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EC SOCIAL SCIENCE

10

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Loyola

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PREFACE

Dear Students,

Best wishes

The new syllabus for 10 Social Science is quite difficult. It is prepared in such a way that it stimulates the thought of the students.

This book has been well prepared as per the New syllabus and Text book to grow your self-confidence and to prepare yourselves for the forthcoming competitive exams and NEET Exams.

With this thought in mind this **EC Loyola Guide** is specially designed for coaching students of different levels.

(Slow learners, average and toppers)

- Additional one mark questions are given to test your knowledge.
- Two and five mark questions are simplified and prepared according to the Government Key Pattern.
- Mind Map and Map Exercises are given.
- We sincerely believe that this guide satisfies the needs of the students.

Note: We are happy to inform you that if the students of 10, 11 and 12 Standards buy and study this EC Loyola Guide they are sure to score high marks and attain great achievement and success in their life

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GOVT. QUESTION PAPER - April 2023

Time Allowed: 3.00 Hrs

SOCIAL SCIENCE

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 - I

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 co-operation 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 90% (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? [HIS-3]
16. What was the result of Musolini march to Rome? [HIS-2]
17. Write a note on reforms of Ramalinga Adigal. [HIS-5]
18. Summarise the essence of Lucknow Pact. [HIS-7]
19. What do you know of Trench Warfare? [HIS-1]
20. Define : Disaster Risk Reduction. [GEO-6]

Govt. Supplementary Question Paper - August 2022

Time Allowed: 3.00 Hrs

SOCIAL SCIENCE

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 - I

Note: (i) Answer **all** the questions.

14 x 1 = 14

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

1. Who initiated the formation of League of Nations?
(a) Roosevelt (b) Chamberlin (c) **Woodrow Wilson** (d) Baldwin
2. Who issued the Tiruchirappalli Proclamation of Independence?
(a) **Marudhu Brothers** (b) Puli Thevar
(c) Veerapandya Kattabomman (d) Gopala Nayak
3. What was the context in which the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act was passed?
(a) Kol Revolt (b) Indigo Revolt (c) **Munda Rebellion** (d) Deccan Riots
4. _____ established a full fledged printing press in 1709 at Tranquebar.
(a) Caldwell (b) F.W. Ellis (c) **Ziegen balg** (d) Meenakshi Sundaram
5. Locarno Treaty was signed in the year _____.
(a) 1927 (b) **1925** (c) 1825 (d) 1952
6. Pulicat Lake is located between the states of _____.
(a) West Bengal and Odisha (b) Karnataka and Kerala
(c) Odisha and Andhra Pradesh (d) **Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh**
7. _____ is a line joining the places of equal rainfall.
(a) **Isohytes** (b) Isobar (c) Isotherm (d) Latitudes
8. _____ is called the 'Granary of Tamil Nadu'.
(a) Tiruvarur (b) **Thanjavur** (c) Salem (d) Trichy
9. Which of the following passes is not located in the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu ?
(a) Palghat (b) Shencottah (c) **Bhorphat** (d) Achankoil
10. The scientific study of different aspects of population is called _____.
(a) Cartography (b) **Demography** (c) Anthropology (d) Epigraphy
11. Which of the following sequences is right regarding the preamble?
(a) Republic, Democratic, Secular, Socialist, Sovereign (b) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Republic, Democratic
(c) Sovereign, Republic, Secular, Socialist, Democratic (d) **Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic**
12. The State Council of Ministers is headed by :
(a) **The Chief Minister** (b) The Governor (c) The Speaker (d) The Prime Minister
13. _____ is the process of providing or obtaining the food necessary for health and growth.
(a) Health (b) **Nutrition** (c) Sanitation (d) Security
14. Primary sector consists of _____.
(a) **Agriculture** (b) Automobiles (c) Trade (d) Banking

PART - II

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

10x2=20

15. How are the peasant uprisings in British India classified? [HIS-7]
16. Name the countries in the Triple Entente. [HIS-1]
17. What is the Poorna Swaraj? [HIS-8]
18. What were the duties of the Palayakkarars? [HIS-6]
19. What do you know of the White Terror in Indo-China? [HIS-2]
20. Give the importance of IST. [GEO-1]
21. Define Agriculture. [GEO-3]

22. Name the tributaries of river Thamirabarani. [GEO-6]
23. Name the important multipurpose projects of Tamil Nadu. [GEO-7]
24. What are the classical languages in India? [CIV-1]
25. What are the basic three components of food and nutrition security? [ECO-3]
26. Write short note on Goods and Service Tax. [ECO-4]
27. What is meant by an industrial cluster? [ECO-5]
28. List any four guiding principles of Panchasheel. [CIV-4]

PART - III

Note: Answer any 10 questions. Question No. 42 is compulsory.

10x5=50

29. Fill in the blanks :
 - (i) Kattabomman was hanged to death at _____. [HIS-6]
 - (ii) _____ established Congress Radio underground during the 'Quit India Movement'. [HIS-8]
 - (iii) The plateau which lies between the Nilgiris and Dharmapuri district is _____. [GEO-6]
 - (iv) Sathanur dam is constructed across the river _____. [GEO-7]
 - (v) Secondary sector is otherwise called as _____. [ECO-1]
30. Account for the outbreak of Vellore Revolt in 1806. [HIS-6]
31. Analyze the effects of the World War II. [HIS-3]
32. Critically examine the 'Civil Disobedience Movement' as the typical example of Gandhian Movement. [HIS-8]
33. What is urbanization? Explain its problem. [GEO-5]
34. Explain the divisions of Himalayas and its importance to India. [GEO-1]
35. Distinguish between :
 - (a) (i) Marine fishing and Inland fishing [GEO-7]
 - (ii) Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats [GEO-1]
- (b) Give reasons:
Agriculture is the backbone of India. [GEO-3]
36. Explain the salient features of the Constitution of India. [CIV-1]
37. Explain any two basic concepts followed by India to maintain friendly relations with its neighbours. [CIV-4]
38. Discuss the core determinants of India's Foreign Policy. [CIV-4]
39. What are the methods of calculating Gross Domestic Product? Explain them. [ECO-1]
40. Elaborate the Public Distribution System. [ECO-3]

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

41. Draw a Timeline for the following:
Write any five important events between 1930-1950. [HIS-8]
42. Mark the following places on the map of India.
 - (i) Bombay
 - (ii) Dandi
 - (iii) Meerut
 - (iv) Chauri Chaura
 - (v) Calcutta

PART - IV

Note: Answer the following questions.

2x8=16

43. (a) Highlight the tragic fall of Sivagangai and its outcome. [HIS-6]

OR

 (b) How did the people of Bengal respond to the Partition of Bengal (1905)? [HIS-7]
44. (a) Mark the following places on the given outline map of India.
 - (i) Mt. Everest
 - (ii) Gulf of Kumbhat
 - (iii) Thar desert
 - (iv) Direction of North east monsoon wind
 - (v) Tea growing region (any one)
 - (vi) Coal producing region (any one)
 - (vii) Cochin
 - (viii) Malabar coast

OR

 (b) Mark the following places on the given outline map of Tamil Nadu.
 - (i) Kanyakumari
 - (ii) Coffee growing region (any one)
 - (iii) Vaigai dam
 - (iv) One region of automobile industry
 - (v) Servarayan hills
 - (vi) Ennore port
 - (vii) Mangrove forest
 - (viii) Thanjavur

-o0o-

UNIT

1

HISTORY

Outbreak of World War I and Its Aftermath

PART I - TEXTBOOK EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer

- 1. What were the three major empires shattered by the end of First World War?**
 a) Germany, Austria Hungary and the Ottomans b) Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia
 c) Spain, Portugal and Italy d) Germany, Austria-Hungary and 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 2022**
 a) Lenin b) Marx c) Sun Yat-sen d) Mao Tse Tung **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 Nations for attacking Finland?** **Sep - 2021**
 a) Germany b) Russia c) Italy d) France **Ans: b) Russia**

II. Fill in the blanks

Answers

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1. Japan forced a war on China in the year _____ | 1894 |
| 2. The new state of Albania was created according to the Treaty of _____ signed in May 1913. May 2022 | London |
| 3. Japan entered into an alliance with England in the year _____ | 1902 |
| 4. In the Balkans _____ had mixed population. | Macedonia |
| 5. In the battle of Tannenberg _____ suffered heavy losses. April - 2023 | Russia |
| 6. _____ as Prime Minister represented France in Paris Peace Conference. | Clemenceau |
| 7. Locarno Treaty was signed in the year _____. | 1925 |

III. Choose the correct statement

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

IV. Match the Following

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

V. Answer Briefly

- How do you assess the importance of Sino-Japanese War?**
 - In 1894, Japan forced a war on China.
 - In the 1894-95 Sino-Japanese war **little Japan defeated China and surprised the world.**
 - Though Russia, Germany and France warned Japan, Japan annexed the Liaotung peninsula with Port Arthur.
 - By this action **Japan proved that it was the strongest nation in the East Asia.**
- Name the countries in the Triple Entente.** QY - 2019, HY - 2019 Aug 2022
 - Britain ➤ France ➤ Russia
- What were the three militant forms of nationalism in Europe?** PTA - 1, HY - 2019
 - Jingoism (England) ➤ Chauvinism (France) ➤ Kultur (Germany)
- What do you know of trench warfare?** PTA - 3, Sep - 2021 April - 2023
 - Trenches or ditches dug by troops **enabled soldiers to safely stand and protect themselves** from enemy fire.
 - The main lines of trenches **were connected to each other and to the rear** by a series of linking trenches through which **food, ammunition, fresh troops, mail and orders were delivered.**
- What was the role of Mustafa Kemal Pasha?**
 - Mustafa Kemal Pasha played a **remarkable role for Turkey's rebirth as a nation.**
 - Kemal Pasha **modernised Turkey** and changed it out of all recognition.
- List out any two causes for the failure of the League of Nations.** PTA - 5
 - The League appeared to be an organisation of those who were victorious in the First World war.
 - Since it **lacked the military power** of its own, it could not enforce its decisions.
 - The founders of this peace organization underestimated the power of nationalism. **The principles of "Collective Security" could not be applied in actual practice.**

VI. Answer the following in detail

- Discuss the main causes of the First World War.** PTA - 1, Sep-2020, 2021 May 2022

European Alliances:

 - **Europe was divided into two armed camps** namely the Central powers and Allies.
 - Germany, Italy and Austria - Hungary were Central powers. They formed the **Triple Alliance in 1882.**
 - England, France and Russia were the Allies and they formed the **Triple Entente. There was enmity between these two blocs.**

Violent forms of Nationalism:

 - With the growth of nationalism, the attitude of "my country right or wrong, I support it" developed.
 - England's **Jingoism**, France's **Chauvinism** and Germany's **Kultur** were militant forms of nationalism.
 - They contributed much to the outbreak of war.

