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Unit - 1

Outbreak of World War I and Its Aftermath

**EXERCISE****PAGE-14****I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

- What were the three major empires shattered by the end of First World War?
 a) Germany, Austria - Hungary, and the Ottomans
 b) Germany, Austria- Hungary and Russia
 c) Spain, Portugal and Italy
 d) Germany, Austria- Hungary, Italy **[a) Germany, Austria - Hungary, and the Ottomans]**
- Which country emerged as the strongest in East Asia towards the close of nineteenth century?
 a) China b) Japan c) Korea d) Mongolia **[b) Japan]**
- Who said “imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism”? (PTA-6, MAY-22)
 a) Lenin b) Marx c) Sun Yat-sen d) Mao Tsetung **[a) Lenin]**
- What is the Battle of Marne remembered for?
 a) air warfare b) trench warfare c) submarine warfare d) shipwarfare **[b) trench warfare]**
- To which country did the first Secretary General of League of Nations belonged?
 a) Britain b) France c) Dutch d) USA **[a) Britain]**
- Which country was expelled from the League of Nations for attacking Finland? (SEP-2021)
 a) Germany b) Russia c) Italy d) France **[b) Russia]**
- Where did the Ethiopian army defeat the Italian Army? (SEP0-20)
 a) Delville b) Orange State c) Adowa d) Algiers
- The Country which won the Battle of Jutland (QY-19)
 a) Germany b) England c) Russia d) France **[b) England]**

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

- Japan forced a war on China in the year A.D.1894
- The new state of Albania was created according to the Treaty of London signed in May 1913. (MAY-22)

3. Japan entered into an alliance with England in the year A.D. 1902
4. In the Balkans, Macedonia had mixed population.
5. In the battle of Tannenberg, Russia suffered heavy losses. (APR-23)
6. Clemenceau as Prime Minister represented France in Paris Peace Conference.
7. Locarno Treaty was signed in the year 1925 (PTA-1, AUG-22)

III. CHOOSE THE CORRECT STATEMENT

1. i) The Turkish Empire contained many non-Turkish people in the Balkans.
 ii) Turkey fought on the side of the central powers
 iii) Turkey's attempt to attack Suez Canal, but were repulsed.
 a) i) and ii) are correct b) i) and iii) are correct
 c) ii) and iii) are correct d) i), ii) and iii) are correct **[d) i), ii) and iii) are correct]**
2. **Assertion** : The first European attempts to carve out colonies in Africa resulted in bloody battles.
Reason : There was stiff resistance from the native population.
 a) Both A and R are correct b) A is right but R is not the correct reason
 c) Both A and R are wrong d) R is right but A is wrong. **[a) Both A and R are correct]**

IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

1.	Treaty of Brest – Litovsk	Versailles	Russia with Germany
2.	Jingoism	Turkey	England
3.	Kemal Pasha	Russia with Germany	Turkey
4.	Emden	England	Madras
5.	Hall of Mirrors	Madras	Versailles

V. ANSWER BRIEFLY

1. How do you assess the importance of Sino-Japanese War?
 - Japan forced a war with China in 1894.
 - The crushing defeat of China by little Japan in the Sino-Japanese War.
 - Japan annexed the Liaotung with Port Arthur.
 - By this, Japan proved that it was the strongest Nation of the East Asia.
2. Name the countries in the Triple Entente. (QY-19, HY-19, AUG-22)
 - Britain
 - France
 - Russia
3. What were the three militant forms of nationalism in Europe? (PTA-1, HY-19)
 - **Jingoism** - England
 - **Chauvinism** - France
 - **Kultur** - Germany
4. What do you know of trench warfare? (PTA-3, SEP-21, APR-23)
 - Trenches or ditches dug by soldiers to protect from enemy fire.
 - During the world war I soldiers dug the trenches in battle of Marne.
 - These trenches running parallel to each other.
 - They used it for delivering **food, mail, fresh troops and orders.**

5. What was the role of Mustafa Kemal Pasha?

- Mustafa Kemal Pasha played key role for Turkey's rebirth.
- He modernized Turkey and changed it.

6. List out any two causes for the failure of the League of Nations.**(PTA-5)**

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

7. Highlight the global influence of Russian Revolution.**(SEP-20)**

- In many countries, communist parties were formed.
- The Russian communist Government encouraged the colonies to fight for their freedom.
- Land reforms, Social Welfare, Workers Right and Gender Equality started in a Global context.

8. Write any two points of Treaty of Versailles.**(PTA-6)**

- Germany was found guilty of starting the War and therefore was to pay reparations for the losses suffered.
- The union of Austria and Germany was forbidden
- Alsace–Lorraine was returned to France.

10. Highlight the global influence of Russian Revolution.**(SEP-20)**

- In many countries, communist parties were formed.
- The Russian communist Government encouraged the colonies to fight for their freedom.
- Land reforms, Social Welfare, Workers Right and Gender Equality started in a Global context.

VI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL**1. Discuss the main causes of the First World War.****(PTA-1,SEP-2020,SEP-2021, MAY-22)****1. European Alliances and Counter Alliances.**

- In the 1900, European powers were divided into two armed camps.
- Central Powers: Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy had formed the Triple Alliance in 1882 under the guidance of Bismarck.
- The other Camp, Britain, France and Russia had formed Triple Entente.

2. Violent Forms of Nationalism.

- England's Jingoism, France's Chauvinism and Germany's Kultur were militant forms of nationalism.

3. Aggressive Attitude of German Emperor:

- Emperor Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany proclaimed that Germany would be the leader of the world.
- Germany's aggressive diplomacy and rapid building of naval bases convinced Britain that a German navy could be directed only against her.

4. Hostility of France towards Germany

- France and Germany were old rivals.
- In 1871, Loss of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany rankled in the minds of the French.

5. Imperial Power Politics in Balkans

- The young Turk Revolution was held at 1908
- Austria announced the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- Austria's action aroused intense opposition from Serbia.
- Germany gave Austria firm supports.

6. The Balkan Wars:

- Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro formed the Balkan League in March 1912.
- They defeated the Turkish forces in the First Balkan War.
- In 1913 Albania was created by the Treaty of London.
- In second Balkan war, Bulgaria was defeated by Serbia and Greece. It ended by the treaty of Bucharest in 1913.

7. Immediate Cause:

- The climax to these events in the Balkans occurred in Sarajevo at Bosnia.
- Emperor of Austria-Hungary, Franz Ferdinand was assassinated by a Bosnian Serb on 28th June 1914. This was the immediate cause of the first world war.

2. Highlight the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles relating to Germany. (PTA-2,6)

- (i) Poland was recreated.
- (ii) Alsace – Lorraine was returned to France.
- (iii) The union of Austria and Germany was forbidden.
- (iv) The Germany Army was to be limited to **1,00,000** men.
- (v) All German colonies became mandated territories under the League of Nations.
- (vi) Germany was forced to revoke the treaty of Brest - Litovsk and Bucharest.
- (vii) Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were to be Independent countries.
- (viii) Germany was found guilty of starting the war and therefore was **to pay Reparations for the process suffered.**
- (ix) Northern Schleswig was given to Denmark and some small districts to Belgium.
- (x) The Rhineland was to be occupied by the Allies.

3. Explain the course of the Russian Revolution under the leadership of Lenin.**Introduction:**

- (i) Lenin was born in 1870 near Volga.
- (ii) He was influenced by the ideas of Karl Marx.
- (iii) Lenin and his supporters became the Bolshevik Party.

Failure of provisional Government:

- Lenin was in Switzerland when the revolution broke out.
- Lenin wanted continued revolution. So, His slogan of **“All power to the Soviet's soon won over the worker's leaders**
- Devastated by war time shortage, the people were attracted by the slogan of **“Bread, Peace and Land”**

Takeover by the Bolshevik Party under Lenin's leadership:

- In October, Lenin persuaded the Bolshevik Central Committee to decide on immediate revolution.
- Trotsky prepared a detailed plan. On 7 November the key government building were seized by armed factory workers and revolutionary troops.
- On 8 November 1917 a new communist government was in office in Russia. It had this time was Lenin.
- The Bolshevik party was renamed the Russian communist party.

Outcome of the Revolution :

- Illiteracy and poverty was eliminated
- Russian Industry and agriculture developed
- Women were given equal right including rights to vote.
- Industries and banks were nationalized.
- In 1918, the treaty of Brest - Litovsk was signed.

4. Estimate the work done by the League of Nations.**(PTA-4)****Activities of the League**

- The League of Nations was formed after world war-I for promoting peace and prevent wars in 1920.
- The league was settled a number of disputes between 1920 and 1925. It was successful in three issues.

First

- In 1920 a dispute arose between Sweden and Finland over the Aaland Islands.
- The league ruled that the islands should go to Finland.

Secondly

- The league was settled the frontier between Poland and Germany in upper Silesia.

Thirdly

- The dispute arose between Greece and Bulgaria in 1925. Greece invaded Bulgaria.
- The league ordered a ceasefire and decided that Greece was to pay reparations.

Treaty of Locarno in 1925

- The league had been successful until signing of the Locarno Treaty in 1925.
- By this treaty Germany, France, Belgium, Great Britain and Italy mutually guaranteed peace in western Europe.
- Therefore Germany joined the league and was given a permanent seat on the council.
- US and Russia began to participate in the non-political activities of the league.

5. Explain about structure and composition of League of Nations.**(MAY-2022)**

- The Covenant of the League was worked out at the Paris Peace Conference and included in each of the treaties that were signed after the First World War.
- It was largely due to the pressure from President Wilson that this task was accomplished. In drawing up the constitution of this organization, the ideas of Britain and America prevailed.
- The League which was formed in 1920 consisted of five bodies: the Assembly, the Council, the Secretariat, the Permanent Court of Justice, and the International Labour Organisation.
- Each member-country was represented in the Assembly. The Council was the executive of the League. Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the United States were originally declared permanent members of the Council.
- Each member had one vote and since all decisions had to be unanimous, even the small nations possessed the right of veto.
- The secretariat of the League of Nations was located at Geneva. Its first Secretary General was Sir Eric Drummond from Britain.
- The staff of the secretariat was appointed by the Secretary General in consultation with the Council. The International Court of Justice was set up in The Hague.
- The court was made of fifteen judges. The International Labour Organisation comprised a secretariat and general conference which included four representatives from each country.

QR CODE QUESTIONS**I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. In which year Napoleon was defeated in Trafalgar War?
a) 1805 b) 1806 c) 1815 d) 1821 | from France?
a) Russia b) England c) Germany d) Austria |
| 2. Which Country Captured Alsace and Lorraine | 3. In which year did the Young Turk Revolution break out?
a) 1905 b) 1906 c) 1907 d) 1908 |

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>4. Which treaty was concluded at the end of the second Balkan war?
 a) Treaty of Bucharest
 b) Treaty of Brest Litovsk
 c) Treaty of London d) Treaty of paris</p> <hr/> <p>5. Name the Archduke who was killed at Sarajevo?
 a) Kaiser Wilhelm II b) Franz Ferdinand
 c) Franz Joseph d) Princip</p> <hr/> <p>6. Who was the emperor of Russia at time of First World War?
 a) Kaiser Wilhelm II b) Tsar Nicholas II
 c) Franz Ferdinand d) Napoleon</p> <hr/> <p>7. Name the treaty signed by Russia with Germany in 1918?
 a) Treaty of Versailles
 b) Treaty of Bucharest</p> | <p>c) Treaty of London
 d) Treaty of Brest Litovsk</p> <hr/> <p>8. The Central powers consisted of
 a) Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy
 b) Russia, Germany and Italy
 c) Britain, Germany and Italy
 d) America, Germany and Italy</p> <hr/> <p>9. Who was the first secretary General of League of Nations?
 a) Woodrow Wilson
 b) Sir Eric Drummond
 c) Lloyd George d) Orlando</p> <hr/> <p>10. In which year did the Russian Revolution break out?
 a) 1917 b) 1918
 c) 1911 d) 1939</p> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Tsar Nicholas II belonged to _____ dynasty. (*Romanov*)
2. _____ an American ship was torpedoed by a German submarine. (*Lusitania*)
3. The Russian parliament was called _____. (*Duma*)
4. party was renamed the Russian Communist Party. (*Bolshevik*)
5. Pravda is a Russian word meaning _____. (*Truth*)

MATCH THE FOLLOWING

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|------------|
| 1. Woodrow Wilson | - | a) Germany |
| 2. Lloyd George | - | b) Russia |
| 3. Clemenceau | - | c) America |
| 4. Lenin | - | d) France |
| 5. Kaiser Wilhelm II | - | e) England |

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

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

ANSWER BRIEFLY

1. What is a trust?

- A trust is an industrial organisation engaged in the production or distribution of any commodity.
- The trust would possess adequate control over the supply and price of that commodity to its own advantage.

