenged many caste conventions such as clothing style; he wore clothes associated with Upper Castes that were prohibited for lower castes.
- * He rode on an Ox-cart challenging the "ban" on untouchables from accessing public roads used by Upper caste Hindus.

4. Write a note on reforms of Ramalinga Adigal?

- * Ramalinga Showed his compassion and mercy on all living things including plants.
- * He also established a free feeding house for everyone irrespective of caste at Vadalur.

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

- * Vivekananda's activist ideology rekindled the desire for political change among many western educated 'young Bengalis'.
- * Many of the youths who were involved in the militant nationalist struggle during the Swadeshi movement following the Partition of Bengal were inspired by Vivekananda.

6. What are the differences between Reformist movement and Revival Movement?

- * The reformist movement strived to change the fundamental system and structure of society. Eg. Brahmo Samaj
- * The revivalist Movement tended to revive former customs and practices and thus took the society back to the glorious past. Eg. Arya Samaj

7. List the social evils eradicated by Brahmo Samaj?

- * Customs of Sati, Child marriage ,Polygamy.
- * William Bentinck's legislation abolishing sati in 1829.

8. Highlight the work done by Jyotiba Phule for the welfare of the poor and the marginalized?
 - * Jyotiba Phule opened the first school for “untouchables “ in 1852 in Poona.
 - * He opposed Child Marriage and supported Widow remarriage and opened Orphanages and Homes for Widows.
9. What was the impact of Iyothee Thassar’s visit to SriLanka?
 - * He went to Srilanka in 1898 and converted to Buddhism
 - * He founded the Sakya Buddhist Society at Madras to construct the rational religious philosophy through Buddhist religion.

Unit – 6 : EARLY REVOLTS AGAINST BRITISH RULE IN TAMIL NADU

1. What were the duties of the palayakkars?
 - * The palayakkarars were free to collect revenue, administer the territory, settle disputes and maintain law and order.
 - * Their police duties were known as Padikaval or Arasu Kaval.
2. Identify the palayams based on the division of east or west.
 - * The eastern Palayams were Sattur, Nagalapuram, Ettayapuram, and Panchalamkurichi.
 - * The western palayams were Uthumalai, Thalavankottai, Neduvakurichi, Singampatti, and Seithur.
3. Why was Heron dismissed from service?
 - * Colonel Heron was urged to deal with Pulithevar as he continued to defy the authority of the company.
 - * For want of cannon and of supplies and pay to soldiers colonel Heron abandoned the plan and retired to Madurai.
 - * Heron was recalled and dismissed from service.
4. What was the significance of the battle of Kalakadu?
 - * Kalakadu battle was fought between Mahfuzkhan and Pulithevar.
 - * Before Muhfuzkhan could station his troops near Kalakadu, 2000 soldiers from Travancore joined the forces of Puli Thevar.
 - * In the battle at Kalkadu Mahufuzkhan’s troops were routed.
5. What was the bone of contention between the company and Kottabomman?
 - * The company appointed its collectors to collect taxes from all the palayams.
 - * The collectors humiliated the palayakkars and adopted force to collect the taxes.
 - * This was the bone of contention between the English and Kattabomman.
6. Highlight the essence of the Tiruchirapalli proclamation of 1801.
 - * The proclamation of 1801 was an early call to the Indians to unite against the British cutting across region, caste, creed and religion.
 - * The proclamation was pasted on the walls of the Nawab’s palace in Tiruchirappali fort and on the walls of the Srirangam temple.
7. Point out the importance of the Treaty of 1801.
 - * The suppression of the Palayakkars’ rebellions resulted in the liquidation of all the local chieftains of Tamil Nadu.
 - * Under the terms of The Carnatic Treaty of 31 July 1801, the British assumed direct control over Tamilagam and the Palayakarar system came to an end.

Unit – 7 : COLONIAL MOVEMENTS AND THE BIRTH OF NATIONALISM

1. How are the peasant uprising in British India classified? **
 - * Restorative rebellions, Religious Movements, Social Banditry and Mass Insurrection.
2. Write about the Kanpur massacre of 1857.
 - * The besieged company forces and civilians in Kanpur were unprepared for an extended siege and surrendered to rebel forces under Nana Sahib , in return for a safe passage to Allahabad.
 - * The boats in which they were proceeding were burned and most of the men were killed including the British commander of Kanpur Major General Hugh Wheeler.
3. Name the territories annexed by the British under the Doctrine of Lapse. **
 - * Satara, Sambalpur, parts of Punjab, Jhansi and Nagpur.
4. What do you mean by drain of wealth? **
 - * The colonial economy was a continuous transfer of resources from India to Britain without any favourable returns back to India.
 - It is known as Drain of Wealth.
5. Explain the concept of constructive Swadeshi.
 - * The constructive programme largely stressed upon self-help.
 - * It laid emphasis on the need of self-strengthening of the people which would help in creating a worthy citizen for the political agitation.
6. Highlight the objectives of Home Rule Movements? **
 - * To attain self-government within the British Empire by using constitutional means.
 - * To attain a status of dominion.
 - * To use non-violent constitutional methods to achieve their goals.
7. Summarize the essence of Lucknow pact.
 - * Under the Lucknow Pact the Congress and the Muslim League agreed that there should be self-governed in India as soon as possible.
 - * In return the congress leadership accepted the concept of separate electorate for Muslims.

Unit – 8 : NATIONALISM GANDHIAN PHASE

1. Describe the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre. **
 - * On April 13 1919 a public meeting was arranged at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar in defiance of the Rowlatt Act.
 - * General Dyer on hearing the assemblage surrounded the place with his troops and an armoured vehicle. Firing took place without any warning. Nearly 379 were killed and more than thousand injured.
2. Write a note on the Khilafat Movement? **
 - * At the end of the First world war Turkey suffered a defeat in 1919. The caliph of Turkey who was the head of Muslims all over the world was given harsh treatment.
 - * A movement was started in his support called Khilafat movement.
 - * Moulana Mohammad Ali and Moulana Shaukat Ali led this movement in India.
3. Why did Gandhi withdraw the Non co-operation Movement? **
 - * At Chauri chaura, in Uttar Pradesh, on February 5, 1922 a procession of the nationalist was organised.

- * Provoked by the police, the procession turned violent. The mob burnt the police station killing 22 policeman.
 - * On hearing this Gandhi was upset and withdrew the Non-cooperation Movement.
4. What was the conflict between Swarajist and no changers?
- * Swarajist argued that the national interest could be promoted by working in the legislative councils under Dyarchy and Wrecking the colonial government from within.
 - * No changers wanted to continue Non-co-operation with government.
5. Why was the Simon Commission boycotted ?**
- * Simon commission composed of Seven members was headed by Sir John Simon.
 - * It was an all-white commission with no Indian member.
So both congress and Muslim league boycotted the commission.
6. What is Poorna Swaraj?
- * Poorna Swaraj means complete Freedom.
 - * The congress men were not satisfied with dominion status and they wanted to demand the complete Independence
 - * In the Congress session held in Lahore, in 1929, Poorna Swaraj was declared as the goal.
7. Write a note on Bhagat Singh? **
- * Bhagat Singh took revenge on the British Police officer responsible for lathi charge that led to Lala Lajpat Rai's death.
 - * Bhagat Singh and Dutt threw a smoke bomb inside the Central Legislative Assembly in 1929. So he was arrested and sentenced to death.
8. What are the terms of the Poona Pact?
- * Poona pact was signed between Gandhi and Ambedkar.
 - * The principle of separate electorates was abandoned. Instead the principle of joint electorate was accepted with reservation of seats for the depressed classes.

Unit – 9 : FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN TAMIL NADU

1. List the contribution of Moderates? **
- * The moderates communicated their views through prayers, petitions and memoranda.
 - * They exposed how the British exploited India and their hypocrisy in following democratic principles in England and imposing an unrepresentation government in their colonies.
2. Write a note on the Tirunelveli Uprising?
- * V.O.Chidambaram and Subramania Siva organised public meetings to celebrate the release of Bipin Chandra Pal. So they were arrested and sentenced to rigorous Imprisonment.
 - * The news of arrest sparked riots in Thirunelveli.
 - * It led to the death of four people in police firing.
 - * Vanchinathan of Shenkottai shot dead Robert Ashe, the collector of Thirunelveli in Maniyachi Junction and took revenge for the death of four people.
3. What is the contribution of Annie Besant to India's freedom struggle?
- * Annie Besant started Home Rule League in 1916 and carried forward the demand for Home rule all over India.
 - * She started the newspapers "New India" and "Commonweal" to carry forward her agenda.

4. Mention the various measures introduced by the Justice Ministry.
 - * Reservation of appointments in local bodies and educational institutions, establishment of staff selection board which later became the Public Service Commission.
 - * Abolition of Devadasi system, allotment of poramboke lands to the poor for housing.
 - * Extension of primary education to the depressed classes.
5. Write briefly on EVR's contribution to the constructive programme?
 - * EVR campaigned vigorously for the promotion and sale of Khadi
 - * He played a key role in the satyagraha for temple entry in Vaikom.
 - * For his contribution against the temple entry he was called Vaikom Hero.
6. What is Cheranmadevi Gurukulam controversy?
 - * Students were discriminated on the basis of caste
 - * Brahmin and Non-Brahmin were made to dine separately. The food served was also different. E.V.R. severely criticized this practice.
7. Why was anti-Hindi agitation popular?
 - * The introduction of Hindi as a compulsory subject in schools was considered to be a form of Aryan and North Indian imposition detrimental to Tamil Language and culture.
 - * E.V.R. led a massive campaign against it. More than 1200 protestors including EVR were arrested.
8. Outline the key incidents during the Quit India Movement in Tamil Nadu?
 - * On August 8 1942, Quit India resolution was passed at Bombay. Gandhi gave a slogan "Do or Die"
 - * Rajaji and Sathyamurthy were arrested together when they went about distributing pamphlets. The movement was widespread in Tamil Nadu and there were many instances of violence.

Unit – 10 : SOCIAL REFORMERS IN TAMIL NADU

1. Write a note on Tamil Renaissance?
 - * The cultural hegemony of colonialism and the rise of humanism brought several changes in the socio-cultural life of the people.
 - * The introduction of printing press, linguistic research on Dravidan languages underpinned the process of Tamil Renaissance.
2. Highlight the contribution of Caldwell for the cause of south Indian language.
 - * Robert Caldwell wrote a book entitled "A comparative grammar of the Dravidian or South Indian Family of Languages"
 - * He established the close affinity between the Dravidian languages in contrast with Sanskrit and also established the antiquity of Tamil.
3. List out the personalities who contributed to the revival of Tamil Literature through their writings?
 - * Subramaniya Bharathi, Bharathidasan, Thiru vi,ka, Maraimalai Adigal and S.Vaiyapuri.
4. Discuss the importance of Hindu Religious Endowment Act passed by the justice ministry?
 - * The justice party introduced the Hindu Religious Endowment Act in 1926, and enabled any individual irrespective of caste affiliation to become a member of temple committee and to govern the resources of the religious institutions.
5. What do you know of the Cheranmadevi Gurukulam incident?
 - * Cheranmadevi Gurukulam was run by V.V.Subramaniam Iyer with the financial support of Tamil Nadu congress Committee.
 - * Students were discriminated on the basis of caste.
 - * Brahmin and Non-Brahmin were made to dine separately. The food served was also different. E.V.R.Periyar severely criticized this practice.

6. Name the Newspaper published by the South Indian Liberal Foundation.**
 - * Dravidian in Tamil, Justice in English and Andhra Prakasika in Telugu.
7. Estimate Periyar as a feminist.
 - * Periyar condemned child marriage and the Devadasi system.
 - * He believed that property rights for women would provide them social status and protection.
8. Explain the proceeding of All India Trade Union Congress Conference held in 1920.
 - * The demand for protection from police interference in labour disputes, the maintenance of an unemployment register, restriction on exporting food stuffs, compensation for injuries and health insurance.
 - * Indian workers be given some representation in the Government.

VII. IMPORTANT DETAIL QUESTIONS

UNIT: 1

1. Discuss the main causes of the First World War.
2. Highlight the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles relating to Germany.

UNIT: 2

1. Trace the circumstances that led to the rise of Hitler in Germany.
2. Attempt a narrative account of how the process of decolonization happened in India during the inter-war period (1919-39).

UNIT: 3

1. Analyse the effects of the World War II.
2. Assess the structure and the activities of the UN.

UNIT: 4

1. Estimate the role of Mao Tse Tung in making China a Communist country.
2. Attempt an essay on the Arab –Israel wars of 1967 and 1973.

UNIT: 5

1. Discuss the circumstances that led to the Reform Movements of 19th Century.
2. Write an essay on the role played by the 19th Century reformers towards the cause of Women.

UNIT: 6

1. Attempt an essay of the heroic fight Veerapandya Kattabomman conducted against the East India Company.
2. Account for the outbreak of Vellore Revolt in 1806.

UNIT: 7

1. Discuss the causes and consequences of the Revolt of 1857.
2. How did the people of Bengal respond to the partition of Bengal (1905)?

UNIT: 8

1. Examine the factors that led to the transformation of Gandhi into a mass leader.
2. Critically examine the Civil Disobedience Movement as the typical example of Gandhian Movement.

UNIT: 9

1. Discuss the response to Swadeshi Movement in Tamil Nadu.
2. Examine the Origin and growth of Non-Brahmin Movement in Tamil Nadu.

UNIT: 10

1. Attempt an essay on the foundation and development of Tamil Renaissance in the 19th Century.
2. Describe the background for the formation of the Justice Party and point out its contribution to the cause of social justice.