Aggressive attitude of German Emperor:

 - **Emperor Kaiser Wilhelm II** of Germany proclaimed that Germany would be the leader of the world.
 - The German navy was expanded.
 - Therefore **Britain embarked on a naval race.**
 - It led to tension between the two power blocs.

Hostility of France towards Germany:

- France and Germany were old rivals. Bitter memories of the defeat of 1871 **and loss of Alsace and Lorraine** to Germany rankled in the minds of the French.
- Germany's interference in the Morocco affair added to the bitterness.

Balkan wars:

- Taking advantage of the political and economic instability of the Turkish empire the Balkan countries tried to secede from the Turkish control.
- The Balkan League was formed, The League attacked the Turkish force. **The first Balkan war ended with the Treaty of London.**
- The new state of Albania was created.
- The **Second Balkan** war was also fought. **It ended with the Treaty of Bucharest.**

Immediate cause:

- **Franz Ferdinand**, heir to emperor of Austria-Hungary was assassinated by **Princip, a Bosnian Serb in Bosnia**
- Austria saw in this an opportunity to eliminate Serbia as an independent state.
- Germany thought that it should strike first. It declared war on Russia on 1, August. Thus started the First World War.

2. Highlight the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles relating to Germany**PTA - 2**

- Germany was found guilty of starting the war and therefore was to pay reparations for the losses suffered.
- All Central powers were directed **to pay war indemnity.**
- **The German army was to be limited to 1,00,000 men. A small navy was allowed.**
- The union of Austria and Germany was forbidden.
- **All German colonies became mandated territories** under the League of Nations.
- Germany was forced to revoke the **Treaty of Brest-Litovsk** (with Russia) **and Bucharest (Bulgaria).**
- **Alsace - Lorraine was returned to France.**
- **Poland** was recreated.
- The **Rhineland** was to be occupied by the Allies

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

The **Soviet was dominated by Mensheviks** and the minority **Bolsheviks were timid and undecided.** The situation changed with the **arrival of Lenin.**

Failure of Provisional government:

- When the revolution broke out Lenin was in Switzerland and he wanted continued revolution. His slogan of "All power to the Soviets" soon won over the workers' leaders. The people were attracted by the slogan of **"Bread, Peace and Land".**
- The provisional government made two grave mistakes.
 - It postponed a decision on the demand for the redistribution of land.
 - Government decided to continue with the war.
- This intensified the rising in Petrograd led by Bolsheviks. **The government banned Pravda** and arrested all Bolsheviks. **Trotsky was also arrested.**

Take over by the Bolshevik party under Lenin's leadership:

- In October Lenin persuaded the Bolshevik Central Committee to **decide on immediate revolution.**
- **Trotsky prepared a detailed plan.**
- On 7 November the key government buildings, including the Winter Palace, the Prime Minister's head quarters were seized by revolutionary troops.

New Communist government :

- On 8 November 1917 a new Communist government was in office in Russia. Its head this time was Lenin. The Bolshevik Party was renamed the Russian Communist Party.

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

- The League of nations was called in to settle a number of disputes between 1920 and 1925. It was successful in three issues.

Aaland islands dispute :

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

Upper Silesia dispute :

- In 1921 the League was asked to settle the **frontier between Poland and Germany** in Upper Silesia. It was successfully resolved by the League.

Greece-Bulgaria dispute :

- The third dispute **was between Greece and Bulgaria** in 1925. Greece invaded Bulgaria and the League ordered a ceasefire. After investigation it blamed Greece and decided that Greece was to pay reparations.
- Thus the League had been successful until the signing of the Locarno Treaty in 1925.

VII. Activity (For Students)

- 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 (Refer Map Work Book)**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 | | | |

PART II - PTA, GOVT. ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS**I. Choose the correct answer**

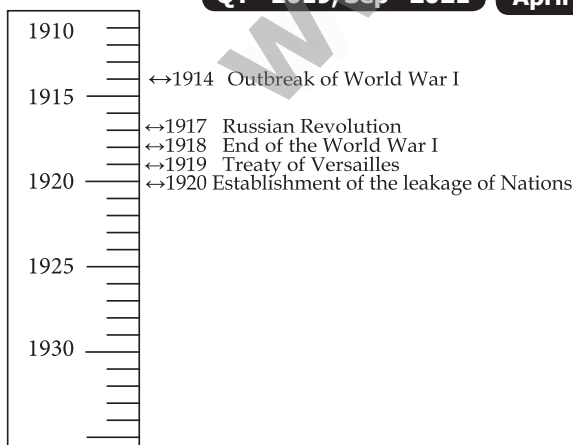
- The country which won the Battle of Jutland** **QY - 2019**
 a) Germany b) England c) Russia d) France **Ans: b) England**
- Where did the Ethiopian army defeat the Italian army?** **Sep-2020**
 a) Delville b) Orange state c) Adowa d) Algiers **Ans: c) Adowa**

II. Answer the following questions briefly

- Write any two provisions of the Treaty of Versailles** **PTA - 6**
 ➤ The German army was to be limited to 100,000 men. A small navy was allowed.
 ➤ Alsace - Lorraine was returned to France.
- Highlight the Global influence of Russian Revolution.** **Sep-2020**
 ➤ **In many countries, communist parties were formed.**
 ➤ The Russian communist government **encouraged the colonies to fight for their freedom.**
 ➤ Debates over key issues, land reforms, social welfare worker's right and gender equality started taking place in a global content.

III. Time line

Write any five important events between 1910 to 1930

QY - 2019, Sep - 2021 April - 2023**IV. Answer the following in detail**

- Explain the structure and composition of League of Nations.** **May-2022**
 ➤ The covenant of the League of Nations was worked out at the Paris Peace Conference
 ➤ The League of Nations was formed in 1920.
 ➤ President Woodrow Wilson was instrumental for founding the League.
 ➤ The Assembly, the council, the secretariat, the permanent court of Justice and the International Labour organisation were the five bodies of the League.

The Assembly :

Each member country was represented in the Assembly

The council

- The council was the executive of the League.
- Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the United states were the original permanent members of the council
- Each member had only one vote.
- All decisions had to be unanimous

The Secretariat.

- The Secretariat of the League of Nations was located at Geneva
- The staff of the secretariat was appointed by the Secretary General

The International Court of Justice.

- The International Court of Justice was setup in the Hague.
- The court was made of fifteen judges.

The International Labour Organisation.

The International Labour Organisation comprised a secretariat and general conformance which included four representatives from each country.

PART III - ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS**I. Choose the correct answer**

1. **The Sino - Japanese war was fought in _____.**
a) 1984 - 1985 b) 1974 - 1975 c) 1894 - 1895 d) 1896 - 1897 **Ans: c) 1894 - 1895**

2. **There were trusts in the USA and Cartels in _____.**
a) Germany b) India c) Italy d) France **Ans: a) Germany**

3. **The League of Nations was finally dissolved in _____.**
a) 1939 b) 1942 c) 1946 d) 1947 **Ans: c) 1946**

4. **By _____ practically the whole of Africa was colonised**
a) 1800 b) 1850 c) 1900 d) 1950 **Ans: c) 1900**

5. **_____ was England's militant form the nationalism.**
a) Jingoism b) Chauvinism c) Kultur d) Nihilism **Ans: a) Jingoism**

6. **Emden bombarded _____.**
a) Pearl harbour b) Jutland c) Alsace d) Madras **Ans: d) Madras**

7. **Lenin was in _____ when the revolution broke out.**
a) Moscow b) Paris c) London d) Switzerland **Ans: d) Switzerland**

8. **Lenin was influenced by the ideas of**
a) Stalin b) Karl Marx c) Voltaire d) Napoleon **Ans: b) Karl Marx**

9. **The official newspaper of the Communist party from 1981 to 1991 was**
a) Commune b) Socialism c) Duma d) Pravda **Ans: d) Pravda**

10. **Italy formally joined the Allies in the war in**
a) 1914 b) 1915 c) 1916 d) 1917 **Ans: c) 1916**

11. **Japan captured Manchuria in**
a) 1929 b) 1931 c) 1933 d) 1936 **Ans: b) 1931**

II. Fill in the Blanks**Answers**

1. The Secretariat of the League of Nations was located at _____.
2. Japan annexed the _____ Peninsula.
3. The International court of Justice was set up in _____.

Geneva
Liaotung
The Hague

4. The German submarines torpedoed the American warship _____.
5. The Parliament established by Nicholas was called _____.
6. The Prime Minister of England _____ played a very important role in the deliberations.
7. In the Russo Japanese War, Japan defeated Russia and got back _____.
8. Pravda is a Russian word meaning _____.

Lusitania
Duma
Lloyd George
Port Arthur
Truth

III. Choose the correct statement

1. i) Napoleon was defeated at Trafalgar
ii) Imperialism was just about colonies
iii) In the Russo - Japanese War, Japan defeated Russia
iv) The Triple Entente was signed by Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy
a) i) and ii) are correct
b) iii) is correct
c) i) and iii) are correct
d) i), ii) and iii) are correct **Ans: c) i) and iii) are correct**
2. i) The Treaty of Brest Litovsk was signed in 1918
ii) The Treaty of London was signed in 1921
iii) The Treaty of Sevres was signed with Serbia
iv) In the First World war China joined the allies.
a) ii) is correct
b) i), ii) and iii) are correct
c) ii) and iv) are correct
d) i) and iv) are correct **Ans: d) i) and iv) are correct**
3. **Assertion (A)** : After the First World War Germany was allowed to have only a small navy.
Reason (R) : Germany was found guilty of starting the war.
a) A is right and R is the correct reason
b) Both A and R are wrong
c) R is right but it has no relevance to A
d) A is right but R is wrong
Ans: a) A is right and R is the correct reason

IV. Match the following

A	I	II	Answers
1.	Lenin	a) Austria - Hungary	b) Russia
2.	Kaiser Wilhelm	b) Russia	e) Germany
3.	Franz Ferdinand	c) Turkey	a) Austria - Hungary
4.	Kemal Pasha	d) France	c) Turkey
5.	Clemenceau	e) Germany	d) France

B	I	II	Answers
1.	Japan attacked Manchuria	a) 1882	d) 1931
2.	Triple alliance formed	b) 1902	a) 1882
3.	Entente Cordiale	c) 1904	c) 1904
4.	Treaty of London	d) 1931	e) 1913
5.	Anglo-Japanese alliance	e) 1913	d) 1902

V. Answer the following briefly

1. Name the states that opposed the Central powers.
 - Russia
 - France
 - Italy
 - Belgium
 - Britain
 - Serbia
 - Romania
 - Greece
 - The United States

2. Why did America enter into the First World War?

- In January 1917, Germany announced that they would sink even neutral ships in certain waters.
- **Lusitania**, an American ship was torpedoed by a German submarine. Many Americans lost their lives in that incident.
- There was a lot of resentment in the USA. So President Wilson declared war against Germany on April 1917.

3. What do you know about "Pravda"?

Pravda is a Russian word meaning "Truth". Pravda was the official newspaper of the communist party of the Soviet Union from 1918 to 1991.