2. Write about Bloody Sunday.

- The resulting Russian defeat led to strikes and riots.
- On 22 January 1905 Father Gapon, a priest, organised a march of men, women and children on the Tsar's Winter Palace in St. Petersburg demanding a representative national assembly and agrarian and industrial reforms.
- But police and soldiers fired on the procession.

3. Write a short note on Pravda.

- Pravda is a Russian word meaning "Truth".
- It was the official newspaper of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from 1918 to 1991.

4. Write a short note on Locarno Treaty.

- The League had been successful until signing of the Locarno Treaty in 1925.
- By this treaty, Germany, France, Belgium, Great Britain, and Italy mutually guaranteed peace in Western Europe.
- Thereafter Germany joined the League and was given a permanent seat on the Council.

5. What was the immediate cause of First World War?

- On 28 June 1914 the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to Franz Joseph, Emperor of Austria-Hungary, was assassinated by Princip, a Bosnian Serb.
- Austria saw in this an opportunity to eliminate Serbia as an independent state.

6. What is Decolonisation?

- Decolonisation is a process through which colonial powers transferred institutional and legal control over their colonies to the indigenous nationalist governments.

7. What is Afrikaners?

- The descendents of original Dutch settlers of south Africa, also known as Afrikaners, were called Boers. Their language is Afrikaans.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL**1. Describe about the treaty of Paris Peace Conference?**

1. Germany was found guilty of starting the War and therefore was to pay reparations for the

losses suffered. All Central Powers were directed to pay war indemnity.

2. The German army was to be limited to 100,000 men. A small navy was allowed.
3. The union of Austria and Germany was forbidden.
4. All German colonies became mandated territories under the League of Nations.
5. Germany was forced to revoke the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (with Russia) and Bucharest (Bulgaria).
6. Alsace-Lorraine was returned to France.
7. The former Russian territories of Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were to be independent
8. Northern Schleswig was given to Denmark and some small districts to Belgium.
9. Poland was recreated.
10. The Rhineland was to be occupied by the Allies. The area on the east bank of the Rhine was to be demilitarized.

2. Specify the reason for the failure of the League of Nations. (PTA-4, 4 Mark)**i) Failure of League of Nations**

- The initiative of President Woodrow Wilson of the United States.
- The League was expected to mediate between countries and take action against countries which indulged in military aggression.
- However, the United States was not interested in playing a global role or any role in European politics.
- The popular mood favoured the traditional isolationist approach.
- The other Allied nations were also determined to maintain a non-interventionist attitude and, in consequence, the League remained an ineffectual international body.

LATE BLOOMERS MATERIAL (HISTORY)**V. ANSWER BRIEFLY****1. How do you assess the importance of Sino-Japanese War?**

- Japan forced war with China in 1894.

- Japan annexed the Liaotung with Port Arthur.
- By this Japan proved that it was the strongest Nation of the East Asia.

2. Name the countries in the Triple Entente.

1. Britain
2. France
3. Russia

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

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

4. What do you know of trench warfare?

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

5. What was the role of Mustafa Kemal Pasha?

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

6. List out any two causes for the failure of the League of Nations. (PTA-5)

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

VI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL**1. Discuss the main causes of First world war.**

European alliances and counter alliances

- ❖ **Triple Entente** of Britain, France and Russia
- ❖ **Triple alliances** of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy.
- ❖ Violent Forms of Nationalism.
- ❖ **Aggressive** attitude of German Emperor.
- ❖ Hostility of France towards Germany.
- ❖ Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria and Montenegro formed the Balkan league in March 1912.
- ❖ **Immediate cause** – Assassination of Austria Prince Ferdinand.

2. Highlight the provisions of the treaty of Versailles relating to Germany. (PTA-2)

- ❖ Germany was to pay reparations for the losses suffered.
- ❖ Germany was not allowed to have large army.
- ❖ The union of Austria and Germany was forbidden.

- ❖ All German colonies became mandated territories under the League of Nations.
- ❖ Germany gave up all her over-seas possessions.
- ❖ Alsace-Lorraine was returned to France.
- ❖ The German port of Danzig was under the auspices of League of Nations.

(PTA-3)**3. Explain the course of the Russian Revolution under the leadership of Lenin.**

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

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

- The League of Nations was formed after world war-I for promoting peace and prevent wars in 1920.

First

- ❖ Settled dispute between Sweden and Finland (1921)

Secondly

- ❖ Albania (1923)
- ❖ Upper Silesia are split between Germany and Poland.

Thirdly

- ❖ Greek-Bulgarian Border Dispute (1925).
- ❖ Greece paid fine for invading Bulgaria.

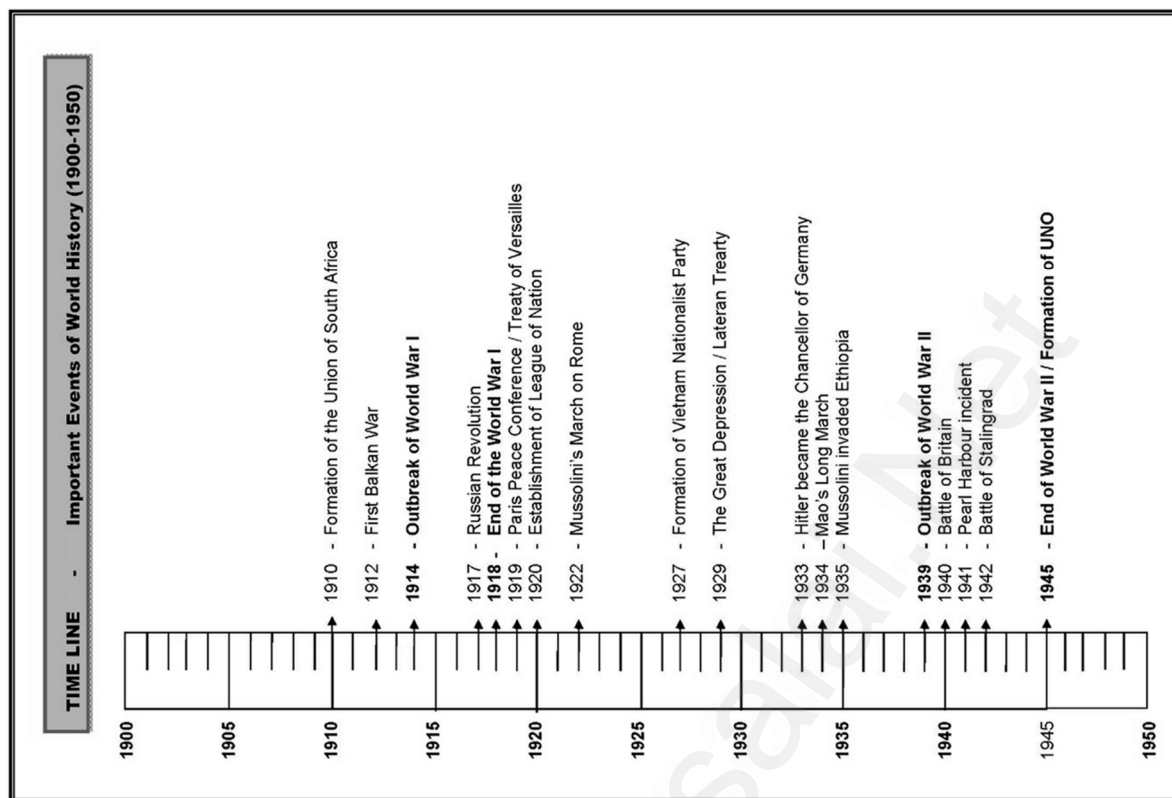
Treaty of Locarno in 1925

- ❖ By this treaty Germany, France, Belgium, Great Britain and Italy mutually guaranteed peace in Western Europe.

- ❖ Us and Russia began to participate

Disarmament conference in 1932

- ❖ Germany's demand was rejected.
- ❖ In 1939 Russia was expelled for her attack on Finland.



TIME LINE
Important Events of World History (1900-1950)

1910	-	Formation of the Union of South Africa
1912	-	First Balkan War
1914	-	Outbreak of World War I
1917	-	Russian Revolution
1918	-	End of the World War I
1919	-	Paris Peace Conference / Treaty of Versailles
1920	-	Establishment of League of Nation
1922	-	Mussolini's March on Rome
1927	-	Formation of Vietnam Nationalist Party
1929	-	The Great Depression / Lateran Treaty
1933	-	Hitler became the Chancellor of Germany
1934	-	Long March
1935	-	Mussolini invaded Ethiopia
1939	-	Outbreak of World War II
1940	-	Battle of Britain
1941	-	Pearl Harbour incident
1942	-	Battle of Stalingrad
1945	-	End of World War II / Formation of UNO

Unit - 1

India – Location,
Relief and
Drainage

EXERCISE

PAGE-142

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. The north – south extent of India is -----
 a. 2, 500 km b. 2,933 km c. 3,214 km d. 2, 814km [c. 3,214 km]
2. ----- River is known as ‘Sorrow of Bihar’.
 a. Narmada b. Godavari c. Kosi d. Damodar [c. Kosi]
3. A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as ----- (PTA-3)
 a.Coast b. Island c. Peninsula d.Strait [c. Peninsula]
4. The Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar separates India from ----- (PTA-4, MAY-22)
 a.Goa b.West Bengal c.Sri Lanka d. Maldives [c. Sri Lanka]
5. The highest peak in South India is ----- (GMQ-19, PTA-2)
 a.Ooty b. Kodaikanal c. Anaimudi d. Jindhagada [c. Anaimudi]
6. ----- Plains are formed by the older alluviums.
 a. Bhabar b. Tarai c. Bhangar d. Khadar [c. Bhangar]
7. Pulicat Lake is located between the states of ----- (PTA-1, AUG-22)
 a. West Bengal and Odisha b. Karnataka and Kerala
 c. Odisha and Andhra Pradesh d. Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh
 [d. Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh]
8. Two island groups which belong to India are ----- (PTA-6)
 a. Andaman and Nicobar b. Andaman Nicobar and Lakshadweep
 c. Maldives and Nicobar d. Sri Lanka and Andaman
 [b. Andaman Nicobar and Lakshadweeps]

9. The oldest fold mountain range in India**(Qy-19)**

- a. Himalayan Mountain
c. Aravalli Range

- b. The Western Ghats
d. Vindhya Range

[c. Aravalli Range]**Fill in the Blanks.**10. **The Ganga River system** is the largest drainage system of India.**(PTA-3)**11. River **Godavari** is called Vridha Ganga.**(PTA-6)****II. MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

1.	Tsangpo (GMQ-2019)	Tributary of River Ganga	River Brahmaputra in Tibet
2.	Yamuna	Highest peak in India	Tributary of River Ganga
3.	New alluvium	River Brahmaputra in Tibet	Khadhar
4.	Mt. Godwin Austen (K ₂)	Southern part of East Coastal Plain	Highest peak in India
5.	Coromandel Coast (PTA-5)	Khadhar	Southern part of East Coastal Plain

III. GIVE REASONS**1. Himalayas are called young fold mountains****(MAY-22)**

- They have been formed only few million years ago.
- It was formed by the movement of Eurasia land in the north and Gondwana land in the south. They were formed because of the folding of the earth's crust due to tectonic activity.