GEOGRAPHY

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

UNIT – 1 : INDIA – LOCATION, RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

1. The north – south extent of India is **3,214 km**
2. The Southern most point of India is **Kanniyakumari** **
3. The extent of Himalyas in the east-west is about **2,500 km**
4. **Kosi** River is known as ‘Sorrow of Bihar’. **
5. Deccan Plateau covers an area of about **7 lakh** sq.km. **
6. A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as **Peninsula**
7. The Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar separates India from **Sri Lanka** **
8. The highest peak in South India is. **Anaimudi** **
9. **Bhangar** Plains are formed by the older alluviums.
10. Pulicat Lake is located between the states of **Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh**. **

UNIT – 2 : CLIMATE AND NATURAL VEGETATION OF INDIA

1. Meteorology is the science of **Weather**. **
2. We wear cotton during **Summer**.
3. Western disturbances cause rainfall in **Punjab**.
4. **Mango showers** helps in quick ripening of mangoes along the Coast of Kerala and Karnataka.
5. **Isohyets** is a line joining the places of equal rainfall. **
6. Climate of India is labelled as **Tropical Monsoon Climate**
7. The monsoon forests are otherwise called as **Deciduous Forest**
8. **Alpine** forests are found above 2400m Himalayas. **
9. Sesahachalam hills, a Biosphere reserve is situated in **Andhra Pradesh**
10. **Kachch** is not a part of the world network biosphere reserves of UNESCO. **

UNIT – 3 : COMPONENTS OF AGRICULTURE

1. The soil which is rich in iron oxides is **Red Soil**
2. Which of the following organization has divided the Indian soils into 8 major groups?
Indian Council of Agricultural Research
3. The soils formed by the rivers are: **Alluvial soil** **
4. **Bhakra Nangal** dam is the highest gravity in India. **
5. **Cotton** is a cash crop.
6. Black soils are also called as **Regur soils**
7. The longest dam in the world is **Hirakud dam** **
8. The leading producer of rice in India is **West Bengal**
9. Which crop is called as “Golden Fibre” in India? **Jute** **
10. The state which leads in the production of coffee is **Karnataka** **

UNIT – 4 : RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES

1. Manganese is used in **Steel Making**
2. The Anthracite coal has **80 to 95% Carbon** **
3. The most important constituents of petroleum are hydrogen and **Carbon**
4. The city which is called as the Manchester of South India is **Coimbatore** **
5. The first Jute mill of India was established at **Kolkata**

6. The first Nuclear Power station was commissioned in **Maharashtra** **
7. The most abundant source of energy is **Sun** **
8. The famous Sindri Fertilizer Plant is located in **Jharkhand**
9. The nucleus for the development of the Chotanagpur Plateau Region is **Mineral Deposits** **
10. One of the shore based steel plants of India is located at **Visakhapatnam** **

UNIT – 5 : INDIA - POPULATION, TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATION & TRADE

1. The scientific study of different aspects of population is called **Demography**
2. The state with highest literacy rate as per 2011 census is **Kerala**
3. Human Development is measured in terms of **-Human Development Index** **
4. **Roadways** transport provides door to door services.
5. The length of Golden Quadrilateral super highways in India is **5846 km** **
6. The length of navigable Inland waterways in India is **14,500 km** **
7. The National Remote sensing Centre (NRSC) is located at **Hyderabad** **
8. The transport useful in the inaccessible areas is **Airways**
9. Which of the following is associated with helicopter service? **Pavan Hans** **
10. The major import item of India is **Petroleum** **

UNIT – 6: PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF TAMIL NADU

1. The latitudinal extent of Tamil Nadu is **8°5'N to 13°35'N**
2. The longitudinal extent of Tamil Nadu is **76°18' E to 80°20'E**
3. The highest peak in Tamil Nadu is **Doddabetta** **
4. Which of the following passes is not located in the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu? **Bhorghat**
5. Which one of the following rivers is flow into the Arabian Sea? **Periyar** **
6. The district with largest mangrove forest cover in Tamil Nadu is **Cuddalore** **
7. The forest cover of Tamil Nadu as per 2017 Indian Forest Report is **20.21%**
8. Retreating monsoon wind picks up moisture from **Bay of Bengal**
9. Which of the following district is affected by sand dunes to a large extent? **Theni** **
10. The district which has the largest forest cover in Tamil Nadu is **Dharmapuri** **

UNIT – 7: HUMAN GEOGRAPHY OF TAMIL NADU

1. The delta which is known as Granary of South India is **Cauvery delta**
2. Second staple food of the people of Tamil Nadu is **Millets**
3. Literacy rate of Tamil Nadu as per 2011 census is **80.33%**
4. A major hydro-electric power project of Tamil Nadu is **Mettur**
5. Number of major and minor ports in Tamil Nadu are **3 and 15**

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

UNIT – 6: PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF TAMIL NADU

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

UNIT: 7 Human Geography of Tamil Nadu

1. Agriculture of Tamil Nadu constitutes 21 % of its economy. **
2. Sathanur dam is constructed across the river Thenpennai. **
3. Tamil Nadu ranks Second in India with a share of over 20% in total road projects under operation in the Public – Private Partnership (PPP).
4. Chennai is the third largest airport in India after Mumbai and Delhi. **
5. The difference between the value of exports and imports is called balance of trade **

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

UNIT – I : INDIA – LOCATION, RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

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

UNIT – 2 : CLIMATE AND NATURAL VEGETATION OF INDIA

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 6. Project Elephant | a. Protect the elephants. |
| 7. Biodiversity hotspot | b. The Himalayas |
| 8. North East Monsoon | c. October - December. |
| 9. Tropical thorn Forests | d. Desert and Semi desert vegetation . |
| 10. Coastal Forests | e. Littoral forest. |

UNIT – 3 : COMPONENTS OF AGRICULTURE

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 11. Sugar bowl of India | a. Uttar Pradesh and Bihar |
| 12. Coffee | b. Karnataka |
| 13. Tehri | c. Highest dam in the India, |
| 14. Hirakud | d. Mahanadi |
| 15. Horticulture | e. Golden revolution |

UNIT – 4 : I. RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 16. Bauxite | a. Aircraft |
| 17. Gypsum | b. Cement |
| 18. Black Gold | c. Coal |
| 19. Iron ore | d. Magnetite |
| 20. Mica | e. Electrical goods |

II.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 21. Detroit of India | a. Chennai |
| 22. Thermal power plant | b. 1975 |
| 23. Wind Farm | c. Gujarat. |
| 24. Tidal energy | d. Thiruvananthapuram. |
| 25. Solar power | e. Andhra Pradesh. |

UNIT – 5: INDIA – POPULATION, TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATION & TRADE

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 26. Border Road Organisation | a. 1960. |
| 27. INSAT | b. Satellite communication. |
| 28. Mazagaon Dock | c. Mumbai. |
| 29. Urban Sprawl | d. Impact of Urbanization. |
| 30. Konkan Railways | e. 1998 |

UNIT – 6 : PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF TAMIL NADU

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 31. Winter season | a. January and February |
| 32. Summer season | b. March to May |
| 33. Southwest monsoon | c. June to September |
| 34. North east monsoon | d. October to December |
| 35. Mango Shower | e. Pre-Monsoon |

UNIT – 7: HUMAN GEOGRAPHY OF TAMIL NADU

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 36. Bauxite | a. Servaroy hills |
| 37. Gypsum | b. Tirchirapalli |
| 38. Iron | c. Salem |
| 39. Limestone | d. Coimbatore |

IV. CHOOSE THE CORRECT STATEMENT

UNIT – 2 : CLIMATE AND NATURAL VEGETATION OF INDIA

- Assertion(A):** Monsoons are a complex meteorological phenomenon
Reason(R): Meteorologists have developed a number of concepts about the origin of monsoons.
a) Both (A) and (B) are true: R explains A
- Assertion(A):** The Himalayas acts as a climatic barrier.
Reason(R): The Himalayas prevents cold winds from central Asia and keep the Indian Sub-continent warm.
a) Both (A) and (B) are true: R explains A

- Assertion (A):** Horticulture involves cultivation of fruits, vegetables, and flowers.
Reason (R): India ranks first in the world in the production of mango, banana, and citrus fruits.

2. **Assertion (A):** Alluvial soil is formed by the deposition of eroded and decayed materials brought by the rivers.

(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)

1. **Assertion (A):** Tamil Nadu does not receive much rainfall from southwest monsoon.
Reason (R): It is situated in the rain shadow area of the Western Ghats.

2. **Assertion (A):** Red soil is rich in iron oxides

c) (A) is true but, (R) is false.

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

(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)

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

(b) Both (A) and (R) are true but, (R) does not explain (A)

UNIT – 2

1. Tidal forests are found in and around _____.

b) The deltas of Ganga and Brahmaputra

2. Climate of India is affected by _____.

b) Altitude

d) Soil

3. Which one of the following is not having leather factories?

b) Dharmapuri c) Ambur

d) Vaniyambadi

4. Which one of the following is not an industrial developing agency?

b) SIDCO

d) SIPCOT

UNIT – 3

Pick the odd one out:

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a) Wheat | b) Rice | c) Millets | d) coffee |
| 2. a) Khadar | b) Bhangar | c) Alluvial Soil | d) Black Soil |
| 3. a) Inundational canals | b) Perennial canals | c) Tanks | d) Canals |

VI. GIVE REASONS

Unit – I : INDIA – LOCATION, RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

1. Himalayas are called young fold mountains.

Himalayas have been formed only a few millions years ago. They were formed because of folding of the earth crust due to tectonic activity.

2. North Indian Rivers are perennial.

Because they originate from the Snow covered mountains of Himalayas and run throughout the year.

3. Chotanagpur Plateau is rich in mineral resources.

Because this region has a rich deposit of minerals like Iron Ore, Coal etc.,

4. The great Indian desert is called Marusthali.

Because it covers a large number of sand dunes.
Marusthali means Sand Dunes.

5. The Eastern states are called seven sisters.

North East India comprises of Seven States. They are similar in geographical features and interdependent.

6. The river Godavari is often referred to as Vridha Ganga.

Because of its large size and extent among peninsular rivers.

UNIT – 2 : CLIMATE AND NATURAL VEGETATION OF INDIA

1. Western Coastal plain is narrow.

Because the rivers flowing through this plain do not form any deltas.

2. India has a tropical monsoon climate.

Because most part of India lies in the tropical belt.

3. Mountains are cooler than the plains

Because, temperature decreases at the rate of 6.5°C for every 1000 metres ascent.

UNIT – 3 : COMPONENTS OF AGRICULTURE

1. Agriculture is the backbone of India.

Because Agriculture employs more than 50% of the population of the country.

2. Rain water harvesting is necessary.

Because it increases the ground water level to make agriculture reliable.

3. Small farms are predominant in India.

Because, in India, considerable portion of Farmers having small land holdings having less than One Hectare.

VII. DISTINGUISH BETWEEN

UNIT – I : INDIA – LOCATION, RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

1. Himalayan Rivers and Peninsular rivers.

| | Himalayan rivers | Peninsular rivers |
|----|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. | Originate from the Himalayas | Originate from the Western Ghats |
| 2. | Perennial in Nature | Non- Perennial in nature |

2. Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats

| | Western Ghats | Eastern Ghats |
|----|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | parallel to the Arabian Sea | parallel to the Bay of Bengal. |
| 2. | Continuous range of Mountains. | Dis - continuous range of Mountains. |

3. Himadri and Himachal

| | Himadri | Himachal |
|----|----------------------------|---|
| 1. | The Greater Himalayas | The lesser Himalayas |
| 2. | Its height is about 6000 m | Its height varies from 3700 m to 4500 m |

4. Western Coastal Plain and Eastern Coastal Plain

| | Western Coastal Plain | Eastern Coastal Plain |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | It lies between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea | It lies between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal. |
| 2. | Parallel to West Coast | Parallel to East Coast |

UNIT – 2 : CLIMATE AND NATURAL VEGETATION OF INDIA

1. Weather and Climate

| | Weather | Climate |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | Weather refers to the state of atmosphere of a place at a given point of time | Weather condition prevailing in an area over a long period |
| 2. | The study of weather is called Meteorology. | The study of climate is called Climatology. |

2. Tropical Evergreen Forest and Deciduous Forest

| | Tropical Evergreen Forest | Deciduous Forest |
|----|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | Annual rainfall is more than 200 cm | Annual rainfall is 100 to 200 cm. |
| 2. | Mahogany, Ebony trees | Sandal wood and Rosewood trees. |

3. North East Monsoon and South West Monsoon

| | North East Monsoon | South West Monsoon |
|----|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | It blows from October to December | It blows from June to September. |
| 2. | It gives 25% of rainfall to India | It gives 75% of rainfall to India |

UNIT – 3 : COMPONENTS OF AGRICULTURE

1. Rabi and Kharif Crop

| | Rabi crop | Kharif crop |
|----|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. | This season is from October to March | This season is from June to September |
| 2. | Wheat, Gram, Maize were major crops | Rice, cotton and bajra, were major crops |

2. Inundational Canals and Perennial Canals

| | Inundational Canals | Perennial Canals |
|----|---|---|
| 1. | Water is taken out directly from the rivers . | Developed from perennial Rivers.. |
| 2. | Useful for the diversion of flood water. | Perennial canals are useful for irrigation. |

3. Marine Fishing and Inland Fishing

| | Marine Fishing | Inland Fishing |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | It includes coastal off shore and deep sea fishing. | Rivers, Lakes, Canals, Ponds and tanks provide Inland Fishing. |
| 2. | Kerala leads in Marine Fishing | Andhra Pradesh leads in Inland Fishing |

4. Alluvial Soil and Black Soil

| | Alluvial Soil | Black Soil |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | It is Sandy –loam – slit and clay in nature. | It is sticky when wet. |
| 2. | Rice, wheat, sugarcane were major crops | Cotton ,Millets , Tobacco were major crops |

UNIT - 4 : RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES:

1. Renewable and Non-Renewable Resources

| | Renewable Resources | Non Renewable Resources |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | Can be replaced again after their utilisation. | Cannot replaced again after their utilisation |
| 2. | Eg: Solar Energy, Wind Energy and Wave and Tidal energy. | Eg: Coal, petroleum, and Natural Gas. |

2. Metallic Minerals and Non-Metallic Minerals:

| | Metallic Minerals | Non-Metallic Minerals |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | Metallic Minerals contain one or more metallic elements. | Non-Metallic minerals do not contain metal. |
| 2. | Eg: Iron and Gold | Eg: Coal, Petroleum. |

3. Agro Based Industry and Mineral Based Industry

| | Agro Based Industry | Mineral Based Industry |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | These industries use agriculture Product as a Raw materials. | These industries use Minerals as a Raw materials. |
| 2. | Eg: Cotton, Jute and Sugar industries | Eg: Iron and Steel Industry |

4. Jute Industry and Sugar Industry

| | Jute Industry | Sugar Industry |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | India is the largest producer of Jute goods in the World. | India is the Second largest producer of sugar after Brazil in the World. |
| 2. | The major producer of jute is West Bengal. | The major producer of Sugar is Uttarpradesh. |

5. Conventional Energy and Non-Conventional Energy

| | Conventional energy | Non-conventional energy |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | Conventional energy sources are Non-renewable. | Non- Conventional energy sources are renewable. |
| 2. | Eg: Thermal power, Nuclear Power. | Eg: Solar, Hydro, Wind and Tidal energy. |

UNIT – 5 : INDIA - POPULATION, TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATION & TRADE

1. Density of Population and Growth of Population

| | Density of Population | Growth of Population |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | It is expressed as number of persons per unit area (per Sq.Km). | Growth of Population refers to the change in the number of inhabitants of a country during a specified period of time. |
| 2. | Most densely populated state is Bihar. | It is influenced by Birth rate and death rate and Migration. |

2. Personal Communication and Mass Communication:

| | Personal Communication | Mass Communication |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | The exchange of information between two individuals. | Enables millions of people to get the information at the same time. |
| 2. | It includes Mobile phone and SMS. | It includes Radio, TV, Internet. |

3. Print Media and Electronic Media:

| | Print Media | Electronic Media |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | Newspapers are an important form of print media. | Television and internet are the important forms of electronic media. |
| 2. | Eg: Books, Newspaper, Magazine. | Eg: Television , Mobile phone, Email |

4. Roadways and Railways:

| | Roadways | Railways |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | Indian roads are cost efficient. | Indian Railways promotes national integration by bringing people together. |
| 2. | India has the second longest road network in the world. | India has the second largest Railways in the world. |

5. Waterways and Airways

| | Waterways | Airways |
|----|---|---|
| 1. | Cheapest mode of transport. | Costliest mode of transport. |
| 2. | Inland Waterways and Ocean waterways are the two types. | Domestic airways and International airways are the two types. |

