

MERCY

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Salient Features

- ★ Choose the correct answer, Fill in the blanks
- ★ Choose the correct statement, Match the following
- ★ Answer briefly, Answer the following in detail
- ★ Give Reasons, Distinguish between the following
- ★ Time line chart, History & Geography Maps
- ★ First Mid - Term & Quarterly Exam Qn. Papers
- ★ Second Mid - Term & Half yearly Exam Qn. Papers
- ★ Five Model Question Papers

2023 - 24

Revised Edition

10

Bookback Questions & Answers
PTA & Exam Questions (Interior)

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STANDARD - X

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Unit	Contents
	History
1.	Outbreak of World War I and Its Aftermath
2.	The World between two World Wars
3.	World war II
4.	The World after World War II
5.	Social and Religious Reform Movements in the 19th Century
6.	Early Revolts against British Rule in Tamil Nadu
7.	Anti-Colonial Movements and the Birth of Nationalism
8.	Nationalism: Gandhian Phase
9.	Freedom Struggle in Tamil Nadu
10.	Social Transformation in Tamil Nadu
	Geography
1.	India - Location, Relief and Drainage
2.	Climate and Natural Vegetation of India
3.	India - Agriculture
4.	India - Resources and Industries
5.	India - Population, Transport, Communication and Trade
6.	Physical Geography of Tamil Nadu
7.	Human Geography of Tamil Nadu
	Civics
1.	Indian Constitution
2.	Central Government
3.	State Government
4.	India's Foreign Policy
5.	India's International Relations
	Economics
1.	Gross Domestic Product and its Growth: an Introduction
2.	Globalization and Trade
3.	Food Security and Nutrition
4.	Government and Taxes
5.	Industrial Clusters in Tamil Nadu
☞	Time Line Chart
☞	History & Geography Maps
☞	Model Question Papers

Public Exam Question Paper

April - 2023

Time Allowed : 3.00 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 100

Instructions : (1) Check the question paper for fairness of printing. If there is any lack of fairness, inform the **Hall Supervisor** immediately.

(2) Use **Blue** or **Black** ink to write and underline and pencil to draw diagrams.

Note : This question paper contains **four** parts.

Part - 1

Note : (i) Answer all the questions. **14 × 1 = 14**

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

1. Which part of the world disliked Dollar Imperialism ?

a) Europe	b) Latin America
c) India	d) China
2. When was People's Political Consultative Conference held in China ?

a) September 1959	b) September 1949
c) September 1954	d) September 1944
3. 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
4. In which session of Indian National Congress was Non - cooperation Movement approved ?

a) Bombay	b) Madras	c) Calcutta	d) Nagpur
-----------	-----------	-------------	-----------
5. Who initiated the formation of League of Nations ?

a) Roosevelt	b) Chamberlain
c) Woodrow Wilson	d) Baldwin
6. The Anthracite coal has _____ of carbon.

a) 80 to 95%	b) Above 70%	c) 60 to 70%	d) Below 50%
--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------
7. The highest peak in Tamil Nadu is _____.

a) Anaimudi	b) Doddabetta	c) Mahendragiri	d) Servarayan
-------------	---------------	-----------------	---------------
8. 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
-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------
9. _____ plains are formed by the older alluvium.

a) Bhabar	b) Tarai	c) Bhangar	d) khadar
-----------	----------	------------	-----------

10. Bajra is an indigenous crop of _____.
a) Asia b) India c) Africa d) Russia
11. 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
12. Arrange the following in the correct chronological order and choose the correct answer from the code given below.
(i) Panchasheel (ii) China's Nuclear test
(iii) Twenty year Treaty (iv) First Nuclear test of India
a) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii) b) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
c) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii) d) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)
13. _____ 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
14. Which one of the following is not having leather factories ?
a) Ranipet b) Dharmapuri
c) Ambur d) Vaniyambadi

Part - II

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

10 × 2 = 20

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

Part - III**Note : Answer any 10 questions. Question No. 42 is compulsory.****10 × 5 = 50**

29. Fill in the blanks.
- In the battle of Tannenberg, _____ suffered heavy losses.
 - Sathanur dam is constructed across the river _____.
 - _____ is the Tamil Nadu state animal.
 - The Constitution of India envisages a _____ government.
 - In the year _____, National Food Security Act was passed by the Indian Parliament.
30. Analyse the effects of World War II.
31. Account for the outbreak of Vellore Revolt in 1806.
32. (a) Distinguish between :
- Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.
 - Metallic and Non metallic minerals
- (b) Give reasons for the following :
Eastern Ghats are not a continuous range.
33. Describe the role of Tamil Nadu in the Civil Disobedience Movement.
34. Write about south west monsoon.
35. State any five types of soil in India and explain the characteristics and distribution of soil.
36. Classify and explain the roadways in India.
37. Explain the salient features of the Constitution of India.
38. What are the duties and functions of Prime Minister of India ?
39. Elaborate on the Public Distribution System.
40. Explain the reason for the growth of MNC.

Note : Blind candidates have to write only notes for the questions related to Timeline Chart and Map.

41. Draw a Time Line for the following :
Write any five important events between 1910 and 1930.
42. Mark the following places on the Map of world.
- Great Britain
 - France
 - Italy
 - Germany
 - Morocco

Part - IV**Note: Answer the following questions.****2 × 8 = 16**

43. a) Explain the Peninsular plateaus.

(OR)

- b) Discuss the causes for failure of Revolt of 1857.

Note: Blind Candidates have to write only notes for the questions related to map.

44. a) Mark the following places on the given outline map of India.
- i) Aravalli
 - ii) Narmada
 - iii) Deccan plateau
 - iv) Panna Biosphere Reserve
 - v) Thar desert
 - vi) Western Ghats
 - vii) Paradeep
 - viii) Black soil region (1)

(OR)

b) Mark the following places on the given outline map of Tamil Nadu.

- i) River Palar
- ii) Vedanthangal
- iii) Coffee growing area
- iv) Mullai Periyar dam
- v) Silk industry region
- vi) Ennore
- vii) Airport (Any one)
- viii) Indian Ocean

HISTORY

UNIT - 1

Outbreak of World War I and Its Aftermath

Introduction

The industrial revolution enabled the capitalist countries of the west to produce a lot of products cheap. They needed markets to sell their finished goods. They also needed colonies for the steady supply of raw materials. The scramble for colonies in Asia and Africa led to bitter rivalry between the capitalist nations. Japan used strong arm diplomacy to expand her colonies.

China and the European powers hated the emergence of Japan as a strong capitalist country. Europe got divided into two warring groups with alliances and counter alliances. Nationalism gained great power in the capitalist nations. France resented the loss of her territories Alsace and Lorraine to Germany.

The power politics in the Balkan States fuelled the rising anger among the capitalist countries. Germany's attack on Lusitania provoked America to enter into the war. The war gained the dimensions of a global war as it affected the whole world and its civilian population. The League of Nations, drawn to conclude the war, and maintain world peace, could not succeed in preventing the outbreak of another world war.

Learning Objectives

To acquaint yourselves with

- ✍ The race for colonies leading to rivalry and clashes among the great powers of Europe.
- ✍ Emergence of Japan as the strongest and the most aggressive power in East Asia.
- ✍ Colonialism's impact on Africa.
- ✍ Causes, course and results of the First World War
- ✍ Treaty of Versailles and its provisions
- ✍ Causes, course and outcome of the Russian Revolution
- ✍ Foundation, functioning and failure of the League of Nations.

Bookback Questions & Answers

I. Choose the correct answer

1. What were the three major empires shattered by the end of the 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

Ans : a) Germany, Austria - Hungary, and the Ottomans

2. Which country emerged as the strongest in East Asia towards the close of nineteenth century?
 a) China b) Japan c) Korea d) Mongolia

Ans : b) Japan

3. Who said "imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism"? (PTA - 6, May-22)
 a) Lenin b) Marx c) Sun Yat-sen d) Mao TseTzung

Ans : a) Lenin

4. What is the Battle of Marne remembered for?
 a) air warfare b) trench warfare
 c) submarine warfare d) ship warfare

Ans : b) trench warfare

5. To which country did the first Secretary General of League of Nations belong?
 a) Britain b) France c) Dutch d) USA

Ans : a) Britain

6. Which country was expelled from the League of the Nations for attacking Finland? (Sep. - 21)
 a) Germany b) Russia c) Italy d) France

Ans : b) Russia

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Japan forced a war on China in the year _____.
Ans : 1894
2. The new state of Albania was created according to the Treaty of _____ signed in May 1913. (May-22)
Ans : London
3. Japan entered into an alliance with England in the year _____.
Ans : 1902
4. In the Balkans, _____ had mixed population.
Ans : Macedonia
5. In the battle of Tannenberg _____ suffered heavy losses. (April-23)
Ans : Russia
6. _____ as Prime Minister represented France in the Paris Peace Conference.
Ans : Clemenceau
7. Locarno Treaty was signed in the year _____. (PTA - 1)
Ans : 1925

III. Choose the correct statement

1. i) The Turkish Empire contained many non-Turkish people in the Balkans.
 ii) Turkey fought on the side of the central powers
 iii) Turkey's attempt to attack Suez Canal but were repulsed.
 a) i) and ii) are correct. b) i) and iii) are correct.
 c) iv) is correct. d) i), ii) and iii) are correct.

Ans : d) i), ii) and iii) are correct

2. **Assertion** : The first European attempt to carve out colonies in Africa resulted in bloody battles.

Reason : There was stiff resistance from the native population.

- Both A and R are correct.
- A is right but R is not the correct reason.
- Both A and R are wrong.
- R is right but A is wrong.

Ans : a) Both A and R are correct.

IV Match the following

1.	Treaty of Brest- Litovsk	Versailles	Ans :	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?

- ★ The Sino - Japanese War happened in **1894 - 95**.
- ★ In this forced war, tiny **Japan defeated China**. Against the warning of Russia, Germany and France, Japan annexed Liaotung peninsula with Port Aurther.
- ★ This annexation proved to the world that Japan was the **strongest Nation** in East Asia.

2. Name the countries in the Triple Entente. (Sep.-22)

- Britain • France • Russia.

3. What were the three militant forms of nationalism in Europe? (PTA - 1)

- ★ **Jingoism** of England, **Chauvinism** of France and **Kultur** of Germany were the three militant forms of nationalism in Europe.

4. What do you know of the trench warfare? (PTA - 3, Sep.-21, April-23)

- ★ Trenches were ditches dug by soldiers to protect themselves from enemies' gun fire during the First World War.
- ★ The main lines of trenches were connected to one another. Food, ammunition, fresh troops, mail and orders reached the soldiers through these trenches.
- ★ The **Battle of Marne** is remembered for optimum use of "**Trench Warfare**"

5. What was the role of Mustafa Kemal Pasha?

- ★ Mustafa Kemal Pasha played a key role in transforming Turkey into a modern nation beyond recognition. He was responsible for **Turkey's rebirth** as a nation.

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

- ★ The League of Nations **lacked military power** of its own to enforce its decision on erring nations.
- ★ As Italy, Japan and Germany were headed by dictators, they refused to be bound by the orders of the League.

VI. Answer the following in detail

1. Discuss the main causes of the First World War. (PTA - 1, Sep.-20, 21, May-22)

European Alliances and Counter Alliances :

- ★ Europe was divided into two military camps viz. Central Powers and the Allies. Germany, Austria - Hungary, and Italy, (Central Powers) formed the Triple Alliance in 1882 under the guidance of Bismark.
- ★ England, France and Russia (the Allies) formed the **Triple Entente**. Thus the two blocks called “the Central Powers and the Allies” became possible to each other.

Violent forms of Nationalism :

- ★ England’s Jingoism, France’s Chauvinism and Germany’s Kultur were violent forms of Nationalism. They contributed decisively to the out break of World War I.

Aggressive attitude of The German Emperor Kaiser Wilhelm II :

- ★ Emperor **Kaiser Wilhelm II** declared that Germany would be the leader of the world. Unable to forget the humiliating defeat at Trafalgar, Germany **built naval bases** rapidly.
- ★ Being aware of a possible attack from Germany, Britain also embarked on a naval race. This increased the tension between these two countries.

Hostility of France towards Germany :

- ★ France continued to nurse the pain of losing Alsace and Lorraine to Germany. Kaiser Wilhelm II demanded an international conference to decide the future of Morocco. German interference in Morocco added to its bitterness.