2. North Indian Rivers are perennial**(PTA-2, HY-19)**

- Mostly all the North India rivers flow throughout the year and originate from Himalayan Mountain.
- They never dry off even though the quantity of water.
- So they are called perennial rivers.

3. South Indian rivers are east flowing.**(HY-19)**

- Most of the south Indian rivers flow from west to east due to the gradient of south Indian land.
- Eastern ghats are lower than the western ghats. So south Indian rivers are east flowing.

IV. DISTINGUISH BETWEEN THE FOLLOWING**1. Himalayan Rivers and Peninsular Rivers****(PTA-5)**

	Himalayan Rivers	Peninsular Rivers
1	They originate from Himalayas.	They originate from western Ghats.
2	Perennial Rivers.	Non – Perennial Rivers.
3	Example: River Indus, Ganga, Yamuna and Brahmaputra	Example: Mahanadhi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri
4	Long and wide Rivers.	Short and Narrow Rivers.
5	These are not suitable for Hydro-Power Generation.	These are suitable for Hydro-Power Generation.

2. Western Ghats and Eastern G**(PTA-1, HY-19, AUG-22, APR-23)**

	Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
1.	Run parallel to the West Coast.	Run parallel to the East Coast.
2.	Situated at Western part of Deccan Plateau.	Situated at Eastern part of the Deccan plateau.
3.	It is a Continuous Range.	It is not Continuous Range
4.	There are three important passes.	There is no pass.
5.	It is called as Sahyadris .	It is called as Poorvadri .

3. Western Coastal Plains and Eastern Coastal Plains.**(SEP-20,21)**

	Western Coastal Plains	Eastern Coastal Plains.
1.	It lies between the western ghats and the arabian sea.	It lies between the eastern ghats and the Bay of Bengal.
2.	It extends from Rann of Kutch to Kanyakumari.	It stretches along the states of WestBengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
3.	Famous Lake: Vembanad (Kerala)	Well Known Lakes : Kolleru Lake and Pulicat Lake

V. ANSWER IN BRIEF**1. Name the neighbouring countries of India.****(GMQ-19)**

1. North west – Pakistan and Afghanistan
2. Northe – China, Nepal, Bhutan
3. East - Bangladesh and Myanmar
4. South – Srilanka.

2. Give the importance of IST.**(PTA-2, AUG-22)**

- The standard central meridian of India is 82 °30' E longitude.
- It passes through Mirzapur.
- In order to avoid the time difference IST is calculated.
- The IST is 5.30 hrs ahead of Greenwich Mean time.

3. Write a short note on Deccan Plateau.**(QY-19)**

- This Physiographic division is the largest part of the plateau region of India.
- It is triangular in shape.
- The area of this plateau is about 7 lakh square km.
- It's height ranges from 500 to 1000 m above sea level.

4. State the west following rivers of India.**(PTA-3)**

- Narmada
- Mahi
- Sabarmati
- Tapti

5. Write a brief note on the island group of Lakshadweep**(PTA-4, MAY-22)**

- It is located off the West Coast of India.
- It is a Coral Island.
- Kavaratti is the capital of Lakshadweep.
- It covers an area of 32 sq km.
- “Pitt island” is the uninhabited island which has a bird sanctuary.

6. Write briefly about the Latitudinal and Longitudinal extent of India**(PTA-5)**

- India extends from 8°4 'N to 37°6 'N latitudes and 68°7 'E to 97°25 'E longitudes. Hence India is located in the north Eastern hemisphere

VI. ANSWER IN A PARAGRAPH**1. Explain the Divisions of Northern Mountains and its importance to India.**

Three Divisions are

(PTA-1, SEP-21, AUG-22)**1) The Trans – Himalayas****2) Himalayas****3) Eastern Himalayas or Purvanchal hills****1. The Trans- Himalayas**

- The Trans - Himalayas are about 40 km wide.
- It lies in Jammu and Kashmir and Tibetan Plateau.
- It consists Zaskar, Ladakh, Kailash and Karakoram ranges.

2. Himalayas

- It constitutes the core part of Northern Mountain.
- It is a young fold mountains.
- Greater Himalayas, lesser Himalayas and siwaliks are the main division of Himalayas.

3. Purvanchal Hills

- These are the Eastern off-shoot of Himalayas .
- Many hills are located along the border of India and Myanmar, while others are inside India.

Importance of Himalayas

- Himalayas block South West Monsoon wind and it causes heavy rainfall to North India.
- It forms a natural barrier.
- It is the source for perennial rivers.
- The Northern Mountains are described as the paradise of tourists due to its natural beauty
- Himalayas are renowned for the rich biodiversity.
- Many Hill stations Pilgrim Centres are here.
- It prevents the cold winds blowing from the central Asia

2. Give an account on the major peninsular rivers of India.**East- Flowing Rivers.****Mahanadi**

- It originates in Chattisgarh and flows through Odisha.
- Its length is 851 km.
- It has many tributaries like Sandur, Ib, seonath and Telen.
- Outfalls in Bay of Bengal.

Godavari

- Godavari is the longest river (1465 km) among the Peninsular rivers.
- It is also called "Vridha Ganga".
- Purna, Penganga, Pranitha etc. are its major tributaries.
- Outfalls in Bay of Bengal.

Krishna

- It originates from a spring in the Western Ghats of Maharashtra.
- Its length is 1400 km.
- It is the second longest peninsular river.
- Bhima, Tungabhadra, musli, koyna and Thungabhadra are the major tributaries.
- It flows through Andhra Pradesh and joins the Bay of Bengal.

Kaveri

- It originates at Talakaveri in the Kudagu hills of Karnataka.
- Its length is 800 km.
- It is called the "Dhakshin Ganga".
- Outfalls in Bay of Bengal.

West- Flowing Rivers.**Narmadha**

- This river rises in the Amarkantak Plateau in Madhya Pradesh.
- It flows for about 1312 km.
- It joins the Arabian Sea.
- It is the largest among the west flowing Peninsular rivers.

Tapti

- Its length is about 724 km.
- It rises in the state of Madhya Pradesh.
- It outfalls into the Arabian sea through the Gulf of combay.

3. Give a detailed account on the basin of the Ganga.**(PTA-4)**

- The Ganga River system is the largest drainage system of India.
- It extends over an area of 8,61,404 sq km.
- The river Ganga originates as Bhagirathi from the Gangotri Glacier in Uttar Khasi District of Uttarkhand.
- Its length is **2525 km.**
- Its major Tributaries are Gomti, Gandak, Kosi, Ghaghra, Yamuna, Son and Chambal.
- It is known as the River Padma in Bangladesh.
- The combined river of Ganga and Brahmaputra creates the **World's largest Delta** known as **Sundarbans** in Bangladesh.

QR CODE QUESTIONS

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1. A narrow channel of sea which separates two land masses is known as:
 a) Mound b) Pass
 c) Strait d) Valley</p> <hr/> <p>2. China is the largest country in the world
 a) Second b) Fourth
 c) Third d) Seventh</p> <hr/> <p>3. The sun rays fall vertically on the Tropic of Cancer on:
 a) 21 June b) 22 December
 c) 21 March d) 22 July</p> <hr/> <p>4. Which of the following is the southernmost latitude of the Indian mainland?
 a) 8° 4' North b) 8° 4' South
 c) 6° 4' South d) 6° 4' North</p> <hr/> <p>5. When was Indira-Point submerged under water?
 a) 2005 b) 2004
 c) 2007 d) 2002</p> <hr/> <p>6. From Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh the time lag is?
 a) 2 hrs 35 min. b) 2 hrs 10 min.
 c) 2 hrs d) 1 hr 56 min</p> <hr/> <p>7. What is the North-South extent of India?
 a) 3214 km b) 2933 km
 c) 3241 km d) 3213 km</p> <hr/> <p>8. The land mass of India has an area of Million square km.
 a) 7.68 b) 8.54
 c) 3.28 d) 9.59</p> <hr/> <p>9. Which country shares land boundaries with India in the west?
 a) China b) Nepal
 c) Bhutan d) Pakistan</p> <hr/> <p>10. Which is the capital of Andaman and Nicobar Islands?</p> | <p>a) Kavaratti b) Pondicherry
 c) Port Blair d) Diu and Daman</p> <hr/> <p>11. Tropic of Cancer does not pass through?
 a) Rajasthan b) Chhattisgarh
 c) Odisha d) Tripura</p> <hr/> <p>12. Which is the river island of Brahmaputra?
 a) Isukathippa Island b) Majuli Island
 c) Minicoy Island d) Netrani Island</p> <hr/> <p>13. Which dam is built across the river Mahanadi?
 a) Bhakra Dam b) Hirakud Dam
 c) Nagarjuna Sagar Dam
 d) Sardar Sarovar Dam</p> <hr/> <p>14. Which is the longest river system of the peninsular India?
 a) The Vaniyar b) The Cauvery
 c) The Godavari d) The Krishna</p> <hr/> <p>15. Which is the right bank tributary of Godavari?
 a) Amravati b) Varna
 c) Arunavati d) Manjira</p> <hr/> <p>16. In which Indian river is Sivasamudram waterfalls situated?
 a) Cauvery b) Brahmani
 c) Godavari d) Krishna</p> <hr/> <p>17. Which is the largest of all the west flowing rivers of the Peninsula?
 a) The Luni b) The Mahi
 c) The Narmada d) The Sabarmati</p> <hr/> <p>18. On which Indian river is the Duandhar Falls located?
 a) Narmada b) Tapi
 c) Sabarmati d) Mahi</p> <hr/> <p>19. Which is known as 'the twin' of the Narmada?
 a) The Luni b) The Mahi
 c) The Tapi d) The Sabarmati</p> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

20. Which is the river basin with the largest catchment area?

- a) *Ganga* b) Sindhu
c) Godavari d) Krishna

21. Consider the following statements and identify the right ones:

I) The peninsular block is rigid and stable in its geological structure.

II) The Himalayas are young, weak and flexible in its geological structure.

- a) I only b) II only
c) *Both* d) None

22. The origin of Himalayas can best be explained by

- a) Continental Drift Theory
b) Ocean Floor Mapping
c) Sea Floor Spreading
d) *Theory of Plate Tectonics*

23. Consider the following statements about Himalayas and identify the right ones.

I. They act as a climate divide.

II. They do not play an important role in the phenomenon of Monsoon rainfall in Indian Sub continent.

- a) *I only* b) II only
c) Both d) None

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

ANSWER BRIEFLY

1. What are the physiographic divisions of India?

- The Northern Mountains
- The Northern Plains
- The Peninsular plateau
- The Coastal Plains
- The Islands

2. Name the three divisions of the Himalayas.

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

3. Name the major passes in the Himalayas.

- Karakoram pass (Jammu and Kashmir)
- Zojila pass, Shipkila pass (Himachal Pradesh)
- Bomdila pass (Arunachal Pradesh)
- Nathula pass and Jhelepla pass (Sikkim).

4. Name some of the characteristics of South Indian Rivers.

- Originate from Western Ghats
- Short and narrow
- Non-perennial in nature
- Suitable for hydro power generation
- Not useful for navigation

ANSWER IN A PARAGRAPH

1. Explain about the divisions of Northern Plains of India?

1) **Rajasthan Plains:**

- It is located to the west of Aravalli range.
- It covers an area of about 1,75,000 sq.km.
- Rajasthan plain is formed by the deposition of the river Luni and the long vanished river Saraswathi.
- There are several salt lakes in Rajasthan.
- The Sambhar salt lake (Pushkar Lake) near Jaipur is the prominent one.

2) Punjab - Haryana Plains:

- It lies to the north-east of the Great Indian Desert.
- This plain is found over an area of about 1.75 lakh sq.km.
- The Punjab - Haryana plains are formed by the deposition of the rivers Sutlej, Beas and Ravi. This plain acts as water - divide (doab).