4. Name the five bodies of the League. Point out the objectives of the League.

- The Assembly
- The Secretariat
- The International Labour Organisation.
- The Council
- The International Court of Justice

Objectives of the League:

- To avoid war and maintain peace in the world.
- To promote international cooperation in economic and social affairs.

5. Write about the Russo - Japanese war.

- In **1904** the war began between Russia and Japan. In this **Russo - Japanese war, Japan defeated Russia and got back Port Arthur.**
- After this war, Japan entered the **"Charmed circle of the great powers"**.

6. Point out the outcome of the Russian revolution.

- **Illiteracy and poverty were eliminated** from Russia.
- Russian **industry** and **agriculture developed** remarkably.
- **Women were given equal rights**, including right to vote.
- Industries and **banks were nationalised.**

VI. Answer the following in detail**1. Write about the fallout of the First World War.**

- The First World War left a **deep impact on European society and policy.**
- There was huge **loss of men and materials.**
- Nearly 8 million had died and more than 16 million were wounded.
- Millions more had succumbed to the **worldwide influenza.**
- It led to imbalance between sexes - a shortage of men.
- It led to the **rise and consolidation of the Soviet Union, the USSR.**
- America entered the war as a debtor country but **emerged as the money lender** to the world after the war.
- **It led to the awakening of the colonies** and their attempts to gain freedom.
- Mustafa Kemal Pasha played a remarkable role for Turkey's rebirth as a nation.
- **He modernised Turkey** and changed it out of all recognition.
- The Indian soldiers who returned from Europe after the war came back with new ideas which had an impact on the Indian society.
- **The war led to economic distress in India.**
- The war conditions led to the rise of Home rule movement in India.
- The Congress was reunited during the war.

2. What were the issues and incidents of violations faced by the League?

One of the major problems which confronted the European powers was how to achieve disarmament.

- In 1925 the Council of the League set up a Commission to **hold a Disarmament Conference** to sort out the problem. But the proposed Conference materialised only in February 1932.
- In this Conference, Germany's demand of equality of arms with France was rejected.
- In October **Hitler withdrew Germany from the Conference and the League.**
- Japan attacked Manchuria in September 1931 and the League condemned Japan. So Japan also followed the example of **Germany and resigned from the League.**
- When Italy attacked Ethiopia, the League applied sanctions. As the sanctions came into effect, Italy in protest **resigned from the League in 1937.**
- After that the League was a passive witness to events, taking no part in the crisis over the Rhineland, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland.
- The last decisive attack it took was, when Russia attacked Finland, **Russia was expelled from the League.**
- **The assembly did not meet again** and the League of Nations was finally dissolved in 1946.

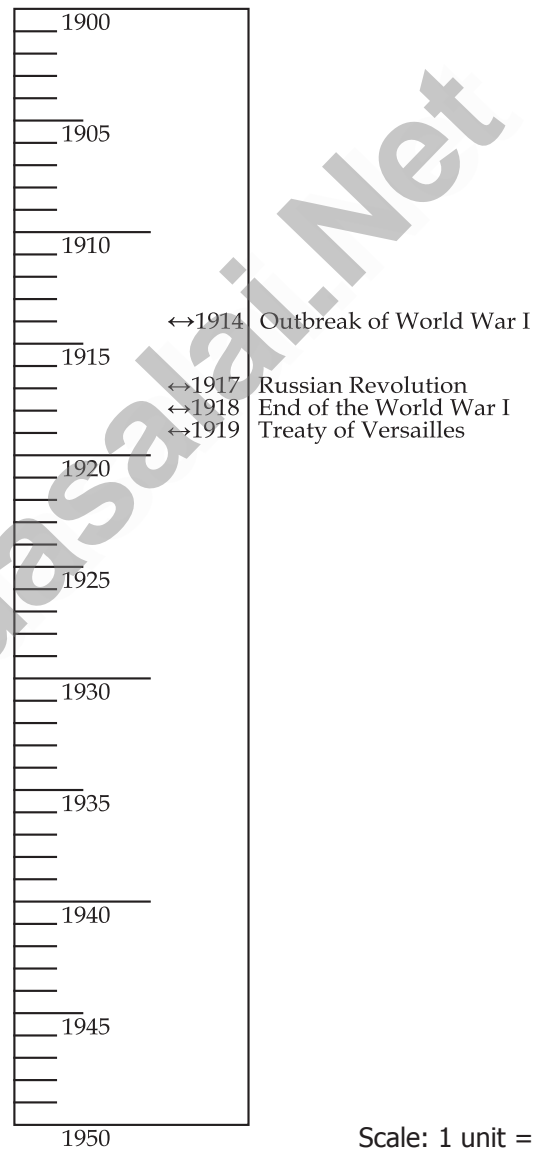
3. Bring out the causes for the failure of the League of Nations.

- The League appeared to be an organisation of those who were victorious in the First World War.
- Since **it lacked the military power of its own**, it could not enforce its decisions.
- The founders of this organisation underestimated the power of nationalism. The principle of "collective security" could not be applied in actual practice.
- **Dictators in Italy, Japan and Germany refused to be bound by the orders of the League.** France and Britain were the only major powers to act decisively.

VII. Timeline

1. Draw a Timeline for the following.

- 1914 - Outbreak of World War I
- 1917 - Russian Revolution
- 1918 - End of the World War I
- 1919 - Treaty of Versailles
- 1920 - Establishment of the League of Nations



SLOW LEARNERS MATERIAL (HISTORY)

Unit 1. Outbreak of world war I and its aftermath

TWO MARK QUESTIONS

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

- In the 1894-95 Sino Japanese war, Japan defeated China and surprised the world.
- Japan annexed the Liotung peninsula with Port Arthur.

2. Name the countries in the Triple Entente.

- Britain ➤ France ➤ Russia

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

- Jingoism (England)
- Chauvinism (France)
- Kultur (Germany)

4. What do you know of trench warfare?

- Trenches or ditches were dug by soldiers. It was dug to protect themselves.
- The main lines of trenches were connected to each other.
- They helped to deliver food and other things.

5. What was the role of Mustafa Kemal Pasha?

- He played a remarkable role for Turkey's rebirth as a nation.
- He modernised Turkey and changed it out of all recognition.

6. Write any two causes for the failure of the League of Nations.

The League lacked the military power of its own. The dictators of Italy, Japan and Germany refused to be bound by the orders of the League.

FIVE MARK QUESTIONS

1. Discuss the main causes of the First World war.

- European alliances and counter alliances.
- Germany, Austria – Hungary and Italy – Central powers.
- England, France and Russia – Triple Entente – Allied powers
- Violent forms of Nationalism.
- Aggressive attitude of German emperor.
- Hostility of France towards Germany.
- Balkan problem
- Immediate cause – Assassination of Austrian prince.

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

- Germany had to pay war indemnity.
- German army was reduced.
- Union of Austria and Germany was forbidden.
- Germany had to give up all rights over her overseas possessions.
- Alsace – Lorraine was returned to France.
- Germany had to revoke the Treaty of Brest Litovsk with Russia and Treaty of Bucharest with Bulgaria.
- Danzig, the German port was to be a free city under the League of Nations.

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

- The Soviet was dominated by Mensheviks and the minority Bolsheviks were timid and undecided.
- With the arrival of Lenin the situation changed.
- Lenin's slogan was 'Bread, Peace and Land'.
- Provisional government's grave mistakes.
- Pravda was banned.
- Bolsheviks were arrested.
- Trotsky was also arrested.
- Take over by the Bolshevik party under Lenin's leadership.
- Bolshevik party was renamed the Russian Communist party.

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

- The League was called in to settle a number of issues between 1920 and 1925.
 - The League was successful in three issues.
 - In 1920, it solved the dispute between Sweden and Finland over the sovereignty of Aaland Islands..
 - In 1921 it settled the frontier between Poland and Germany in upper Silesia.
 - In 1925 it solved the dispute between Greece and Bulgaria and ordered a cease fire.
- Thus the League had been successful until signing of the Locarno Treaty in 1925.

UNIT

1

GEOGRAPHY

India - Location,
Relief and Drainage

PART I - TEXTBOOK EVALUATION

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 2022**
a) Goa b) West Bengal c) Sri Lanka d) Maldives **Ans: c) Sri Lanka**
5. **The highest peak in South India is** **GMQ - 2019** **PTA - 2**
a) Ooty b) Kodaikanal c) Anaimudi d) Jindhagada **Ans: c) Anaimudi**
6. _____ **plains are formed by the older alluviums.**
a) Bhabar b) Tarai c) Bhangar d) Khadar **Ans: c) Bhangar**
7. **Pulicat lake is located between the states of** **PTA - 1** **Aug 2022**
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

I		II		Answers	
1.	Tsangpo GMQ - 2019	a	Tributary of River Ganga	c	River Brahmaputra in Tibet
2.	Yamuna	b	Highest peak in India	a	Tributary of River Ganga
3.	New alluvium	c	River Brahmaputra in Tibet	e	Khadhar
4.	Mt. Godwin Austen (K2)	d	Southern part of East coastal plain	b	Highest peak in India
5.	Coromandel coast PTA - 5	e	Khadhar	d	Southern part of East coastal plain

III. Give Reasons

1. **Himalayas are called young fold mountains.** **May 2022**
Himalayas have been formed only a few million years ago and they were **formed by the folding of the earth crust due to tectonic activity.**
2. **North Indian Rivers are perennial.** **PTA - 2, HY - 2019**
The North Indian rivers originate from the Himalayas. They receive water from the melting of snow from the peaks of the Himalayas and also from the monsoons.
3. **South Indian rivers are east flowing.**
Most of the South Indian rivers originate from the Western Ghats. Moreover **the topography of South India slopes towards east.** So the South Indian rivers are east flowing.

IV. Distinguish between the following

1. Himalayan rivers and Peninsular rivers.

PTA - 5

Himalayan rivers		Peninsular rivers.
1.	Originate from the Himalayas.	Originate from the Western Ghats.
2.	Long and wide	Short and narrow
3.	Perennial in nature	Non-perennial in nature
4.	Unsuitable for hydro-power generation	Suitable for hydro-power generation
5.	Useful for navigation	Not useful for navigation.

2. Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.

PTA - 1, HY - 2019

Aug 2022

April - 2023

Western Ghats		Eastern Ghats
1.	The Western Ghats form the western edge of the peninsular plateau.	The Eastern Ghats run from southwest to northeast from the eastern edge of Peninsular plateau.
2.	The Western Ghats run parallel to the Arabian sea coast.	The Eastern Ghats run parallel to the Bay of Bengal.
3.	There are three important passes in the Western Ghats	There is no pass. These are a series of intersected hills.
4.	The Western Ghats are continuous range of mountains	The Eastern Ghats are not continuous as the Western Ghats.
5.	The northern part of this range is called Sahyadris.	This range is called Poorvadri

3. Western Coastal Plains and Eastern Coastal Plains.

Sep-2020, 2021

Western Coastal Plains		Eastern Coastal Plains
1.	It lies between the Western Ghats and the Arabian sea.	It lies between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal.
2.	It extends from Rann of Kutch in the north to Kanniyakumari in the south	It extends from West Bengal in the north to Tamil Nadu in the south
3.	It has sandy beaches, coastal sand dunes, lagoons, mudflats and residual hills.	It consists of alluvial deposits. The coastal plain has regular shore line with beaches.
4.	The northern part of this coast is known as Konkan coast and the southern part is known as Malabar coast.	The northern part of this coast is known as Northern Circars and the southern part is known as Coromandal coast.