Imperial power politics in Balkans :

- ★ Exploiting the instability of Turkey, the Balkan countries seceded from it. The Balkan League attacked Turkey. As per the **Treaty of London** (May 1913) **Albania** was created, Macedonia was divided and Turkey was reduced.
- ★ In the Second Balkan War, Bulgaria attacked Serbia and Greece. But Bulgaria was defeated easily. **War ended** with the **Treaty of Bucharest in August 1913**.

Immediate cause :

- ★ On 28th June 1914, Austrian Crown prince Franz Ferdinand was assassinated by Bosnian Serb called Princip at Sarajevo in Bosnia. Austria wanted to eliminate Serbia. Germany declared war on Russia on 1st August 1914. **Germany** had to **attack France** as they had made an alliance with Russia.
- ★ The German violation to Belgian neutrality forced Britain to enter the war.

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

- ★ Germany was found guilty of starting the war. Germany was forced to pay huge war losses. German army got reduced to the minimum of 1,00,000 soldiers.
- ★ Union of Austria and Germany was forbidden. Germany was asked to **revoke** the Treaty of Brest - Litovsk. Alsace and Lorraine were restored to France.
- ★ Former Russian territories of Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania gained independence. Denmark received Schleswig. Poland was recreated. Allies occupied Rhineland demilitarising the east bank.

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

- ★ Lenin was in Switzerland when the revolution broke out. His slogans “**All Power to Soviets**” and “**Bread, Peace and Land**” attracted the masses. Bolshevism rose against the Provisional Government.
- ★ It had failed to redistribute lands and decided to continue the war. These were resented by the masses.

Lenin's leadership :

- ★ In October 1917, Lenin persuaded Bolshevik Central Committee to decide on immediate revolution. Trotsky prepared a detailed plan.
- ★ On 7th November, the key Government buildings were seized by armed factory workers and revolutionary troops.
- ★ On 8th November 1917, a **new Government was in office in Russia**. This time Lenin was the head. Bolshevik Party was renamed as the Communist Party.

Lenin's important decision :

- ★ Lenin opted for withdrawing from the war. In March 1918, the **Treaty of Brest - Litovsk was signed**. He concentrated on the formation of a new Government to implement reforms seriously.

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

- ★ The League of Nations was established in **1920** to avoid war and maintain peace in the world. From 1920 to 1925, the League of Nations was asked to settle a number of issues. It was successful in tackling three issues. In **1920**, a dispute arose between Sweden and Finland over the Sovereignty of Aaland Islands.
- ★ The League ruled that the Aaland islands should go to Finland. **In 1921**, the League was asked to settle the frontier between Poland and Germany in upper Silesia.
- ★ The League solved the issue successfully. **In 1925**, Greece invaded Bulgaria. The League ordered a ceasefire and made Greece pay reparations. Thus the League had been successful until the signing of the Locarno Treaty of 1925.

VII Activity

1. Students can be taught to mark the places of battles and the capital cities of the countries that were engaged in the War.

VIII. Map Work

Mark the following countries on the world map.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Great Britain | 2. Germany | 3. France | 4. Italy |
| 5. Morocco | 6. Turkey | 7. Serbia | 8. Bosnia |
| 9. Greece | 10. Austria-Hungary | 11. Bulgaria | 12. Rumania |

UNIT - 2

The World between Two World Wars

Introduction

The First World War **shattered** the global **capitalist system**. As the European nations had spent a lot of money in the war, they were on the **brink of bankruptcy**. The ruling class was challenged by the working class and the rising middle class intellectuals. **Anti - colonial struggles** got intensified and the feeling of nationalism became dominant.

This led to **fascism in Germany** and fierce fight for freedom in Africa and Asia. **The economic depression** (1929), caused by the World War I, affected the economy of the whole world's polity and society. The **dollar imperialism** of USA insulted the Latin American countries from attack or influences by other colonies .

But the influence of America in every sphere of their economic life was **resented by common men** in the Latin American countries. The strong protests of the Latin Americans influenced Roosevelt to declare "**Good Neighbour Policy**" ending American intervention in the internal affairs of any state.

Learning Objectives

To acquaint yourselves with

- ✍ The post - World War I developments leading to the Great Depression.
- ✍ The unjust provisions of Treaty of Versailles and the rise of fascist governments led by Mussolini in Italy and Hitler in Germany.
- ✍ Anti-colonial struggles and the decolonisation process in the colonized world : Case studies of Indo - French in South - East Asia and India in South Asia.
- ✍ European Colonisation in Africa - The case of Britain in South Africa.
- ✍ Independence struggles and political developments in South America.

Bookback Questions & Answers

I. Choose the correct answer

1. With whom of the following was the Lateran Treaty signed by Italy? (Dept.)
 a) Germany b) Russia c) Pope d) Spain

Ans : c) Pope

2. With whose conquest did the Mexican civilization collapse?
 a) Hernan Cortes b) Francisco Pizarro
 c) Toussaint Louverture d) Pedro I

Ans : a) Hernan Cortes

3. Who made Peru as part of their dominions?
 a) English b) Spaniards c) Russians d) French

Ans : b) Spaniards

4. Which President of the USA pursued "Good Neighbour" policy towards Latin America?
 a) Franklin D. Roosevelt b) Truman
 c) Woodrow Wilson d) Eisenhower

Ans : a) Roosevelt

5. Which part of the world disliked dollar imperialism? (PTA - 2, April-23)
 a) Europe b) Latin America c) India d) China

Ans : b) Latin America

II. Fill in the blanks

1. The founder of the Social Democratic Party was _____.

Ans : Ferdinand Lassalle

2. The Nazi Party's propoganda was led by _____.

Ans : Josef Goebbels

3. The Vietnam Nationalist Party was formed in _____.

Ans : 1927

4. The Secret State Police in Nazi Germany was known as _____.

Ans : Gestapo

5. The Union of South Africa came into being in May _____.

Ans : 1910

6. The ANC leader Nelson Mandela was put behind the bars for _____ years.

Ans : 27

7. Boers were also known as _____.

Ans : Afrikaners

III. Choose the correct statement

1. i) During World War I the primary task of Italy was to keep the Austrians occupied on the Southern Front. (PTA - 1)
 ii) The first huge market crash in the US occurred on 24 October 1929.
 iii) The ban on African National Congress was lifted in 1966.
 a) i) and ii) are correct. b) iii) is correct.
 c) iii) and iv) are correct. d) i), ii) and iii) are correct.

Ans : d) i), ii) and iii) are correct.

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

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

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

Ans : a) Both A and R are right.

IV. Match the Following

1.	Transvaal	President of Germany	Ans.	gold
2.	Hindenburg	Hitler		President of Germany
3.	Third Reich	Italy		Hitler
4.	Matteotti	gold		Italy

V. Answer briefly

1. What do you know of the White Terror in Indo-China? (PTA - 6, Sep.-22)

- ★ Wealthy and middle class people of Vietnam formed the **Vietnam Nationalist Party in 1927**. In 1929, Vietnam soldiers mutinied and the attempt to assassinate the French - Governor General failed.
- ★ A large scale **peasant revolt** was led by the Communists. The revolt was crushed with an iron hand killing thousands of rebels. This event was called "**White Terror**".

2. What was the result of Mussolini's march on Rome? (April-23)

- ★ In the back drop of a long ministerial crisis in Italy, Mussolini organized the **Fascist March** on Rome in Oct, 1922.
- ★ Impressed by the March, the king invited Mussolini to form a Government.

3. How did the Great Depression impact on the Indian agriculture? (Sep.-21, May - 22)

- ★ The Great Depression dealt a **death blow to Indian Agriculture**. The value of farm produce declined by half while the farm rent remained unchanged.
- ★ In terms of prices of agricultural commodities, the obligation of the farmers to the state doubled.

4. Define "Dollar Imperialism." (PTA - 2)

- ★ The term "Dollar Imperialism" describes the American policy in maintaining and dominating over distant land through economic aid.

VI. Answer in detail

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

Rise of Hitler :

- ★ **Nazi party** was founded by a group of seven members in **1919** which included Adolf Hitler. **Hitler** served in the **Bavarian army** during World War I. He could win over people with his passionate speeches. In 1923, he was imprisoned for his failed attempt to capture power.
- ★ He invested his time in jail to complete his auto biography '**Mein Kampf**' (i.e.) My Struggle. In the Presidential election of 1932, Communist party received 6,000,000 votes.
- ★ Alarmed capitalists and property owners began to support Fascism. Hitler used this opportunity to usurp power.

Nazi state of Hitler :

- ★ The Republican Government fell as Communists refused to support it. The industrialists and bankers prevailed upon President Von Hindenburg to designate **Adolf Hitler** as Chancellor in 1933. Nazi state of Hitler was called **Third Reich**. He replaced the flag of the Weimar Republic by the Swastika banners (卐) of National Socialism
- ★ Hitler declared all parties except Nazi Party as illegal. He implemented many reforms. The entire country came under Hitler's control. In August 1934, Von Hindenburg died.
- ★ Hitler became both the **President and Commander-in-Chief of the army** in addition to being the Chancellor. Thus, Hitler gained power to exercise control over the whole of Germany.

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

- ★ With the launch of the **Swadeshi Movement** in 1905, the decolonization process started in India. At the outbreak of world war I, there were rapid political and economic changes in India.

Dyarchy in provinces :

- ★ The Government of India Act of 1919 introduced **Dyarchy** in the provinces.
- ★ This gave scope for Indians to hold minister posts under transferred subjects.
- ★ **Indian National Congress** rejected this arrangement under Dyarchy and decided to **boycott** the legislature.

Inadequate steps to industrialise India :

- ★ There was **no change** in the colonial **economic policy** inspite of the discriminating protection given to certain Industries such as sugar, cement and chemicals from 1921.
- ★ The British Indian Government gave **incentives for the British Iron and Steel Industry** by guaranteeing purchasing contracts. But in the case of indigenous industries government support was only in the form of technical advice and education.

Impact of Depression on Indian Agriculture :

- ★ The **Great Depression** gave a **death blow** to Indian Agriculture and indigenous manufacturing sector. The value of farm produce declined by half, but the farm rent remained unchanged.
- ★ Farmers and manufacturers had to sell their gold and silver to subsist. The great fall in prices prompted Indian Nationalists to seek protection for the internal economy.

Government of India Act, 1935 :

- ★ This Act provided for **greater power of Local Governments** and the introduction of direct elections. The Indian National Congress won a resounding victory in most of the provinces. Without consulting the Congress leaders, the British involved India in World War II. So, the Congress Ministers resigned from their office.

3. Describe the rise and growth of nationalist politics in South Africa. (PTA - 1)

- ★ There were two main political parties in South Africa. viz. **The Unionist party** (British) and **The South Africa party** (largely Afrikaners / Boers). Both, the first Prime Minister belonged to the South Africa party. He ruled with the cooperation of the British.
- ★ A militant section of the South African party formed the Nationalist party under Herzog. In the 1920 elections, the National Party gained 44 seats.
- ★ The south Africa party, now led by Smuts, secured 41 seats. At this junction, **British dominated Unionist party** merged with the South Africa party. This gave Smuts a majority over the militant Afrikaner - controlled National party.

VII. Activity

1. Each student may be asked to write an assignment on how each sector and each section of population in the USA came to be affected by the Stock Market Crash in 1929.
2. A group project work on Vietnam War is desirable. An album or pictures, portraying the air attacks of the US on Vietnam and the brave resistance put up by the Vietnamese may be prepared by students.

PTA & Exam Questions (Interior)

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Impressed by the show of force the _____ invited Mussolini to form a Government. (PTA - 1)
 - a) Chief Justice
 - b) President
 - c) Queen
 - d) King

Ans : d) King

2. In America, the first huge Stock Market Crash occurred on : (Sep.-21)
 - a) 24 October 1929
 - b) 14 October 1929
 - c) 24 November 1925
 - d) 24 November 1928

Ans : a) 24 October 1929

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Latin America protested the American intervension and _____ of U.S.A. (Sep.-20)

Ans : Dollar Imperiliasm

III. Choose the correct statement

1. **Assertion** : A new wave of economic nationalism which expressed itself in protectionism affected the world trade. (PTA - 5)

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

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

Ans : b) A is right but R is not the correct explanation.

V. Answer briefly

1. Explain the Monroe Doctrine.

(Dept.)

- “Monroe Doctrine was announced by **Monroe**, the **President of USA**. Monroe Doctrine declared that if Europeans interfered anywhere in America (North or South) it will be considered as a war against the United States.
- This threat frightened the European Powers. By 1830, the whole of South America was free from European domination. Thus the “Monroe Doctrine” **prevented colonisation of Latin American countries** by European Powers.