6. Internal Trade and International Trade

| | Internal Trade | International Trade |
|----|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. | Carried on within the country. | Carried on between Two or more countries. |
| 2. | Also called Local Trade. | Also called external Trade. |

UNIT – 6 : PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF TAMIL NADU

1. Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats

| | Western Ghats | Eastern Ghats |
|----|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. | Continuous range of Mountains | Discontinuous range of Mountains |
| 2. | Highest peak is Doddabeta | Highest peak is Mahendragiri |

2. South West Monsoon and North East Monsoon

| | South West Monsoon | North East Monsoon |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | It gives Meagre Rainfall to Tamil Nadu | It gives Heavy Rainfall to Tamil Nadu. |
| 2. | It blows from June to September | It blows from October to December |

3. Tropical Evergreen Forest and Tropical Deciduous Forest

| | Tropical Evergreen Forest | Tropical Deciduous Forest |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | Found in the regions of Heavy rainfall. | Found in the regions where rainfall is below 200 cm. |
| 2. | Mahogany and Ebony trees. | Rosewood and Sandal wood trees. |

UNIT – 7 : HUMAN GEOGRAPHY OF TAMIL NADU

1. Marine Fishing and Inland Fishing

| | Marine Fishing | Inland Fishing |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | Fishing is carried out in Oceans. | Fishing is carried out in Lakes, Rivers and Ponds, etc. |
| 2. | Large mechanised boats are used for fishing. | Catamarans, diesel boats are used. |

2. Food Crops and Non-Food Crops

| | Food Crops | Non-Food Crops |
|----|---|---|
| 1. | Crops which are cultivated for Human consumption. | Crops which are cultivated for Commercial purposes. |
| 2. | Eg: Paddy, Wheat, Pulses and Cereals. | Eg: Cotton, Jute. |

3. Surface water and Ground water

| | Surface Water | Ground Water |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | Surface water includes River basin, reservoirs and Tanks. | Ground water includes Tube wells and Open wells. |
| 2. | 95% of Surface water put into use. | 80 % of Ground water put into use. |

VIII. SHORT ANSWER

UNIT – 1 :

1. Give the importance of IST.
 - * In our country Arunachal Pradesh which is in the East will have sunrise about two hours earlier than the sunrise at Gujarat which is in the West.
 - * In order to avoid this difference Indian Standard Time is calculated.
2. Write a short note on Deccan Plateau.**
 - * The Deccan Plateau is a Triangular Plateau.
 - * One of the sides of this triangle is marked by the line joining Kanyakumari with Rajmahal hills and this line passes through the Eastern Ghats.
 - * The second arm is marked by the Satpura Range, Mahadeo Hills, Maikal Range and the Rajmahal Hills.
 - * The third arm is marked by the Western Ghats.
3. State the West following rivers of India.**

Narmada and Tapi.
4. Write a brief note on the island group of Lakshadweep.**
 - * The Lakshadweep Islands are small coral Islands located off the west coast of India, covering an area of 32 Sq.KM. Kavaratti is its administrative Capital.
 - * It is separated from the Maldives Islands by Eight Degree channel.

UNIT – 2:

1. Define Meteorology.**

The Meteorology is branch of science concerned with the processes and phenomena of the atmosphere.
2. What is meant by normal lapse rate?***
 - * Temperature decreases at the rate of 6.5°C for every 1000 metres ascent. It is called normal lapse rate.
3. What are Jet streams?***
 - * Jet streams are the fast moving winds blowing in a narrow Zone in the upper atmosphere.
 - * The easterly jet winds cause Tropical depressions both during South-west Monsoon and retreating monsoon.
4. Write short note on Monsoon wind.
 - * These are seasonal reversal winds.
 - * India remains in the influence of these winds for a considerable part of a year.
 - * There are South West monsoon winds and North East monsoon winds.
5. Name the four distinct seasons of India.**
 - * Winter Season - January – February
 - * Summer Season - March – May
 - * South West Monsoon - June – September
 - * North East Monsoon - October – December
6. What is "Burst of Monsoon"?
 - * The sudden approach of monsoon wind over south India with lightning and thunder is termed as the burst of Monsoon.
7. Name the areas which receive heavy rainfall?***
 - * The western Coast, Assam, South Meghalaya, Tripura, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh.

8. State places of Mangrove forest in India.

- * The Sundarbans located in the Ganga and Brahmaputra delta, The deltas of Mahanadi, Godavari, and Krishna rivers, and Pichavaram in Tamil nadu.

9. Name the trees of Tropical evergreen forest.

- * Rubber , Mahogany, Ebony, Bamboo.

10. Write any five Biosphere reserves.**

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| * Agasthyamalai | – Kerala |
| Great Nicobar | – Andaman Nicobar Islands |
| Gulf of mannar | – Tamil Nadu |
| Sundarbans | – West Bengal |
| Nilgris | – Tamil Nadu. |

11. What is project Tiger?**

- * Project Tiger was launched April 1973 with the aim to conserve tiger population in specifically constituted “Tiger Reserves” in India.

UNIT : 3

1. Define Soil.**

- * Soil is the upper most layer of the land surface, usually composed of Minerals, organic matter, living organism air and Water.

2. Name the types of soil found in India.**

- * Alluvial soil, Black soil, Red soil, Laterite soil, Mountain soil, Desert Soil,

3. State any two characteristics of Black soil.

- * High degree of moisture retentivity.
- * Black colour due to the presence of Titanium and Iron.

4. What is Multipurpose Project?

- * Multipurpose project is a scientific management of water resources in our country.
- * Construction of dam across rivers is aimed at many purposes.
- * Hence it is termed as multipurpose project.

5. Define Agriculture.

- * Agriculture is the process of producing food for people, fodder for cattle, fibres and many other desired products by the cultivation of certain plants and raising of domesticated animals (live stock).

6. State the types of agriculture practices in India.

- * Subsistence Agriculture, Shifting Agriculture, intensive Farming, Dry Farming, mixed Farming.

7. Name the season of agriculture in India.**

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| * Kharif season | - June – September |
| Rabi Season | - October – March |
| Zaid season | - April – June |

8. Mention the plantation crops in India.**

- * Tea, coffee and rubber are plantation crops.

9. What do you mean by livestock?**

- * Livestock is an integral component of the farming system in India.
- * It includes cattle, goats, buffaloes, sheep, pigs etc.,

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

- * Marine Fishing is carried out in Oceans. Large mechanised boats are used for fishing.
- * Inland Fishing is carried out in Lakes, Rivers and Ponds, etc. Catamarans, diesel boats are used.

UNIT – 4 :

1. Define the resources and state its types.**

- * Any matter or energy derived from the environment that is used by living things including humans is called resources.
- * Resources are categorised as Renewable resources and Non-Renewable resources.

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

- * Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh.

3. What are Minerals? State its types.**

- * Mineral is a natural substance of organic or inorganic origin with definite chemical and physical properties.
- * Minerals are classified as Metallic Minerals and Non-Metallic Minerals

4. State the use of Manganese.

- * Manganese is an important mineral used for making Iron and steel.
- * Manganese is also used in the manufacturing of bleaching powder, insecticide, Paints and Batteries.

5. What is natural Gas?

- * It is formed when the layers of decomposed plants and animals are exposed to intense heat and pressure over thousands of years.
- * Natural gas usually accompanies the petroleum accumulations.

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

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| * Anthracite | - 80 -90 % |
| Bituminous | - 60-80% |
| Lignite | - 40-60% |
| Peat | - Less than 40% |

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

- * The major Jute production areas are in West Bengal and concentrated along the Hooghly river.
- * Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Assam are also producing jute.

8. Name the important Oil producing regions.**

- * Mumbai high, Gujarat Coast, and Brahmaputra valley.

UNIT – 5 :

1. What is Human development?*

- * According to Dr. Mahabub-Ul-Haq, Human Development is the process of enlarging the range of people's choice, increasing their opportunities for Education, healthcare, Income and empowerment.

2. What is Migration? State its types?

- * Migration is the movement of people across regions and territories.
- * It can be internal (Within the Country) or International (between the countries)

3. Write any four advantages of railways.**

- * Railways are well suited for carrying heavy and bulky goods over a long distances.
- * It promotes National integration by bringing people together.
- * It also promotes trade, tourism and education.
- * Railways help in the commercialisation of the agriculture sector by facilitating the quick movement of perishable goods.

4. Write a note on Pipeline network transport in India.**

- * Pipeline provided a very convenient mode of transport to connect oil and natural gas fields refineries and the markets.
- * The Initial cost of laying is high but subsequent running cost is minimum

5. State the major Inland waterways of India.

- * National Water Way 1: It extends between Haldia and Allahabad.
- * National Water Way 2: This waterway includes the stretch of Brahmaputra river between Dubri and Sadiya.
- * National Water way 3: This water way extends between Kollam to Kottapuram in Kerala.

6. What is communication? What are its types?

- * Communication is a process that involves exchange of information, thoughts and ideas.
- * Communication is categorized in to personal communication and mass communications.

7. Define International Trade.**

- * Trade carried on between two or more countries is called International Trade.
- * Foreign Currency is involved in International Trade.

8. State the merits of Roadways.**

- * Roads play an important role in carrying goods and passengers for short, Medium, and long distances.
- * Indian Roads are cost efficient.
- * It is used by all sections of people in the society.

UNIT – 6 :

1. State the boundaries of Tamil Nadu.**

- * Tamil Nadu is bounded by Bay of Bengal in the east, Kerala in the West, Andhra Pradesh in the North, Karnataka in the Northwest and Indian ocean in the south.

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

- * Eastern Ghats: Vellore , Dharmapuri Erode, Salem, Namakkal, Villipuram.
- * Western Ghats: Coimbatore, Dindugul, Nilgris, Theni, Thirunelveli, Kanniyakumari.

3. What is Teri?**

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

4. How is coastal plain formed?

- * Coastal Plain is formed by the rivers that flows towards east and drain in the Bay of Bengal.

5. Name the major Islands of Tamil Nadu. **

- * Pamban, Hare, Krusadai, Nallathanni Theevu, Pullivasal, Srirangam, Upputhanni island grounds, Quibble Island and Vivekananda Rock Memorial.

6. Name the tributaries of river Thamirabarani.**

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

7. Define: Disaster Risk Reduction.**

- * Disaster Risk reduction is the concept and practice of reducing disaster risk through systematic efforts to analyse and reduce the casual factor of disasters.
- * This includes reducing exposure to hazards lessening the vulnerability of people and property wise management of land and environment and improving preparedness and early warning for adverse events.

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

- * The Fisherman should keep the radio sets with extra batteries handy, and keep the boats and rafts tied up safely and don't venture out in the sea.

UNIT – 7:

1. Explain the cropping seasons of Tamil Nadu.**

| Name of the cropping season | Sowing period | Harvesting period | Crops |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Sornavari | April-May | August -September | Millets, cotton |
| Samba | July-August | January -February | Paddy and sugarcane |
| Navarai | November-December | February - March | Fruits and Vegetables |

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

- * Textile mills are concentrated in Coimbatore. So Coimbatore is called Manchester of Tamil Nadu.

3. Name the important multipurpose projects of Tamil Nadu.

- * Mettur Dam, Bhavani sagar Dam, Amaravathi Dam. Sathanur Dam and Papanasam..

4. What is MRTS?**

- * The Mass Rapid Transport System is a well established suburban railway network in Chennai.
- * Chennai is currently developing a metro system which operates underground services since May 2017.

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

- * Air Ports :Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Tuticorin, Salem,
- * Sea Ports: Chennai, Ennore , Tuticorin , Nagapatinam.

IX. IMPORTANT DETAIL QUESTIONS

UNIT: 1

1. Explain the divisions of Northern Mountains and its importance to India.
2. Give an account on the major peninsular rivers of India.

UNIT: 2

1. Describe the forest of India.
2. Write the names of biosphere reserves and their location in India.

UNIT: 3

1. Write about any two Multipurpose projects of India.
2. Examine the geographical conditions favourable for the cultivation of rice and wheat.

UNIT: 4

1. Explain the factors responsible for the concentration of jute industries in the hoogly region.
2. Write an account on the major iron and steel industries of India.

UNIT: 5

1. What is Urbanisation? Explain its impacts?
2. Classify and explain the roadways in India.

UNIT: 6

1. Bring out the types and distribution of soils in Tamil Nadu.
2. Name the areas which are affected by landslides. What will you do before, during and after landslide?

UNIT: 7

1. Bring out the mineral distribution in Tamil Nadu.
2. State the densely populated regions of Tamil Nadu and account for its high density.

CIVICS

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

UNIT - 1: INDIAN CONSTITUTION

1. Which of the following sequences in right regarding the Preamble?
Sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic **
2. How many times has the Preamble to the Constitution of India amended? **Once ****
3. The Indian Constitution gives to its citizens **Single Citizenship ****
4. A foreigner can acquire Indian citizenship through **Naturalisation**
5. Find the odd one out. Ans: **Right to Property**
6. One of the following is not an instance of an exercise of a fundamental right?
Parents property is inherited by their children
7. If the fundamental rights of Indian citizen are violated, they possess the right to have an access to
The Supreme court of India
8. Which one of the following rights was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the heart and soul of the Constitution? **Right to Constitutional remedies ****
9. How can the Fundamental Rights be suspended?
If the President orders it during the national emergency
10. We borrowed the Fundamental Duties from the **Russian Constitution ****
11. The Directive Principles can be classified into **Socialist, Gandhian and Liberal principles**
12. Under which Article financial emergency can be proclaimed? **Article 360 ****
13. The procedure for the Amendment of the Indian Constitution is given in **Article 368**
14. Which of the following committees/commissions made recommendations about the Centre-State Relations? ** **b) 1 & 2**

UNIT - 2 : CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

1. The Constitutional Head of the Union is **The President ****
2. Who is the real executive in a parliamentary type of government. **The Prime Minister**
3. Who among the following decides whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not? **Speaker of Lok Sabha ****
4. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the **-Lok Sabha**
5. The Joint sittings of Indian Parliament for transacting legislative business are presided over by
Speaker of the Lok Sabha **
6. What is minimum age laid down for a candidate to seek election to the Lok Sabha? **25 years**
7. The authority to alter the boundaries of state in India rest with? **Parliament**
8. Under which Article the President is vested with the power to proclaim Financial Emergency
Article 360
9. The Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme court are appointed by the **President ****
10. Dispute between States of India comes to the Supreme Court under: **Original Jurisdiction**
11. If you are elected as the President of India, Which of the following decision can you take on your own? **Ask for reconsideration of bill passed by both the Houses ****

UNIT - 3: STATE GOVERNMENT

1. The Governor of the State is appointed by the **President ****
2. The Speaker of a State is a _____. **d) None of these**
3. Which among the following is not one of the powers of the Governor? **Diplomatic**
4. Who can nominate one representative of the Anglo - Indian Community to the State Legislative Assembly? **The Governor ****

5. The Governor does not appoint **Judges of the High Court** **
6. The Chief Minister of a State is appointed by **The Governor** **
7. The State Council of Ministers is headed by **The Chief Minister** **
8. The Legislative Council **is a permanent house** **
9. The minimum age for the membership of the Legislative Council is **30 years**
10. The members of Legislative Council are
Elected by local bodies, graduates, teachers, Legislative Assembly etc.
11. Which one of the following States does not possess a bicameral legislature? **Tamil Nadu**
12. The High Courts in India were first started at-**Calcutta, Bombay, Madras**
13. Which of the following States have a common High Court? **Punjab and Haryana** **