V. Answer in brief

1. Name the neighbouring countries of India.

GMQ - 2019

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

2. Give the importance of IST.

PTA - 2

Aug 2022

- The longitudinal difference between Gujarat in the west and Arunachal Pradesh in the east is about 30°.
- Since Arunachal Pradesh is towards east, it will have sunrise about two hours earlier than the sunrise at Gujarat which is in the west.
- **In order to avoid these differences**, Indian standard time is calculated.
- The local time of the central meridian of India is the standard time of India.
- India's central meridian is 82°30'E longitude.

3. Write a short note on Deccan Plateau.

Qy - 2019

- Deccan plateau is the **largest plateau in India**.
- It is **triangular in shape**.

- It is bounded by Western Ghats in the west, Eastern Ghats in the east and Satpura range in the north.
- The area of this plateau is about 7 lakh square km.

4. State the west flowing rivers of India.

PTA - 3

- Narmada
- Tapti
- Mahi
- Sharavati

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

PTA - 4

May 2022

- The three divisions Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi were renamed as Lakshadweep in 1973.
- Lakshadweep is a small group of coral islands located off the west coast of India.
- It covers an area of 32 sq. km.
- Its capital is Kavaratti.
- There is a bird sanctuary in Pitt island.

VI. Answer in a paragraph

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

PTA - 1, Sep - 2021

Aug 2022

The northern mountain is grouped into three divisions.

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

The Trans Himalayas:

- It lies to the north of the great Himalayas range.
- As its areal extend is more in Tibet it is also known as Tibetan Himalayas.
- This region contains marine sediments together with Tertiary granite.
- Zaskar, Ladakh, Kailash and Karakoram are important ranges..

The Himalayas:

The Greater Himalayas (Himadri):

- The Greater Himalayas rise abruptly like a wall north of the Lesser Himalayas.
- Peaks like Everest and Kanchenjunga are located here.
- It is permanently covered with snow.

The Lesser Himalayas (Himachal):

- It is the middle range of the Himalayas.
- The major rocks of this range are slate, lime stone and quartzite.
- Shimla, Mussourie, Nainital, Almora, Ranikhet and Darjeeling are important hill stations.

The Outer Himalayas (The Siwaliks):

- It is partly made by the debris brought by the Himalayan rivers.
- The longitudinal valleys found between Siwaliks and the lesser Himalayas are called Duns and Duars.
- These are best suited for human settlements.

Purvanchal Hills:

- These are the eastern off-shoot of Himalayas.
- It is extended in the north eastern states of India.
- A number of hills are found here. All these hills are collectively known as Purvanchal hills.

Importance of Himalayas:

- Himalayas blocks southwest monsoon winds and **causes heavy rainfall to north India.**
- It forms a **natural barrier** to the sub-continent.
- It is **the source of many perennial rivers** like Indus, Ganges, Brahmaputra etc.
- The Northern mountains are described as **the paradise of tourists** due to its natural beauty.
- Many hill stations and **pilgrim centres** like Amarnath, Kedarnath, Badrinath and Vaishnavidevi temples are situated here.
- It provides **raw material** for many forest based industries.
- It **prevents the cold winds** blowing from the central Asia and protects India from severe cold.
- Himalayas are renowned for the **rich bio-diversity.**

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

- The rivers of south India are called the Peninsular rivers.
- These rivers are non-perennial in nature.
- Based on the direction of the flow, these rivers are divided into the west following rivers and the east flowing rivers.

East flowing rivers:**Mahanadi:**

- The river Mahanadi originates near Sihawa in Raipur district of Chattisgarh and flows through Odisha.
- It has many tributaries and distributaries.
- The delta of Mahanadi is one of the largest deltas in India.
- The Mahanadi empties its water in the Bay of Bengal.

Godavari:

- Godavari is the longest of the Peninsular rivers.
- It is also called Vridha Ganga.
- It originates in Nasik district of Maharashtra and flows through Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

Krishna:

- It originates from a spring at a place called Mahabaleshwar in the Western Ghats.
- It is the second largest peninsular river.
- Bhima and Tungabhadra are its major tributaries.
- It flows through Andhra Pradesh and joins the Bay of Bengal.

Kaveri:

- It originates at Talaikaveri, Kudagu hills of Karnataka.
- It is called Dhakshin Ganga or Ganga of the South.
- Bhavani, Noyyal and Amaravathi are main tributaries.
- Hogenakkal falls is on this river.
- It breaks into Coleroon and Kaveri and empties into the Bay of Bengal near Poompuhar.

West flowing rivers:**Narmada:**

- It originates in Amarkantak plateau in Madhya Pradesh.
- It is the longest among the west flowing Peninsular rivers.
- It drains into the Arabian sea through the Gulf of Cambay.

Tapti:

- It originates near Multai in Madhya Pradesh.
- It is also one of the major rivers of Peninsular India.
- It drains into the Arabian sea through the Gulf of Cambay.

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

PTA - 4

- River Ganga originates from **Gangotri glacier** in Uttar Khasi district of Uttarkhand state.
- The length of this river is about 2525km.
- Gomti, Gandak, Kosi, Ghaghra, Son and Sambal are its tributaries.
- River Ganga is known as River Padma in Bangladesh.
- Ganga and Brahmaputra together create the **world's largest delta** known as Sundarbans in Bangladesh before joining the Bay of Bengal.
- The **Ganga river system is the largest drainage system in India.**
- The Ganga plain is **the most densely populated place in India.**
- **Many towns are developed** on the banks of this river.
- Ganga plain is **the largest plain in India.**

VII. Map exercises (Refer Map Work Book)**Mark the following in the outline map of India**

1. Major mountain ranges – Karakoram, Ladakh, Zaskar, Aravalli, Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats.
2. Major rivers – Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra, Narmada, Tapti, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna & Kaveri.
3. Major plateaus – Malwa, Chotanagpur, Deccan.

PART III - ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

I. Choose the correct answer

1. **The east-west extent of India is**
a) 3214 km b) 2933 km c) 2393 km d) 4324 km **Ans: b) 2933 km**
2. **The latitude which passes through the middle of India.**
a) Equator b) Tropic of Cancer
c) Tropic of Capricorn d) Arctic circle **Ans: b) Tropic of Cancer**
3. **India consists of _____.**
a) 27 states and 7 union territories b) 29 states and 7 union territories
c) 29 states and 9 union territories d) 28 states and 9 union territories
Ans: d) 28 states and 9 union territories
4. **IST is _____ hrs ahead of GMT.**
a) 3.30 b) 4.30 c) 5.30 d) 6.30 **Ans: c) 5.30**
5. **India's Central meridian is _____.**
a) 82°30'S latitude b) 82°50'W longitude
c) 23°30'N latitude d) 82°30'E longitude **Ans: d) 82°30'E longitude**
6. **The Roof of the world is _____.**
a) Everest b) Pamir knot c) Kanchenjunga d) Ladakh **Ans: b) Pamir knot**
7. **In areawise the largest state in India is _____.**
a) Uttar Pradesh b) Madhya Pradesh c) Maharashtra d) Rajasthan **Ans: d) Rajasthan**
8. **In areawise the smallest state in India is _____.**
a) Kerala b) Goa c) Odisha d) Sikkim **Ans: b) Goa**
9. **Between Angara and Gondwana is _____.**
a) The Tethys b) Pangea c) Panthalasa d) Karakoram **Ans: a) The Tethys**
10. **The highest peak of the peninsular plateau is _____.**
a) Doddabetta b) Anai mudi c) Abu d) Nilgiri hills **Ans: b) Anai mudi**
11. **The Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats join at _____.**
a) Anai mudi b) Gurushikhar c) Kodaikanal d) Nilgiris **Ans: d) Nilgiris**
12. **The highest peak of Aravalli range is**
a) Anai mudi b) Gurushikhar c) Nilgiris d) Mahendragiri **Ans: b) Gurushikhar**
13. **The largest lake in India is**
a) Kolleru b) Pulicat c) Chilka d) Manasarowar **Ans: c) Chilka**
14. **Andaman islands are separated from Nicobar by**
a) Ten degree channel b) Eight degree channel
c) Pitt island d) Yellow sea **Ans: a) Ten degree channel**
15. **Kolleru lake is located in**
a) Tamil Nadu b) Karnataka
c) Kerala d) Andhra Pradesh **Ans: d) Andhra Pradesh**
16. **The longest among the Peninsular rivers is the**
a) Narmada b) Godavari c) Kaveri d) Krishna **Ans: b) Godavari**
17. **Jog falls is found on the river**
a) Narmada b) Tapti c) Kaveri d) Sharavati **Ans: d) Sharavati**

18. The new capital of Andhra Pradesh is

- a) Hyderabad b) Secunderabad c) Amaravati d) Machilipatnam

Ans: c) Amaravati**19. The prominent lake of Rajasthan is**

- a) Dal lake b) Naga lake c) Sambhar lake d) Kolleru lake

Ans: c) Sambhar lake**20. The southern most point of India is**

- a) Andaman b) Kanyakumari c) Indira Point d) Kavaratti

Ans: c) Indira Point**21. The Deccan plateau covers an area of about _____ sq.km.**

- a) 8 lakh b) 6 lakh c) 5 lakh d) 7 lakh

Ans: d) 7 lakh**22. The river which is called the 'Ganga of the South' is**

- a) Mahanadi b) Godavari c) Krishna d) Kaveri

Ans: d) Kaveri**23. The lake which lies between the deltas of Godavari and Krishna is**

- a) Chilka b) Kolleru c) Pulicat d) Wembanad

Ans: b) Kolleru**II. Fill in the blanks.****Answers**

- The country which shares the longest border with India is _____.
- Mt.Everest is located in _____.
- Thar desert is also known as the _____.
- The middle part of the west coast plain is known as _____.
- The coastal plain between Mahanadi and Krishna river is known as the _____.
- The second longest beach in the world is _____.
- The uninhabited _____ of Lakshadweep islands has a bird sanctuary.
- River Ganga is known as river _____ in Bangladesh
- In Tibet, river Brahmaputra is known as _____.
- In Bangladesh river Brahmaputra is known as _____.
- The longest among the west flowing rivers of Peninsular India is _____.
- India is the _____ largest country in Asia.
- _____ lake lies in the border of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu

Bangladesh
Nepal
Great Indian desert
Kanara
Northern Circar
The Marina beach
Pitts island
Padma
Tsangpo
Jamuna
Narmada
second
Pulicat

III. Match the following

1.	I		II		Answers	
1.	River Ganga	a	Tsangpo	b	Padma	
2.	Brahmaputra	b	Padma	a	Tsangpo	
3.	Wembanad lake	c	Nepal	d	Kerala	
4.	Pitt island	d	Kerala	e	Bird sanctuary	
5.	Mt. Everest	e	Bird sanctuary	c	Nepal	

2.	I		II		Answers	
1.	Mahanadi	a	Lakshadweep islands	e	Odisha	
2.	Hogenakkal	b	Western coastal plains	c	Kaveri	
3.	Port Blair	c	Kaveri	d	Andaman islands	
4.	Kavaratti	d	Andaman islands	a	Lakshadweep islands	
5.	Kanara	e	Odisha	b	Western coastal plains	

3.	I	II	Answers
1.	Shipkila pass	a Odisha	e Himachal Pradesh
2.	Nathula pass	b Andhra Pradesh	d Sikkim
3.	Sambhar lake	c Rajasthan	c Rajasthan
4.	Amaravati	d Sikkim	b Andhra Pradesh
5.	Chilka lake	e Himachal Pradesh	a Odisha

IV. Give reasons

- Trans-Himalayas is called Tibetan Himalayas.**
Its areal extent is more in Tibet.
- The Himachal region is subjected to extensive erosion.**
Because of heavy rainfall, deforestation and urbanization.
- Most of the rivers of Bhabar plain disappear.**
The porosity of the plain is very high.
- Rivers Narmada and Tapti flow towards west.**
Because of the presence of a rift valley in this region.
- The climate of Andaman islands remains hot.**
As these islands lie close to the equator the climate remains hot.