2. What were the Provisions incorporated in the Lateran Treaty?

(PTA - 5)

- To give respectability to the Fascist Party, Mussolini won over the Roman Catholic Church by **recognising** the “**Vatican city**” as an independent state.
- In return, the church recognised the **Kingdom of Italy**. The Roman Catholic faith became the religion of Italy. Compulsory religious teaching in schools was ordered.

VI. Answer in detail.

1. How did the decisions of the Paris Peace Conference cause the rise of Fascism in Italy?

(PTA - 4)

- **Italy** had received less than what it deserved from the spoils of the war and this **disappointed** her. The peace settlement had given a lion's share to England and France. Italy received small places such as Trieste, Istria and South Tyrol. The war participation cost was huge for Italy. Italy had **suffered heavy losses** in the war.
- The Nationalists and the common people held the **rulers accountable** for the humiliation at the Versailles. The First World War resulted in inflation. There were wide - spread strikes and protests. These led to the **rise of Fascism** in Italy.

2. Discuss the circumstances leading to Mussolini's triumph. (or) Write about the rise of Mussolini in Italy.

(PTA - 3, 5)

- Italian socialists, following **Bolshevism** (Communism) won about a third of seats in the elections held in November 1919. Mussolini, a **believer in violence**, broke with the socialists when they opposed Italy's entry into World War I.
- When the Fascist party was founded, Mussolini immediately joined it. As the Fascists stood for authority, strength and discipline, support came from industrialists, nationalists, ex - soldiers, middle classes and discontented youth.
- The Fascists **resorted to violence** easily. In Oct. 1922, in the context of a long ministerial crisis, Mussolini organized the Fascist March on Rome. Impressed by the show of force, the king invited Mussolini to form the Government.
- The **inability of the Democratic party** leaders to combine and act with resolution facilitated Mussolini's triumph.

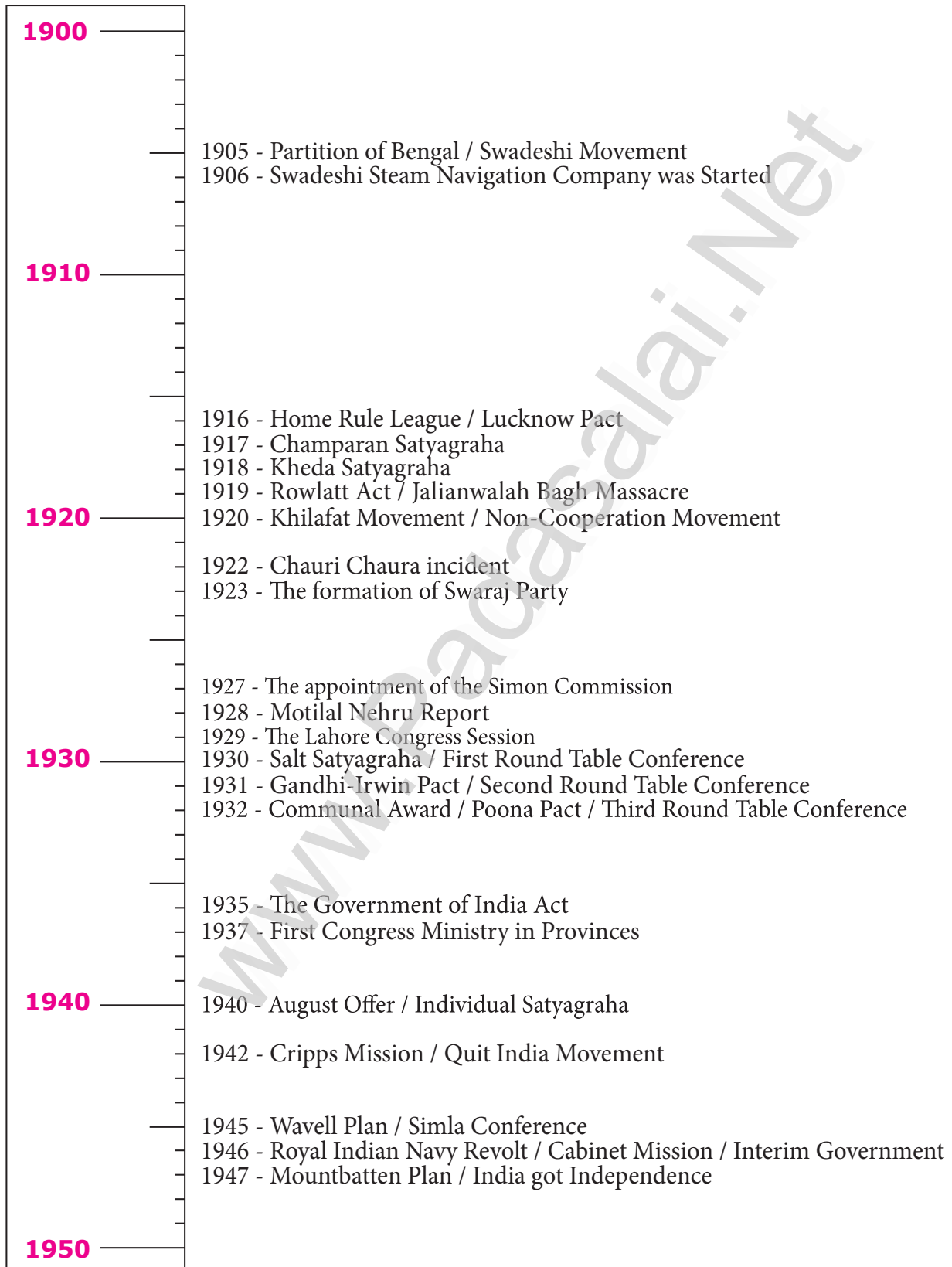
3. Write short notes on Ho Chi Minh and the emergence of Viet Minh. (Sep. - 20)

- Ho Chi Minh (1890-1969) was born in **Tongking**. After working as a cook in a London hotel, he went to Paris.
- In the Paris peace conference, he voiced for the independence for Vietnam. His articles in newspapers made him well known as a **Vietnam nationalist**.
- In 1921 he became a founder-member of the French Communist party. Two years later he went to Moscow and learnt revolutionary techniques. In 1925, he founded **the Revolutionary Youth Movement**. In 1929 the Vietnamese soldiers mutinied, and there was a failed attempt to assassinate the French Governor-General.
- This was followed by a large scale **peasant revolt** led by the Communists. The killing of thousands of rebels was called "**White Terror**." Thousands of rebels were killed. After the White Terror, Ho Chi Minh left for Moscow and spent the 1930s in Moscow and China.
- When France was defeated by Germany in 1940, Ho Chi Minh and his followers used this turn of events to advance the Vietnamese cause. Crossing over the border into Vietnam in January 1941, they organized the **League for the Independence of Vietnam**, or **Viet Minh**. This gave renewed emphasis to a distinct Vietnamese nationalism.

TIME LINE

1 unit = 10 years

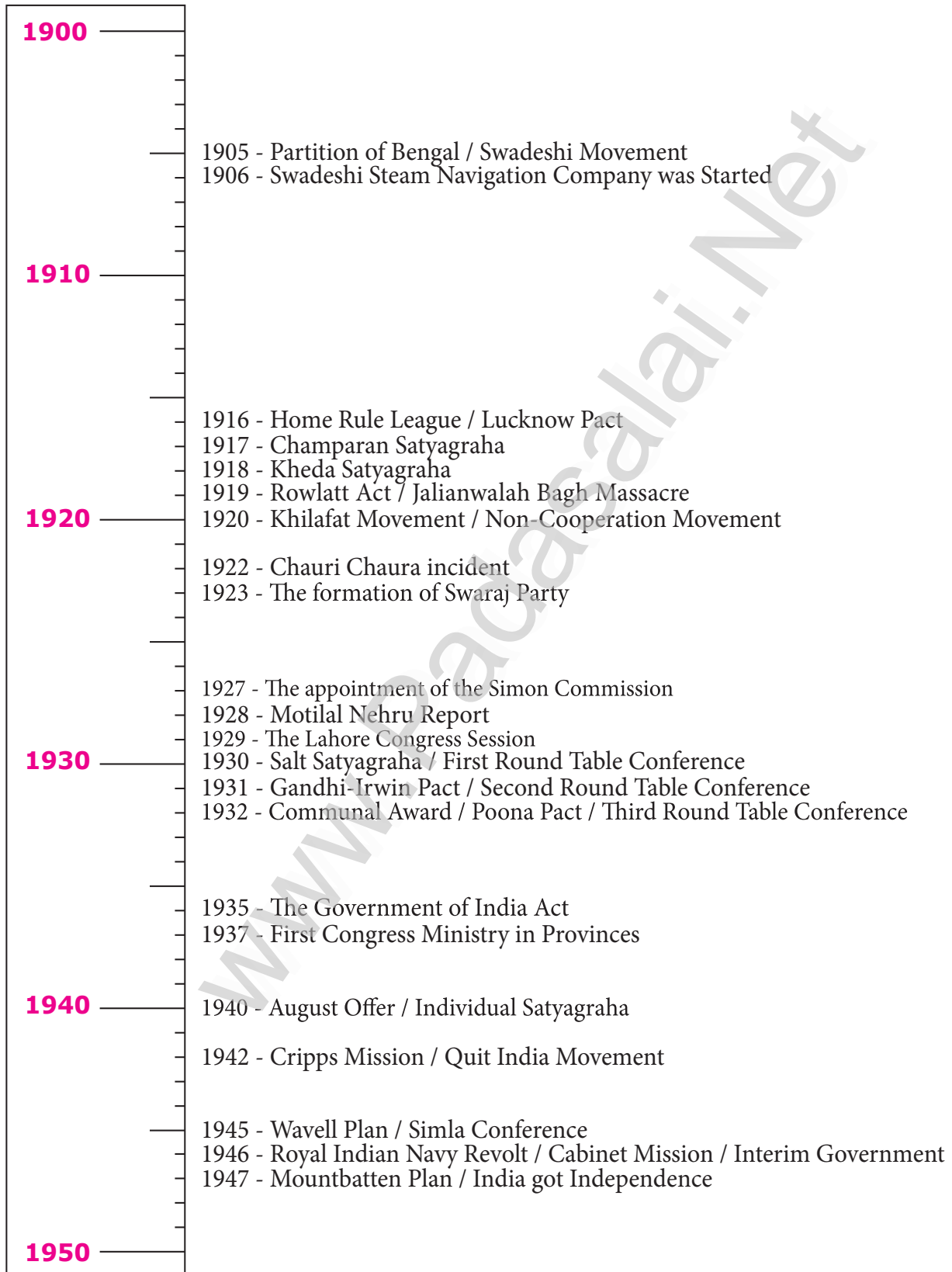
Important Events of Indian National Movement (1900-1947)



TIME LINE

1 unit = 10 years

Important Events of Indian National Movement (1900-1947)



GEOGRAPHY

UNIT - 1

India – Location, Relief and Drainage

Introduction

India is the seventh largest country in Asia. It is separated by the Himalayas from the rest of the continent. It accounts for 2.4% of the total land area of the world. India has been physiologically divided into six divisions.

They are Northern Mountains, Northern Great Plains, the Plateau region, Coastal plains and islands. Northern mountains are classified into three divisions as Trans - Himalayas, Himalayas and Eastern Himalayas. Northern Great Plains are divided into four as Rajasthan plains, Punjab - Haryana plains, Gangotri - plains and Brahmaputra plains.

The plateau region of India has two divisions viz. Central Highlands and the Deccan Plateau. Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep are the two major island groups of India.

The river system of India is classified into North Indian (Himalayan) and Peninsular rivers. West flowing Narmada, Tapti, Mahi and Sabarmathi rivers confluence with Arabian sea. Mahanadhi, Godavari, Krishna, and Cauvery are the major East flowing rivers which drain into the Bay of Bengal.

Learning Objectives

- ✍ To understand the strategic importance of India's absolute and relative location in the world.
- ✍ To know the distinct characteristics of major physiographic divisions of India.
- ✍ To compare the regions of Great Indian plains.
- ✍ To understand the drainage system of India.
- ✍ To differentiate the Himalayan and Peninsular rivers.