UNIT – 4 : INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

1. Which Minister plays a vital role in molding foreign policy of our country? **External Affairs Minister** **
2. The Panchaseel treaty has been signed between **India and China**
3. Which article of Indian constitution directs to adopt foreign policy? **Article 51**
4. Apartheid is **a policy of Racial Discrimination** **
5. The Agreement signed by India and China in 1954 related to **The Five Principles of Co existence**
6. Which is not related to our foreign policy **Colonialism**
7. Which of the following country is not the founder member of NAM? **Pakistan** **
8. Find the odd one **Diplomacy**
9. Non-Alliance means **freedom to decide on issues independently.**
10. Non – military issues are _____ **d) All the above**

UNIT – 5 : INDIA'S INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

1. Mc Mahon Line is a border between **India and China** **
2. India is not a member of **ASEAN** **
3. OPEC is **An Organisation of Oil Exporting Countries**
4. With which country does India share its longest land border? **Bangladesh** **
5. Match the following and choose the correct answer form the codes given below.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| i) Salma Dam | - 1. Bangladesh | |
| ii) Farakka accord | - 2. Nepal | |
| iii) Chukha hydroelectric project | - 3. Afghanistan | |
| iv) Sharda River project | - 4. Bhutan | 3 1 4 2 |
6. How many countries share its border with India? **7** **
7. Which two island countries are India's neighbours? **Sri Lanka and Maldives** **
8. Which Indian state is surrounded by three countries? **Sikkim** **
9. How many Indian states have their boundary with Nepal? **Five**
10. Who drew up the borders for newly independent Pakistan? **Sir Cyril Radcliffe** **

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

UNIT – 1 : INDIAN CONSTITUTION

1. The concept of constitution first originated in **USA.** **
2. **Sachchidananda Sinha** was elected as the temporary President of the Constituent Assembly.
3. The Constitution of India was adopted on **Nov 26th 1949.** **

4. **Five** writs are mentioned in Article 32. **
5. Fundamental duties have been given to the citizen of India under Article **51 A** **

UNIT – 2 : CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

1. **Money** Bill cannot be introduced in the Parliament without President's approval . **
2. **Prime Minister** is the leader of the nation and Chief spokes person of the country.
3. **Vice –President** is the Ex-officio Chair Person of the Rajya Sabha. **
4. The President generally nominates two Members belonging to the **Anglo- Indian** community to the Lok Sabha .
5. **Attorney General of India** has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both Houses of the Parliament. **
6. The Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court hold the office up to the age **65** years.
7. **The Supreme Court** is the Guardian of the Constitution. **
8. At present, the Supreme Court consists of **28** Judges including the Chief Justice.

UNIT – 3 : STATE GOVERNMENT

1. Governor of the state government surrenders his resignation to **the President**. **
2. Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) elected by the **people**.
3. **M. Fathima Beevi** is the first Women Governor of Tamil Nadu. **
4. **The Governor** acts as the Chancellor of Universities in the State.
5. The Seventh Amendment Act **1956** authorised the Parliament to establish a common high court for two or more states.
6. The Chairman and Members of the State Public Service Commission can be removed only by the **President**. **

UNIT – 4 : INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

1. India conducted its first nuclear test at **Pokhran**. **
2. At present our foreign policy acts as a means to generate **inward investment, business and technology** for domestic growth and development.
3. **Diplomacy** is the instrument for implementing foreign policy of a state. **
4. **Non-Aligned Movement** was India's policy in the face of the bipolar order of the cold war.
5. Our tradition and national ethos is to practice **disarmament**. **

UNIT – 5 : INDIA'S INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

1. **Bhutan** is a small Himalayan kingdom.
2. India's gateway to South East Asia is **Myanmar**. **
3. **Nepal** is a buffer country between India and China.
4. A strip of land **The Teen Bigha Corridor** belongs to India on West Bengal and Bangladesh border.
5. **Bhutan** is known as the Land of thunderbolt. **
6. India and Sri Lanka are separated by **Palk Strait**. **

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

UNIT – 1 : INDIAN CONSTITUTION

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

UNIT – 2 : CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

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

UNIT – 3 : STATE GOVERNMENT

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

UNIT – 4 : INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

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

UNIT – 5 : INDIA'S INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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

IV. CHOOSE THE CORRECT STATEMENT

UNIT – 2 : CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

1. i) Total members of the Rajya Sabha is 250.
ii) The 12 nominated members shall be chosen by the President from amongst persons experience in the field of literature, science, art, or social service
iii) The Members of the Rajya Sabha should not be less than 30 years of age.
iv) The members of the Rajya Sabha are directly elected by the people.
d) i, ii & iii are correct
2. i) The Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court hold the office up to the age of 62 years.
ii) Judiciary is the third organ of the government.
iii) The cases involving fundamental rights come under the Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
iv) The law declared by Supreme Court is binding on all courts within the territory of India.
a) ii & iv are correct
3. **Assertion (A):** The Rajya Sabha is a permanent house and it cannot be dissolved
Reason (R): One third of the members of Rajya Sabha retire every two years, and new members are elected to fill the seats thus vacated.

c) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct reason for(A)

UNIT – 3 : STATE GOVERNMENT

1. i) Only some States in India have Legislative Councils.
ii) Some members of Legislative Councils are nominated.
iii) Some members of Legislative Councils are directly elected by the people.
d) i & ii are correct
2. **Assertion (A):** There are limitations on the Legislative authority of the State Legislature.
Reason (R): Certain bills on the State List can be introduced in the State Legislature only with the President's approval.
c) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct reason for (A)

UNIT – 4 : INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

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

UNIT – 5: INDIA'S INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

1. The Kaladan transport project by India and Myanmar consists of which of the following modes of transport?
1. Roads 2. Railways 3. Shipping 4. Inland water transport
Select the correct answer using the codes given below
b) 1, 3 and 4 only
2. **Assertion (A):** India and France launched International Solar Alliance.
Reason (R): It was done to bring together countries between Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn for co-operation of solar energy.

a) A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A

3. Which of the following statements are true?

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

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

Statement 3: Nepal and Bhutan are land locked nations.

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

c) 1, 3 and 4

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

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

c) Both are correct

V. SHORT ANSWERS

UNIT – 1:

1. What is constitution?*

* The constitution is the fundamental law of a country which reflects the fundamental principles on which the government of that country is based.

2. What is meant by citizenship?

* The word "Citizen" is derived from the Latin term "Civis". It means resident of a City State.

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

* There are Six types of fundamental Rights. They are:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| * i) Right to Equality, | ii) Right to Freedom, |
| iii) Right against Exploitation | iv) Right to religion |
| v) Cultural and Educational Rights, | vi) Right to constitutional Remedies. |

4. What is Writ?*

* A Writ is an order or Command issued by a court in writing under its seal.

* It is in the nature of a command or prohibition from performing certain acts that are specified in the orders of the court.

5. What are the Six classical languages in India?*

- * i) Tamil ii) Sanskrit iii) Telugu iv) Kannada v) Malayalam vi) Odia

6. What is National Emergency?*

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

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

- * i) Legislative Relations ii) Administrative Relations iii) Financial Relations

UNIT – 2

1. How is President of India elected?

* The president is elected by an electoral college in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.

* The Electoral college consists of the elected members of both house of Parliament, and the States and elected members of National Capital Territory of Delhi and Puducherry.

2. What are the different categories of ministers at the Union level?
 - * i) Cabinet Ministers ii) Minister of States iii) Deputy Ministers
3. What are the qualifications of Judges of the Supreme Court?
 - * He must be a citizen of India.
 - * He should have worked as a judge of a High Court for at least 5 years.
 - * He should have worked as advocate of High Court for atleast 10 Years.
 - * He is in the opinion of president a distinguished Jurist.
4. Write a short note on Speaker of the Lok Sabha?
 - * The Lok Sabha is presided over by the "Speaker, who is elected by its members.
 - * The Speaker presides over a joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament.
 - * The Speaker has the power to decide whether a Bill is a money Bill or an ordinary Bill.
5. What is Money Bill?
 - * Money Bill generally covers the issue of receipt and spending of money, such as tax laws, laws governing borrowing and expenditure of Government and prevention of Black Money.
6. List out any two special powers of Attorney General of India.
 - * The Attorney General of India advises the government of India upon such legal matters which are referred to him by the President.
 - * He has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both the Houses of the Parliament.

UNIT – 3

1. What is the importance of the Governor of a State?
 - * The Governor is the constitutional head of the state executive.
 - * The administration of a state is carried on in the name of the Governor.
2. What are the qualifications for the appointment of Governor?
 - * He should be a citizen of India.
 - * He must have completed 35 years of age.
 - * He should not hold any profitable occupation.
3. What is the Original jurisdiction of the High Court?
 - * The High Court has original jurisdiction only in matters of admiralty, probate matrimonial and contempt of Court.
 - * In the Judicial capacity, the High Courts of presidency towns (Bombay, Calcutta and Madras) have both original and appellate jurisdictions.
4. What do you understand by the "Appellate Jurisdiction" of the High Court?
 - * The High Court entertains appeals in civil and criminal cases from their subordinate Court as well as on their own.
 - * They have no jurisdiction over tribunals established under the laws relating to the Armed Forces of the country.

UNIT – 4

1. What is Foreign Policy?
 - * Foreign policy can be defined as a country's policy that is conceived, designed and formulated to safeguard and promote her national interests in her external affairs, in the conduct of relationships with other countries, both bilaterally and multilaterally.

2. Explain India's Nuclear Policy.

- * The two themes of India's nuclear doctrine are i) No first use ii) Credible minimum deterrence.
- * Indian Nuclear programme in 1974 and 1998 is done only for strategic purposes.

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

- * Nehru, India's first Prime Minister, was opposed to the rivalry of the two superpowers (America and Russia) who were trying to extend their influence over the newly emerged nations of Asia and Africa.

4. Differentiate: Domestic Policy and Foreign Policy

| Sl.No | Domestic Policy | Foreign Policy |
|-------|---|---|
| 1. | Domestic policy is the nation's plan for dealing issues within its own nation. | Foreign policy is the nation's plan for dealing with other nations. |
| 2. | It includes laws focusing on domestic affairs, social welfare health care, Education and civil rights and Economic and Social issues. | It includes Trade, diplomacy sanctions, defence intelligence and global environments. |

5. List any four guiding principle of Panchsheel.**

1. Mutual Non-aggression
2. Mutual non-interference
3. Equality and co-operation for mutual benefit.
4. Peaceful-co-existence

6. What was the reason for India to choose the path of Non-Alignment?

- * America and Russia were trying to influence over newly emerged nations.
- * Nehru was opposed to the rivalry of the two super powers, so he chose the path of Non-Alignment.

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

- * India's Global security concerns reflected in its Military modernization, Maritime security and Nuclear policies.

8. List out the member countries of SAARC.

Afghanistan , Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Maldives, Pakistan and Srilanka

9. Name the architects of the Non-aligned movement.

- * Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Tito of Yugoslavia, Nasser of Egypt, Sukarno of Indonesia, Kwame Nkumarah of Ghana.

10. Mention the main tools of foreign Policy.**

- * The Treaties and executive agreements, appointing ambassadors, Foreign Aid, International Trade, Armed Forces.

UNIT – 5

1. Name the neighbouring countries.**

- * Srilanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Bhutan, Nepal, China, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Maldives.

2. Mention the member countries of BRICKS.**

- * i) Brazil ii) Russia iii) India iv) China v) South Africa.

3. What do you in know about Kaladan Multi-Transit Transport?

- * India is building the Kaladan Multi-Transit Transport.
- * It is a road-river-port cargo transport project to link Kolkata to Sittwe in Myanmar.

4. How do you assess the importance of Chabahar agreement?*

- * This agreement is a trilateral agreement signed between India, Afghanistan and Iran. It has led to the establishment of transit corridor among the three countries using chabahar port.
- * This port is seen as golden gateway for India to access landlocked markets of Afghanistan and central Asia by passing Pakistan.

5. List out any Five global groupings in which India is a member.**

- * i) IBSA ii) BCIM iii) EAS iv) GCC v) BBIN

VI. IMPORTANT DETAIL QUESTIONS

UNIT: 1

1. Explain the salient features of the Constitution of India.
2. Point out the Fundamental Rights.

UNIT: 2

1. Describe the powers and functions of the President of India.
2. What are the Duties and functions of the Prime Minister of India?

UNIT: 3

1. What are the powers and functions of the Chief Minister?
2. Describe the various powers and functions of the Governor.

UNIT: 4

1. Write a note on Non-alignment.
2. Discuss the core determinants of Foreign Policy.

UNIT: 5

1. Mention OPEC mission and explain how does it help other countries?

ECONOMICS

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWERS

UNIT – 1 : GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND ITS GROWTH : AN INTRODUCTION

1. GNP equals, **GDP plus net property income from abroad** **
2. National Income is a measure of **Total value of goods and services**
3. Primary sector consist of **Agriculture** **
4. **Value added approach** approach is the value added by each intermediate good is summed to estimate the value of the final good.
5. Which one sector is highest employment in the GDP? **Service sector** **
6. Gross value added at current prices for services sector is estimated at **92.26** lakh crore in 2018 -19. **
7. India is **2nd** larger producer in agricultural product.
8. India 's life expectancy at birth is - **65 years**
9. Which one is a trade policy? **Import and export Policy**
10. Indian Economy is **Developing Economy** **

UNIT – 2 : GLOBALIZATION AND TRADE

1. Who is the head of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) ? **Director General** **
2. How many countries were members in WTO at present? **164**
3. Colonial advent in India **Portuguese, Dutch, English, Danish, French**
4. Who first came to India for trading purpose? **Portuguese** **
5. When did Portuguese colonize India? **1498 B.C**
6. GATT's first round held in –**Geneva** **
7. India signed the Dunket proposal in **1994** **
8. Who granted the English "Golden Fireman" in 1632? **Sultan of Golconda** **
9. Foreign Investment policy (FIP) announced in- **July- Aug-1991**
10. Indian government introduced **New Economic Policy** in 1991

UNIT – 3 : FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

1. **Availability of food** is physical availability of food stocks in desired quantities, which is a function of domestic production, changes in stocks and imports.
2. Buffer stock is the stock of food grains, namely wheat and rice, procured by the government through the **FCI**.
3. Which is correct?
 - i) HYV–High Yielding Varieties
 - ii) MSP–Minimum Support Price
 - iii) PDS–Public Distribution System
 - iv) FCI–Food Corporation of India**All are correct**
4. **United States of America** extended assistance through its Public Law 480**
5. **Green** revolution was born in India paving way for self sufficiency in food grain production. **
6. **Tamil Nadu** is the only state in India to adopt universal PDS.
7. **Nutrition** is the process of providing or obtaining the food necessary for health and growth.
8. Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Programme was started in **1980** **
9. **Health** status is one of the indicators of the overall well-being of population and human resources development.
10. Tamil Nadu Health System Projects has launched **108 ambulance** service at free of cost. **