V. Distinguish between the following

- GMT and IST.**

	GMT	IST
1.	GMT means Greenwich Mean Time	IST means Indian Standard Time
2.	It is calculated at 0° longitude	It is calculated at 82½°E longitude
3.	It is the World Standard Time	It is the Indian Standard Time
4.	Meridian of GMT passes through London	Meridian of IST passes through Mirzapur
5.	It is 5½ hours behind IST.	It is 5½ hours ahead of GMT

- Andaman - Nicobar islands and Lakshadweep islands**

	Andaman - Nicobar islands	Lakshadweep islands
1.	Andaman - Nicobar islands are found in the Bay of Bengal	Lakshadweep islands are found in the Arabian sea.
2.	It consists of about 572 big and small islands	It consists of 27 islands.
3.	The area of this island group is about 8249 sq. km.	The area is 32 sq. km.
4.	Its capital is Port Blair	Its capital is Kavaratti
5.	These islands are of tectonic and volcanic origin	These islands are of coral origin

- Tributary and Distributary**

	Tributary	Distributary
1.	A river or stream which contributes its water to main river is called a tributary.	A branch or outlet which leaves a main river and does not rejoin it, carrying its water to the sea or a lake is a distributary.
2.	Eg. River Yamuna is a tributary of river Ganga	Eg. River Hooghly

4. Himadri and Himachal.

Himadri		Himachal
1.	The Greater Himalayas is known as the Himadri.	The lesser Himalayas is known as the Himachal.
2.	It is the northern most range of the Himalayas.	It is the middle range of the Himalayas.
3.	It is about 25 km. wide.	It is about 80 km wide.
4.	Its height is about 6000 m.	Its height varies from 3700 m to 4500 m.
5.	It receives lesser rainfall than Himachal	It receives more rainfall than Himadri.
6.	Important peaks like Everest and Kanchenjunga are located here.	Important hill stations like Shimla, Mussourie, Nainital, Almora and Darjeeling are found here.

VI. Give short answers

1. Name the countries of the sub-continent.

Myanmar, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Bhutan and Sri Lanka.

2. Why is India called a sub-continent?

India possesses a distinct continental characteristics in physiography, climate, natural vegetation, minerals, human resources etc. Hence India is known as a 'Sub-continent'.

3. Name the important peaks, passes and hill stations of the Himalayas.

Peaks : Nanga Parbat, Nanda Devi, Dhaulagiri, Everest, Kanchenjunga and Godwin Austen.

Passes : Zojila, Shipkila, Bomdila, Nathula, Jhelepla, Khyber and Bolan.

Hill resorts : Shimla, Mussourie, Nainital, Almora, Ranikhet and Darjeeling.

4. What is meant by drainage system?

A drainage system is an integrated system of tributaries and a trunk stream which collects and drains surface water into the sea, lake or some other body of water.

5. Name the islands belonging to India.

- Andaman - Nicobar islands
- Lakshadweep islands

6. Mention the major tributaries of Ganga.

Gomti, Gandak, Kosi, Ghaghra, Yamuna, Son and Sambal.

7. What are the main physiographic divisions of India?

- The Northern mountains
- The Northern plains
- The Peninsular plateau
- The coastal plains
- The islands

8. List the characteristics of Himalayan river.

- Long and wide
- Perennial in nature
- Unsuitable for hydro power generation
- Middle and lower courses and navigable

VII. Answer in detail

1. Describe the northern plains of India.

The Northern plains is divided into four major regions.

They are Rajasthan plains, Punjab - Haryana plains, Ganga plains and Brahmaputra plains.

Rajasthan plains:

- It is located to the west of Aravalli range.
- It covers an area of about 1,75,000 sq.km
- This plain is formed by the depositions of rivers Luni and Saraswathi
- There are several salt lakes in Rajasthan. The Sambhar lake is the most important one.

Punjab - Haryana Plains:

- It lies to the north-east of the Great Indian desert.
- It covers an area of 1.75 lakh sq.km
- It is formed by the deposition of the rivers Sutlej, Beas and Ravi.
- This plain acts as water-divide.

Ganga plains:

- It extends from the Yamuna river in the west to Bangladesh in the east.
- It covers an area of about 3.75 lakh sq.km.
- It is formed by the sediments of river Ganga and its tributaries.
- It is the largest plain of India.
- This plains slopes from east to south-east.

Brahmaputra plains:

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

SLOW LEARNERS MATERIAL

Unit 1. INDIA - Location, Relief and Drainage

TWO MARK QUESTIONS

1. Name the neighbouring countries of India.

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

2. Give the importance of IST.

- Arunachal Pradesh which is in the east will have sunrise two hours earlier than Gujarat which is in the west.
- In order to avoid these differences, the local time of India's central meridian 82°30'E longitude is accepted as the Indian standard time.

3. Write a short note on Deccan plateau.

- Deccan plateau is the largest plateau in India.
- It is triangular in shape.
- It slopes from west to east.

4. State the west flowing rivers of India.

- Narmada ➤ Tapti ➤ Mahi ➤ Sharavati

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

- Lakshadweep is a small group of coral islands located in the Arabian sea.
- It covers an area of 32 sq.km.
- Its capital is Kavaratti.
- There is a bird sanctuary in Pitt island.

FIVE MARK QUESTIONS

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

1. THE TRANS HIMALAYAS:

It is also known as Tibetan Himalayas.

2. THE HIMALAYAS:

- Greater Himalayas – (Himadri) Permanently covered with snow
- Lesser Himalayas – (Himachal) Middle range – Hill stations
- Outer Himalayas – (Siwaliks) – Suited for human settlements

3. EASTERN OR PURVANCHAL HILLS:

Eastern off – shoot of Himalayas

Importance:

- Blocks Southwest monsoon winds and causes rainfall.
- Natural barrier.
- Source of perennial rivers.
- Natural beauty – Tourist spots.
- Pilgrim centres.
- Helps forest based industries.
- Bio diversity.

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

Non perennial in nature

Most of the rivers originate in the Western Ghats

East flowing rivers:

- Mahanadhi – Flows through Odisha
- Godavari – Longest of the Peninsular rivers
- Krishna – Second longest of the Peninsular rivers
- Kaveri – Ganga of the South – Hogenakkal falls – Mettur dam

West flowing rivers:

- Narmada – Longest among the west flowing Peninsular rivers
- Tapti – One of the major rivers of Peninsular India.

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

- Originates from Gangotri.
- Its tributaries are Gomti, Gandak, Kosi, Ghaghra, Son and Sambal.
- Ganga and Brahmaputra create world's largest delta.
- River Ganga is known as River Padma in Bangladesh.
- Largest drainage system in India.
- Ganga delta is the most densely populated place in India.
- Many towns are developed on the banks of this river.
- Ganga plain is the largest plain in India.

UNIT

1

CIVICS

Indian Constitution

PART I - TEXTBOOK EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Which of the following sequences is right regarding the Preamble? Aug 2022

- 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 amended? Ans: a) Once

- a) Once b) Twice c) Thrice d) Never

3. A foreigner can acquire Indian citizenship through Ans: c) Naturalisation

- a) Descent b) Registration c) Naturalisation d) All of the above

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

- a) Workers from Karnataka go to Kerala to work on the farms
 b) Christian missions set up a chain of missionary schools
 c) Men and women government employees got the same salary
 d) Parents property is inherited by their children

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-2020

- 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?

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

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

8. We borrowed the Fundamental duties from the Hy - 2019

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

Ans: c) Russian Constitution

9. Under which Article financial emergency can be proclaimed? May 2022

- 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?

- a) Sarkaria Commission b) Rajamannar Committee
 c) 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	Answers
1. The concept of constitution first originated in _____. Qy - 2019	the USA
2. _____ was elected as the temporary President of the Constituent Assembly	Sachchidananda Sinha
3. The Constitution of India was adopted on _____.	November 26, 1949
4. _____ writs are mentioned in Article 32	Five
5. Fundamental duties have been given to the citizen of India under Article _____.	51A

III. Match the following

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

IV. Give short answers

1. What is a Constitution?

A 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 a Nation's progress

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

The word 'Citizen' is derived from the Latin term 'Civis'. It **means resident of a city or state**. Citizenship means the status of being a citizen of country.

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

- Right to equality
- Right against exploitation
- Cultural and educational rights
- Right to freedom
- Right to religion
- Right to constitutional remedy

4. What is a writ?

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

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

- Legislative relations
- Administrative relations
- Financial relations

6. What are the classical languages in India? **Qy - 2019** **Aug 2022**

- Tamil
- Sanskrit
- Telugu
- Kannada
- Malayalam
- Odia

7. What is National Emergency? **PTA - 6**

- If the President is satisfied that India's **security is threatened due to war, external aggression or armed rebellion** or if there is an imminent danger or threat he declares National Emergency.
- When the national emergency is declared on the ground of war or external aggression it is known as external emergency.
- On the other hand when it is declared on the ground of armed rebellion it is known as internal emergency.

V. Answer in Detail

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

PTA - 1

Sep - 2021

Aug 2022

April - 2023

- It is the lengthiest of all the written constitutions of the world
- **It has borrowed most of its provisions** from the constitutions of various countries
- It is **partly rigid and partly flexible**
- It establishes a **federal system of government**
- It makes India as a **secular state**
- It provides an **independent judiciary**
- It introduces **Universal adult franchise**. The voting right is given to all citizens above the age of 18 without any discrimination.