Bookback Questions & Answers

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) 2,814 km

Ans : c) 3,214 km

2. _____ River is known as 'Sorrow of Bihar'.
a) Narmada b) Godavari c) Kosi d) Damodar

Ans : 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

Ans : 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

Ans : c) Sri Lanka

5. The highest peak in South India is _____. (Dept., PTA - 2)
 a) Ooty b) Kodaikanal c) Anaimudi d) Jindhagada

Ans : c) Anaimudi

6. _____ Plains are formed by the older alluviums. (April-23)
 a) Bhabar b) Tarai c) Bhangar d) Khadar

Ans : c) Bhangar

7. Pulicat Lake is located between the states of _____. (PTA - 1, Sep.-22)
 a) West Bengal and Odisha b) Karnataka and Kerala
 c) Odisha and Andhra Pradesh d) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh

Ans : d) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh

II. Match the following.

Ans.

1.	Tsangpo	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 (K2)	Southern part of East Coastal Plain	Highest peak in India
5.	Coromandel Coast	Khadhar	Southern part of East Coastal Plain

III. Give Reasons

- Himalayas are called young fold mountains.** (May-22)
 ★ Himalayas were formed a few million years ago due to folding of earth crust as a result of tectonic activity. So, they are called “Young fold mountains”.
- North Indian Rivers are perennial** (PTA - 2)
 ★ North Indian rivers are perennial because they originate in the Himalayas. They receive water during rainy season and during summer because of melting of ice.
E.g : Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra
- South Indian rivers are east flowing.**
 ★ The topography in South India has a slope towards the East.
 ★ The rivers originate in the Western Ghats and flow to East.

IV. Distinguish between the following

- Himalayan Rivers and Peninsular Rivers.** (PTA - 5)

Himalayan rivers	Peninsular rivers
Originate in the Himalayas.	Originate in the Western Ghats.
Long and wide.	Short and narrow
Perennial	Non Perennial

Suitable for Hydro power generation.	Not suitable for Hydro power generation.
Useful for Navigation	Not suitable for Navigation
North Indian rivers. E.g.: Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra	South Indian rivers. E.g.: Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery.

2. **Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.** (PTA - 1, Sep.-22, April-23)

Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
Western Ghats form the Western edge of peninsular plateau.	Eastern Ghats form the Eastern edge of peninsular plateau.
It runs parallel to Arabian sea coast.	It runs parallel to Bay of Bengal coast.
Continuous mountain range.	Discontinuous mountain range.
Anaimalai range and Palani hills. Northern part is called Sahyadris.	Nilgiri hills bordering TamilNadu and Karnataka. This range is called Poorvadri

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

Western Coastal Plains	Eastern Coastal Plains
Lies between western ghats and Arabian sea.	Lies between Eastern ghats and Bay of Bengal.
Extends from Rann of Kutch in North to Kanyakumari in South.	Extends from West Bengal in North to Tamil Nadu in South.
Known as Konkan Coast and Malabar Coast.	Known as Northern Circars and Coromandel Coast.
Contain sandy beaches, sand dunes, lagoons and residual hills.	Contain alluvial deposits. Shore line is regular.

V. **Answer in brief**

1. **Name the neighbouring countries of India.** (Dept.)

★ Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal, China, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Srilanka and Myanmar.

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

- ★ India extends from Arunachal Pradesh in the east to Gujarat in the west.
- ★ The longitudinal difference is 28° - 55'. There is a time difference of 2 hours at sunrise.
- ★ Since sunrises 2 hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh than Gujarat, a standard time is essential.
- ★ The local time at the Central Meridian is calculated as the standard time. It is 82° 30'E longitude and passes through Mirzapur. It bisects the country in terms of longitudes. The IST is 5' - 30" hours ahead of GMT.

3. **Write a short note on Deccan Plateau.**

- ★ The triangular Deccan plateau is the largest in India. It is bounded by Western Ghats in the West, Eastern Ghats in the East and Satpura hill range in the North. It has about 7 lakh sq. km area.
- ★ The height ranges from 500m to 1000m above mean sea level. It slopes from west to east.

4. **State the west flowing rivers of India.** (PTA - 3)
- ★ Narmada, Tapti, Mahi, Sharavati and Sabarmati.
5. **Write a brief note on the island group of Lakshadweep.** (PTA - 4, , May-22)
- ★ Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi were renamed as Lakshadweep in 1973.
 - ★ It is a small group of coral Islands off the West coast.
 - ★ It has 32 sq. km. area. Its capital is Kavaratti.
 - ★ 'Pitt Island' is a bird sanctuary in Lakshadweep.

VI. Answer in a paragraph

1. **Explain the divisions of Northern Mountains and its importance to India.** (PTA - 1, Sep.-21,22)

- ★ The Northern Mountains has three divisions.
- ★ The Trans - Himalayas - The Himalayas - Eastern Himalayas or Purvanchal Hills.

The Trans - Himalayas :

- ★ Known as Western Himalayas.
- ★ Contain Zaskar, Ladakh, Kailash and Karakoram ranges.
- ★ It is 40 km wide in the East and West and 225 km in the central part.
- ★ Lies between Jammu and Kashmir and the Tibetan plateau.

The Himalayas :

- ★ It has the core part of northern mountains. It is an young fold mountain.
- ★ Formed by the movement of Eurasia landmass in the north and Gondwana land mass in the South. Its three main divisions are the Himadri, the Himachal and the Siwaliks.

Himadri (Greater Himalayas)

- ★ It is 25 km wide and about 6000 mts average height.
- ★ Contain peaks - Everest, Kanchen Junga.
- ★ Receives less rain fall.
- ★ Always covered with snow.
- ★ It has important glaciers like Gangothri, Yamunothri and Siachen.

Himachal (The Lesser Himalayas)

- ★ It is 80 km wide and height varies from 3700 to 4500 mts..
- ★ Contain slate, lime stone and quartzite rocks. Important hill stations like Shimla, Mussourie, Nainital, Almora, Ranikhet and Darjeeling are found here.

Siwaliks (Outer Himalayas)

- ★ Extend from Jammu and Kashmir to Assam.
- ★ The altitude is from 900 - 1100 mts.
- ★ Contain debris brought by Himalayan rivers.
- ★ Width ranges from 10 km in the East to 50 km in the West.

Purvanchal Hills :

- ★ These are the Eastern offshoots of Himalayas.
- ★ Extends in North Eastern states of India.
- ★ All the hills are collectively called purvanchal. Dafla hills, Abor hills and Naga hills, Khasi hills and Garo hills are some of the important hills.

Importance of Himalayas :

- ★ Blocks South west monsoon winds and bring rain in North India.
- ★ It forms a natural barrier to the sub - continent.
- ★ It is a source of perennial rivers like Ganga, Indus, Brahmaputra.
- ★ Because of natural beauty, it is called as 'Paradise'. Contain hill stations and pilgrim centres like Amarnath, Kedarnath, Badrinath and Vaishnavidevi temple.
- ★ Provides raw material to forest - based Industries.
- ★ Prevents cold winds from Central Asia.
- ★ Renowned for the rich bio - diversity.

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

- ★ They are South Indian rivers.
- ★ Not perennial in nature.
- ★ Some are west flowing and some are East flowing rivers.

East flowing rivers :**Mahanadi :**

- ★ Originates near Sihawa in Raipur district of Chattisgarh.
- ★ It flows through Odisha.
- ★ It is 851 km long with tributaries Seonath, Telen, Sandur and Ib.
- ★ It empties its water in Bay of Bengal.

Godavari :

- ★ Longest river in the Peninsula (1465 km)
- ★ It originates in Nasik district of Maharashtra.
- ★ It is also called Vridha Ganga.
- ★ Flows through Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.
- ★ Purna, Penganga, Pranitha, Indravathi, Tal and Salami are tributaries.
- ★ Kolleru, a fresh water lake is located in the delta region.

Krishna :

- ★ Originates at Mahabaleswar in the Western Ghats.
- ★ Second largest in the Peninsula.
- ★ Bhima and Tungabhadra are the tributaries.
- ★ Flows through Andhra Pradesh and empties in Bay of Bengal.

Kaveri :

- ★ Originates at Talaikaveri in Kudagu hills in Karnataka.
- ★ Its 800 km long and is called Dakshina Ganga.
- ★ Bhavani, Noyyal and Amaravathi are the tributaries.
- ★ Hogenakkal falls is on the river.
- ★ It empties into the Bay of Bengal at Poompuhar.

West flowing rivers**Narmada :**

- ★ Originates at Amarkantak plateau in Madhya Pradesh at a height at about 1057m, and 1312 km long. It covers an area of 98,796 sq. km.
- ★ Burhner, Halon, Heran, Banjar, Dudhi, Shakar, Tawa, Banna and Kolar are its tributaries. It forms an estuary of about 27km long, drain into Arabian sea through Gulf of Cambay.

Tapti

- ★ Raises near Multai tank in Madhya Pradesh.
- ★ It is 724 km long and covers an area of 65,145 sq km.
- ★ Vaki, Gomai, Arunavati and Nesu are the tributaries.

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

- ★ The Ganga river system is the largest drainage system of India.
- ★ Ganga river is the longest river in India which extends to an area of 8,61, 404 sq. km.
- ★ It originates in Gangotri Glacier in Uttar Kashi district of Uttarkhand state.
- ★ Gomti, Gandak, Kosi, Ghagra and Chambal Yamuna etc. are its tributaries.
- ★ Its length is about 2525 kms. Ganga along with Brahmaputra form the largest delta in the world known as Sunderbans. It empties in the Bay of Bengal.
- ★ The Gangetic plain is the most densely populated region in India.
- ★ It is known as river Padma in Bangladesh.
- ★ There are many Pilgrimage places like Varanasi on the banks of Ganga.
- ★ It is the most sacred river for Hindus.

PTA & Exam Questions (Interior)

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Two island groups belong to India are _____. (PTA - 6)
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Andaman and Nicobar | b) Andaman, Nicobar and Lakshadweep |
| c) Maldivas and Nicobar | d) Srilanka and Andaman |

Ans : b) Andaman, Nicobar and Lakshadweep

2. Pick the odd one out. (Sep.-20)
- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| a) Kolleru Lake | b) Vembanad Lake |
| c) Chilika Lake | d) Pulicat Lake |

Ans: b) Vembanad Lake

II. Fill in the blanks

1. _____ is the largest drainage system of India. (PTA - 3)

Ans : Ganga River

2. River _____ is called Vridha Ganga. (PTA - 6)

Ans : Godavari

VI. Give brief answers

1. Write the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India. (PTA-5)

- India lies between 8° 4' North and 37° 6' North latitudes.
- It is between 38° 7' East and 97° 25' East in longitudes.
- The entire country is in the North Eastern Hemisphere.

VII. Answer in a paragraph

1. Explain the peninsular plateaus. (April-23)

- The plateau region lies to the south of the Great Northern Plains. This is the largest physiographic division of our country. It covers an area of about 16 lakh sq.km (about half of the total area of the country).
- It is an old rocky plateau region. It consists of a number of plateaus and hill ranges cut down with river valleys. Aravalli hills mark the north-western boundary of the plateau region. Its northern and north-eastern boundaries are marked by the Bundelkhand upland, Kaimur and Rajmahal hills. The Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats mark the western and eastern boundaries respectively.

- The height of the large portion of the plateau is more than 600 m from mean sea level. The peak of Anaimudi is the highest point in the plateau. Its height is 2,695m. It is located in Anaimalai. The general slope of this plateau is towards east. The Great Plateau is a part of the Gondwana (very ancient one) land mass. Due to the old age, the rivers in this region attained their base level and developed broad and shallow valleys.
- The river Narmada divides the plateau region of India broadly into two parts. The region lying to the north of the Narmada is called the Central Highlands and the region lying to the south of Narmada is called the Deccan Plateau.
- All the major rivers (Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri etc.) lying to the south of the Vindhyas flow eastwards and join the Bay of Bengal. Narmada and Tapi are the two rivers situated to the south of the Vindhyas which flow westward. Their movement towards west is due to the presence of a rift valley in the region.