UNIT – 4: GOVERNMENT AND TAXES

1. The three levels of governments in India are **Union, state and local** **
2. In India, taxes are including c) **Both (a) and (b)**
3. Which is the role of government and development policies? **d) All the above**
4. The most common and important tax levied on an individual in India is **Income Tax** **
5. Under which tax one nation, one uniform tax is ensured **Goods and service tax****
6. Income tax was introduced in India for the first time in the year **1860**
7. **Wealth tax** tax is charged on the benefits derived from property ownership. **
8. What are identified as causes of black money? **d) All the above**
9. Tax evasion is the illegal evasion of taxes by **d) All the above**
10. Payments are **d) a and b**

UNIT – 5: INDUSTRIAL CLUSTERS IN TAMIL NADU

1. 'The Detroit of Asia' is **Chennai** **
2. Pumpsets and motors are produced mostly in **Coimbatore** **
3. Tuticorin is known as **Gateway of Tamil Nadu** **
4. **Industry** are an essential aspect of a nation's development.
5. Tiruppur is known for **Knitwear** **
6. Along with Ambur and Vaniyambadi **Chennai** is also a centre for leather goods exports.
7. IT means **Information Technology**
8. A successful industrial cluster entirely created by the Tamil Nadu is **Hosur**
9. SIPCOT was formed in the year **1971** **
10. Which is the Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Agency? **d) All of these**

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

UNIT – 1 : GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND ITS GROWTH : AN INTRODUCTION

1. **Service** sector is largest sector in India.
2. GDP is the indicator of **Health of an** economy. **
3. Secondary sector otherwise called as **Industrial Sector**.
4. **Service** sector is the growth engine of Indian economy. **
5. India is **6 th** largest economy of the world . **
6. India is **The Fifth** fastest growing nation of the world.
7. **Industrial** policy envisages rapid industrialization with modernization for attaining rapid economic growth of GDP

UNIT – 2 : GLOBALIZATION AND TRADE

1. The Dutch captured Pondicherry in **1693**. **
2. A better economy introduce rapid development of the **Capital Market**.
3. The East India Company built fortified factory in Madras which known as **Fort. St. George****
4. WTO Agreement came into force from **January 1,1995****
5. The term Globalization invented by **Prof.Theodore Levitt**
6. French East India company established Second factory at **Pondicherry**.

UNIT – 3 : FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

1. **Ford** foundation from USA introduced HYV in India. **
2. **Under Weight** is an important indicator of nutrition deficiency.
3. In the year **2013** National Food Security Act was passed by the Indian Parliament. **

4. **Consumer Co-operative** play an important role in the supply of quality goods at responsible rates to common people.
5. **Purchasing Power** is the value of currency expressed in terms of the amount of goods and services that one unit of money can buy. **

UNIT – 4 : GOVERNMENT AND TAXES

1. **Tax** is levied by government for the development of the state's economy.
2. The origin of the word 'tax' is from the word **Taxation****
3. The burden of the **Direct** tax cannot be shifted to others.
4. **Corporate** tax is levied on companies that exist as separate entities from their shareholders.
5. The Goods and Service Tax act came into effect on **1 July 2017**. **
6. The unaccounted money that is concealed from the tax administrator is called **Black Money**. **

UNIT – 5 : INDUSTRIAL CLUSTERS IN TAMIL NADU

1. **Industrial activities** are very important in the modern economic activities of man **
2. **Industrial Cluster** are groups of firms in a defined geographic area that share common market and technologies.
3. Hundred of leather and tannery facilities are located around **Vellore** District in Tamil Nadu.
4. **Sivakasi** is fondly calls as 'Little Japan'. **
5. Special Economic Zones policy was introduced in **April 2000**. **
6. **Entrepreneur** is an innovator of new ideas and business processes

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

UNIT – 1 : GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND ITS GROWTH : AN INTRODUCTION

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Electricity/Gas and Water | a. Industrial Sector. |
| 2. Price Policy | b. Agriculture. |
| 3. GST | c. Tax on goods and services. |
| 4. Per capita Income | d. National Income /Population. |
| 5. C + I + G + (X-M) | e. Gross National product. |

UNIT – 2 : GLOBALIZATION AND TRADE

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Multination Corporation in India | a. Infosys. |
| 2. MNC | b. Minimize cost of Production. |
| 3. GATT | c. 1947. |
| 4. 8 th Uruguay Round | d. 1986 |
| 5. WTO | e. Enforce International Trade |

UNIT – 3 : FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

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

UNIT – 4 : GOVERNMENT AND TAXES

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

UNIT – 5 : INDUSTRIAL CLUSTERS IN TAMIL NADU

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

IV. CHOOSE THE CORRECT STATEMENT

UNIT – 1 : GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND ITS GROWTH : AN INTRODUCTION

1. The rate of saving is low in India for the following reason
- Low per capita income.
 - Poor performance and less contribution of public sector.
 - Poor contribution of household sector.
 - Savings potential of the rural sector not tapped fully.

d) I, III and IV are correct

UNIT – 2 : GLOBALIZATION AND TRADE

1. i) The East Indian Company specially to participate in the East Indian Spice Trade and later added cotton, silk, Indigo.
ii) Merchants of the Dutch East India Company first established at Calicut

a) (i) is correct

UNIT – 3: FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

1. **Assertion (A):** Purchasing power increases, price decreases and vice versa.
Reason (R): The production of goods decline, the price of goods increases and then the purchasing power is affected.

d) A is correct, R is the correct explanation of A.

UNIT – 4 : GOVERNMENT AND TAXES

1. Which of the following statement is correct about GST?
- GST is the 'one point tax'.
 - This aims to replace all direct taxes levied on goods and services by the Central and State Governments.
 - It will be implemented from 1 July 2017 throughout the country.
 - It will unified the tax structure in India.

c) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct

2. Choose the incorrect statements.

- Shortage of goods, whether natural or artificial, is the root cause of black money.
- Industrial sector has been the major contributor to black money.
- Smuggling is one of the major sources of black money.
- When the tax rate is low, more black money is generated.

b) (iv)

UNIT – 5 : INDUSTRIAL CLUSTERS IN TAMIL NADU

- I. Entrepreneurship promotes capital formation by mobilising the idle saving of the public.
- II. They do not provide large scale employment to artisan, technically qualified persons and professionals.
- III. Entrepreneurs help the country to increase the GDP and per capitals income
- IV. Entrepreneurs do not promote country's export trade.

d) I and III is correct

V. SHORT ANSWERS

UNIT – 1

1. Define National Income**

- * National Income is a measure of the total value of goods and services produced by an economy over a period of time, normally a year.

2. What is meant by Gross Domestic Product?**

Gross domestic product is the total value of goods and services produced by the factors of production within the geographical boundaries of the country.

3. Write the importance of Gross Domestic Product.

- * Study of Economic growth.
- * Estimate the purchasing power.
- * Guide to Economic planning.
- * Comparison with developed countries of the World.

4. What is Per Capita Income?**

- * Per Capita Income or output per person is an indicator to show the living standard of people in the country.
- * Per Capita Income is obtained by dividing the National Income by population.

5. Define Value added approach with example.**

- * In the value added approach the value added by each intermediate goods is summed to estimate the value of the final goods.
- * Eg: The goods used to produce tea are tea powder, milk, sugar and intermediate goods.

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

- * Primary Sector: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Mining.
- * Industrial Sector: Iron and Steel Industry, Textile Industry.
- * Service Sector: Trade, Transport, Communication.

7. What are the factors supporting to develop the Indian economy?*

- * A fast growing population of working age.
- * India has a strong legal system and many English-Language speakers.
- * Wage costs are low in India

8. Write the name of economic policies in India.

- * i) Agricultural Policy ii) Industrial policy iii) New Economic Policy iv) Employment Policy v) Wage policy

9. Write a short note: i) Gross National Happiness ii) Human Development Index

Gross National Happiness (GNH):

- * GNH is used to measure the collective happiness and well being of a population
- * It is a philosophy that guides the government of Bhutan.

Human Development Index (HDI):

The HDI is a composite index of life expectancy at birth, adult literacy rate and standard of living measured as a logarithmic function of GDP, adjusted to purchasing power parity.

UNIT – 2

1. What is globalisation?**

- * Globalization is the process of integrating various economies of the world without creating any barriers in the free flow of goods and services technology capital and even labour or human capital.

2. Write the types of globalization.

- i) Archaic Globalization ii) Proto Globalization iii) Modern Globalization

3. Write short note on Multi National Corporation.**

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

Ex: Bajaj, T.V.S, State Bank of India

4. What are the reforms made to adopt globalization?

- * Abolition of Industrial licensing except for a few industries.
- * Reduction in the number of industries reserved in Public sector.

5. What is Fair Trade?

- * Fair Trade is a way of doing business that ultimately aims to keep small farmers an active part of the world market.
- * It aims to empower consumer to make purchases that support their values.

6. Write any five principles of Fair Trade Practices.**

- * Transparency and accountability.
- * Fair trading practices and payment of a fair price.
- * Ensuring no child Labour and forced Labour.
- * Providing capacity building and promoting fair building.
- * Respect for the Environment

7. What is the main objectives of WTO?**

- * To set and enforce rules for International Trade.
- * To solve trade disputes.
- * To increase the transparency of decision making process.

8. Write short note on TRIPs and TRIMs.

- * **TRIPs** : Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights.
- * Under TRIPs patent shall be available for any invention whether product or process in all fields of Industrial technologies.
- * **TRIMs** : Trade Related Investment Measures.
- * TRIMs refers to certain conditions or restrictions imposed by a government in respect of foreign investment in the country in order to give adequate provisions for the home industries to develop.

9. Write the positive impact of Globalization.**

- * Standard of Living Increased.
- * Globalisation rapidly increases better trade so that more people are employed.
- * Globalisation increases the GDP of a country.

UNIT – 3

1. Define Food security according to FAO.

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

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

- * Availability of Food ii) Access to Food iii) Absorption of Food.

3. Explain the ship to mouth phenomena.**

- * India had to plead for food grains from richer countries at concessional rates.
- * USA extended assistance through its Public Law 480 (PL 480) scheme to India during early 1960's.
- * This situation is popularly known as "Ship to Mouth" existence.

4. What is role of "FCI in Green Revolution?"**

- * The state procure the harvested grains through Food Corporation of India (FCI)
- * The FCI had built huge storage godowns and built buffer stocks of food grains during the harvest season to be distributed all through the year.

5. What are the effects of Green Revolution?

- * Self sufficiency in food grain production.
- * Increased food grain production was possible by an increase area cultivated with HYV of rice and wheat.
- * The food situation has steadily improved over a period of 65 years.

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

Universal PDS:

- * All Family Ration card holders are entitled to the supplies from PDS.
- * Tamil Nadu is the only state to adopt Universal PDF.

Targeted PDS:

- * The beneficiaries are identified based on certain criteria.
- * The rest of the state in India has Targeted PDS.

7. Write a short note on purchasing power.

- * Purchasing power is the value of a currency expressed in terms of the amount of goods or services that one unit of money can buy.
- * Price increases purchasing power declines and vice versa.

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

- * The main reason is to give an assurance that organic or processed agricultural products will not be under any export restrictions such as Export duty and export bans and quota restrictions.
- * To raise the agricultural production and productivity and to raise the standard of living of the farmers.

UNIT – 4

1. Define Tax.**

- * According to Prof. Sligman, "Tax is a compulsory contribution from a person to the government to defray the expenses incurred in the common interest of all, without reference to special benefits conferred".

2. Why do we pay tax to the government? **
 - * To raise revenue to fund governance or to alter prices in order to affect demand.
 - * Money provided by taxation is used for expenditure on economic infrastructure like transportation, sanitation, education, healthcare etc., and Military and scientific research.
3. Write the canons of Tax system.
 - * Adam Smith and many economists have given lists of canons of Taxation.
 - * Canons of Equity, Canons of Certainty, Canons of Economy and Convenience, Canons of Productivity and Elasticity.
4. What are the types of taxes? Give example? **
 - * There are two types of taxes.
 - * Direct Tax such as Income Tax, Wealth Tax, and Corporate Tax.
 - * Indirect Tax such as Stamp duty, Entertainment Tax, Excise duty and GST.
5. Write short note on Goods and Services Tax. **
 - * GST was passed in the Parliament on 29th March 2017, and it came into effect on 1st July 2017.
 - * The Motto of GST is One nation, One market, One Tax.
6. What is Progressive tax?
 - * Progressive tax rate is one in which the rate of taxation increases (multiplier) as the tax base increases (multiplicand).
 - * When the Income increases the tax rate also increases.
7. What is meant by black money?
 - * Black money is funds on which income tax and other taxes have not been paid.
 - * The unaccounted money that is concealed from the tax administrator is called black money.
8. What is Tax Evasion? **
 - * Tax evasion is the illegal evasion of taxes by individuals. Corporations and trusts
 - * Tax evasion is an activity commonly associated with the informal economy.
9. Write some effects of tax evasion.
 - * Tax evasion prevents the resource mobilisation efforts of the union government.
 - * Tax evasion interferes with the declared economic policies of the government.
 - * Tax evasion undermines the equity attribute of the tax system.
10. What is the difference between Tax and Payment?
 - * Tax is compulsory payment.
Eg: Income Tax, Wealth Tax
 - * Payment is Voluntary Payment.
Eg: Stamp Fee, Driving Licence and Registration Fee.

UNIT – 5

1. Why should a developing economy diversify out of agriculture? **
 - * There are limits to the ability of agriculture to absorb labour due to the declining marginal productivity of land.
 - * Consumers tend to spend a lesser share of their income on products from the agricultural sector.
 - * The prices that farmers get tend to be much less compared to the prices at which consumers buy.

2. What is meant by an industrial cluster?*

- * Industrial clusters are groups of firms in a defined geographic area that share common markets, technologies and skill requirements.
- * An important aspect of clusters is the nature of inter-firm networks and interactions.

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

- i) Education ii) Infrastructure iii) Industrial Promotion

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

SIPCOT: It was formed in the year 1971 to promote industrial growth in the state by setting up industrial estates.

TANSIDCO: It is established in the year 1970 to promote small-scale industries in the State.

TIDCO: It is another government agency to promote industries in the state and to establish industrial estates.

5. What is meant by Entrepreneur?

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

6. What is Entrepreneurship?*

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

VI. IMPORTANT DETAIL QUESTIONS

UNIT: 1

1. Briefly explain various terms associated with measuring of National Income.
2. What are the methods of calculating Gross Domestic Product? Explain.

UNIT: 2

1. Write briefly the history of globalization.
2. Write about the World Trade Organisation.

UNIT: 3

1. What are the factors affecting the purchasing power and explain them?
2. Write briefly some of the important objectives of India's agricultural policy.