2. Point out the Fundamental Rights.

Hy - 2019, GMQ - 2019

There are Six Fundamental Rights.

- They are
- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ➤ Right to Equality | ➤ Right to Religion |
| ➤ Right to Freedom | ➤ Cultural and Educational Rights |
| ➤ Right against Exploitation | ➤ Right to Constitutional Remedies |

Right to Equality:

- **Equality before law.**
- **Prohibition of discrimination** on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
- **Equality of opportunity** in matters of public employment.
- **Abolition of untouchability.**

Right to Freedom:

- Freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association, movement, residence and profession.
- Protection of life and property.
- **Right to elementary education**
- **Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases.**

Right against Exploitation:

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

Right to religion:

- **Freedom to profession, practice and propagation of religion.**
- Freedom to manage religious affairs.
- Freedom from payment of taxes for the promotion of any religion.

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:

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

3. Write briefly on the Right to Constitutional Remedies.

- **A writ is an order or command issued by a court in writing under its seal.**
- It is in the nature of a command or prohibition from performing certain acts.
- Both the Supreme Court and the High Courts are empowered to issue writs such as Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Quo Warranto and Certiorari.
- So the Supreme Court is called the 'Guardian of the Constitution'.

Types of Writs:

Habeas Corpus: Safeguards people from illegal arrests.

Mandamus: It protects the petitioner who requires legal help to get his work done by respective public authorities.

Prohibition: It prohibits a subordinate court from acting beyond its jurisdiction.

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

Quo Warranto: It prevents usurpation of public office through illegal manner.

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

Qy - 2019 May 2022

Fundamental Rights	Directive Principles of State Policy
It was derived from the Constitution of the USA.	It was drawn on the model of the Constitution of Ireland.
Even the Government cannot take away or abridge these rights.	These are mere instructions to the Government.
These are enforceable by a court of law.	These are not enforceable in any court.
These have legal sanctions.	These have moral and political sanctions.
These rights strengthen political democracy in the country.	The implementation of these principles ensures social and economic democracy.

VI. Project and activity (for students)

- Collect information about the various members of the Constituent Assembly.
- Collect the pictures of the members of the Drafting Committee

PART II - PTA ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Article 14 of Indian Constitution ensures

PTA - 5

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

Ans: a) Equality before law

2. Find the incorrect statement.

Sep - 2021

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

Ans: c) Used to measure the quality of goods

II. Give Short Answers

1. Write a note on writ of Mandamus.

PTA - 1

- The High court and the Supreme court have the power to issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental rights.
- The writ of Mandamus us **protects the petitioner who requires legal help to get his work done by respective public authorities.**

2. Write any two Fundamental Rights.

PTA - 3

1. Right to Equality

- Equality before law
- Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste or sex
- Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.

2. Right to freedom

- Freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association, movement, residence and profession.

III. Answer in detail

1. List out the Fundamental duties of the citizens of India.

PTA - 4

- To abide by the constitution and **respect** its ideals and institutions, the **National Flag and the National Anthem.**
- To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired the national struggle for freedom
- To uphold and **protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India**
- To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.
- To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood among all the people of India.
- **To value and preserve the rich heritage** of our composite culture.
- To develop scientific temper, humanism and **the spirit of inquiry and reform**

- To safeguard public property and to abjure violence
- To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity.
- To provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years.

PART II - ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

I. Choose the correct answer

1. The word 'Citizen' is derived from the _____ term 'Civis'
a) Greek b) Latin c) French d) Spanish **Ans: b) Latin**

2. The President of the Constituent Assembly was.
a) Nehru b) Vallabhai Patel c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad d) T.T. Krishnamachari
Ans: c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

3. Recognized official languages of India
a) 18 b) 22 c) 25 d) 27 **Ans: b) 22**

4. It grants rights to minorities to establish educational institutions
a) Article 24 b) Article 26 c) Article 30 d) Article 36 **Ans: c) Article 30**

5. Our constitution came into force on
a) 15th August 1947 b) 30th January 1948 c) 15th August 1950 d) 26th January 1950
Ans: d) 26th January 1950

6. This part of our constitution is described as the Magna Carta of India.
a) Part I b) Part II c) Part III d) Part IV **Ans: c) Part III**

7. So far the Citizenship Act has been amended
a) 3 times b) 5 times c) 8 times d) 12 times **Ans: c) 8 times**

8. We borrowed the concept of Fundamental rights from
a) USA b) USSR c) Canada d) UK **Ans: a) USA**

9. He is considered as the 'Father of the Constitution of India'
a) Nehru b) Gandhi c) Ambedkar d) Rajaji **Ans: c) Ambedkar**

10. Which of the following emergency / emergencies have been declared in India so far?
1. National Emergency 2. State Emergency 3. Financial Emergency
a) 1, 2 and 3 b) 1 and 2 c) 1 and 3 d) 2 and 3 **Ans: b) 1 and 2**

11. In India the voting right is given at the age of
a) 18 b) 21 c) 25 d) 30 **Ans: a) 18**

12. The French Revolution broke out in the year
a) 1879 b) 1789 c) 1798 d) 1866 **Ans: b) 1789**

13. In India, the President's rule was imposed for the first time in
a) Bihar b) Punjab c) Gujarat d) Tamil Nadu **Ans: b) Punjab**

14. Which of the following emergency has not been declared in India so far?
a) State emergency b) National emergency
c) Financial emergency d) All the above **Ans: c) Financial emergency**

15. The constitution amendment can be brought about only by the
a) President b) Parliament c) State legislature d) Chief Justice **Ans: b) Parliament**

16. The Directive Principles can be classified into
a) Liberal and Communist principles b) Socialist and Communist principles
c) Liberal, Gandhian and Communist principles d) Socialist, Gandhian and Liberal - intellectual
Ans: d) Socialist, Gandhian and Liberal - intellectual

17. _____ provides for three ways of amendment of the constitution.
a) Article 352 b) Article 356 c) Article 360 d) Article 368 **Ans: d) Article 368**

II. Fill in the Blanks	Answers
1. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee of our Constitution was _____.	Dr. Ambedkar
2. In India Republic day is observed on _____.	26th January
3. The calligrapher of the Indian constitution was _____.	Prem Behari Narain Raizada
4. The Guardian of our constitution is the _____.	Supreme Court
5. Elementary education is made a fundamental right under article _____.	21A
6. Sarkaria Commission was appointed by _____.	Indira Gandhi
7. In 1969 a three member committee was appointed to examine the centre state relations under the chairmanship of _____.	P.V. Rajamannar
8. Dr. Ambedkar described the Directive principles as _____ of the Indian Constitution.	Novel features
9. According to Dr. Ambedkar Article 32 of the Constitution is the _____ of the Constitution	Heart and soul
10. The Charter of Rights issued by King John of England is known as _____.	Magna Carta
11. The 42nd amendment of the constitution is known as the _____.	Mini constitution
12. So far internal emergency has been declared in India _____ times.	Three
13. Our constitution came into force on _____.	26, January 1950
14. The _____ has been described as the key to the constitution	Preamble
15. So far _____ languages have been given the status of classical language.	6
16. Tamil was granted the status of classical language in _____.	2004
17. An order or command issued by a court in writing under its seal is known as _____	Writ

III. Match the following

I		II		Answers	
1.	Abolition of untouchability	a	Article 14	c	Article 17
2.	Equality before law	b	Article 31	a	Article 14
3.	Right to Property	c	Article 17	b	Article 31
4.	Sarkaria Commission	d	1983	d	1983
5.	Raja Mannar Commission	e	1969	e	1969

IV. Give short answers

1. What is Preamble?

- The term 'Preamble' refers to the **introduction or preface** to the constitution.
- It consists of the ideal, objectives and basic principles of the constitution.
- It has been described as **the key to the constitution**.

2. What were the important slogans of the French Revolution?

- Liberty
- Equality
- Fraternity

3. What are the ways of losing citizenship?

- It can be **voluntarily renounced** by a citizen.
- It can be terminated **if a person acquires the citizenship of some other country**.
- The Central government can deprive a naturalised citizen if it is satisfied that the citizenship was **acquired by fraud**, false representation or hiding of material facts or indulge in trade with enemy countries or if the person has been sentenced to imprisonment for a period of 2 years.

4. Write a short note on the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976.

According to this amendment **five subjects which were in the State list have been transferred to Concurrent list**. They are education, forests, weights and measures, protection of wild animals and birds and administration of justice; Constitution and organisation of all courts except the Supreme Court and the High courts.

5. **What is the procedure followed in the amendment of the constitution?**
- For amendment of the constitution a bill **should be introduced in either house of Parliament** and passed in each of the houses **by 2/3 majority**.
 - Then **it is sent to the President** for his assent. When the President gives his assent the constitution stands amended.
-
6. **What are the three ways in which the constitution is amended?**
- Amendment by **simple majority** of the Parliament
 - Amendment by **special majority** of the Parliament
 - Amendment by **special majority of the Parliament and the ratification of half of the state legislatures**.

V. Answer in detail

1. **What are the methods by which citizenship could be acquired?**
- **By Birth:** All persons born in India on or after January 26, 1950 are treated as citizens by birth
 - **By Descent:** A person born outside India on or after January 26, 1950 shall be a citizen of India by descent, if his father is a citizen of India at the time of his birth.
 - **By Registration:** A person can acquire citizenship of India by registration with appropriate authority.
 - **By Naturalisation:** A foreigner can acquire Indian citizenship, on application for naturalisation to the Government of India.
 - **By Incorporation of Territory:** In case a territory is added to the territory of India, the people of that territory shall be treated as citizens of India.
-
2. **Discuss the three types of emergencies that can be declared by the President.**
- 1. National Emergency:**
- Article 352 of our constitution deals with national emergency.
 - If the President is satisfied that India's security is threatened **due to war, external aggression or armed rebellion** or if there is imminent danger or threat he can declare emergency.
 - When the emergency is declared due to external aggression it is called external emergency.
 - **If the emergency is declared due to armed rebellion it is called internal emergency.**
- 2. State Emergency:**
- Article 356 of our constitution deals with state emergency.
 - If the **governor reports that the functioning of the state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, emergency is declared.**
 - Ordinarily this emergency cannot be continued beyond one year.
 - In special cases the duration may be upto three years.
 - The state is governed by the Governor on behalf of the President.
- 3. Financial Emergency:**
- Article 360 of our constitution provides for financial emergency.
 - The President declares emergency **if he is satisfied that the financial stability or credit of India or any of its parts is in danger.**
 - In such cases, the salary of any person serving in the State or Union can be reduced.
 - This type of emergency has not been declared in India so far.

VII. Life skill

1. Prepare a chart containing the Rights and Duties of citizens and display it in your class room.
(Activity to be done by Students)

SLOW LEARNERS MATERIAL

Unit 1. Indian Constitution

TWO MARK QUESTIONS

1. **What is a constitution?**
- Constitution is the fundamental law of a country which reflects the fundamental principles on which the government of the country is based.