2. Explain the Eastern and Western Coastal Plains of India. (Sep.-20)

Eastern Coastal Plains	Western Coastal Plains
It lies between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal. It stretches along the states of West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. These plains are formed by the alluvial fillings of the littoral zone by the east flowing rivers of India.	It lies between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea. It extends from Rann of kutch in the north to Kanyakumari in the south and its width varies from 10 to 80 km.
The coastal plain consists mainly of the recent alluvial deposits. It has a regular shoreline with well-defined beaches.	It is mainly characterised by sandy beaches, coastal sand dunes, mud flats, lagoons, estuary, laterite platforms and residual hills.
The coastal plain between Mahanadi and Krishna river is known as the Northern Circars and the southern part lies between Krishna and Kaveri rivers is called Coromandal Coast.	The northern part of the West Coastal Plain is known as Konkan Plain. The middle part of this plain is known as Kanara Coast. The southern part of the plain is known as Malabar coast which is about 550 km long and 20-100 km wide.
Among the back water lakes of this Coast, lake Chilka (Odisha) is the largest lake in India located to the southwest of the Mahanadi delta. The Kolleru Lake between the deltas of Godavari and Krishna and the Pulicat Lake lies at the border of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu are the other well known lakes in the east coastal plain.	This part of the coast is made by sand dunes. Along the coast, there are numerous shallow lagoons and backwaters called Kayals and Teris. Vembanad is a famous back water lake found in this region.

UNIT - 2

Climate and Natural Vegetation of India

Introduction

India has Tropical Monsoon types. There are four seasons in India. They are winter season, hot weather, South West Monsoon, and North - East Monsoon. Natural vegetation refers to a plant community unaffected by man either directly or indirectly. It has its existence in certain Natural environment.

It includes all life forms such as trees, bushes, herbs and forbs etc, that grow naturally and is left undisturbed by human beings for a long time. Climate, soil and landform characteristics are the important environmental factors controlling Natural vegetation.

Natural vegetation can be classified as tropical evergreen forests, tropical deciduous forests, tropical dry forests, desert and semi - desert vegetation, mountain forests, Alpine forests, Tidal forests etc. Climate of India is affected by the factors of latitude, altitude, distance from the seas, monsoon winds, and hot streams.

Learning Objectives

- ✍ To describe the factors controlling the climate of India.
- ✍ To understand the characteristics of different seasons in India.
- ✍ To know about the rainfall distribution.
- ✍ To study the different types of natural vegetation and wild life in India.

Bookback Questions & Answers

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Western disturbances cause rainfall in _____. (Sep.-21)
 a) Tamilnadu b) Kerala c) Punjab d) Madhya Pradesh

Ans : c) Punjab

2. _____ helps in quick ripening of mangoes along the coast of Kerala and Karnataka.
 a) Loo b) Norwesters c) Mango showers d) Jet stream

Ans : c) Mango showers

3. _____ is a line joining the places of equal rainfall. (Dept., PTA - 1, Sep.-22)
 a) Isohyets b) Isobar c) Isotherm d) Latitudes

Ans : a) Isohyets

4. Climate of India is labelled as _____.
 a) Tropical humid b) Equatorial Climate
 c) Tropical Monsoon Climate d) Temperate Climate

Ans : c) Tropical Monsoon Climate

5. The monsoon forests are otherwise called as _____. (PTA - 4)
- a) Tropical evergreen forests b) Deciduous forests
c) Mangrove forests d) Mountain forests

Ans : b) Deciduous forests

6. Sesahachalam hills, a Biosphere reserve, is situated in _____.
a) Tamil Nadu b) Andhra Pradesh
c) Madhya Pradesh d) Karnataka

Ans : b) Andhra Pradesh

7. _____ is a part of the world network biosphere reserves of UNESCO.
a) Nilgiri b) Agasthiyamalai
c) Great Nicobar d) Kachch

Ans : b) Agasthiyamalai

II. Match the following

1.	Sundarbans	Desert and semi - desert vegetation
2.	Biodiversity hotspot	October - December
3.	North east monsoon	Littoral forest
4.	Tropical thorn forests	West Bengal
5.	Coastal forests	The Himalayas

Ans :	1.	Sundarbans	West Bengal
	2.	Biodiversity hotspot	The Himalayas
	3.	North east monsoon	October - December
	4.	Tropical thorn forests	Desert and semi - desert vegetation
	5.	Coastal forests	Littoral forest

III. Consider the given statements and choose the correct option from the list given below

1. **Assertion (A):** The Himalayas acts as a climatic barrier. (PTA - 1)

Reason (R): The Himalayas prevents cold winds from central Asia and keep the Indian Sub-continent warm.

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

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

IV. Choose the inappropriate answer-

1. Tidal forests are found in and around _____.
a) Desert b) The deltas of Ganga and Brahmaputra
c) The delta of Godavari d) The delta of Mahanadhi

Ans : a) Desert

2. Climate of India is affected by _____ . (PTA - 3)
- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| a) Latitudinal extent | b) Altitude |
| c) Distance from the sea | d) Soil |

Ans : d) Soil

V. Answer briefly

1. List the factors affecting climate of India. (Sep.-21)

- ★ Climate of India is affected by latitude, altitude, distance from the sea, monsoon winds, Relief features and Jet streams.

2. What is meant by 'normal lapse rate'? (April-23)

- ★ When the altitude increases the temperature decreases. The rate of decrease of temperature is 6.5°C for every 1000mt of ascent. This is called 'Normal lapse rate'.

3. What are 'jet streams'? (PTA -1)

- ★ Jet streams are the fast moving winds blowing in a narrow zone in the upper atmosphere..
- ★ The jet stream theory states that the onset of South - West Monsoon is driven by the shift of the sub - tropical westerly jet from the plains of India towards the Tibetan plateau.
- ★ Tropical depressions are caused by the easterly jet streams both during Southwest Monsoon and its retreat.

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

- ★ Monsoon wind is the most dominant factor which affects the climate in India. The word monsoon is derived from the Arabic word "Mausim" which means "Season".
- ★ India is influenced by the seasonal reversal winds. These winds blow from the southwest to northeast during summer and from Northeast to Southwest in the winter.

5. Name the four distinct seasons of India. (PTA - 3)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| • Winter season | (January - February) |
| • Summer season | (March- May) |
| • South - West Monsoon (Rainy season) | (June - September) |
| • North - East Monsoon season | (October - December) |

6. What is 'burst of monsoon'? (PTA - 4, Sep.-20)

- ★ Prior to the onset of the South West Monsoon, the temperature in North India reaches up to 46°C. This sudden approach of monsoon wind over South India with lightning and thunder is called 'break' or 'burst of monsoon'.

7. Name the areas which receive heavy rainfall. (May-22)

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

These areas receive more than 200cm of rainfall.

8. State the places of mangrove forests in India.

- Sundarbans located in the Ganga - Brahmaputra delta.
- Mahanadi, Godavari and Krishna deltas.

9. Write any five biosphere reserves in India.

(PTA - 6)

- Agasthyamalai - Kerala
 Great Nicobar - Andaman & Nicobar
 Gulf of Mannar - Tamil Nadu
 Simlipal - Odisha
 The Nilgris - Tamil Nadu

VI. Distinguish between**1. Weather and Climate**

(Dept., May-22)

Weather	Climate
Refers to the state of atmosphere at a given point of time.	It is accumulation of seasonal weather events over a period of 30 - 35 years.
Short time condition.	Long time condition.
Varies constantly.	Does not vary constantly.
Its a study in meteorology.	Its a study in climatology

2. Tropical Evergreen Forest and Deciduous Forest.

(PTA - 4)

Tropical Evergreen Forest	Deciduous Forest
Found in areas with rainfall above 200 cm. They do not shed their leaves.	Found in areas with rainfall between 100 - 200 cm. They shed their leaves.
Annual temperature is more than 22°C.	Annual temperature is about 27°C.
Humidity exceeds 70%.	Relative humidity ranges from 60 - 70 %.
Contain Rubber, Mahogany, ebony, rosewood trees.	Teak, Sal, Sandalwood and Bamboo trees are found.
They are found in Maharashtra, Karnataka etc.	They are found in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar etc.

3. North East Monsoon and South West Monsoon.

(PTA - 6)

North East Monsoon	South West Monsoon
Retreats from North India and blows towards Bay of Bengal.	Onset takes place over the southern tip of the country. It advances along the Konkan coast.
It is associated with the North - easterly wind system.	It is influenced by the global phenomenon ELNINO.
Gives only 25% rainfall in India.	India gets 75% rain due to this.
Gives rain to Coromandel Coast.	Gives rain to West Coastal Plain.
Season : October - December.	Season : June - September.

VII. Give reasons**1. India has a tropical monsoon climate.**

- ★ Most of India lies in the tropical belt and the climate is influenced by monsoon winds which blow in the tropics. So, India has a tropical monsoon climate.

2. Mountains are cooler than the plains.

(PTA - 5)

- ★ When the altitude increases the temperature decreases.
- ★ Temperature decreases at the rate of 6.5°C per 1000m ascent.

VIII. Answer in detail**1. Write about South West Monsoon.****(Dept., PTA - 2, May-22, April-23)****South West Monsoon : (June to September)**

- ★ The Southwest Monsoon is the most significant feature in Indian climate. Normally the Southwest monsoon sets in over the southern tip of the country in June.
- ★ It advances to the Konkan region and covers the entire country by 15th July.
- ★ It is influenced by the global phenomenon like ELNINO.
- ★ Before its onset the temperature in North reaches upto 46°C.
- ★ The sudden approach of Monsoon is called 'burst of monsoon'. The monsoon wind divides into two branches and blows from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal.

Arabian Sea Branch :

- ★ It gives heavy rainfall to the West Coast as it is located windwardside.
- ★ The other part advances to North.
- ★ It is obstructed by the Himalayas and the North gets heavy rain. As the Aravalli range is parallel to the wind direction, the North Eastern parts do not get rain.

Bay of Bengal Branch :

- ★ The wind from Bay of Bengal branch moves towards NorthEast India and Myanmar.
- ★ This wind is trapped by a chain mountains Garo, Kashi etc. They bring heavy rain.
- ★ Later the winds travel towards west and become dry giving scanty rainfall.
- ★ Overall about 75% of rainfall in India is received due to this monsoon.

2. Describe the forests of India.**(PTA - 6)**

- ★ Based on the climate, soil and landforms, the forests in India can be classified as follows :
- ★ Tropical Evergreen forests - Tropical Deciduous forests - Tropical Dry forests - Mountain forests - Alpine forests - Tidal forests.

Tropical Evergreen forests :

- ★ They are found in areas where the annual rainfall is above 200 cm. They cover - western ghats in Maharashtra and Karnataka, Kerala, Assam, West Bengal and Northeastern states. Rubber, Mahogany, ebony, rosewood, coconut, bamboo and palm trees are abundant.

Tropical Deciduous forests :

- ★ They are found in areas with annual rainfall of 100 - 200 cm, shed their leaves in summer. Sub - Himalayan range, Great plains, Central India and South India come under this. Sandalwood, rosewood, teak, sal, kusum, Mahua, Palas, Amla, Padauk and Bamboo trees grow here.

Tropical Dry forests :

- ★ These are found in areas with annual rainfall of 50 - 100 cm.
- ★ East Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Western Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Eastern Maharashtra, East TamilNadu come under this. Mahua, banyan, amaltas, palas, haldu, bamboo, babool and khair trees are found here.

Mountain forests :

- ★ Areas under moderate rainfall. Mountain slopes in N.E. States, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand come under this category. Sal, Oak, Laurel, Amra, Chestnut, Cinnamon are the main trees found.

Alpine forests :

- ★ All along the Himalayas with 2400m altitude. Coniferous trees, Oak, Silver, Fir, Pine, Juniper grow here.

Tidal forests :

- ★ Ganga - Brahmaputra, Godavary, Mahanadi, Krishna river deltas come under this. Also called Mangrove forests. Ganga - Brahmaputra delta has the largest tidal forest in the world. (Sunderban Delta)

PTA & Exam Questions (Interior)**I. Choose the correct answer**

1. 'Mawsynram' a place which receives the highest rainfall in the world is in ____.

