

Motive Study Victory- Academy

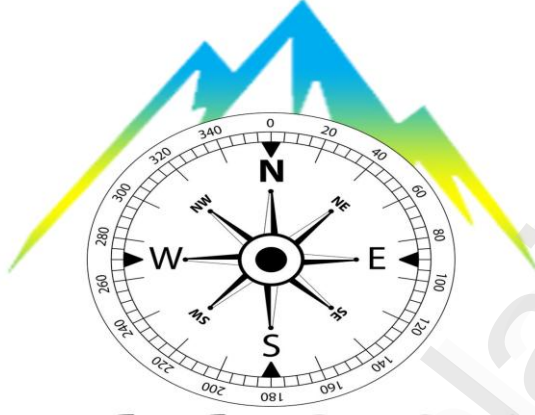
தனித்து போராடி கரைசேர்ந்த பின் திமிராய் இருப்பதில் தப்பில்லையே
எப்போதும் என் அடையாளத்தை யாருக்காகவும் விட்டு கொடுக்க மாட்டேன்

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MSV

TAMILNADU STATE BOARD

SSLC -2023-24

SOCIAL SCIENCE - HISTROY

BOOK BACK ALL QUESTION / ANSWER

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SUB EDITOR - SEITHI MUZHAKAM / VETTRI PATHAI - NEWS PAPER

VICE SEC S.P.O - AMBEDKAR REPUBLIC PARTY OF INDIA

10th SOCIAL SCIENCE OVER ALL BOOK BACK QUESTIONS: 2023-2024

<u>HISTORY</u>	<u>CHOOSE</u>	<u>FILL IT</u>	<u>CORRECT STMT</u>	<u>MATCH IT</u>	<u>2 MARKS</u>	<u>5 MARKS</u>
LN-1	6	7	2	5	6	4
LN-2	5	7	2	4	4	3
LN-3	7	4	1	4	6	2
LN-4	6	8	2	5	6	2
LN-5	7	6	4	5	5	3
LN-6	7	6	3	4	5	3
LN-7	8	4	4	4	5	2
LN-8	6	6	3	5	7	3
LN-9	6	5	2	5	3	3
LN-10	5	7	2	4	6	3
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>28</u>
<u>CIVICS</u>	<u>CHOOSE</u>	<u>FILL IT</u>	<u>CORRECT STMT</u>	<u>MATCH IT</u>	<u>2 MARKS</u>	<u>5 MARKS</u>
LN-1	10	5	-	5	7	4
LN-2	7	6	2	5	5	4
LN-3	10	4	-	5	4	3
LN-4	7	3	4	5	6	2
LN-5	10	4	2	5	7	3
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>08</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>16</u>
<u>ECONOMICS</u>	<u>CHOOSE</u>	<u>FILL IT</u>	<u>ASSERTION</u>	<u>MATCH IT</u>	<u>2 MARKS</u>	<u>5 MARKS</u>
LN-1	8	3	-	5	7	4
LN-2	6	3	-	4	7	3
LN-3	6	3	1	4	5	5
LN-4	8	5	1	5	8	3
LN-5	5	2	2	4	7	3
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>04</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>18</u>

<u>GEOGRAPHY</u>	<u>CHOOSE</u>	<u>FILL IT</u>	<u>MATCH IT</u>	<u>ASSERTION</u>	<u>G.REASON</u>	<u>DISTINGUISH</u>	<u>2 MARKS</u>	<u>5 MARKS</u>
LN-1	7	-	5	-	3	3	5	3
LN-2	7	-	5	1 + 2	2	3	9	2
LN-3	8	-	5	2 + 3	2	4	8	4
LN-4	7	-	5	-	-	4	7	2
LN-5	7	-	5	-	-	5	7	3
LN-6	8	4	5	1	2	1	7	4
LN-7	4	4	4	2	2	2	5	4
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>08</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>22</u>

<u>PARTS</u>	<u>Choose it</u>	<u>Fill it</u>	<u>Match it</u>	<u>Assertion & Correct Stmt</u>	<u>2 Marks</u>	<u>5 Marks</u>	<u>Distinguish</u>	<u>G.Reason</u>
<u>HISTORY</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>GEOGRAPHY</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>08</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>11</u>
<u>CIVICS</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>08</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>ECONOMICS</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>04</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>126</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>164</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>11</u>

TAMILNADU STATE BOARD – SSLC -2023-24

SOCIAL SCIENCE – HISTORY BOOK BACK ALL QUESTION / ANSWER

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VICE SEC S.P.O - AMBEDKAR REPUBLIC PARTY OF INDIA

UNIT 1 OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR I AND ITS AFTERMATH

I Choose the correct answer

- What were the three major empires shattered by the end of First World War?
a) Germany, Austria Hungary, and the Ottomans
- Which country emerged as the strongest in East Asia towards the close of nineteenth century?
b) Japan
- Who said “imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism”?
a) Lenin
- What is the Battle of Marne remembered for?
b) trench warfare
- To which country did the first Secretary General of League of Nations belong?
a) Britain
- Which country was expelled from the League of Nations for attacking Finland?
b) Russia

II Fill in the blanks

- Japan forced a war on China in the year **1894**
- The new state of Albania was created according to the Treaty **LONDON** of signed in May 1913.
- Japan entered into an alliance with England in the year **1902**
- In the Balkans **MACEDONIA** had mixed population.
- In the battle of Tannenberg **RUSSIA** suffered heavy losses.
- CLEMENCEAU** as Prime Minister represented France in Paris Peace Conference.
- 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.
d) i), ii) and iii) are correct
- Assertion:** The first European attempts to carve out colonies in Africa resulted in bloody battles.
Reason: There was stiff resistance from the native population.
a) Both A and R are correct

IV Match the following

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

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V Answer briefly**1. How do you assess the importance of Sino-Japanese War?**

- ❖ In 1894 Japan forced a war on China. The crushing defeat of China by little Japan.
- ❖ In the Sino-Japanese War (1894-95) surprised the world. Despite the warning of the three great powers Russia, Germany and France - Japan annexed the Liaotung peninsula with Port Arthur.
- ❖ By this action Japan proved that it was the strongest nation of the East Asia.