2. What is meant by citizenship?

- The word 'citizen' means a resident of a city or state. Citizenship means the status of being a citizen of a country.

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.

4. What is a Writ?

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

5 List out the three heads of the relations between the centre and the states.

- Legislative relations
- Administrative relations
- Financial relations.

6. What are the classical languages in India?

- Tamil ➤ Sanskrit ➤ Telugu
- Kannada ➤ Malayalam ➤ Odia

7. What is National Emergency?

If the President is satisfied that India's security is threatened due to war, external aggression or armed rebellion or if there is an imminent danger he declares National emergency.

FIVE MARK QUESTIONS**1. Explain the salient features of the constitution of India.**

- It is the lengthiest of all the written constitutions of the world
- It has borrowed most of its provisions from the constitutions of various countries
- It is partly rigid and partly flexible
- It establishes a federal system of government
- It provides an independent judiciary
- It makes India as a secular state
- It introduces Universal adult franchise

2. Point out the Fundamental rights.

There are Six Fundamental rights

- **Right to Equality**
Equality before law, Prohibition of discrimination, Equal in public employment.
- **Right to Freedom**
Freedom of speech, assembly, movement, residence and profession.
- **Right against Exploitation**
Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour.

➤ Right to Religion

Freedom to profess, practice and propagation of religion.

➤ Cultural and Educational Rights

Protection of language, scripts and culture of minorities.

➤ Right to Constitutional remedies

To seek redressal for violation of fundamental rights.

3. Write briefly on the Right to Constitutional remedies.

- A writ is an order or command issued by a court.
- It is in the nature of a command or prohibition from performing certain acts.
- Both the High courts and Supreme court are empowered to issue writs. So the Supreme court is called the 'Guardian of the constitution'.
- Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari and Quo Warranto are the various types of writ.

4. Mention the differences between Fundamental rights and Directive principles of State Policy.

	Fundamental Rights	Directive Principles of State Policy
1.	It was derived from the Constitution of the USA	It was drawn on the model of the Constitution of Ireland
2.	Even the Government cannot take away or abridge these rights	These are mere instructions to the Government
3.	These are enforceable by a court of law	These are not enforceable in any court
4.	These have legal sanctions	These have moral and political sanctions
5.	These rights strengthen political democracy in the country	The implementation of these principles ensures social and economic democracy

UNIT

1

ECONOMICS

Gross Domestic Product and Its Growth: an Introduction

PART I - TEXTBOOK EVALUATION

I. Choose the correct answer

1. GNP equals

- a) NNP adjusted for inflation
b) GDP adjusted for inflation
c) GDP plus net property income from abroad
d) NNP plus net property income or abroad

Ans: c) GDP plus net property income from abroad

2. National Income is a measure of _____.

- a) Total value of money
b) Total value of producer goods
c) Total value of consumption goods
d) Total value of goods and services

Ans: d) Total value of goods and services

3. Primary sector consists of _____.

- a) Agriculture
b) Automobiles
c) Trade
d) Banking

Aug 2022

Ans: a) Agriculture

4. _____ approach is the value added by each intermediate good is summed to estimate the value of the final good.

- a) Expenditure approach
b) Value added approach
c) Income approach
d) National Income

Ans: b) Value added approach

5. Gross value added at current prices for services sector is estimated at _____ lakh crore in 2018-19.

- a) 91.06
b) 92.26
c) 80.07
d) 98.29

Ans: b) 92.26

6. India is _____ larger producer in agricultural product.

- 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 one 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

Answers

1. _____ is the primary sector in India.
2. GDP is the indicator of _____ economy.
3. Secondary sector is otherwise called as _____.

Aug 2022

Agriculture
Economic health of an
Industrial sector

III. Match the following

I		II		Answers	
1.	Electricity/ Gas and Water	a	National Income / Population	c	Industry Sector
2.	Price policy	b	Gross Domestic Product	d	Agriculture

3.	GST	c	Industry Sector	e	Tax on goods and services
4.	Per capita income	d	Agriculture	a	National Income / Population
5.	C + I + G + (X-M)	e	Tax on goods and services	b	Gross Domestic Product

IV. Give short answer

- 1. Define National income.** QY - 2019

National income is a measure of the **total money value of goods and services produced by an economy over a period of time, normally a year**
- 2. What is meant by Gross domestic product?** PTA - 6 April - 2023

Gross Domestic Product 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 2022

 - Study of Economic growth
 - Problems of inflation and deflation
 - Estimate the purchasing power
 - Guide to economic planning
 - Comparison with developed countries of the world
 - Study of Public sector
- 4. What is per capita income?** HY, 2019, PTA - 3 GMQ - 2019

 - Per capita income is obtained by dividing the National income by the population of a country.
 - $\text{Per capita income} = \frac{\text{National income}}{\text{Population}}$
 - It is an indicator to show the living standard of people in a country.
- 5. Define the Value added approach with example.**

 - **The sum of the value added by all the intermediate goods used in production** gives us the total value of the final goods produced in the economy.
 - Eg. To measure the market value of a cup of tea is, to add the value of each intermediate goods used to produce it such as tea powder, milk and sugar.
 - **Value added method:** Tea powder + Milk + Sugar = Tea
Value of intermediate goods = Value of final goods
- 6. Write the name of economic policies in India.**

 - Agricultural policy
 - Industrial policy
 - New economic policy
- 7. Write a short note:** **1) Gross National Happiness (GNH)**
2) Human Development Index (HDI)

Gross National Happiness:

 - The term Gross National Happiness was coined in 1972.
 - The king of Bhutan said in an interview, "Gross National Happiness is more important than Gross National Product".
 - The UN General Assembly urged its member countries to follow the example of Bhutan and said happiness "a fundamental human goal"
 - The four pillars of GNH are:-
 - Sustainable and equitable socio - economic development, environmental conservation, preservation and promotion of culture and good governance.

Human Development Index (HDI):

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

V. Write in detail answer

1. Briefly explain various terms associated with measuring of national income. **PTA - 1, Sep - 2021**

Gross National Product (GNP): Gross National Product is **the total value of goods and services produced** and income received in a year by domestic residents of a country. **It includes profits earned from capital invested abroad.**

Gross Domestic Product (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.**

Net National Product (NNP): Net National Product (NNP) is arrived by making some adjustment with regard to depreciation. We arrive at the Net National Product (NNP) by deducting the value of depreciation from Gross National Product.

(NNP = GNP – Depreciation)

Net Domestic Product (NDP): Net Domestic Product (NDP) is a part of Gross Domestic Product. Net Domestic Product is obtained from the Gross Domestic Product by deducting the quantum of tear and wear expenses (depreciation)

NDP = GDP – Depreciation

Per Capita Income (PCI):

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

Personal Income (PI): Personal income is the total money income received by individuals and households of a country from all possible sources before direct taxes.

Disposable Income (DI): Disposable income means actual income which can be spent on consumption by individuals and families. $DPI = PI - \text{Direct Taxes}$

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

PTA - 4

HY - 2019

GMQ - 2019

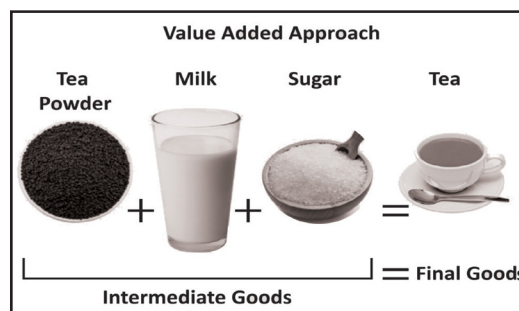
Aug 2022

Expenditure Approach: In this method, the GDP is measured by adding the expenditure on all the final goods and services produced in the country during a specified period. $Y = C + I + G + (X - M)$

The Income Approach: This method looks at GDP from the perspective of the earnings of the men and women who are involved in producing the goods and services. The income approach to measure GDP (Y) is $Y = \text{Wages} + \text{rent} + \text{interest} + \text{profit}$

Value Added Approach: Take a cup of tea. It is the final goods. The goods used to produce it, tea powder, milk and sugar are intermediate goods. To measure the market value of the cup of tea **is to add the value of each intermediate goods used in the production of it. 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 in the economy.

Example:



Value Added method: Tea powder + Milk + Sugar = Tea
Value of inter mediate goods = Value of final goods

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

QY - 2019

	Growth	Development
Concept	Economic growth is the "Narrower" concept	Economic development is the "Broader" concept
Nature of Approach	Quantitative in nature	Qualitative in nature
Frequency of occurrence	In a certain period of time	Continuous process
Term / Tenure	Short term in nature	Long-term in nature
Applicability	Developed nation	Developing economies
Measurement Techniques	Increase in national income	Increase in real national income i.e. per capita income

4. Explain the following the economic policies

1) Agricultural policy 2) Industrial policy 3) New Economic policy

Agricultural policy:

- Agricultural policy is the set of government decisions and actions relating to **domestic agriculture and imports of foreign agricultural products.**
- It includes risk management and adjustment, economic stability, natural resources and environmental sustainability, research and development and market access for domestic commodities.
- Price policy, land reform policy, irrigation policy and food policy are examples of Agricultural policy.

Industrial policy:

- Industrial development **creates employment, promotes research and development, leads to modernization and makes the economy self sufficient.**
- Industrial development also **boosts** agricultural sector, the service sector and also **trade.**
- Textile industry policy, Sugar industry policy and Small scale industrial policy are some of the industrial policies.

New economic policy:

- The economy of India had undergone policy shifts in the beginning of the 1990s.
- This new model economic reform is known as the **LPG or Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation.**
- These economic reforms had influenced the overall economic growth of the country in a significant manner.

VII. Activity and Project (for students)

- Students are to collect the Gross Domestic Product datas of Tamilnadu and compare the other state of Karnataka and Kerala's GDP. **(Activity for the Students)**
- Students are to collect the details of Employment growth of Tamil Nadu. **(Activity for the Students)**

PART II - PTA ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS**I. Choose the correct answer**

1. Net Domestic Product _____.

- a) GDP - Depreciation b) GNP - Depreciation c) PI - Direct taxes d) None of these

PTA - 2

Ans: a) GDP - Depreciation

2. Amartya Sen was a (an)

- a) physician b) physicist c) economist d) astronaut

PTA - 5

Ans: c) economist

3. Which one sector is the highest employment in the GDP?

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

PTA - 5

Ans: c) Service sector

II. Fill in the blanks	Answers
1. _____ sector is the growth engine of Indian Economy. PTA - 6	Service

III. Answer the following briefly

- 1. Give a short note on Secondary Sector.** PTA - 2

 - **Industrial sector** is known as Secondary sector..
 - In this sector the goods and commodities are produced by transforming the raw materials.
 - Important industries are iron and steel industry, cotton textile, jute, sugar, cement, paper, petrochemical, automobile and other small scale industries.
- 2. What are the factors supporting to develop the Indian economy?** PTA - 5

 - There is a fast growing population of working age.
 - The share of working age population has increased over the last two decades.
 - India has a strong legal system and many English language speakers. It attracts inward investment from companies which specialise in information technology.
- 3. Write about the composition of GDP in India.** Sep-2020

Indian economy is broadly divided into three sectors.