UNIT: 4

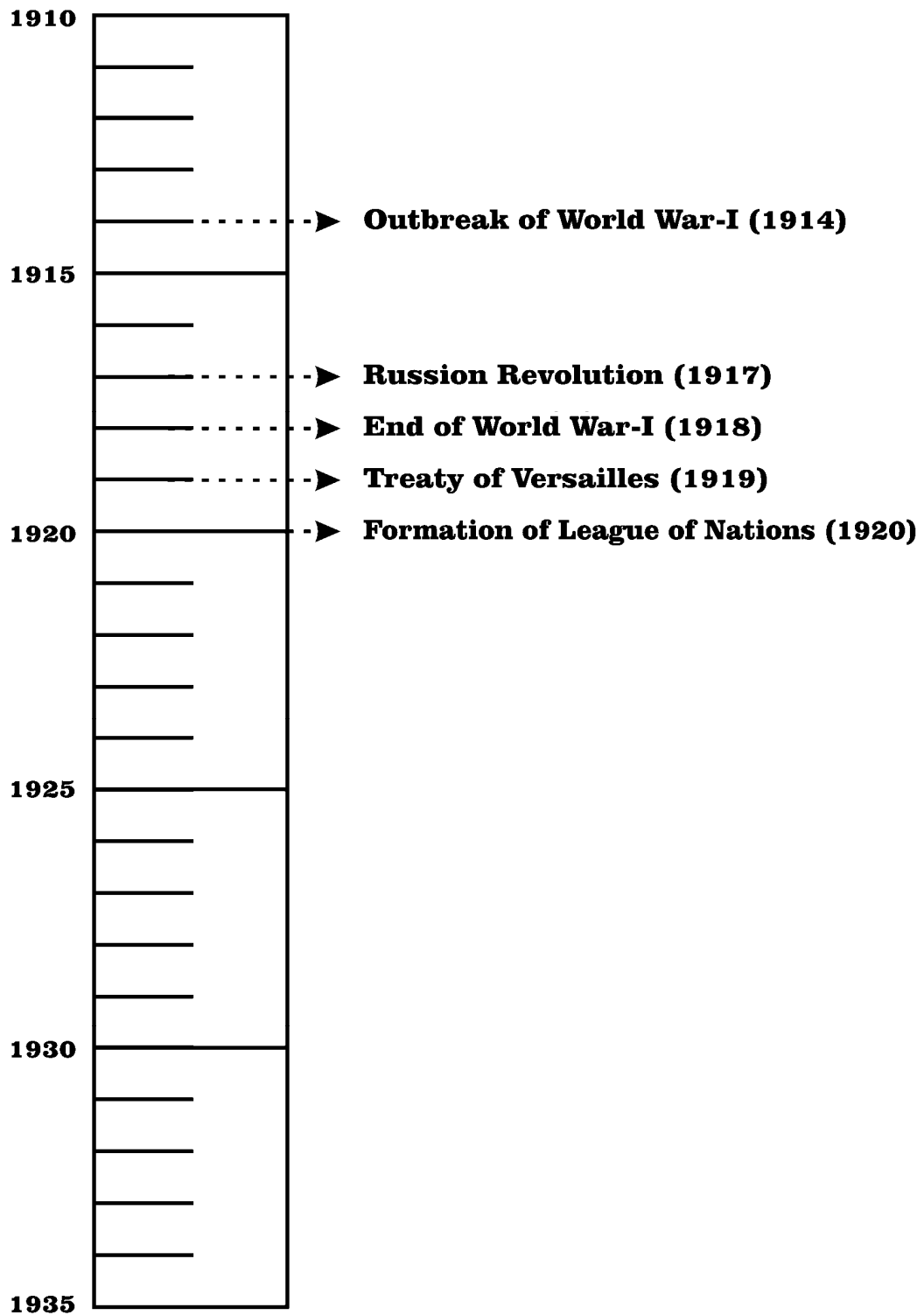
1. Briefly explain the role of government in development policies.
2. Explain some Direct and Indirect Taxes.

UNIT: 5

1. Write about the Textiles industry cluster in Tamil Nadu.
2. Explain the role of Entrepreneur.

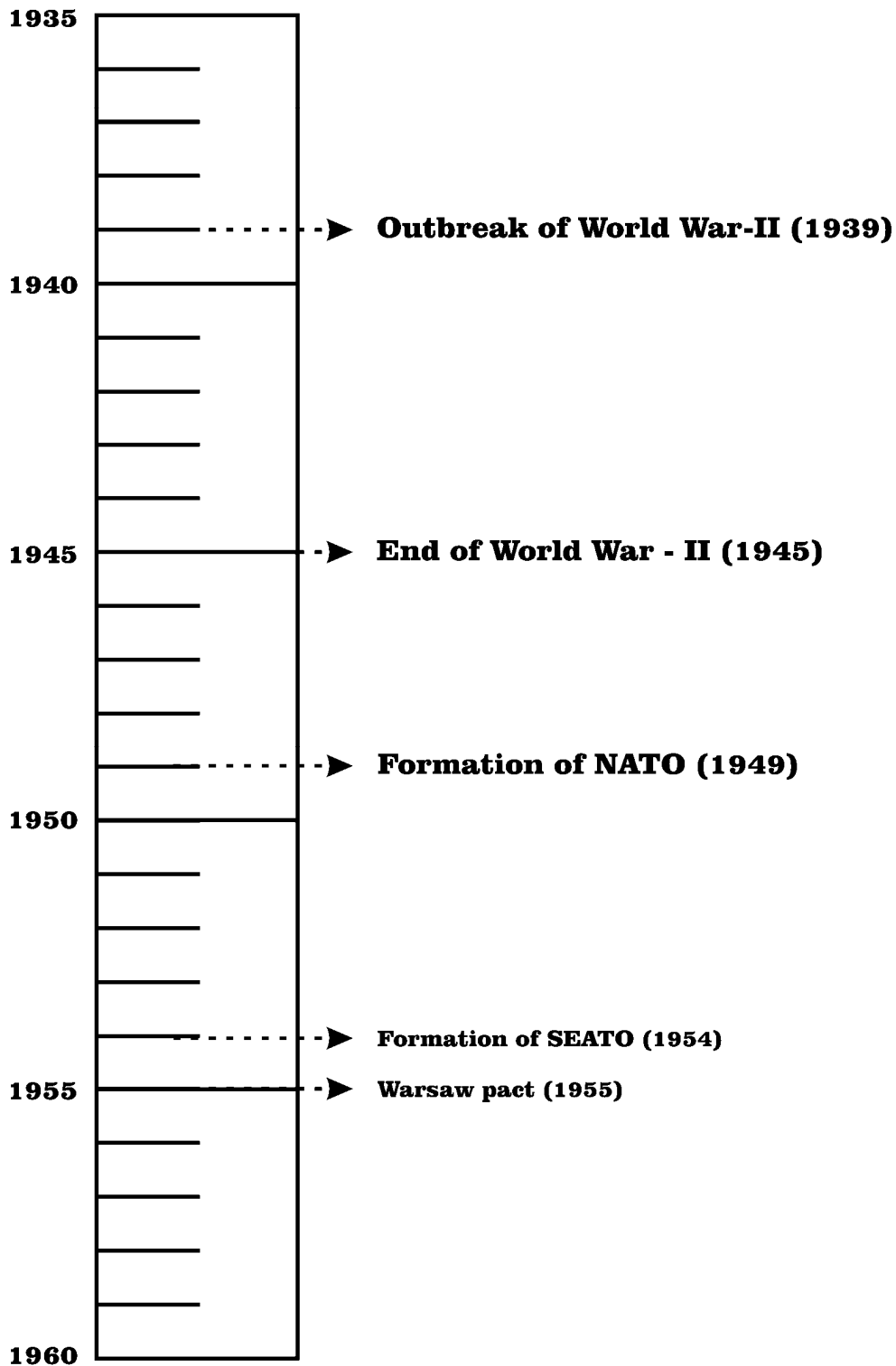
TIME LINE - 1

Draw a Time Line Chart from **1910** to **1935** and mark any five important events in World History



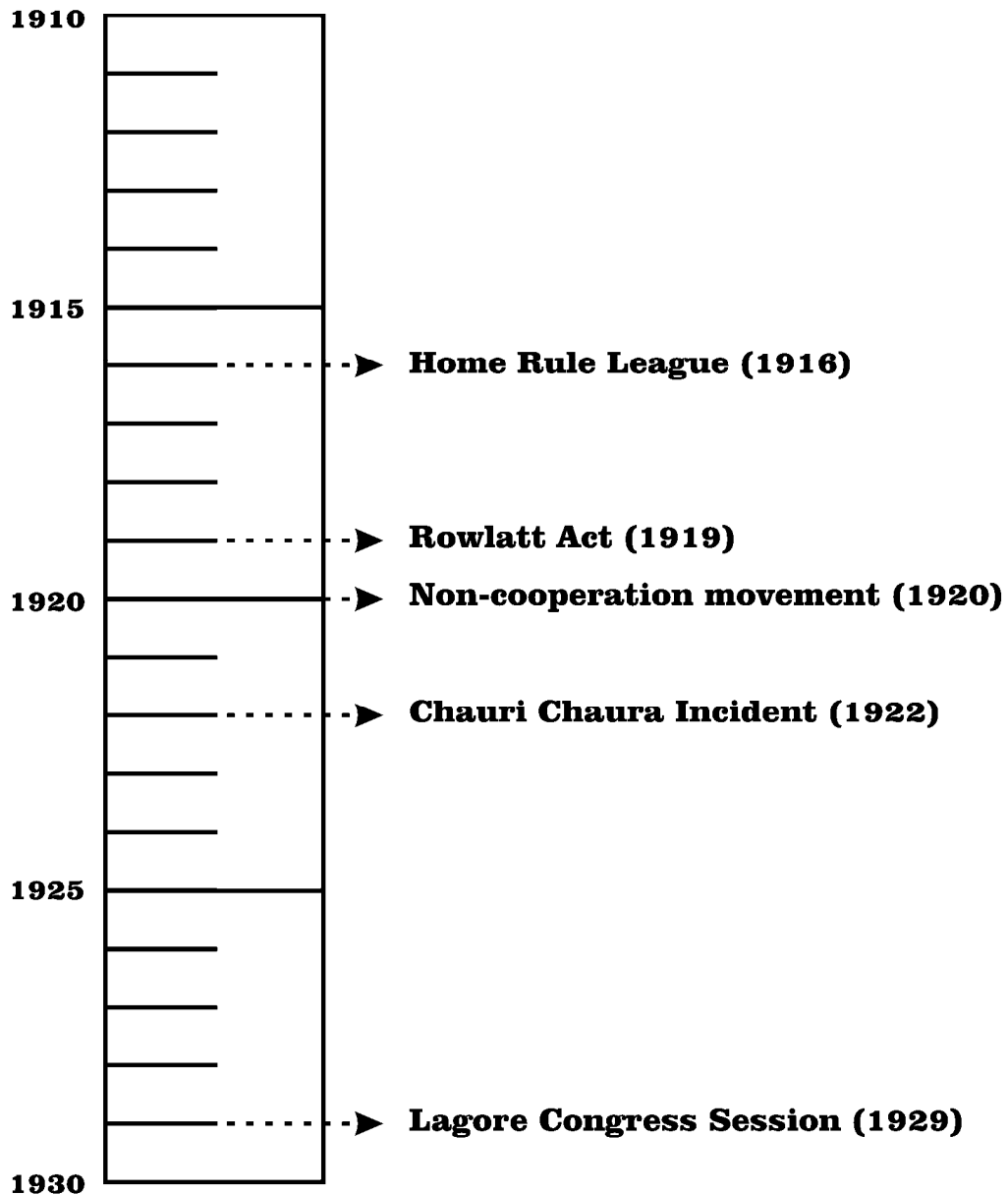
TIME LINE - 2

Draw a Time Line Chart from **1935** to **1960** and mark any five important events in World History