(PTA - 6)

- a) India b) Nepal c) Bhutan d) Bangladesh

Ans : a) India**II. Fill in the blanks**

1. The trees of the Alpine forests are called ____ trees.

(Sep.-20)**Ans : Coniferous****VIII. Give detailed answer**

1. **What are the factors affecting the climate of India and explain any two in detail ?**

(PTA - 5)

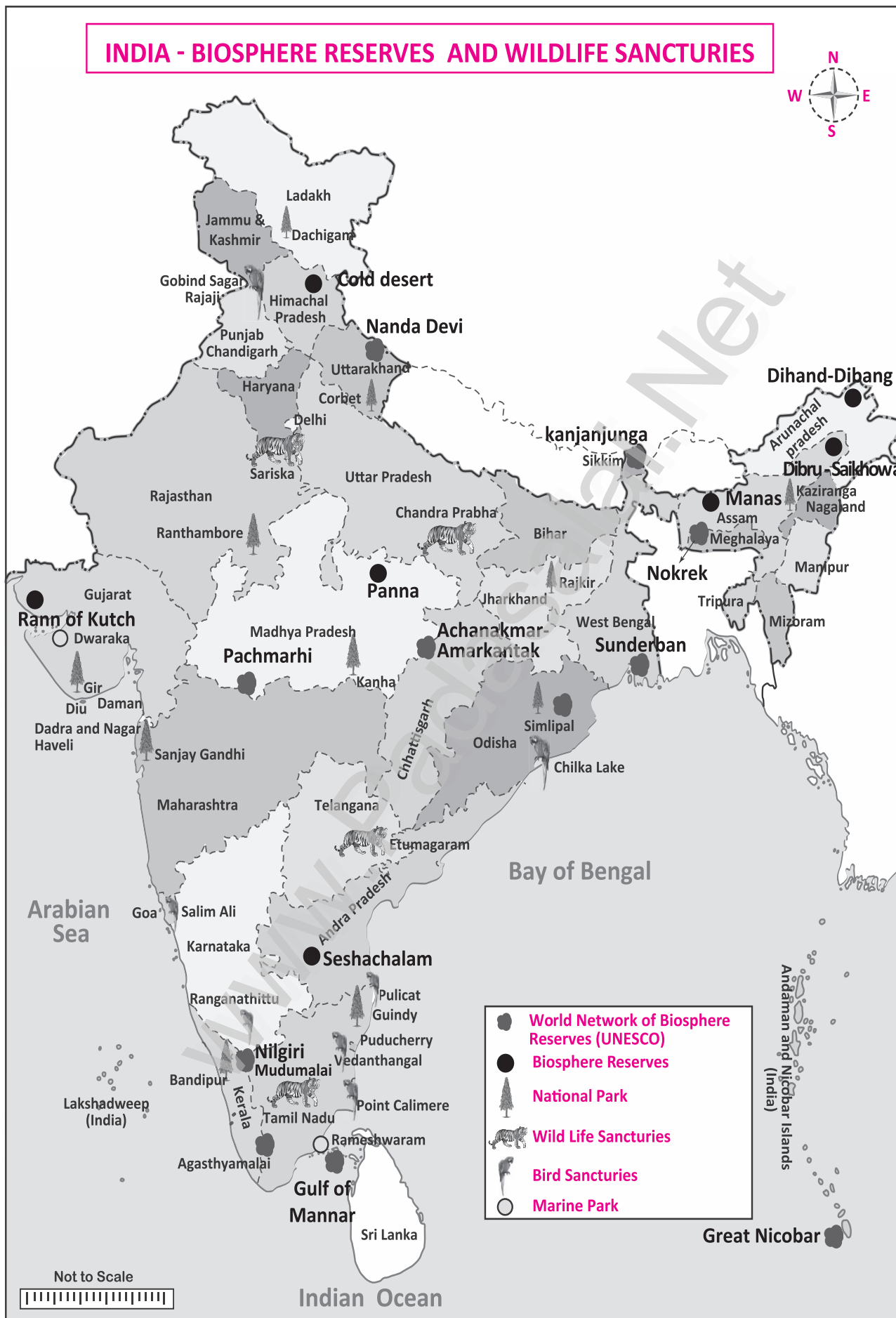
- Climate of India is affected by the factors of latitude, altitude, distance from the seas, monsoon winds, relief features and jet streams.

i) Latitude

- Latitudinally, India lies between 8°4'N and 37°6'N latitudes. The Tropic of Cancer divides the country into two equal halves. The area located to the south of Tropic of Cancer experiences high temperature and no severe cold season throughout the year whereas, the areas to the north of this latitude enjoy sub - tropical climate.

ii) Altitude (height)

- When the altitude increases, The temperature decreases. Temperature decreases at the rate of 6.5°C for every 1000 metres of ascent. It is called "normal lapse rate". Hence, places in the mountains are cooler than the places on the plains.
- Ooty and several other hill stations of south India and of the Himalayan ranges like Mussourie, Shimla etc., are much cooler than the places located on the Great Plains.



CIVICS

UNIT 1

Indian Constitution

Introduction

The Constitution is the fundamental law of a country which reflects the fundamental principles on which the government of that country is based. It is the vehicle of the Nation's progress. The constitution of India was framed by a Constituent Assembly set up under the Cabinet Mission plan, 1946.

The preamble of our Constitution states that India is a "Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic. The word citizen is derived from the Latin term "Civics".

The Constituent Assembly worked through various committees and the draft of the Constitution was prepared by the Drafting Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. B. R. Ambedkhar. He is recognised as the "Father of the Constitution of India".

According to Dr. B. R. Ambedkhar article 32 of the Constitution, is "the heart and soul of the whole Constitution". Amendment denotes modification. The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 transferred five subjects to the concurrent list from the state list (i.e.) education, forests, weight of measures, protection of wild animals and birds and administration of justice.

Learning Objectives

- ✍ To know about the making of Indian Constitution
- ✍ To know the Salient features of Indian Constitution
- ✍ To understand the Fundamental Rights and Duties
- ✍ To know the Directive Principles of State Policy
- ✍ To understand the Centre - State relations and the Emergency Provisions

Bookback Questions & Answers

I. Choose the Correct Answer

1. Which of the following sequences is right regarding the Preamble? (Sep.-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

Ans : (d) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic

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

Ans : (a) Once

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

Ans : (c) Naturalisation

4. Find the odd one out. (PTA - 2)
- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (a) Right to Equality | (b) Right against Exploitation |
| (c) Right to Property | (d) Cultural and Educational Rights |

Ans : (c) Right to Property

5. One of the following is not an instance of an exercise of a fundamental right? (PTA - 6)
- Workers from Karnataka go to Kerala to work on the farms
 - Christian missions set up a chain of missionary schools
 - Men and Women government employees got the same salary.
 - Parents property is inherited by their children

Ans : (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 |

Ans : (c) Right to Constitutional remedies

7. How can the Fundamental Rights be suspended?
- If the Supreme Court so desires
 - If the Prime Minister orders to this effect
 - If the President orders it during the national emergency
 - All of the above

Ans : (c) If the President orders it during the national emergency

8. We borrowed the Fundamental Duties from the ____.
- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) American Constitution | (b) Canadian Constitution |
| (c) Russian Constitution | (d) Irish Constitution |

Ans : (c) Russian Constitution

9. Under which can Article financial emergency be proclaimed? (May-22, April-23)
- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| (a) Article 352 | (b) Article 356 | (c) Article 360 | (d) Article 368 |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|

Ans : (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 |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|

Ans : (b) 1 & 2

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. The concept of Constitution first originated in ____.

Ans : U.S.A.

2. ____ was elected as the temporary President of the Constituent Assembly.

Ans : Dr. Sachidananda Sinha

3. The Constitution of India was adopted on _____.

Ans : November 26, 1949

4. _____ writs are mentioned in Article 32.

Ans : Five

5. Fundamental Duties have been given to the citizen of India under Article _____.

Ans : 51A

III. Match the Following

Ans.

1.	Citizenship Act	Jawaharlal Nehru	1955
2.	The Preamble	42nd Amendment	Jawaharlal Nehru
3.	The mini Constitution	1955	42nd Amendment
4.	Classical language	1962	Tamil
5.	National Emergency	Tamil	1962

IV. Give Short Answers

1. What is a Constitution?

- ★ A Constitution is a fundamental law of a country. It reflects the fundamental principles on which the country is governed.
- ★ It is the vehicle of a Nation's Progress.

2. What is meant by citizenship?

(PTA - 5)

- ★ The word 'Citizen' is derived from Latin term "Civis" which means a resident of a city or state. 'Citizenship' is the status of being a citizen.

3. List out the fundamental rights guaranteed by Indian Constitution.

- ★ Right to **Equality**.
- ★ Right to **Freedom**.
- ★ Right against **Exploitation**.
- ★ Right to **Religion**.
- ★ Cultural and **Educational** Rights.
- ★ Right to **Constitutional Remedies** are the "six" Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution.

4. What is a Writ?

- ★ 'Writ' is a **written order** of command of a court in writing under its seal.
- ★ It commands or **prohibits certain acts** that are specified in the orders of the court.

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

- ★ Legislative relations
- ★ Administrative relations
- ★ Financial relations are the three heads of the relations between the Centre and the States. There are five kinds of Writ.

6. What are the classical languages in India?

(Sep.-22, April-23)

- ★ Tamil, Sanskrit, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Odia are the "six" classical languages in India.

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

- ★ National emergency is declared by the president under **Article 352** if he is satisfied that India's **security is threatened** due to war, external aggression or armed rebellion.
- ★ It is known as external emergency when it is declared on grounds of **external aggression or war**. It is known as **internal emergency** when declared on grounds of armed rebellion within the country.
- ★ So far, emergency has been declared three times i.e. in 1962, 1971, 1975

V. Answer in Detail.

1. Explain the salient features of the Constitution of India. (PTA - 1, Sep-21,22, April-23)

Salient features of the Constitution of India :-

- ★ It is the **lengthiest** of all the Constitutions in the world.
- ★ Various provisions from the Constitutions of **different countries** find place in it.
- ★ It is partly **rigid** and **flexible**.
- ★ A **federal system** of government is established.
- ★ Makes India as a **secular state**.
- ★ Independent Judiciary is provided.
- ★ **Universal adult franchise** is introduced.
- ★ Accords the right to vote to all citizens **above 18 years** of age without any discrimination.

2. Point out the Fundamental Rights. (Dept., PTA - 3)

- ★ There are "six" Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution.
- ★ They are; Right to Equality, Right to Religion, Right to Freedom, Cultural and Educational rights, Right against Exploitation and Right to Constitutional Remedies.

Right to Equality :

- ★ **Equality** before Law.
- ★ Prohibits discrimination on grounds of **religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth**.
- ★ Equality of **opportunity** in public appointment.
- ★ Abolition of **untouchability**. Abolition of titles except military and academic.

Right to Freedom :

- ★ Freedom of **speech and expression**, assembly, association, change of residence and profession.
- ★ Protection in respect of conviction for offences.
- ★ Protection of life and **personal liberty**.
- ★ **Right to elementary education**.
- ★ Protection **against arrest** and detention in some cases.

Right against exploitation :

- ★ Prohibition of **traffic in human beings** and forced labour.
- ★ Prohibition of **employment of children** in factories, etc.

Right to Religion :

- ★ Freedom of conscience and **free profession**, practice and propagation of religion.
- ★ Freedom to manage **religious affairs**.
- ★ Freedom from payment of taxes for promotion of any religion.
- ★ Freedom from attending **religious instruction** or **worship** in certain educational institutions.

Cultural and Educational Rights :

- ★ **Protection of language**, Script and Culture of minorities.
- ★ **Right of minorities** to establish and administer educational institutions.

Right to Constitutional Remedies :

- ★ Individuals can **seek remedies** in a court if any of their fundamental rights are violated.

3. Write briefly on the Right to Constitutional Remedies.

- ★ A writ is an **order or command** issued by a court in writing under its seal.
- ★ It is a command or **prohibition from performing** some act.
- ★ Both the High Court and Supreme Court can issue **five kinds** of writs.
- ★ So, the Supreme court is called the "**Guardian of the Constitution**".
- ★ According to Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Article 32 is "**the heart and soul of the Constitution**".

Types of Writs :

Habeas corpus : Safe guards people from illegal arrests.

Mandamus : Protects those who require legal help and get work done by the authorities.

Prohibition : Prohibit lower courts to act beyond its jurisdiction.

Certiorari : Quashes an order by lower court for overstepping its jurisdiction.

Quo warranto : Prevents usurpation of public office through illegal manner.

4. Mention the differences between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy. (May-22)

	Fundamental Rights	Directive Principles of State Policy.
i	Derived from the Constitution of USA	Derived from the model of the Constitution of Ireland.
ii	Even the Government cannot take away or abridge these rights.	These are mere instructions to the Government.
iii	Enforceable by a court of law.	Not enforceable by any court.
iv	Have legal sanctions.	Have moral and political sanctions.
v	Strengthen political democracy in the country.	Ensures social and economic democracy by the implementation of these principles.