3) Ganga Plains:

- It extends from the Yamuna River in the west to Bangladesh in the east.
- The total area covered by this plain is about 3.75 sq.km.
- It is the largest plain of India.

4) Brahmaputra Plains:

- It is located mainly in the state of Assam.
- It covers an area of about 56,275 sq.km.
- These plains create alluvial fans and marshy tracts.

LATE BLOOMERS MATERIAL (GEOGRAPHY)**V. ANSWER IN BRIEF****1. Name the neighbouring countries of India.**

- Pakistan
- Afghanistan
- China
- Nepal
- Bangladesh
- Myanmar
- Srilanka

2. Give the importance of IST. (PTA-2)

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

3. Write a short note on Deccan Plateau.

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

4. State the west flowing rivers of India.

1. Narmada 2. Tapti 3. Mahi (PTA-5)
4. Sabarmati

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

- It is located off the West Coast of India.
- It is a Coral Island.
- It covers an area of 32 sq.km.
- Kavaratti is the capital of Lakshadweep.

VI. ANSWER IN A PARAGRAPH**1. Explain the Divisions of Northern Mountains and its importance to India. (PTA-5)**

Three Divisions are

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

Importance of Himalayas.

- It block South West Monsoon wind and it brings heavy rainfall to North India.
- Natural barrier to the Sub Continent.

- Source for perennial rivers like Indus, Ganges, Brahmaputra etc.
- It is the paradise of tourists.
- It is full of Natural beauty.
- **Many Hill stations** (Kashmir – Simla – Kulu manali) and
- **Pilgrim Centres** (Amarnath – Badrinath Vaishnavidevi temple) are here.
- It provides raw materials for forest based Industries.
- Himalayas are renowned for the rich Biodiversity.

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

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

East flowing rivers

- Mahanadi – Godavari – Krishna - Tamirabarani

West flowing rivers

- Narmada – Tapti.

3. Give a detailed account on the basin of the Ganga. (PTA-5)

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

Major Tributaries

- Gomati, Gandak, Kosi, Ghaghra, Yamuna, Son and Chambal.
- It is known as the River Padma in Bangladesh.
- It combined with Brahmaputra and creates

World's largest Delta (Sundarbans)

LESSON WISE DO YOU KNOW? & HIGHER ORDER THINKING QUESTIONS

UNIT- I

1. West - East extend of India. -2933KM.
2. North – South extend of India. -3214KM.
3. The states which do not have an international border -**Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattishgar, Haryana**
4. Capital of Andhra Pradesh - **Amaravati.**
5. According to Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, the capital for both the states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana - **Hyderabad**
6. The oldest fold mountain range in India is : **Aravalli range**
7. The mountain range which has maximum number of highest peaks in world.- **The Himalayas.**
8. The mountain range which hold Nine Peaks - **Himalayan Range**
9. A pass in Jammu and Kashmir - **Karakoram**
10. A pass in Himachal Pradesh - **Zojila pass, Shipkila pass**
11. A pass in Sikkim - **Nathula pass and Jhelepla pass.**
12. A pass which connects Pakistan and Afganisthan - **Khyber pass and Bolan pass.**
13. In which river the Gerosappa (jog) fall is found? **Saravathi**

UNIT- II

1. Equable climate is also called as - **the British climate**
2. Weather means state of atmosphere of a place.
3. Climate means average weather of 30 to 35 years at a particular place.
4. The place which receives highest rainfall in the world. **Mawsynram in Meghalaya.**
5. Project Tiger was launched in the year – **1973.**

UNIT- III

1. Planting of shelter belts – **methods of conservation of soil.**
2. Prevention of over grazing means – **conservation of soil.**
3. The scheme to use water saving in micro irrigation – **Pratan Mantri Krishi Sinchaya Yojana**
4. Livestock census in India conducted by
5. Dairy cattle census started in **1919**

UNIT- IV

1. The Geological Survey of India Headquarters – **Kolkata**
2. Indian bureau of Mines Headquarters - **Nagpur**
3. Non –Ferrous Material technology development center located at- **Hyderabad**
4. The ministry responsible for planning and development of Iron and Steel Industry is – **SAIL**
5. The Manganese Ore India Ltd Headquarters – **Nagpur (MOIL)**
6. Hindustan Copper Ltd - Hcl - **Kolkatta**
7. An important ore from which aluminium is extracted - **Bauxite**
8. Bauxite is an Oxide of - **Aluminium (NALCO)1981** .
9. The Name Bauxite derived from the French word – **La Baux**
10. Coal India Ltd (CIL) coal mining company Headquarter – **Kolkata.**
11. Natural Gas processing and distribution Company (GAIL) Headquarter –**New Delhi**
12. Compressed Natural Gas – **Methane**
13. The Nuclear power Corporation of India Ltd Headquarter – **Mumbai**
14. NPHC (National Hydroelectric power corporation) is located in **Faridabad.**
15. The First Hydro Electric power station established in India in **Darjeeling 1897**
16. Largest Wind farm located in the single place in the World is – **Kanyakumari**
17. The Wind Resource Assesment conducted – **The National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE)**
18. The First Cotton Textile Mill was established in – **Fort Gloster Kolkata 1818.**
19. The Process of separating seed from Cotton is - **Ginning**
20. National Jute Board Headquarter – **Kolkata**
21. Central Silk Board Headquarter – **Bengaluru**
22. Development Commissioner for Handloom Headquarter – **Udyog Bhawan New Delhi**
23. The First Paper Mill of India started in 1872 at – **Serampore in West Bengal.**
24. National NewsPrint and Paper Mills at – **Burhanpur , Madyapradesh.**
25. The First attempt to produce Iron and Steel unit was setup at – **PortoNovo in Tamilnadu 1830.**
26. **Chennai** – nicknamed as the Detroit of Asia due to the presence of Major Automobile Industry.

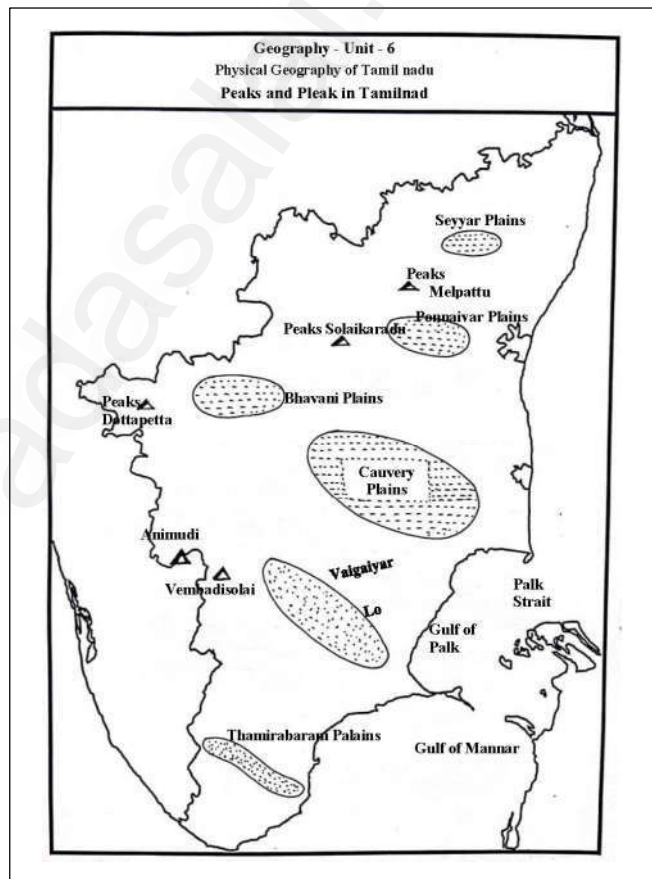
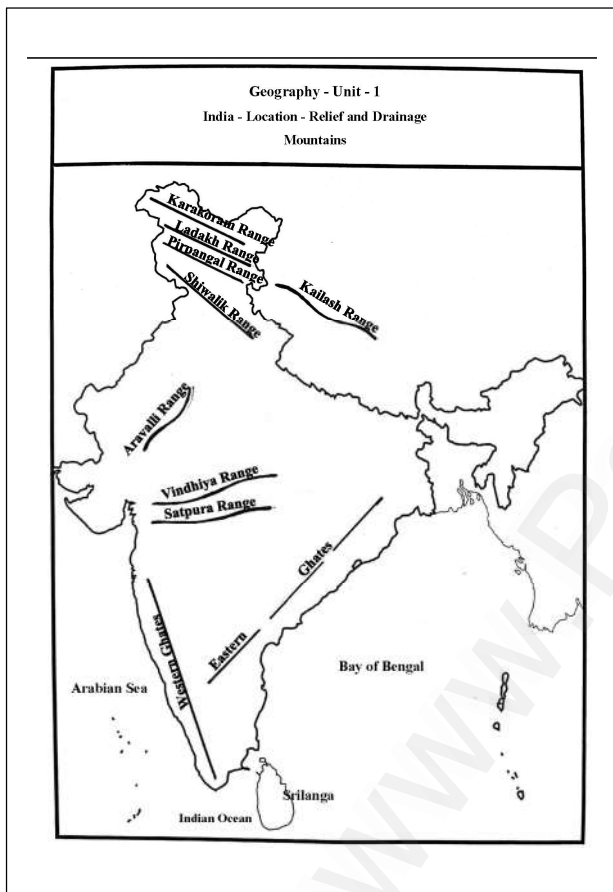
UNIT- V

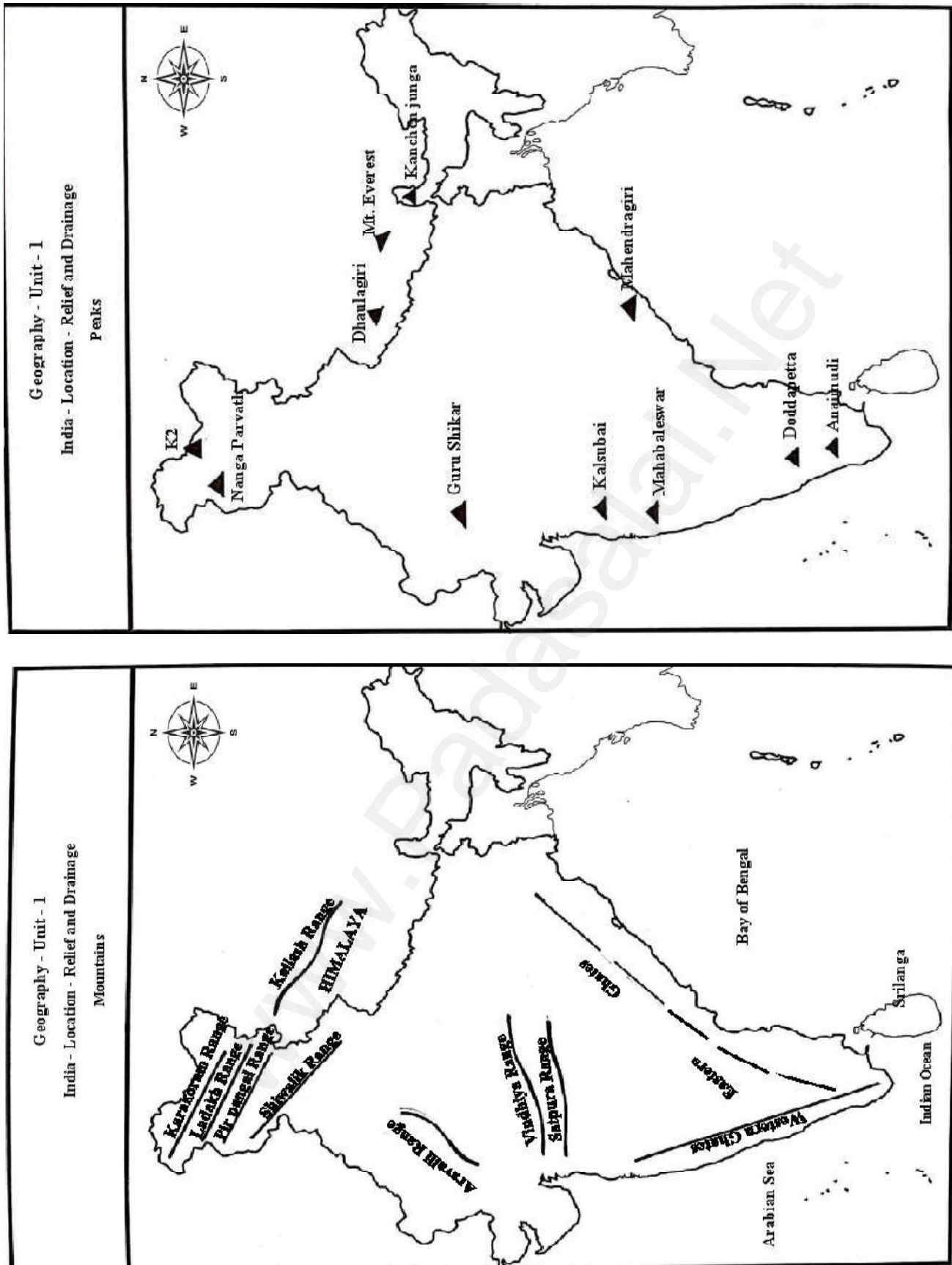
1. In India first Census was carried out in – **1872**
2. **SherSha Suri** – built the Shahi road from the Indus Valley to Sonar Valley in Bengal.
3. The State of India has no Railway network – **Meghalaya.**
4. The Fastest train in India is – **Gatiman Express 1925.**
5. Gatiman Express connects –**New Delhi –Agra.**
6. The National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) is established in -**1995**