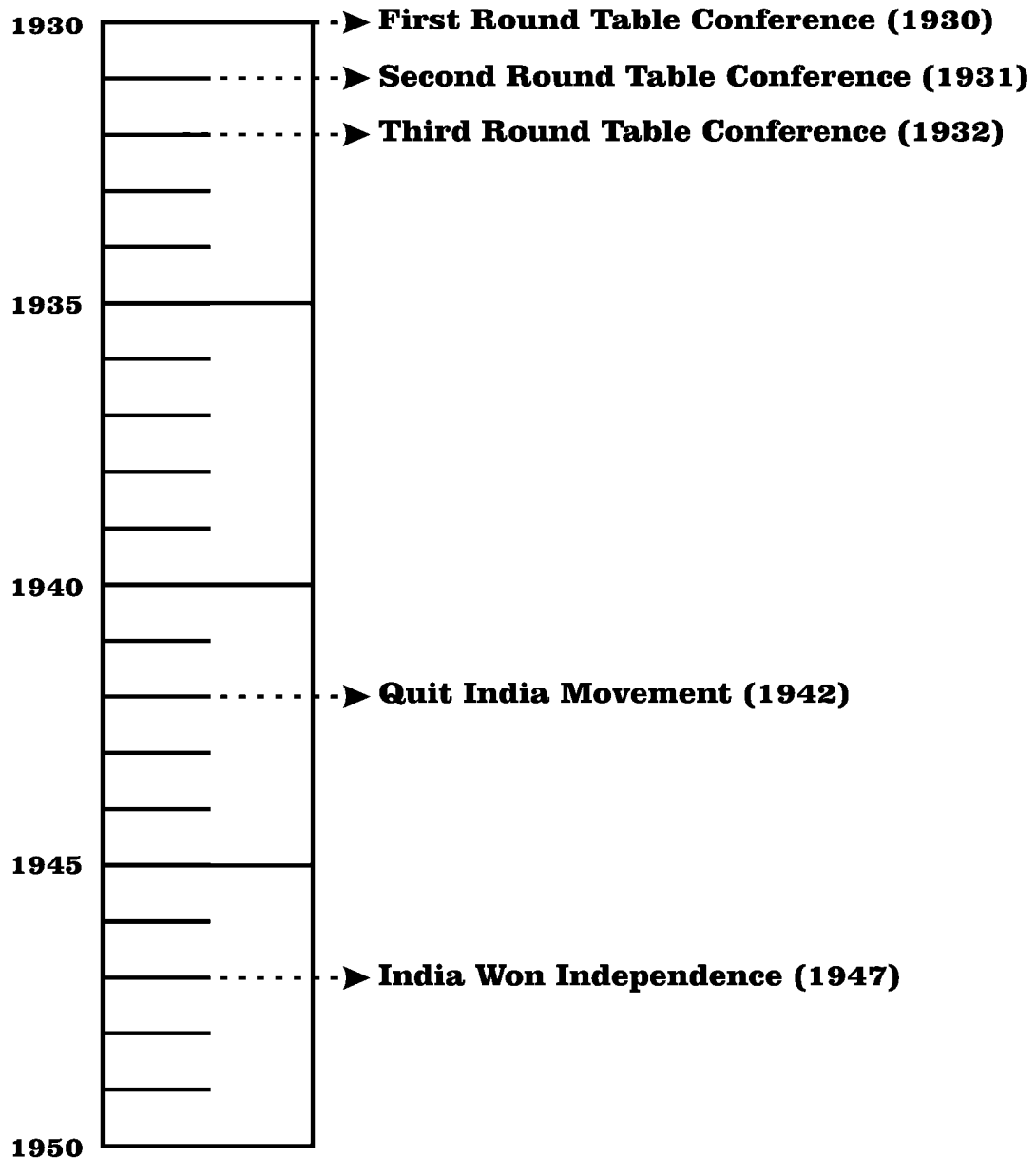
TIME LINE - 3

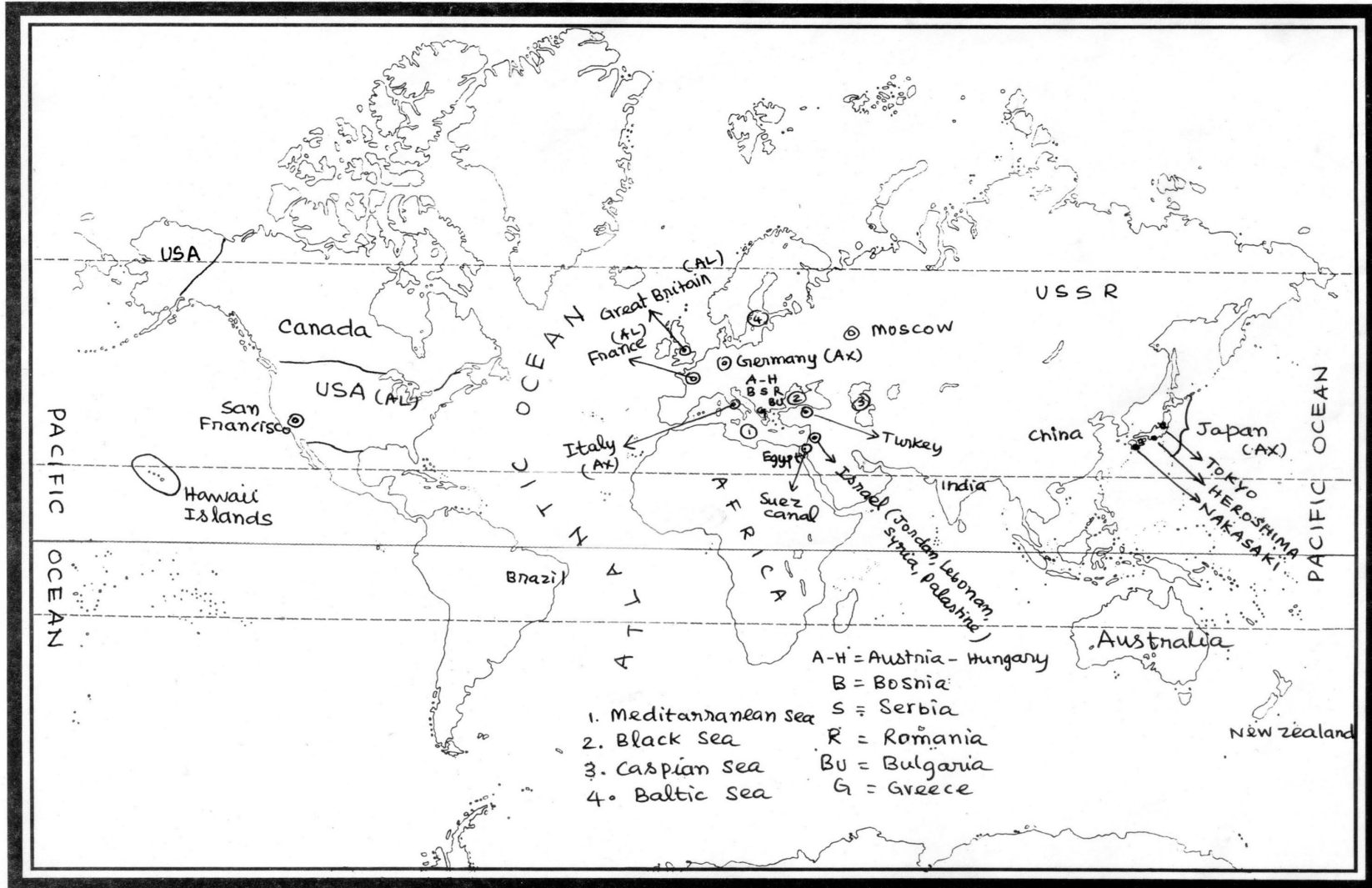
Draw a Time Line Chart from **1910** to **1930** and mark any five important events in Indian History



TIME LINE - 4

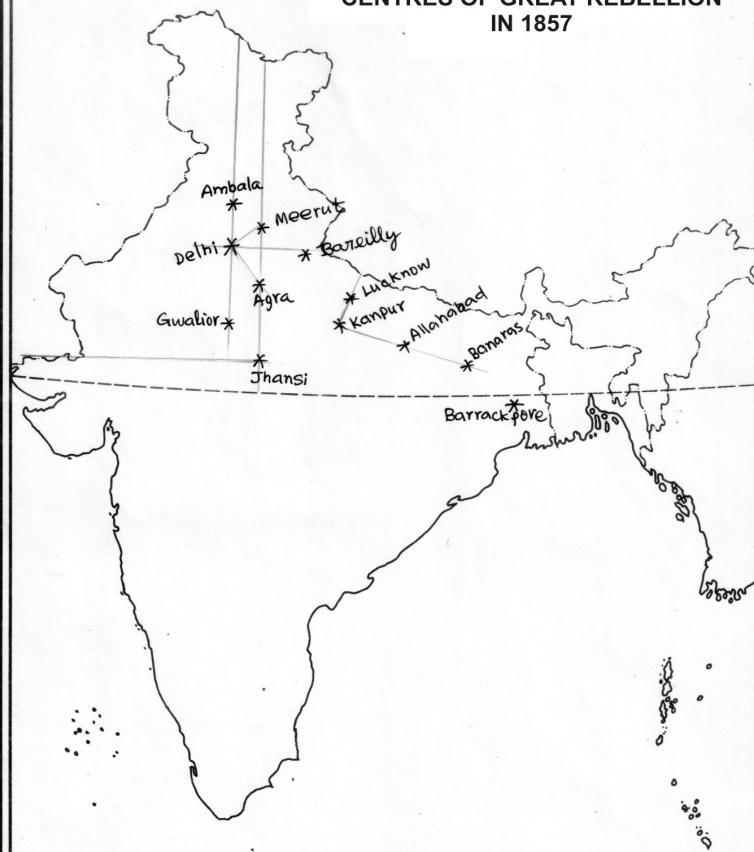
Draw a Time Line Chart from **1930** to **1950** and mark any five important events in Indian History





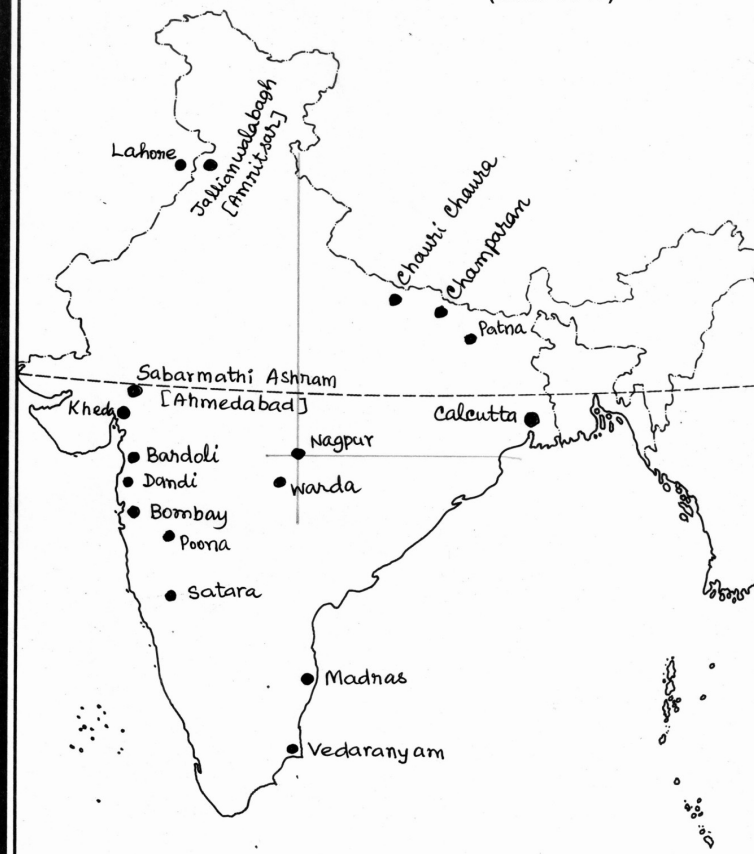
Printed by : Government Central Press, Pondicherry.

CENTRES OF GREAT REBELLION
IN 1857



Printed by : Government Central Press, Pondicherry

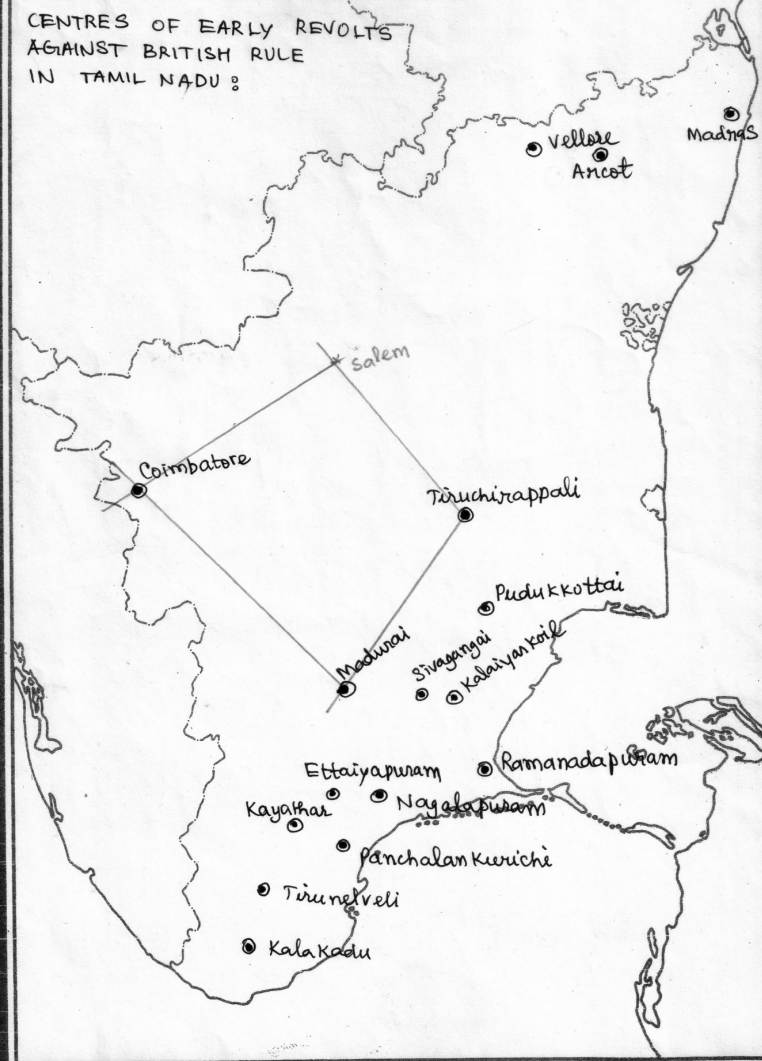
INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT
(1900-1947)



Printed by : Government Central Press, Pondicherry

தமிழ்நாடு-TAMIL NADU T. N. MAP - HISTORY

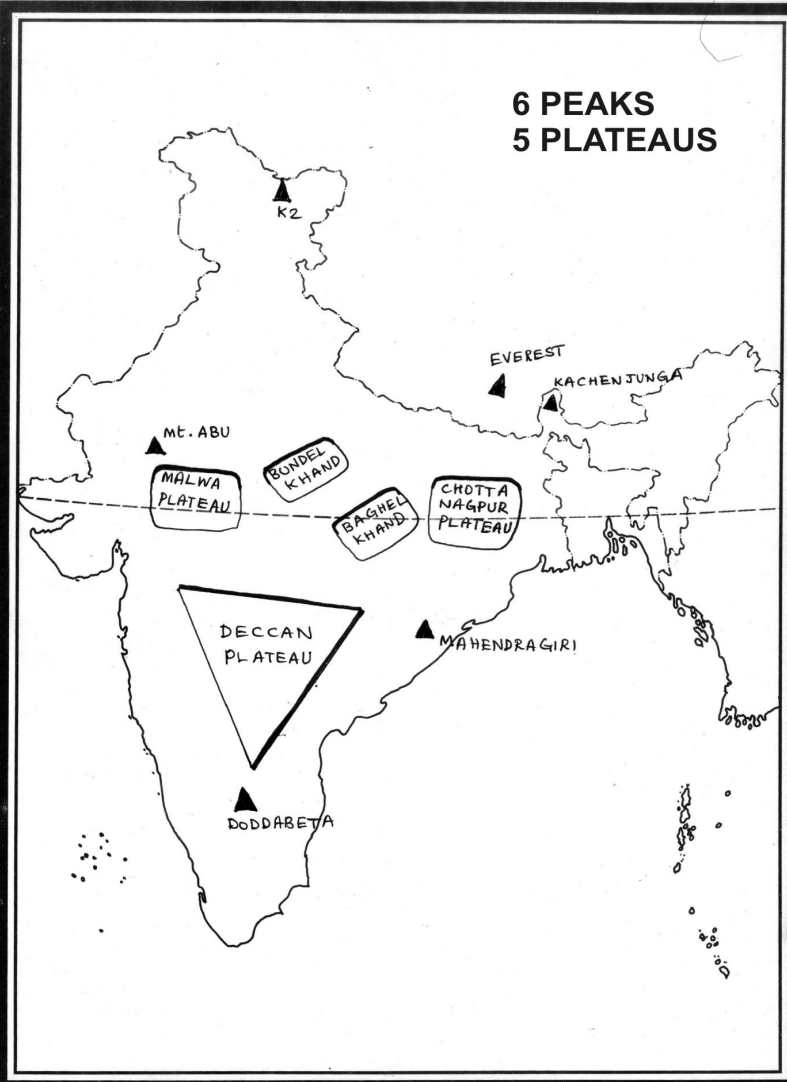
CENTRES OF EARLY REVOLTS
AGAINST BRITISH RULE
IN TAMIL NADU :