PTA & Exam Questions (Interior)**I. Choose the correct answers**

1. Article 14 in point III of the Indian Constitution states _____. (PTA-5)
 - a) Equality of before law
 - b) prevent discrimination
 - c) Equality of opportunity
 - d) Abolition of titles

Ans : a) Equality of before law

II. Fill in the blanks

1. The Constitution of India envisages a _____ government. (April-23)

Ans : Federal system

UNIT - 2

Central Government

Introduction

The Central Government is the Supreme Government in our country. The Head Quarter of the Central Government is at New Delhi. Articles 52 to 78 in part V of Indian Constitution deals with the Union Executive.

The makers of the Indian Constitution by giving due recognition to the vastness and plural character of India, have provided a federal arrangement for her governance.

The Central Government consists of three organs namely Union Executive, Legislature and Judiciary. The Union Executive consists of the President of India, the Vice - President and the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister of India and Attorney General of India.

The Legislature is known as Parliament. It consists of two houses namely the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha. The Union Judiciary consists of the Supreme Court of India.

The President is the Nominal executive authority of the Nation, Thirumathi Droupadi Murmu is the President of India at present.

Learning Objectives

- ✍ To know the powers of the President and Vice President
- ✍ To know the about the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
- ✍ To understand the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- ✍ To know about Supreme Court

Bookback Questions & Answers

I. Choose the correct answer

1. The Constitutional Head of the Union is _____.

a) The President	b) The Chief Justice
c) The Prime Minister	d) Council of Ministers

Ans : a) The President

2. Who among the following decides whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not?

a) The President	b) Attorney General
c) Parliamentary Affairs Minister	d) Speaker of the Lok Sabha

Ans : d) Speaker of the Lok Sabha

3. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the _____. (PTA - 1)

a) The President	b) Lok Sabha
c) The Prime Minister	d) Rajya Sabha

Ans : b) Lok Sabha

4. What is minimum age laid down for a candidate to seek election to the Lok Sabha?

a) 18 years	b) 21 years	c) 25 years	d) 30 years
-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------

Ans : c) 25 years

5. **What is the qualification of Judges of the Supreme Court?** (May-22)
- ★ He must be a **citizen of India**.
 - ★ He should have worked as **High Court Judge** at least for 5 years.
 - ★ He should have worked as an **High Court advocate** for 10 years.
 - ★ He should be a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the President.

VI. Answer in detail

1. **Describe the Executive and Judicial powers of the President of India.** (Sep.-21)

The chief executive of the Indian Union is the President.

Executive powers :

- ★ Every executive action of the union shall be taken in the name of the President as per Article 77. He **appoints the Prime Minister** and the Union Ministers on his advice distributes portfolios to them. He is responsible for making various appointments.
- ★ This includes - **Governors** of State. **Chief Justice** and other judges of Supreme Court and High Courts. Attorney General and Auditor General, Chief Election Officer, **Chairman UPSC**, **Ambassadors** and High Commissioners to other countries.

Judicial powers :

- ★ The president is empowered by **Article 72** to **grant pardon**, remission of punishment to commute the sentence of any person convicted of an offence.

2. **What are the Duties and functions of the Prime Minister of India?**

Article 78 mentioned the duties of the Prime Minister: (PTA - 2, May-22, April-23)

- ★ The Prime Minister **decides the rank** of his ministers and distributes their various portfolios. He decides the dates and **the agenda of the meeting** of the Cabinet which he presides. He informally consults two or three of his senior colleagues when Cabinet meeting is not convened. He **supervises** the work of various ministers.
- ★ He conveys to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers connecting to the government of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation.
- ★ He acts as the **link between the President and the Council of Ministers**. He is the leader of the nation and chief spokesperson of the country.
- ★ As the leader of the nation, he represents our nation at all international conferences like the commonwealth, Non - Aligned Nations and SAARC nations.

3. **Critically examine the Powers and Functions of the Parliament.**

- ★ The Parliament is the Legislative organ of the Union Government of India.
- ★ The Parliament of India has the functions of **Legislation**, overseeing administration, **passing of Budget**, ventilation of public grievances, discussion of various subjects like development plans, **international relations** and **internal policies**.
- ★ Parliament is also vested with powers to impeach the President and to remove **Judges of the Supreme Court** and High Courts, Chief Election Commissioner and Comptroller and Auditor-General of India in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Constitution.
- ★ The Parliament has the power to change the boundaries of the States.

4. Explain any three Jurisdictions of the Supreme Court of India? (PTA - 5)

Supreme Court is the “Guardian of Our Constitution”.

Original Jurisdiction :

- ★ The cases that are brought first to the Supreme Court.
- ★ They include **Disputes between Government** of India and the States.
- ★ **Disputes between states.** For enforcement of fundamental rights writs are issued.

Appellate Jurisdiction :

- ★ Supreme Court is the **final appellate court.** It hears appeals against decisions of High Courts, in Civil, Criminal and Constitutional matters.
- ★ They can be brought before the Supreme Court only if the High Court certifies that it requires the interpretation of the Constitution.

Advisory Jurisdiction :

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

PTA & Exam Questions

I. Choose the correct Answers

1. How many members are elected to the Rajya Sabha from TamilNadu? (PTA - 3)
 a) 16 b) 17 c) 18 d) 19

Ans : c) 18

II. Fill in the blanks

1. The Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court hold the office up to the age of _____ years. (Dept.)

Ans : 65

V. Answer Briefly

1. What is universal Adult Franchise? (PTA-6)

- “Universal Adult Franchise” is followed while electing the members of the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies in India.
- All Indian Citizens **above 18 years of age** who are registered as voters can vote for their representatives **without any discrimination.** This is called “Universal Adult Franchise”.

2. Write a short note on Speaker of the Lok Sabha. (PTA - 3)

- The speaker conducts the proceedings of the Lok Sabha. He is **elected by the members of the Lok Sabha.**
- He remains in the post even if the Lok Sabha is dissolved, until a new speaker is elected. He will preside over the joint session of the Parliament.

ECONOMICS

UNIT - 1

Gross Domestic Product and its Growth : An Introduction

Introduction

GDP is the value of all goods and services produced within an economy in a financial year. National income is a measure of the total money value of goods and services produced by an economy over a period of a year. Commonly National Income is called Gross National Product (GNP) or National Dividend. Indian economy is classified into three sectors viz Primary Sector, Secondary Sector and Tertiary Sector.

The amount of monetary or other returns, either earned or unearned accrued over a period of time is called "income". The fact that the value of an asset decreases over a period of time due to used wear and tear or obsolescence is called depreciation.

The New Economic Policy of India had undergone a change in the beginning of 1990. The new model of economic reform is commonly known as LPG (i.e.) Liberalization, Privatisation and Globalisation. These economic reforms had influenced the over all economic growth of the country in a significant manner.

Learning Objectives

- ✍ To know about the meaning of Gross Domestic Product
- ✍ To understand the basic various measures of National Income
- ✍ To understand the composition of GDP
- ✍ To know the contribution of different sectors in GDP
- ✍ To know the economic growth and development and its differences
- ✍ To know about the Development path based on GDP and Employment
- ✍ To understand the growth of GDP and Economic Policies

Bookback Questions & Answers

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 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

Ans : c) GDP plus net property income from abroad

Ans : d) Total value of goods and services

3. Primary sector consists of _____. (Sep.-22)
- a) Agriculture b) Automobiles
c) Trade d) Banking

Ans : a) Agriculture

4. _____ approach is the value added by each intermediate goods summed to estimate the value of the final goods.
- a) Expenditure approach b) Value added approach
c) Income approach d) National Income

Ans : b) Value added approach

5. Gross value added at current prices for Service sector is estimated at _____ lakh crore in 2018-19.
- a) 91.06 b) 92.26 c) 80.07 d) 98.29

Ans : b) 92.26

6. India is the _____ largest producer in agricultural products.
- a) 1st b) 3rd c) 4th d) 2nd

Ans : d) 2nd

7. India's life expectancy at birth is _____ years.
- a) 65 b) 60 c) 70 d) 55

Ans : a) 65

8. Which of the following is a trade policy?.
- a) irrigation policy b) import and export policy
c) land-reform policy d) wage policy

Ans : b) import and export policy

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. _____ is the primary sector in India.

Ans : Agriculture

2. GDP is the indicator of _____ economy.

(PTA - 6)

Ans : economic health of a country's

3. Secondary sector otherwise called as _____.

(Sep.-22)

Ans : Industrial sector

III. Match the following.

Ans.

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

IV. Give short answers

1. Define National income.

- ★ National Income is defined as the **total money value of goods and services** produced by an economy **over a period of time**, normally a year. It is also called as Gross National Product (GNP) or National Dividend.

2. What is meant by Gross domestic product? (PTA - 6, April-23)

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

3. Write the importance of Gross Domestic Product. (May-22)

GDP helps to :

- ★ Study of **Economic** growth.
- ★ Problems of **inflation** and deflation.
- ★ Comparison with developed countries of the world.
- ★ Estimate the **purchasing** power.
- ★ Study of public sector.
- ★ **Guide to economic** planning.

4. What is per capita income?. (Dept., PTA - 3)

- ★ Per capita income is obtained by dividing the National Income by the population of a country. It is an indicator to show the living standard of people.
- ★ **Per capita Income = National Income / Population**

5. Define the value added approach with an example.

- ★ In the value added approach, the value added by each immediate goods is summed to obtain the value of final goods.
- ★ The **sum of the value** added by all the intermediate goods used in the production gives us the **total value of the final goods** produced.
- ★ To measure the market value of the cup of coffee is to add the value produced by each intermediate goods used produce it.
(Coffee powder + milk + sugar = Coffee)

Sum total value of intermediate goods = Value of final goods)

6. Write the name of economic policies in India.

- ★ Agricultural policy
- ★ Industrial policy
- ★ New Economic policy are the 'three' economic policies in India.

7. Write a short note

1) Gross National Happiness(GNH)

- ★ The term Gross National Happiness (GNH) was **coined in 1972** by a British Journalist.
- ★ A resolution, "**Happiness towards a holistic approach to Development**" was passed by the U.N. General Assembly in 2011.
- ★ It stated 'happiness as a **'fundamental human goal'** and urged all countries to follow the example of Bhutan and measure happiness and well being of people.

2) Human Development Index(HDI)

- ★ The concept was introduced by **Mahbub ul Haq, a Pakistani.**
- ★ It is a composite index of 'life expectancy' at birth, Adult literacy rate and standard of living. It is measured as a logarithmic function of GDP, adjusted to purchasing power parity

V. Write in detail answer.

1. Briefly explain various terms associated with the measuring of national income.

Various terms associated with the measuring of National Income. (PTA - 1, Sep.-21)

GNP - Gross National Product

- ★ GNP 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 investments abroad.

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

C - Consumption, I - Investment, G - Government Expenditure

X - M = Export - Import

NFIA - Net Factor Income from Abroad.

GDP - Gross Domestic Product.

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

NNP - Net National Product.

- ★ NNP is arrived by making some adjustment with regard to depreciation.

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

NDP - Net Domestic Product.

- ★ It is part of GDP.
- ★ It is arrived by deducting the quantum of wear and tear from GDP.

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

PCI - Per Capita Income.

- ★ It shows the living standard of people in a country.
- ★ It is calculated by dividing the National Income by the population of the country.

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

PI - Personal Income.

- ★ It is the total income of individuals and house holds before direct taxes.

DI - Disposable Income

- ★ It is the actual income spent on consumption by individuals and families.
- ★ $\text{DPI} = \text{PI} - \text{Direct Taxes.}$

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

i) Expenditure approach (Dept., PTA - 4, Sep.-22)

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

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

ii) 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 service.

$$Y = \text{Wages} + \text{Rent} + \text{Interest} + \text{Profit.}$$

iii) Value Added Approach

- ★ Take the example of making tea. We need tea powder, milk, sugar. They are intermediate goods. Prepared Tea is the final product.
- ★ The total value of finished goods (tea) is obtained by adding the values of all the intermediaries. It is the final value.

$$(\text{Tea powder} + \text{milk} + \text{sugar} = \text{Tea})$$

$$\text{Total value of Intermediate goods} = \text{Value of final goods})$$

3. Write any five differences between growth and development.

	Growth	Development
Concept	Economic growth is the narrower concept.	Economic development is the 'Broader' concept.
Nature of Approach	Quantitative in nature.	Qualitative in nature.
Tenure	Short term in nature.	Long term in nature.
Scope	Rise in parameters like GDP, GNP, FDI, FII etc.	Rise in life expectancy rate, improvement in literacy rate decrease in infant mortality and poverty rates.
Applicability	Developed Nations	Developing nations
Measurment Techniques	Increase in National Income	Increase in per capita income

4. Explain the following economic policies - (1) Agricultural Policy (2) Industrial Policy (3) New Economic Policy**1. Agricultural Policy**

- ★ It is the **set of government decisions** and actions relating to domestic agriculture and import of foreign agricultural products.
- ★ Includes **risk management**, economic stability, **natural resources**, environmental sustainability, research and development and market access for domestic products.
- ★ **Price policy**, land reform policy, **food policy**, **Green Revolution**, Irrigation policy, Agricultural Labour policy and Co-operative policy.