MAP DRAWING EXERCISE WERE GIVEN LESSON WISE

GEOGRAPHY

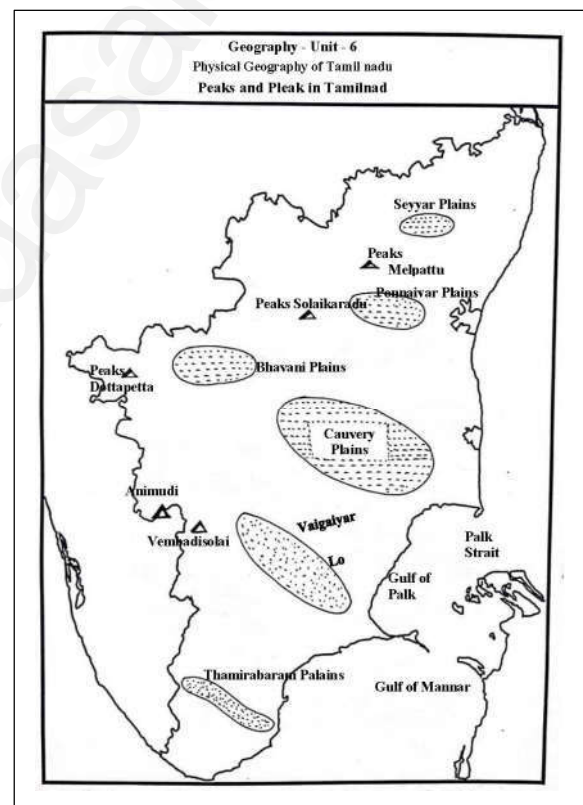
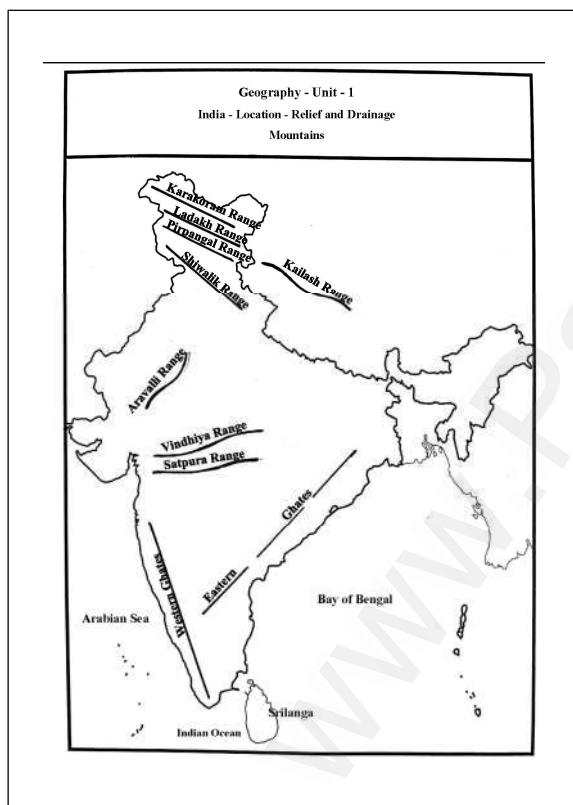
1. India, Tamil Nadu Map





Based on Government Public Exam

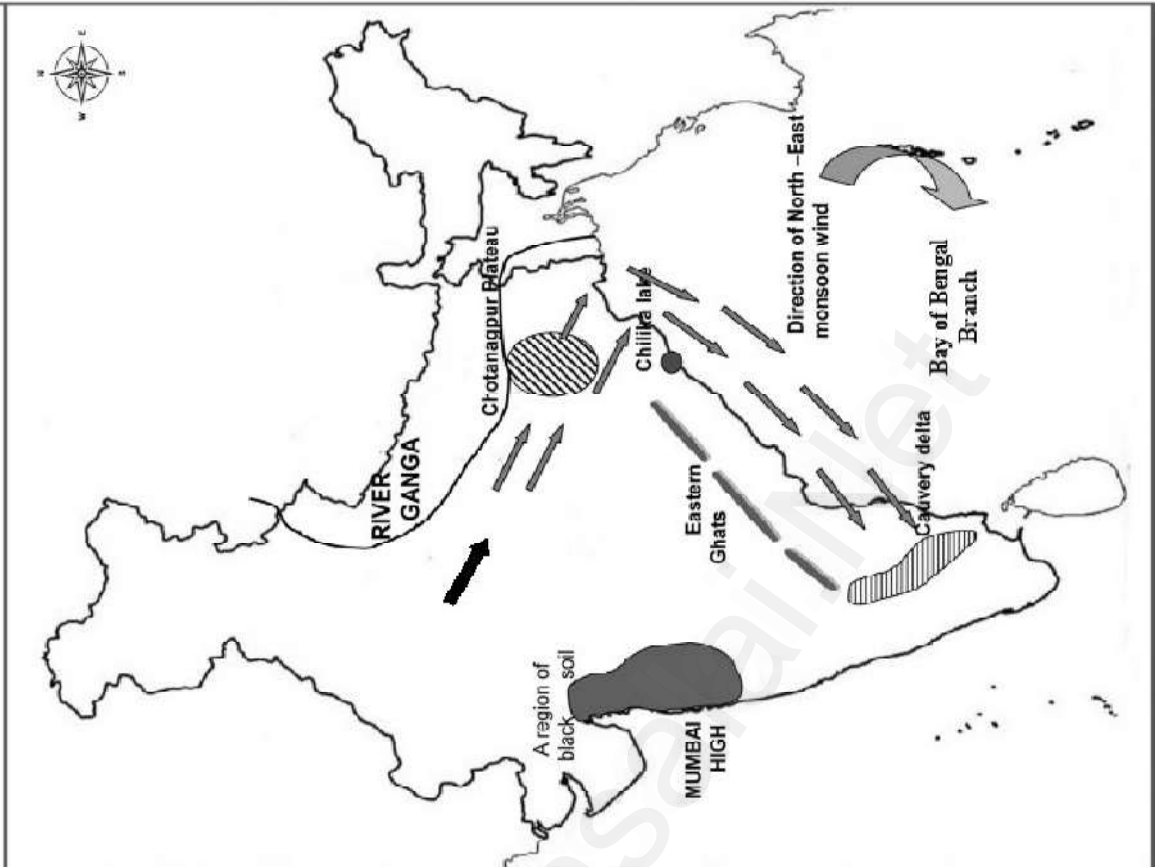
Question No. 44 Geography India and Tamilnadu maps (8 places)



GEOGRAPHY MAP - 2

QUESTION NO. 44

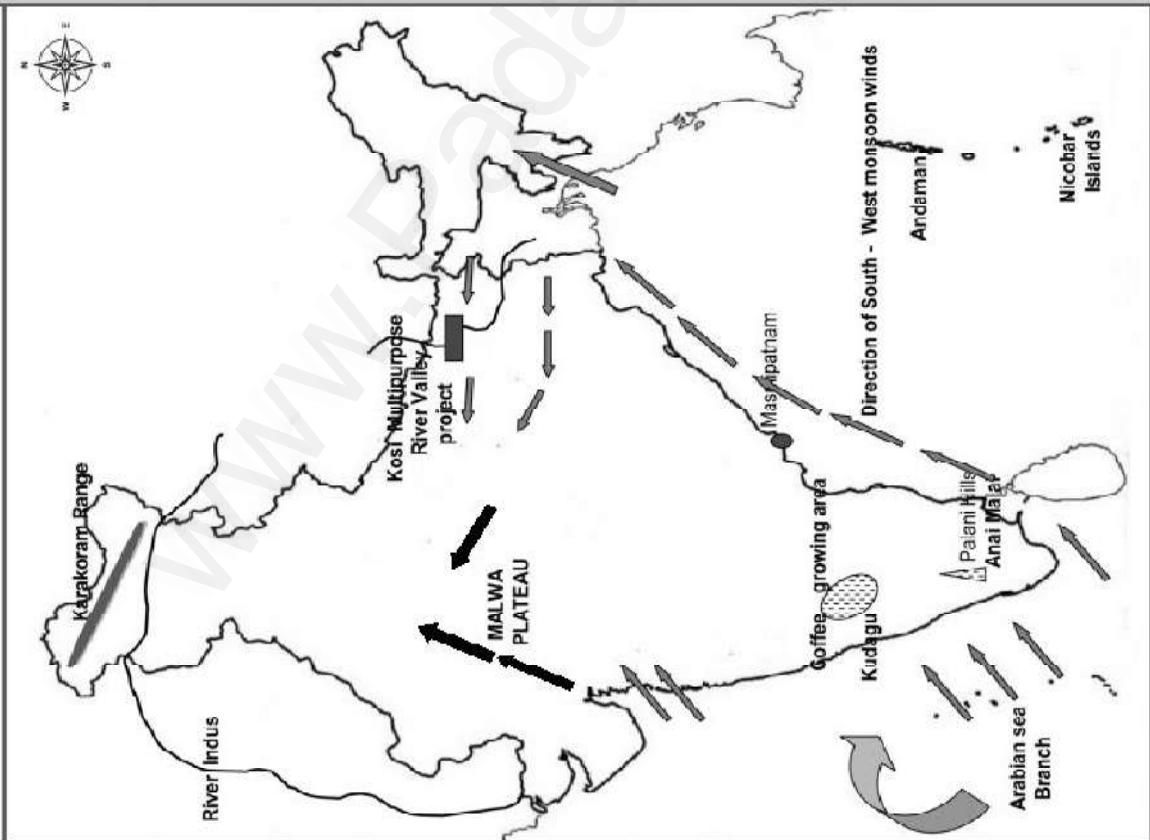
Mark on the outline map of India



GEOGRAPHY MAP - 1

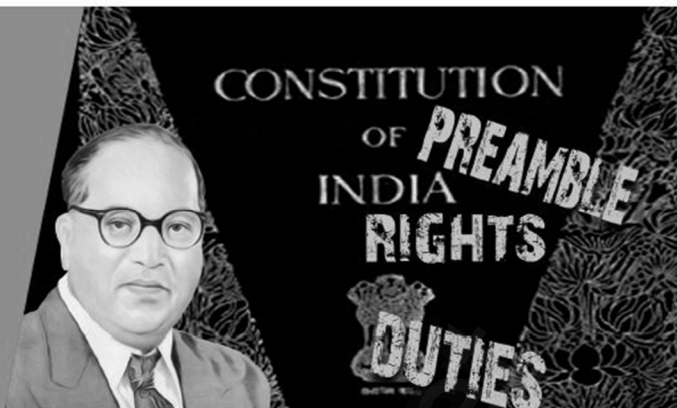
QUESTION NO. 44

Mark on the outline map of India



Unit - 1

Indian Constitution

**EVALUATION****PAGE-246****I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

1. Which of the following sequences in right regarding the Preamble? (AUG-22)
 - a) Republic, democratic, secular, socialist, sovereign
 - b) Sovereign, socialist, secular, republic, democratic
 - c) Sovereign, republic, secular, socialist, democratic
 - d) Sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic

[d) Sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic]

2. How many times has the Preamble to the Constitution of India amended?
 - a) Once
 - b) Twice
 - c) Thrice
 - d) Never

[a) Once]

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

[c) Naturalisation]

4. Find the odd one out. (PTA-6)
 - a) Right to Equality
 - b) Right against Exploitation
 - c) Right to Property
 - d) Cultural and Educational Rights

[c) Right to Property]

5. One of the following is not an instance of an exercise of a fundamental right?
 - a) Workers from Karnataka go to Kerala to work on the farms
 - b) Christian missions set up a chain of missionary schools
 - c) Men and Women Government employees got the same salary.
 - d) Parents property is inherited by their children

[d) Parents property is inherited by their children]

6. Which one of the following rights was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the heart and soul of the Constitution? (SEP-20)

- a) Right to freedom of religion b) Right to equality
c) Right to Constitutional remedies d) Right to property

[c) Right to Constitutional remedies]

7. How can the Fundamental Rights be suspended?

- a) If the Supreme Court so desires b) If the Prime Minister orders to this effect
c) If the President orders it during the national emergency d) All of the above

[c) If the President orders it during the national emergency]

8. We borrowed the Fundamental Duties from the (HY-19)

- a) American Constitution b) Canadian Constitution
c) Russian Constitution d) Irish Constitution

[c) Russian Constitution]

9. Under which Article financial emergency can be proclaimed? (MAY-22)

- a) Article 352 b) Article 356 c) Article 360 d) Article 368 [c) Article 360]

10. Which of the following committees/commissions made recommendations about the Centre-State Relations?

1. Sarkaria Commission 2. Rajamannar Committee
3. M.N. Venkatachaliah Commission

Select the correct answer from the codes given below.

- a) 1, 2 & 3 b) 1 & 2 c) 1 & 3 d) 2 & 3 [b) 1 & 2]

11. Article 14 of Indian Constitution ensures (PTA-)

- a) Equality before law b) Prohibition of discrimination
c) Equality of opportunity d) abolition of titles

[a) Equality before law]

12. Find the incorrect statement (SEP-2021)

Importance of GDP

- a) Used to study the Economic Growth. b) Used to solve problems of inflation and deflation.
c) Used to measure the quality of goods d) Used to estimate the purchasing power.

[c) Used to measure the quality of goods]

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

- The concept of constitution first originated in U.S.A. (QY-19)
- Dr. Sachidananda Sinha was elected as the temporary President of the Constituent Assembly.
- The Constitution of India was adopted on November 26, 1949.
- Five kinds of writs are mentioned in Article 32.
- Fundamental duties have been given to the citizen of India under Article 51 A

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

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

IV. GIVE SHORT ANSWERS**1. What is a Constitution?**

- **The Constitution is the fundamental law of a country.**
- It reflects the fundamental principles.
- Government of the country is based of fundamental principles
- It is the Vehicle of a Nation's Progress.

2. What is meant by citizenship?**(PTA-5)**

- 'Citizen' is derived from the Latin term .
- CIVICS – means resident of a city state.
- The constitution of India provides for a single and uniform citizenship for the whole of India.

3. List out the fundamental rights guaranteed by Indian - Constitution**There are six types of fundamental rights**

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

4. What is a Writ?

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

5. What are the classical languages in India?**(QY-19, AUG-22)****Six Languages are**

1.Tamil 2. Sanskrit 3.Telugu 4.Kannada 5.Malayalam 6.Odiya

6. What is national emergency?**(PTA-6)**

- Under **Article 352** the President can declare emergency
- If he is satisfied that India's security is threatened due to war, external aggression and an imminent danger, can declare emergency.

External Aggression :

- It is declared on the ground of war

Internal Aggression :

- It is declared on the ground of Armed rebellion.

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

- Legislative Relations
- Administrative Relations
- Financial Relations

8. Write a note on the writ of Mandamus.**(PTA-1)**

- The writ of mandamus is issued to a subordinate court, an officer of government, or a corporation or other institution commanding the performance of certain acts or duties.

9. Write any two Fundamental Rights.**(PTA-3)****Fundamental Rights :**

- Right to equality
- Cultural & Educational Rights
- Right to Religion

V. ANSWER IN DETAIL**1. Explain the salient features of the Constitution of India.****(PTA-1, SEP-21, AUG-22, APR-23)**

1. It is the **longest** of all **written constitutions** of the world.
2. It has borrowed its provisions from various countries constitution.
3. It is **partly rigid** and **partly flexible**.
4. It establishes a **federal system of Government**.
5. It makes India as a **secular state**.
6. It provides an **independent Judiciary**.
7. It introduces Universal Adult Franchises and accords the **right to vote** to all citizens **above 18** years of age.

2. Point out the Fundamental Rights.**(HY-19, GMQ-19)**

- Fundamental Rights enshrined in Part III, Articles 12 to 35.
- Six Fundamental Rights are

1. Right to Equality

- Art.14 -Equality before law.
- Art.16 - Equality of opportunity in employment
- Art. 17 - Abolition of Untouchability.

2. Right to Freedom

- Art. 19- Freedom of Speech, Residence in anywhere.
- Art. 21.- A Right to Elementary Education

3. Right Against Exploitation

- Art. 23- Prohibition of Traffic in Human beings and forced labour.
- Art. 24- Prohibition of employment of children in factories.

4. Right to Religion

- Art. 26 – Freedom to manage religious affairs.
- Art. 27– Freedom from payment of taxes for promotion of any religion.

5. Cultural & Educational Rights

- Art. 29– Protection of language, script and culture of minorities.

6. Rights to Constitutional Remedies

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

3. Write briefly on the Right to Constitutional Remedies.**(PTA-6)**

- A writ is an order issued by a court in writing under its seal.
- A Prohibition from performing certain acts specified in the orders of the court.
- Both the supreme court and the high courts are empowered to issue five kinds of writs. Hence supreme court is called the “guardian of the constitution”

1. Habeas Corpus

- Safeguards from illegal arrests

2. Mandamus

- Protects the petitioner by providing legal help to get his work done by respective public authorities

3. Prohibition

- Prohibits a subordinate court from acting beyond jurisdiction.

4. Certiorari

- It quashes an order issued by a subordinate court by overstepping its jurisdiction.

5. Quo warranto

- It prevents usurpation of public office through illegal manner.

4. Mention the differences between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.**(QY-19, MAY-22)**

S.No.	Fundamental Rights	Directive Principles of State Policy
1.	Derived from the Constitution of the ,USA.	Drawn on the model of the Constitution of Ireland.
2.	Even the government cannot take away or a bridge these rights.	Mere instructions to the Government
3.	Enforceable by a court of law.	Not enforceable in any court.
4.	Have legal sanctions	Have moral and political sanctions.
5.	Strengthens political democracy in the country.	Their implementations ensures social and economic democracy.

QR CODE QUESTIONS**I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Who is the father of the Constitution of India?
a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
c) Jawaharlal Nehru
d) H.C. Mukherjee | 6. _____ has been described as the “Key to the Constitution”.
a) Preamble
b) Citizenship
c) Fundamental Rights
d) Fundamental Duties |
| 2. The Commonwealth citizenship was repealed in the year
a) 2000
b) 2001
c) 2002
d) 2003 | 7. How many regional languages are recognized at present in the 8 th schedule of the Indian Constitution?
a) 18 b) 14 c) 22 d) 25 |
| 3. In which article are the fundamental rights enshrined?
a) 14 to 32
b) 12 to 35
c) 36 to 51
d) 14 to 35 | 8. The procedure of Amendment is enshrined in which of the following article?
a) 352 b) 356 c) 360 d) 368 |
| 4. Who was elected as the “President of the Constitution Assembly”?
a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
b) V.T. Krishnamachari
c) H.C. Mukherjee
d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar | 9. _____ was the Chairman of drafting Committee of Indian Constitution.
a) Jawaharlal Nehru
b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
c) Patel
d) Swaran Singh |
| 5. The first meeting of the Constitution Assembly was held on
a) 1949, August – 26
b) 1949, November – 26
c) 1949, December – 9
d) 1949, December – 11 | 10. Who was appointed the Head of the National Commission to review the working of the Constitution?
a) Dr. P.V. Rajamannar
b) M.M. Punchchi
c) M.N. Venkatachaliah
d) AadhiSeshaiya |

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS**GIVE SHORT ANSWERS**

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Why constitution is mandatory for all country?
➤ All Democratic countries have a constitution that governs them.
➤ A constitution puts down certain principles that form the basis of any kind of a state that we as citizens, desire to live in. | ➤ A constitution tells us the fundamental nature of our society. |
| | 2. Write about “the Heart and Soul of the constitution”.
➤ The Supreme Court and the High Courts are empowered to issue five kinds of writs.
➤ That is why the Supreme Court is called the “Guardian of the Constitution”.
➤ According to Dr. Ambedkar, Article 32 is “the heart and soul of the Constitution”. |

3. Name the recognized language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

- The Constitution recognised 14 regional languages which were included in the Eighth Schedule.
- At present, 22 languages are recognised.

4. Write a short note about the National Commission.

- The National Commission to review the Working of the Constitution was set up by a resolution of the Government of India in 2000 headed by M.N. Venkatachaliah.

5. Define - preamble

- Liberty, equality and fraternity were the important slogans during the French revolution in 1789.

- They are given important in the preamble of our constitution.

6. State list and concurrent list consisting.

- The union list, state list and concurrent list consisting at present 100, 61 and 52 items respectively.
- The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 transfer five subjects to concurrent list from state list.

7. What are the types of Amendments?

- Amendment by simple majority of the parliament.
- Amendment by special majority of the parliament.
- Amendment by special majority of the parliament and the ratification of half of the state legislatures.

LATE BLOOMERS MATERIAL (CIVICS)

IV. GIVE SHORT ANSWERS

1. What is a Constitution?

- Constitution is a set of basic laws or principles for a country that describes the rights and duties of citizens.

2. What is meant by citizenship? (PTA-5)

- 'Citizen' is derived from the Latin term.
- CIVICS – means resident of a City State.

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

There are 6 types of fundamental rights

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

4. What is a Writ?

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

5. What are the classical languages in India?

1. Tamil 2. Sanskrit 3. Telugu
4. Kannada 5. Malayalam 6. Odiya

6. What is national emergency? (PTA-6)

- National emergency can be declared on the basis of
- War,
- Foreign Aggression,
- or Armed Rebellion In India.
- The President under **Article 352** can declare national emergency.

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

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

V. ANSWER IN DETAIL**1. Explain the salient features of the Constitution of India. (PTA-1)**

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

2. Point out the Fundamental Rights. (PTA-4)**1. Right to Equality**

- Equality before law.

2. Right to Freedom

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

3. Right Against Exploitation

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

4. Right to Religion

- Freedom of practice of religion.

5. Cultural & Educational Rights

- Protection of language, script, culture of minorities.

6. Rights to Constitutional Remedies

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

3. Write briefly on the Right to Constitutional Remedies.

- A Writ is an order issued by a court in writing under its seal.
- A Prohibition from performing certain acts specified in the orders of the court.