Printed by : Government Central Press, Pondicherry

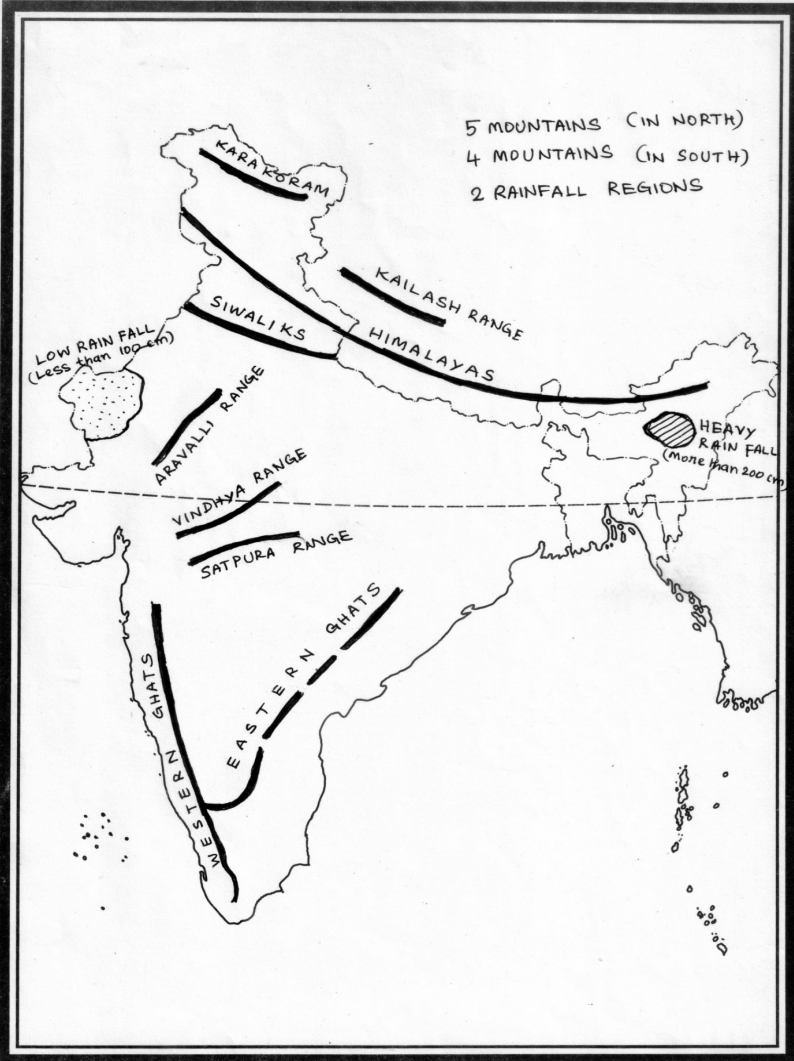
இந்தியா-INDIA

6 PEAKS
5 PLATEAUS



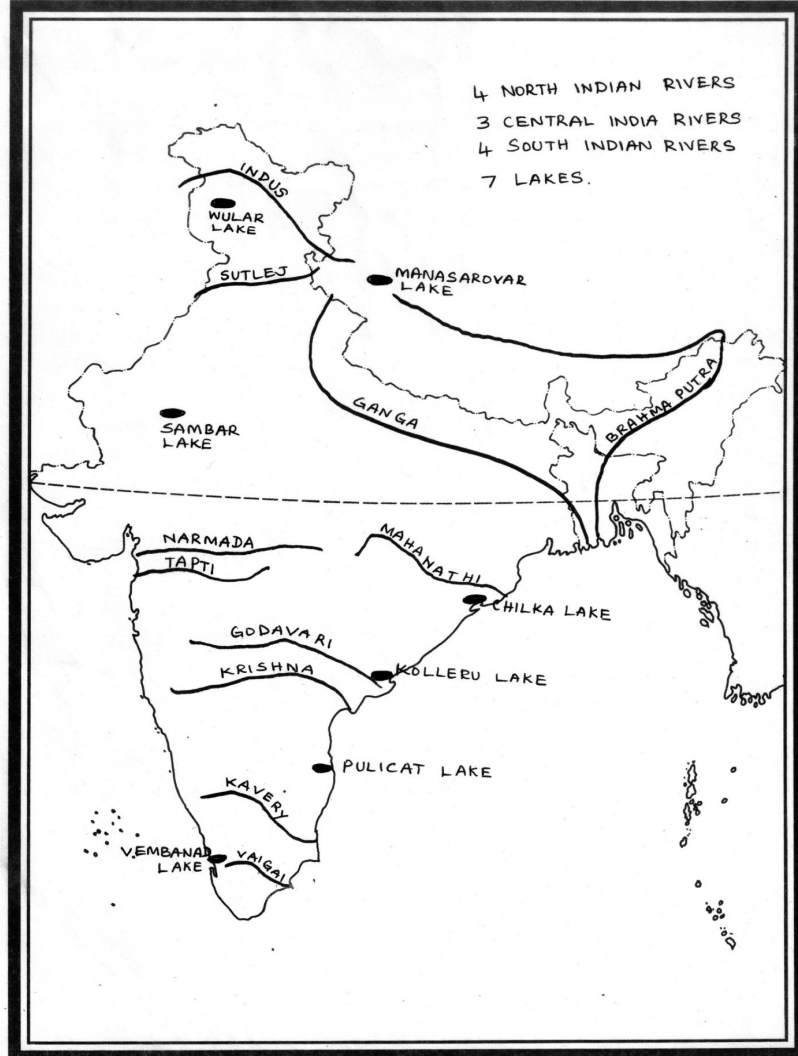
Printed by : Government Central Press, Pondicherry

இந்தியா-INDIA



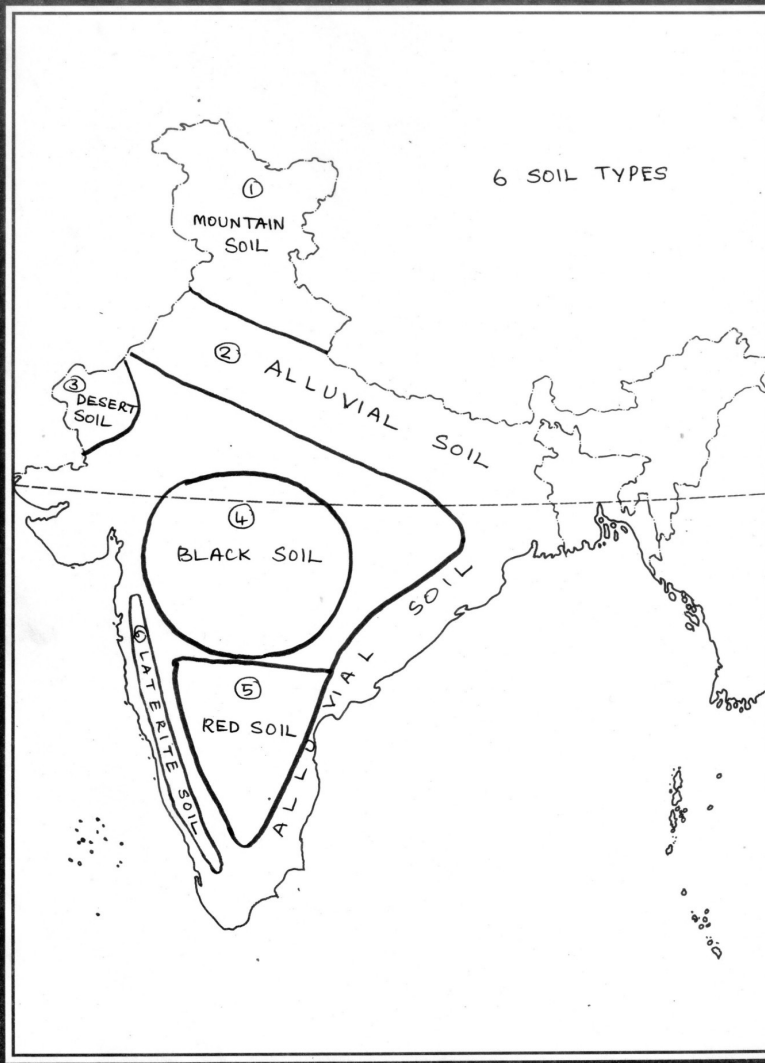
Printed by : Government Central Press, Pondicherry

இந்தியா-INDIA



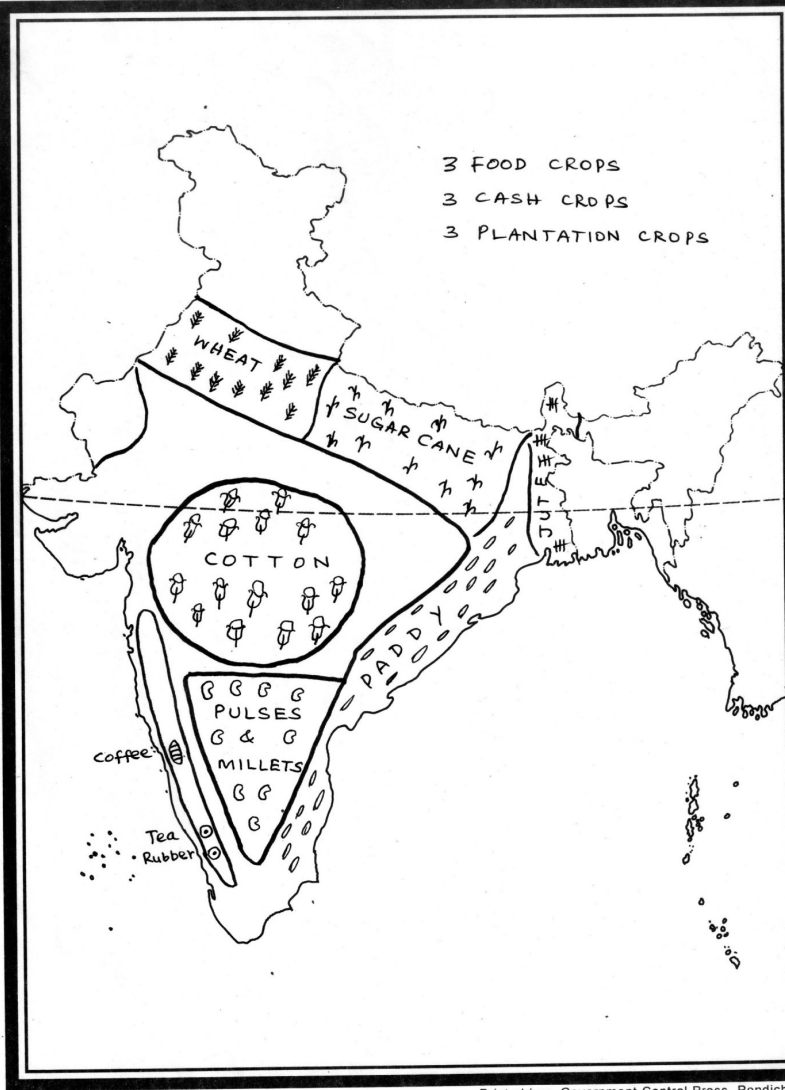
Printed by : Government Central Press, Pondicherry

இந்தியா-INDIA



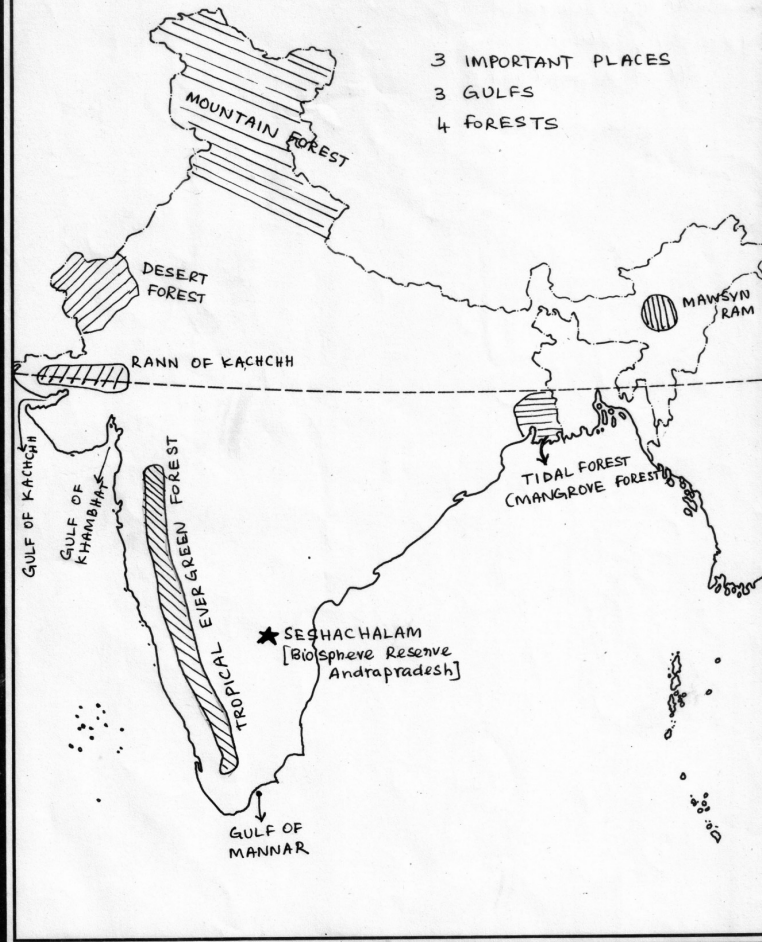
Printed by : Government Central Press, Pondicherry

இந்தியா-INDIA



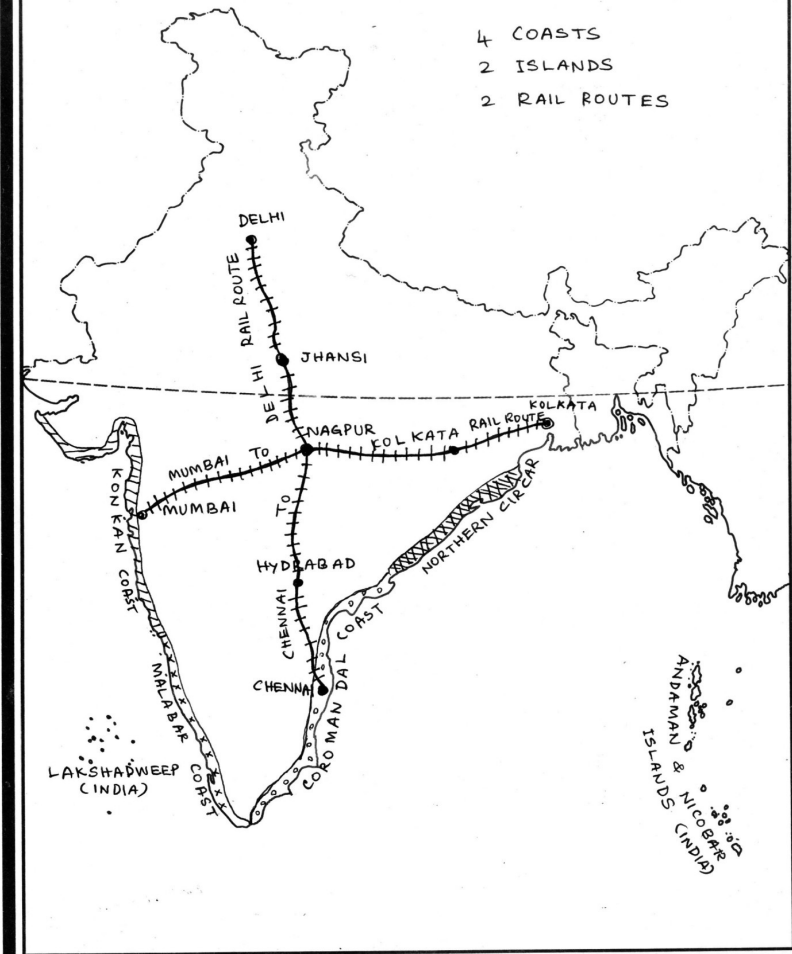
Printed by : Government Central Press, Pondicherry

இந்தியா-INDIA



Printed by : Government Central Press, Pondicherry

இந்தியா-INDIA



Printed by : Government Central Press, Pondicherry