2. Industrial policy

- ★ It makes the economy **self-sufficient** by **creating employment**, research and development which leads to modernisation.
- ★ Development in industry **boosts agricultural sector**, service sector and trade.
- ★ Policies of **Textile Industry**, **Sugar industry**, Small Scale Industries and Labour Policy are **included in this**.

3. New Economic Policy

- ★ In 1990, the economy of India had undergone policy shifts.
- ★ The New Policy is known as **LPG - Liberalisation - Privatisation - Globalization**.
- ★ These reforms have significantly influenced the overall economic growth of the country in a significant manner.

PTA & Exam Questions

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Net Domestic Product = _____. (PTA - 2)

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a) GDP – Depreciation | b) GNP – Depreciation |
| c) PI – Direct Taxes | d) None of these |

Ans : a) GDP – Depreciation

2. The rate of saving is low in India for the following reason. (PTA - 6)

- I) Low per capita income
 II) Poor performance and less contribution of public sector.
 III) Poor contribution of household sector.
 IV) Savings potential of the rural sector not tapped fully.
- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) I, II, IV are correct | b) I, II and III are correct |
| c) I, II, III and IV are correct | d) I, III and IV are correct |

Ans : d) I, III and IV are correct

3. Which one of the sectors is the highest employment in the GDP? (PTA - 5)

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| a) Agricultural sector | b) Industrial sector |
| c) Service sector | d) None of the above |

Ans : c) Service sector

4. Indian economy is _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| a) Developing Economy | b) Emerging Economy |
| c) Dual Economy | d) All the above |

Ans : a) Developing Economy

5. Find the incorrect statement. (Sep.-21)

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 purchase power |

Ans : c) Used to measure the quality of goods

II. Fill in the blanks

1. _____ sector is the growth engine of Indian economy. (PTA - 6)

Ans : SME

V. Write short answers

1. What are the factors supporting to develop the Indian Economy? (PTA - 5)

- A **fast-growing population** of **working age** is an important factor. There are 700 million Indians under the age of 35 and the demographics looks 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.
- India has a **strong legal system** and many English-language speakers. This has been a key to attracting inward investment from companies such as those specialising in Information Technology.
- India's economy has successfully developed in highly advanced and **attractive clusters of businesses** in the technology space.

2. What is economic growth ? (Sep.-20)

- Economic Growth is the "**quantitative measure**" that considers the **rise in the output** produced in an economy or a nation in a particular period in its monetary value.
- The key parameters of Economic Growth in any economy are its Gross Domestic Product (**GDP**) and Gross National Product (**GNP**)
- This helps in measuring the "**actual size of an economy**".

VI. Give detailed answer

1. Write about the composition of GDP in India. (Sep.-20)

Agricultural Sector (Primary sector)

- Agricultural operations are undertaken in the Agricultural sector which is called the **primary sector**. In this sector, **production** of raw material, cattle farm, fishing, mining, forestry, corn, coal are **allied activities**.

Industrial Sector (Secondary Sector)

- In this sector, goods and commodities are produced by **transforming raw materials**.
- Iron and steel, cotton, jute, sugar, cement, paper, petrochemicals, automobiles and other small scale industries included in this sector are the important industries.

Service Sector (Tertiary Sector)

- It includes **scientific research, transport, communication**, postal and telegraph, trade, banking, education, entertainment, health care and IT. Economists suggest to distinguish 'quaternary and quinary' sectors from the 'Tertiary Sector'.

UNIT - 2

Globalization and Trade

Introduction

LPG (i.e.) Liberalization, Privatisation and Globalization have become a much talked of subject among politicians, economists and businessmen in modern times. In India the period after 1980 - 81 was marked by severe balance of payment in crude oil prices and Gulf war in 1990 - 91 and the prevailing hostilities in West Asia.

When the new Government assumed power in June 1991,, India had unprecedented balance of payment crises. International agencies downgraded India's credit rating. Capital flew out of India in a large measure. The Government was forced to mortgage 40 tons of gold to the bank of England. Under large adverse circumstances the Government of India presented its budget in July 1991 with a series of policy changes which had underlined LPG. (Liberalisation, Privatization and Globalization)

This came to be called India's new economic policy. Many reforms were introduced to adopt globalization. Trends of liberalization in the 80s gave a substantial spurt to foreign collaborations. As a result of liberalised Foreign Investment Policy (FIP), there was a further spurt of foreign collaborations and Foreign Direct Investment. India became one of the founder members of GATT.

Learning Objectives

- ✍ To know the meaning and history of globalization
- ✍ To know the trade and traders in South India historical perspective
- ✍ To know the evolution of growth of MNC
- ✍ To know the fair trade practices and WTO
- ✍ To understand the impact and challenges of globalization

Bookback Questions & Answers

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Who is the head of the World Trade Organisation (WTO)? (PTA - 1)
 - a) Ministerial conference
 - b) Director General
 - c) Deputy Director General
 - d) None of these

Ans : b) Director General

2. Colonial advent in India _____. (PTA - 3)
 - a) Portuguese, Dutch, English, Danish, French
 - b) Dutch, English, Danish , French
 - c) Portuguese , Danish, Dutch, French, English
 - d) Danish, Portuguese, French, English, Dutch

Ans : a) Portuguese, Dutch, English, Danish, French

3. GATT's first round was held in _____.
 a) Tokyo b) Uruguay c) Torquay d) Geneva

Ans : d) Geneva

4. India signed the Dunkel proposal in _____.
 a) 1984 b) 1976 c) 1950 d) 1994

Ans : d) 1994

5. Who granted the English "Golden Fireman" in 1632?
 a) Jahangir b) Sultan of Golconda
 c) Akbar d) Aurangzeb

Ans : b) Sultan of Golconda

6. Foreign Investment policy (FIP) was announced in _____.
 a) June 1991 b) July 1991 c) July- Aug-1991 d) Aug 1991

Ans : c) July- Aug-1991

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. A better economy introduces rapid development of the _____. **(Sep.-20)**

Ans : capital market

2. WTO agreement came into force from _____.

Ans : January 1, 1995

3. The term globalization was invented by _____. **(Dept., PTA - 3)**

Ans : Prof. Theodore Levitt

III. Match the following

Ans.

1.	Multinational Corporation in India	1947	Infosys
2.	MNC	enforces international trade	Minimize cost of production
3.	GATT	Minimize cost of production	1947
4.	WTO	Infosys	enforce international trade

IV. Give Short Answers

1. What is globalization?

- ★ Globalization is the integration of a country with the world economy.
- ★ It signifies a process of Internationalization plus liberalization.

2. Write the types of Globalization.

(PTA - 1)

There are three stages or types of Globalization :

- Archaic Globalization • Proto Globalization • Modern Globalization

3. Write short notes on Multinational Corporation.

- ★ Multinational Corporation is a Corporate Organization which **owns and controls production** of goods and services in atleast one country other than its home country.

4. What are the reforms made to adopt globalization?

Reforms made to adopt globalization :

- ★ **Abolition** of Industrial **licensing** except for a few industries.
- ★ **Reduction** in the number of **industries** reserved for public sector.
- ★ Fixation of a **realistic exchange rate of Rupee** to exchange exports of Indian goods. Foreign exchanges regulations were suitably amended.

5. What is Fair trade ?

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

6. Write any two principles of Fair Trade Practices.

- ★ Transparency and accountability.
- ★ Respect for the Environment.

7. Write any two positive impacts of Globalization.

- ★ Increase in the standard of living.
- ★ Increase in the GDP of a country

V. Give brief Answers

1. Briefly explain the advantages and disadvantages of MNC. (PTA - 6)

- ★ MNC - Multi National Corporate Organization which owns or controls production of goods and services in atleast one country other than its home country.

Advantages of MNC :

- ★ **Lower production** cost of goods without transaction cost in the production of same quality of goods.
- ★ Prices are reduced and the **purchasing power** of consumers is **increased** (world wide).
- ★ Take advantage of tax variation.
- ★ Spurring **job growth** in the local economics.

Disadvantages of MNC :

- ★ They **develop monopoly**. (for certain products)
- ★ Detrimental **effect on environment**.
- ★ Leads to **downfall of smaller** and local business.
- ★ Ethical standards, ethical laws are breached. Leverage their business agenda with capital.

2. Write about the World Trade Organisation.

- ★ The member of GATT in April 1994 signed the **Final Act of Uruguay** and paved way for setting up the WTO.
- ★ **104 nations** signed an agreement to it.
- ★ The WTO Agreement came into force from **January 1, 1995**.

Head Quarters : Geneva - Switzerland

Purpose : Regulation, International Trade

Members of WTO : Director General, Four Deputy Director Generals and 600 Official staff from 80 member countries.

Objectives of WTO :

- ★ To resolve **Trade disputes**.
- ★ To **set rules for** International Trade
- ★ To **increase transparency** in decision making
- ★ To ensure **full employment** and broad increase in demand.
- ★ To ensure developing countries to have a **better share** in the world trade.
- ★ To **sustain development** and watch both development and environment are going together.
- ★ To provide opportunities to negotiate and monitor further trade liberalization.

3. Write the challenges of Globalization. (PTA - 2, Sep.-20)

Globalization is the integration of the country with the world economy. Its challenges are :

- ★ Leads to global **economic imbalances**.
- ★ Leads to **environmental degradation**.
- ★ Leads to **instability in developing** countries of the world.
- ★ **Child labour** and slavery increases.
- ★ Benefits of Globalization will not extend to all countries automatically.
- ★ Consumption of **junk food** increases and leads to health problems and diseases.
- ★ Global competition leads to bottom wages, labour rights and employment practices take a hit.

PTA & Exam Questions (Interior)**I. Choose the correct answer**

1. Which of the following does not come under fair trade food products ? (PTA - 5)
- a) coffee b) cocoa c) honey d) crafts

Ans : d) crafts

2. Foreign Exchange Management Act was passed in the year _____. (Sep.-21)
- a) 1999 b) 2019 c) 1992 d) 2005

Ans : a) 1999

3. Indian government has introduced the _____ in 1991. (May-22)
- a) Globalization b) World Trade Organisation
- c) New Economic Policy d) none

Ans : c) New Economic Policy

V. Give detailed answer**1. Write about the positive impact and negative impact of Globalization. (May-22)**

Globalization is the integration of the country with the world economy.

Positive Impact of Globalization :

- A better economy introduces **rapid development** of the capital market.
- Standard of living increases. Globalization rapidly increases **better trade** so that more people are employed.
- Introduces **new technologies** and new scientific **research patterns**.
- Globalization **increases the GDP** of a country. It helps to increase the **free flow of goods** and also to increase Foreign Direct Investment.

Negative Impact of Globalization :

- Too much flow of capital amongst countries, introduces **unfair and immoral** distributors of Income.
- Another fear is losing national integrity. Because of too much exchange of trade, independent **domestic policies are lost**.
- Rapid growth of the economy requires a major infrastructure and **resource extraction**. This increases **negative ecological and Social costs**. Rapidly increases in exploitation of natural resources to earn foreign exchange.
- Environmental standards and regulations get relaxed.

2. Explain the reason for the growth of MNC.**(April-23)****Reasons for the growth MNCs in India :****1) Expansion of Market territory :**

- As the operations of large sized firm expand, it **seeks more** and more **extension of its activates** beyond the physical boundaries of the country in which it is a corporate.

2) Marketing superiorities:

- A multinational firm enjoys a number of marketing superiorities over the national firms. It enjoys **market reputation and faces less difficulty in selling** its products and it adopts more effective advertising and sales promotion techniques.

3) Financial Superiorities :

- It has financial resources and high level of funds utilization. It has **easier access** of external capital markets. Because of its international reputation, it is able to **raise more international resources**.

4) Technological superiorities :

- The main reason why MNCs have been encouraged by the underdeveloped countries to participate in their industrial development is on account of the **technological superiorities** which these firms possess as compared to national companies.

5) Product innovations :

- MNCs have **research and development** engaged in the task of developing new products and superior designs of existing products.