1. Habeas Corpus

- Safeguards from illegal arrests

2. Mandamus

- Protects the petitioner by providing legal help by respective public authorities

3. Prohibition

- Prohibits a subordinate court from acting beyond jurisdiction.

4. Certiorari

- Quashes an order issued by a subordinate court by overstepping its jurisdiction.

5. Quowarranto

- prevents usurpation of public office.

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

S.No.	Fundamental Rights	Directive Principles of State Policy
1.	Derived from the Constitution of the USA.	Drawn on the model of the Constitution of Ireland.
2.	Even the government cannot take away or a bridge these rights.	Mere instructions to the Government
3.	Enforceable by a court of law.	Not enforceable in any court.
4.	Have legal sanctions	Have moral and political sanctions.
5.	Strengthens political democracy in the country.	Their implementations ensures social and economic democracy.
6.	Natural rights	Leads to protection of human rights.

Unit - 1

Gross Domestic Product and its Growth: an Introduction



EVALUATION

PAGE-301

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. GNP equals , -----
 a) NNP adjusted for inflation
 b) GDP adjusted for inflation
 c) GDP plus net property income from abroad
 d) NNP plus net property income or abroad [c] GDP plus net property income from abroad
2. National Income is a measure of -----
 a) Total value of money
 b) Total value of producer goods
 c) Total value of consumption goods
 d) Total value of goods and services
 [d] Total value of goods and services
3. Primary sector consist of ----- (AUG-22)
 a) Agriculture b) Automobiles c) Trade d) Banking [a] Agriculture
4. ----- approach is the value added by each intermediate good is summed to estimate the value of the final good.
 a) Expenditure approach b) Value added approach
 c) Income approach d) National Income [b] Value added approach
5. Gross value added at current prices for services sector is estimated at -----lakh crore in 2018 -19.
 a) 91.06 b) 92.26 c) 80.07 d) 98.29 [b] 92.26
6. India is ----- larger producer in agricultural product.
 a) 1st b) 3rd c) 4th d) 2nd [d] 2nd
7. India 's life expectancy at birth is -----years
 a) 65 b) 60 c) 70 d) 55 [a] 65

- Public sector
- Guide to economic planning.

4. What is Per Capita Income?**(HY-19, PTA-3, GMQ-19)**

- It is the indicator to show the living standard of people in a country.
- It is obtained by dividing the National Income by the population of a country.

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

5. Define the value added approach with example.

- The sum of the value added by all the intermediate goods used in production gives us the total value of the final goods produced in the economy.
- Eg: Tea Powder + Sugar + Milk = Tea.
- Value of Intermediate goods = Value of Final Goods.

6. Write the name of economic policies in India.

- Agricultural Policy
- Industrial Policy
- Population Policy
- New Economic Policy

7. Write a short note**1) Gross National Happiness (GNH)**

- The term Gross National Happiness was coined in 1972.
- In 2011, The UN General Assembly passed Resolution "Happiness: towards a holistic approach to development" urging member nations to follow the example of Bhutan and measure happiness and well-being and calling happiness a "fundamental human goal".

2) Human Development Index (HDI)**(PTA-2)**

- HDI means Human Development Index.
- In 1990 Mahbub ul Haq introduced the Human Development Index (HDI).
- The HDI is a composite index of life expectancy at birth, adult literacy rate and standard of living measured as logarithmic function of GDP, adjusted to purchasing power parity.

8. Give a short note on Secondary sector.**(PTA-2)****Secondary Sector:**

- Industrial sector is called as secondary sectors.
- Important industries are Iron and Steel
- Industry, cotton textile, Jute, Sugar, Cement,
- Paper, Petrochemical, automobile and other small scale industries.

9. What are the factors supporting Indian development?**(PTA-2)**

- There are 700 million Indians under the age of 35 and the demographics look good for Indian growth in the next twenty years at least.
- India is experiencing demographic transition that has increased the share of the working-age population from 58 percent to 64 percent over the last two decades.

V. WRITE IN DETAIL ANSWER

1. Briefly explain various terms associated with measuring of National Income. (PTA-1, SEP-21)
- Gross National Product (GNP):**
 - Gross National Product is the total value of goods and services produced and income received in a year by domestic residents of a country.
 - It includes profits earned from capital invested abroad.
 - $GNP = C + I + G + (X - M) + NFIA$
 - Gross Domestic Product (GDP):**
 - GDP is the total value of output of goods and services produced by the factors of production within the geographical boundaries of the country.
 - Net National Product (NNP):**
 - NNP is arrived by making some adjustment with regard to depreciation that is we arrive the NNP by deducting the value of depreciation.
 - $NNP = GNP - \text{Depreciation}$
 - Net Domestic Product (NDP):**
 - NDP is a part of Gross Domestic Product, Net Domestic Product is obtained from the Gross Domestic Product by deducting the Quantum of tear and wear expenses (depreciation)
 - $NDP = GDP - \text{Depreciation}$
 - Per Capita Income (PCI):**
 - Per Capita Income or output per person is an indicator to show the living standard of people in a country.
 - It is obtained by dividing the National Income by the population of a country.
 - $\text{Per Capita Income} = \text{National Income} / \text{Population}$
 - Personal Income (PI):**
 - Total Income received by an individuals and households of a country from all possible sources before direct taxes.
 - Disposable Income (DI):**
 - Actual income which can be spent on consumption by individuals or families which can be expressed as,
 - $DPI = PI - \text{Direct taxes.}$
2. What are the methods of calculating Gross Domestic Product? and explain it. (PTA-4, HY-19, GMQ-19, AUG-22)
- Expenditure Approach**
 - The GDP is measured by adding the expenditure on all the final goods and services produced in the country during a specified period.
 - The different types of expenditure are shown in this equation:
 $Y = C + I + G + (X - M)$
 - The Income Approach:**
 - This method looks at GDP from the perspective of the earnings of the men and women who are involved in producing the goods and services.
 - The income approach to measuring GDP (Y) is $Y = \text{wages} + \text{rent} + \text{interest} + \text{profit.}$
 - Value Added Approach:**
 - In the value-added approach the value added by each intermediate good is summed to estimate the value of the final good.

- The sum of the value added by all the intermediate goods used in production gives us the total value of the final goods produced in the economy.
- Each intermediate good, the tea power, milk and sugar, adds value to the final output, the cup of tea.

3. Write any five difference between the growth and development.

(QY-19)

S. No.		ECONOMIC GROWTH	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
1.	Concept	Economic growth is the "Narrower concept"	Economic development is the "Broader" concept.
2.	Nature of Approach	Quantitative in nature	Qualitative in nature
3.	Term/Tenure	Short term in nature	Long- term in nature
4.	Applicability	Developed nations	Developing economies
5.	Measurement Techniques	Increase in National Income	Increase in real national income i.e. per capita income
6.	Frequency of Occurrence	In a Certain period of time	Continuous process

4. Explain the following the economic policies.

1. AGRICULTURAL POLICY

1. It is the set of government decisions and actions relating to domestic agriculture and imports of foreign agricultural products.
2. Some themes include risk management and adjustment, economic stability, natural resources, environment sustainability, Research & Development, market access for domestic commodities.
3. Some agricultural policies are Price Policy, Land Reform Policy, Green Revolution, Irrigation Policy, Food Policy, Agricultural Labour Policy, Co-operative Policy.

2. INDUSTRIAL POLICY

1. It creates employment, promotes research and development, leads to modernization and makes the economy self-sufficient.
2. Industrial development even boosts other sectors of the economy like the agricultural sector (new farming technology) and the service sector.
3. Closely related to the development of trade. Eg. Sugar Industry Policy, Textile Industry Policy.

3. NEW ECONOMIC POLICY

1. The economy of India had undergone significant policy shifts in the beginning of the 1990s.
2. The new model of economic reforms is known as the LPG or Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation Model.
3. The economic reforms has influenced the overall economic growth of the country in the significant manner.

QR CODE QUESTIONS**I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

1. **Net National Product equals:**
 - a) Gross National Product adjusted for inflation
 - b) Gross Domestic Product adjusted for inflation
 - c) Gross Domestic Product plus net property income from abroad
 - d) **Gross National Product minus depreciation**
2. **The standard of living is often measured by:**
 - a) **Per capita Income**
 - b) Real GDP
 - c) Real GDP plus depreciation
 - d) Real GDP population
3. **GDP measures:**
 - a) **A country's income**
 - b) A country's wealth
 - c) Consumer spending
 - d) Net trade income
4. **The financial year in India is _____**
 - a) **April 1 to March 31**
 - b) January 1 to December 31
 - c) March 1 to April 30
 - d) March 16 to March 15
5. **The value of NNP at production point is called _____**
 - a) NNP at factor cost
 - b) **NNP at market price**
 - c) GNP at market price
 - d) GNP at factor cost
6. **The average income of the country is _____**
 - a) **Per capita income**
 - b) Disposable income
 - c) Inflation rate
 - d) Real national income
7. **Which tool is apt to measure the real development in an economy?**
 - a) Gross Domestic Product
 - b) **Human Development Index**
 - c) Net Domestic Product
 - d) None
8. **Which are the key parameters of economic growth?**
 - a) **GDP & GNP**
 - b) NDP & NNP
 - c) Per capita income
 - d) None
9. **Tertiary sector otherwise known as _____**
 - a) Primary Sector
 - b) Secondary Sector
 - c) **Service Sector**
 - d) None
10. **Which development is a very important aspect of any economy?**
 - a) agricultural
 - b) economic
 - c) human resource
 - d) **industrial**
11. **Economic development is ----- in nature.**
 - a) **qualitative**
 - b) quantitative
 - c) a & b
 - d) None

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS**GIVE SHORT ANSWER**

1. **What is the Estimation of GDP?**
 - The Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), under the Ministry of Statistical department keeps the records.
 - It's process involves conducting an annual survey of industries and compilation of various indexes like the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) Consumer Price Index (CPI) etc.
2. **What is GVA?**
 - Gross value added (GVA) is the measure of the value of goods and services produced in an area, industry or sector of an economy.
 - $GVA = GDP + \text{subsidies} - (\text{direct, sales}) \text{ taxes.}$
3. **The four pillars of the GNH's are?**
 - Sustainable and equitable social-economic development.
 - environment conservation.
 - Preservation and promotion of culture.
 - Good governance.

5. Write about the value – added approach.

- A cup of tea served to you in a hotel is a “final good”. The goods used to produce it, tea powder, milk, and sugar, are “intermediate goods”.

ANSWER BRIEFLY**1. Explain the Limitations of GDP.**

Several important goods and services are left out of GDP:

- The GDP includes only the goods and services sold in the market.
- The services provided by parents to their children is very important but it is not included in the GDP because it is not sold in the market.
- Likewise clean air, which is vital for a healthy life, has no market value and is left out of the GDP

GDP measures only quantity but not quality:

- The improvement in quality of goods is very important but it is not captured by the GDP.

GDP does not tell us about the way income is distributed in the country:

- The GDP of a country may be growing rapidly but income may be distributed so unequally that only a small percentage of people may be benefiting from it.

The GDP does not tell us about the kind of life people are living:

- A high level of per capita real GDP can go hand-in-hand with very low healthy condition of people, an undemocratic political system, high pollution and suicide rate.

2. Mahbub ul Haq in Human Development Index.

- In 1990 Mahbubul Haq, a Pakistani Economist at the United Nations, introduced the 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.

- India climbed one spot to 130 out of 189 countries in the latest human development rankings released today by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
- Between 1990 and 2017, India's HDI value increased from 0.427 to 0.640, an increase of nearly 50 percent – and an indicator of the country's remarkable achievement in lifting millions of people out of poverty.