Primary Sector: (Agricultural Sector)

 - Agricultural sector is known as primary sector, in which agricultural operations are undertaken.
 - Agriculture based allied activities, production of raw materials such as cattle farm, fishing, mining, forestry, coal etc. are also undertaken.

Secondary Sector: (Industrial Sector)

 - Industrial sector is the secondary sector in which the goods and commodities are produced by transforming the raw materials.
 - Important industries are Iron and Steel industry, cotton textile, jute, sugar, cement, paper, petrochemical, automobile and other small scale industries.

Tertiary Sector: (Service Sector)

 - Tertiary sector is known as service sector.
 - It includes scientific research, transport, communication, trade, postal and telegraph, banking, education, entertainment, healthcare and information technology etc.
 - In the 20th century, economists began to suggest that, traditional tertiary services could be further distinguished from 'quaternary' and 'quinary' service sectors.

PART III - ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

I. Choose the correct answer

- 1. National income is otherwise called**

a) Real income	b) Money income	
c) Normal income	d) National Dividend	Ans: d) National Dividend
- 2. Net National Product is**

a) GDP - Depreciation	b) GNP - Depreciation	
c) NDP - Depreciation	d) GNP - Per capita income	Ans: b) GNP - Depreciation
- 3. Per capita income is an indicator of**

a) Richness of people	b) Poverty of people	
c) Living standard of people	d) Literacy of people	Ans: c) Living standard of people
- 4. In Industrial sector India ranks _____ in the world**

a) 4th	b) 5th	c) 6th	d) 7th	Ans: c) 6th
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5. _____ has emerged as a hub for global software business.

- a) Noida b) Bengaluru c) Hyderabad d) Patna

Ans: b) Bengaluru

II. Fill in the blanks	Answers
1. The modern concept of GDP was first developed by ____.	Simon Kuznets
2. Tertiary sector is also known as _____ sector.	Service
3. _____ is an apt tool to measure the real development of an economy.	Human Development Index
4. "Poverty and Un British rule of India" was authored by__.	Dadabhai Navroji
5. Education is included in the _____ sector.	Service
6. The Human Development Index was introduced by _____	Mahbub ul Haq

III. Answer the following briefly

1. **What does the term 'goods and services' mean?**

Goods are tangible items and services are activities which are not tangible.

2. **What is meant by 'final goods and services'?**

'Final goods and services' are the goods and services which will be used or consumed.

3. **What is meant by 'intermediate goods'?**

The goods and services which will be used for producing other goods and services and will form a part of the goods and services produced are called 'Intermediate goods'.

4. **What is 'Gross value Added' (GVA)?**

GVA is the measure of the value of goods and services produced in an area, industry or sector of an economy.

5. **What are the four pillars of GNH?**

- Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development
- Environmental conservation
- Preservation and promotion of culture
- Good governance

6. **What are the nine domains of GNH?**

The nine domains of GNH are, Psychological well being, health, time use, education, cultural diversity and resilience, good governance, community vitality, ecological diversity and resilience and living standards.

7. **What is meant by 'depreciation'?**

The monetary **value of an asset decreases over time due to use, wear and tear** or obsolescence. It is known as depreciation.

8. **How would you arrive at Net National Product?**

We arrive at the Net National Product by deducting the value of depreciation from Gross National Product.

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

9. **What is Net Domestic Product?**

Net Domestic Product is obtained from Gross Domestic Product by deducting the quantum of tear and wear expenses (Depreciation).

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

IV. Answer the following in detail

1. **What are the limitations of GDP?**

Several important goods and services are left out of the GDP:

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

GDP measures only quantity but not quality:

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

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

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

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

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

2. Explain the Developmental path based on GDP and employment.

- India first **undertook the policy of closed trade**. This was to give a thrust to domestic industries and reduce dependence on foreign products and companies.
- Till 1991 trade and interaction with the outside world remained limited.
- Then India began to **follow the policy of free trade and liberalisation** and allowed foreign companies to enter the Indian economy.
- Under **Five year plans a thrust was given to employment generation**. This was to give the rising population job opportunities.
- **Rural development** was also given importance.
- Poverty alleviation came as a result of rural development and a part of the development path of India.
- The public sector was given significant importance.
- Private companies and industries were subject to strict regulations.
- **It was believed that the government was the sole protector** of the people and would work towards social welfare.
- For the two decades there has been a rise in the GDP and per capita income. Poverty has been reduced. India had attained the status of middle income country category.
- The life expectancy has reached 65 years. India has followed a different path of development from many other countries.

SLOW LEARNERS MATERIAL**Unit 1. Gross Domestic Product and its growth: an introduction****TWO MARK QUESTIONS****1. Define National income**

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

2. What is meant by Gross domestic product?

- Gross domestic product is the total value of 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.

- Study of economic growth.
- Problems of inflation and deflation.
- Estimate the purchasing power.
- Study of public sector.
- Guide to economic planning.

4. What is per capita income?

Per capita income is obtained by dividing National income by the population of the country.

$$\text{Per capita income} = \frac{\text{National income}}{\text{Population}}$$

5. Define the value added approach with example.

- In the value added approach the value of each intermediate goods is summed to estimate the value of the final goods.

Value added method:

$$\text{Tea powder} + \text{milk} + \text{sugar} = \text{tea}$$

6. Write the name of economic policies in India.

- Agricultural policy
- Industrial policy
- New economic policy.

7. Write short note 1) Gross National Happiness, 2) Human Development Index.**1) Gross National Happiness:**

- This term was coined by the king of Bhutan.
- He said 'Gross National Happiness is more important than Gross National product'.

- The UN passed a resolution, 'Happiness is a fundamental human goal'.

2) Human Development Index:

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

FIVE MARK QUESTIONS

1. Briefly explain various terms associated with measuring National income.

Gross National Product: It is the total value of goods and services produced by domestic residents of a country.

Net National Product: If we deduct the value of depreciation from Gross National Product, we get Net National Product.

Gross Domestic Product: It is the total value of goods and services produced within the geographical boundaries of the country.

Net Domestic Product: If we deduct the value of depreciation from Gross Domestic Product, we get Net Domestic Product.

Per capita income: Per capita income is obtained by dividing the National income by the population of the country.

Personal income: Personal income is the total money income received before direct taxes.

Disposable income: $DPI = \text{Personal income} - \text{Direct taxes}$

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

Expenditure approach:

GDP is measured by adding the expenditure on all the final goods and services produced in the country.

Income approach: GDP is measured by adding all the earnings of men and women in the country.
 $Y = \text{Wages} + \text{rent} + \text{interest} + \text{profit}$

Value added approach: GDP is measured by adding the value of each intermediate goods used in the production of the final goods.

Value of intermediate goods = Value of final goods.

3. Write any five differences between the 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
Term / Tenure	Short term in nature	Long – term in nature
Applicability	Developed nation	Developing economies
Measurement Techniques	Increase in national income	Increase in real national income i.e. Per capita income
Frequency of occurrence	In a certain period of time	Continuous process

4. Explain the following the economic policies.

- 1) Agricultural policy 2) Industrial policy 3) New Economic policy

Agricultural policy:

- Agricultural policy is the set of government decisions and actions relating to domestic agriculture and imports of foreign agricultural products.
- Price policy, Land reform policy, Green revolution, Irrigation policy, Food policy and Agricultural labour policy are some of the agricultural policies.

Industrial policy:

- It creates employment and promotes research and development.
- It boosts agricultural sector, service sector and also trade Eg: Textile industry policy, Sugar industry policy etc.

New Economic policy: Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalization.

16. List the social evils eradicated by Brahma Samaj. [HIS-5]
17. Name the territories annexed by the British under the Doctrine of Lapse. [HIS-7]
18. Estimate Periyar as a feminist. [HIS-10]
19. Describe the Pearl Harbour incident. [HIS-3]
20. Explain the island group of Lakshadweep. [GEO-1]
21. Explain the cropping seasons of Tamil Nadu. [GEO-7]
22. Name the areas which receive heavy rainfall in Indian. [GEO-2]
23. State the boundaries of Tamil Nadu. [GEO-6]
24. What are the qualifications of judges of the Supreme Court? [CIV-2]
25. List out the member countries of SAARC. [CIV-4]
26. Write the importance of Gross Domestic Product. [ECO-1]
27. Write some names of the nutrition programmes in Tamil Nadu. [ECO-3]
28. What is corporate tax? [ECO-4]

PART - III

Note : Answer any 10 questions. Question No. 42 is compulsory.

10×5=50

29. Fill in the blanks :
 - (i) The new state of Albania was created according to the Treaty of ___ signed in May 1913. [HIS-1]
 - (ii) The soil which is rich in iron oxides is _____. [GEO-3]
 - (iii) The most abundant source of energy is _____. [GEO-4]
 - (iv) _____ is a buffer country between India and China. [CIV-5]
 - (v) _____ is an important indicator of nutrition deficiency. [ECO-3]
30. Discuss the main causes of the First World War. [HIS-1]
31. Write an essay on the role played by the 19th century reformers towards the cause of women. [HIS-5]
32. (a) Distinguish between :
 - (i) Weather and Climate [GEO-1] (ii) Alluvial Soils and Black Soils [GEO-3]
 - (b) Give reasons : [GEO-1]
Himalayas are called 'young fold mountains'.
33. Mention the differences between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy. [CIV-1]
34. Discuss the reasons behind the partition of India. [HIS-8]
35. Write about South west monsoon. [GEO-2]
36. What are the major issues faced by farmers in India? [GEO-3]
37. What are the duties and functions of the Prime Minister of India? [CIV-2]
38. What are the powers and functions of the Chief Minister? [CIV-3]
39. Write about the positive impact and negative impact of Globalization. [ECO-2]
40. What is black money? Write the causes of black money. [ECO-3]

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

41. Draw a Time-line for the following :
Write any five important events between 1920 and 1940. [HIS-3]
42. Mark the following places on the Map of India.
(i) Delhi. (ii) Gwalior (iii) Jhansi (iv) Banaras (v) Barrackpore

PART - IV

Note : Answer the following questions.

2×8=16

43. (a) (i) Explain about structure and composition of the League of Nations. [HIS-1]
(ii) Write the programme of Non-cooperation movement. [HIS-8] (OR)
(b) Write in detail about women's movements. [HIS-10]

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) Palk Strait	ii) Ganga	iii) Western Ghats
iv) Alluvial soil region (1)	v) Karakoram	vi) Direction of South west monsoon wind
vii) Paddy growing region (1)	viii) Mountain forests	(OR)
- (b) Mark the following places on the given outline map of Tamil Nadu.

i) Gulf of Manner	ii) Salem	iii) Nilgiris
iv) River Kaveri	v) Bay of Bengal	vi) Chennai
vii) Birds Sancturay (1)	viii) Paddy growing region (1)	

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