3. Write about the composition of GDP in India. (Sep-20)**1. PRIMARY SECTOR (Agricultural sector)**

1. Agricultural sector is known as primary sector, in which agricultural operations are undertaken.
2. Agriculture based allied activities, production of raw materials such as Cattle farm, fishing, mining, forestry, corn, Coal etc. are also undertaken.
3. Contribution of Agriculture in GDP 2018-19 in 15.87%

2. SECONDARY SECTOR (Industrial Sector)

1. Industrial Sector is Secondary sectors in which the goods and commodities are produced by transforming the raw materials.
2. Important industries are Iron and Steel Industry, Cotton Textile, Jute, Sugar, Cement, Paper, Petro Chemical, automobile and other small Scale industries.
3. Contribution of Secondary sector in GDP 2018-2019 in 29.74%

3. TERTIARY SECTOR (Service Sector)

1. Tertiary sector is known as service sector.
2. It includes the Government, scientific research, transport, communication, trade postal and telegraph, Banking, Education, Entertainment, Healthcare, Information Technology etc.
3. Contribution of Tertiary sector in GDP in 2018-2019 in 54.40%

LATE BLOOMERS MATERIAL (ECONOMICS)

IV. GIVE SHORT ANSWER

1. Define National income.

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

2. What is meant by Gross domestic product?

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

3. Write the importance of Gross domestic product.

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

4. What is Per Capita Income?

- It is the indicator to show the living standard

$$\text{PC I} = \frac{\text{National Income}}{\text{Population}}$$

5. Define the value added approach with example.

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

$$\text{Tea powder, water, milk, sugar} = \text{Tea (Intermediate goods) (final goods)}$$

6. Write the name of economic policies in India.

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

7. Write a short note

- 1) **Gross National Happiness (GNH)**
- used to measure collective happiness and well being of the population.
- 2) **Human Development Index (HDI)**

HDI is a tool to measure the real development in an economy.

V. WRITE IN DETAIL ANSWER

1. Briefly explain various terms associated with measuring of National Income. (PTA-1)

1. Gross National Product (GNP) (PTA-6)

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

2. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

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

3. Net National Product (NNP)

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

4. Net Domestic Product (NDP)

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

5. Per Capita Income (PCI)

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

6. Personal Income (PI)

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

7. Disposable income (DI)

- ❖ $\text{DPI} = \text{PI} - \text{Direct taxes}$.

2. What are the methods of calculating Gross Domestic Product? and explain it. (PTA-4)

Methods of GDP calculating

1. Expenditure Approach:

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

2. The Income Approach:

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

3. Value Added Approach :

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

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

3. Write any five difference between the growth and development.

S. No.		ECONOMIC GROWTH	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
7.	Concept	Economic growth is the narrower concept	Economic development is the “Broader “ concept.
8.	Nature of approach	Quantitative in nature	Qualitative in nature
9.	Term/Tenure	Short term in nature	Long- term in nature
10.	Applicability	Developed nations	Developing economies
11.	Measurement Techniques	Increase in National Income	Increase in real national income i.e. per capita income
12.	Frequency of Occurrence	Certain period of time	Continuous process

4. Explain the following the Economic Policies.

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

1. Agricultural Policy

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

2. Industrial Policy

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

3. New Economic Policy

- ❖ Liberalisation
- ❖ Globalisation
- ❖ Privatisation

**GOVT QUESTIONS
SEPTEMBER - 2020**

PART - I

Note : (i) Answer all the questions.

(ii) Choose the most appropriate answer from the given four alternatives and write the option code and the corresponding answer.

1. Where did the Ethiopian army defeat the Italian Army?

- a) Delville b) Orange State
c) Adowa d) Algiers

2. The U.N. Charter was signed on:

- a) June 26, 1942 b) June 26, 1945
c) January 1, 1942 d) January 1, 1945

3. The author of the book Satyarthaprakash is:

- a) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
b) Atma Ram Pandurang
c) Annie Besant d) Debendranath

4. The context in which the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act was passed:

- a) Kol Revolt b) Indigo Revolt
c) Munda Rebellion
d) Deccan Riots

5. Assertion (A) : The Congress Ministries resigned in 1939.

Reason (R) : The Colonial Government of India entered the war without consulting the elected Congress Ministries.

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

6. Pick the odd one out.

- a) Kolleru Lake b) Vembanad Lake
c) Chilka Lake d) Pulicat Lake

7. Golden Revolution is related to the production of this:

- a) Potato b) Oil seed
c) Honey d) Jute

8. The National Institute of Wind Energy is at:

- a) Faridabad b) Chennai

- c) Kanyakumari d) Vizhinjam

9. Retreating monsoon wind picks up moisture from:

- a) Arabian Sea b) Bay of Bengal
c) Indian Ocean d) Timor Sea

10. Disaster emergency contact number:

- a) 1095 b) 1944 c) 1098 d) 1077

11. Which one of the following rights was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the 'Heart and Soul of the Constitution'?

- a) Right to freedom of religion
b) Right to equality
c) Right to constitutional remedies
d) Right to property

12. Who drew up the borders for newly independent Pakistan?

- a) Lord Mountbatten
b) Sir Cyril Radcliffe
c) Clement Atlee
d) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

13. A better economy introduces rapid development of the:

- a) Cash Subsidies b) Capital Market
c) Tax Concessions d) Property Rights

14. Choose the incorrect statements:

- (i) Shortage of goods, whether natural or artificial is the root cause of black money.
(ii) Industrial sector has been the major sources of black money.
(iii) Smuggling is one of the major sources of black money.
(iv) When the tax rate is low, more black money is generated.

- a) (i) and (ii) only b) (iv) only
c) (i) only d) (ii) and (iii) only

PART - II

Note : Answer any 10 questions. Question No.28 is compulsory 10x2=20

15. Highlight the global influence of Russian Revolution.

16. Describe the Pearl Harbour incident.

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

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

GOVT QUESTIONS

APRIL - 2023

PART- I

MARKS 100

Answer all the questions.

14x1=14

- Which part of the world disliked Dollar Imperialism?
a) Europe b) Latin America
c) India d) China
- When was People's Political Consultative Conference held in China?
a) September 1959 b) September 1949
c) September 1954 d) September 1944
- Who was the first Palayakkarars to resist the East India company's Policy of territorial aggrandizement?
a) Marudhu brothers b) Puli Thevar
c) Velunachiyar
d) Veerapandya Kattabomman
- In which session of Indian National Congress was Non-cooperation Movement approved?
a) Bombay b) Madras
c) Calcutta d) Nagpur
- who initiated the formation of League of Nations?
a) Roosevelt b) Chamberlain
c) Woodrow Wilson d) Baldwin
- The Anthracite coal has _____ of carbon.
a) 80% to 95% b) Above 70%
c) 60% to 70% d) Below 50%
- The highest peak in Tamil Nadu is _____.
a) Anaimudi b) Doddabetta
c) Mahendragiri d) Servarayan
- Number of major and minor ports in Tamil Nadu.
a) 3 and 15 b) 4 and 16
c) 3 and 16 d) 4 and 15
- _____ plains are fored by the older alluvium.
a) Bhabar b) Tarai
c) Bhangar d) Khadar
- Bajra is an indigenous crop of _____.
a) Asia b) India
c) Africa d) Russia

- Under which Article the President is vested with the power to proclaim Financial Emergency?
a) Article 352 b) Article 360
c) Article 356 d) Article 365

- Arrange the following in the correct chronological order and choose the correct answer from the code given below.

- Panchasheel
 - China's Nuclear test
 - Twenty year Treaty
 - First Nuclear test of India
- a) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii) b) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
c) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii) d) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)

- _____ revolution was born in India paving way for self-sufficiency in food grains production.

- a) Blue Revolution b) White Revolution
c) Green Revolution d) Grey Revolution

- Which one of the following is not having leather factories?

- a) Ranipet b) Dharmapuri
c) Ambur d) Vaniyambadi

PART-II

Note: Answer any ten questions. Question No.28 is compulsory

- How did Hitler get the support from the people of Germany?
- What was the result of Musolini's march to Rome?
- Write a note on reforms of Ramalinga Adigal.
- Summarise the essence of Lucknow Pact.
- What do you know of Trench Warfare?
- Define: Disaster Risk Reduction.
- Define "International trade"
- Why is Coimbatore called the Manchester of Tamil Nadu?
- What is natural gas?
- What is meant by normal lapse rate?
- What are the classical languages in India?
- Mention the member countries of BRICS.
- What is meant by Gross Dometic Product?
- What is Proportionate tax?

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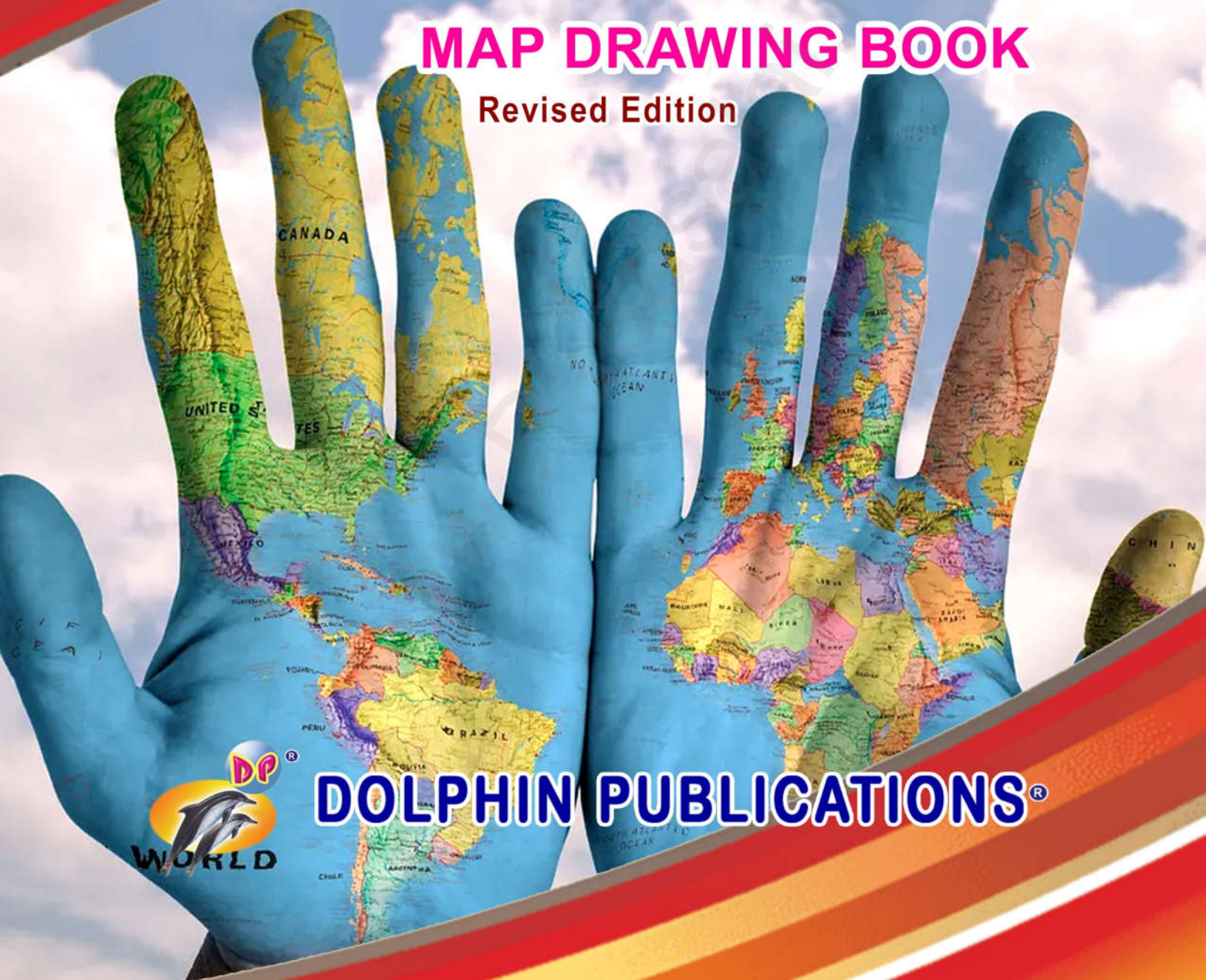
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