2. Name the countries in the Triple Entente.

- ❖ Triple Entente of Britain, France and Russia.

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

- ❖ England's jingoism,
 - ❖ France's chauvinism
 - ❖ Germany's Kultur
- were militant forms of nationalism, contributing decisively to the outbreak of War.

4. What do you know of trench warfare?

- ❖ The battle of Marne is a memorable for "**trench warfare**".
- ❖ 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.

5. What was the role of Mustafa Kemal Pasha?

- ❖ Mustafa Kemal Pasha played a remarkable role for Turkey's rebirth as a nation.
- ❖ Kemal Pasha modernized Turkey and changed it out of all recognition.

6. List out any two causes for the failure of the League of Nations.

- ❖ The League appeared to be an organization 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 principle of "collective security" could not be applied in actual practice.

VI Answer the following in detail**1. Discuss the main causes of the First World War.****SYNOPSIS**

- **European Alliances and Counter-Alliances**
- **Violent Forms of Nationalism**
- **Aggressive Attitude of German Emperor**
- **Hostility of France towards Germany**
- **Imperial Power Politics in the Balkans**
- **The Balkan Wars**
- **Immediate Cause**

i. European Alliances and Counter-Alliances

- ❖ In 1900 five of the European Great Powers were divided into two armed camps.
- ❖ One camp consisted of the **Central Powers-Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy**. Under the guidance of Bismarck, they had formed the Triple Alliance in 1882.
- ❖ The other camp consisted of France and Russia.
- ❖ The Anglo-Japanese Alliance prompted France to seek an alliance with Britain to resolve colonial disputes over Morocco and Egypt. This resulted in the Entente Cordiale (1904).
- ❖ Britain subsequently reached an agreement with Russia over Persia, Afghanistan and Tibet. Thus was formed the **Triple Entente of Britain, France and Russia**.

ii. Violent Forms of Nationalism

- ❖ With the growth of nationalism, the attitude of “**my country right or wrong I support it**” developed.
 - i. England’s jingoism, ii. France’s chauvinism iii. Germany’s Kultur
- were militant forms of nationalism, contributing decisively to the outbreak of War.

iii. 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.
- ❖ The sea being considered a preserve of England ever since Napoleon’s defeat at Trafalgar (1805), Germany’s aggressive diplomacy and rapid building of naval bases convinced Britain that a German navy could be directed only against her.
- ❖ Therefore, Britain embarked on a naval race, which heightened the tension between the two powers.

iv. 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.
- ❖ German interference in Morocco added to the bitterness.

v. Imperial Power Politics in the Balkans

- ❖ The Young Turk Revolution of 1908, Austria and Russia with the opportunity to resume their activities in the Balkans.
- ❖ Austria announced the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- ❖ Austria’s action aroused intense opposition from Serbia. Germany gave Austria firm support.
- ❖ The enmity between Austria and Serbia led to the outbreak of war in 1914.

vi. The Balkan Wars

Turkey was a powerful country in the south west of Europe in the first half of eighteenth century.

Balkan War I, II (1912–13).

- ❖ The First Balkan War In March 1912 they formed the Balkan League. The League attacked and defeated Turkish forces in the first Balkan War (1912–13). According to the Treaty of London signed in May 1913.
- ❖ The Second Balkan War ended with the signing of the Treaty of Bucharest in August 1913.

vii. Immediate Cause

- ❖ The climax to these events in the Balkans occurred in Sarajevo in Bosnia.
- ❖ On 28 June 1914 the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to Franz Joseph, Emperor of Austria-Hungary, was assassinated by Princip, a Bosnian Serb.
- ❖ Austria saw in this an opportunity to eliminate Serbia as an independent state.
- ❖ The German violation of Belgian neutrality forced Britain to enter War.

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

i. Treaty of Versailles relating to Germany

On 28 June, 1919 the peace treaty was signed in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles.

ii. Provisions of the Treaty

- ❖ 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 100,000 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.
- ❖ The former Russian territories of Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were to be independent
- ❖ Northern Schleswig was given to Denmark and some small districts to Belgium.
- ❖ Poland was recreated.
- ❖ The Rhineland was to be occupied by the Allies. The area on the east bank of the Rhine was to be demilitarized.

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

SYNOPSIS

- **The leadership of Lenin in Russia**
- **Provisional Government**
- **Failure of Provisional Government**
- **Takeover by the Bolshevik Party under Lenin's leadership**

i. The leadership of Lenin in Russia

- ❖ Lenin was born in 1870 near the Middle Volga to educated parents. Influenced by the ideas of Karl Marx,
- ❖ Lenin believed that the way for freedom was through mass action.
- ❖ Lenin gained the support of a small majority (bolshinstvo), known as Bolsheviks, which became the Bolshevik Party. His opponents, in minority (menshinstvo), were called Mensheviks.

ii. Provisional Government

- ❖ There were two parallel bodies to take on government functions.
- ❖ The Soviet was dominated by Mensheviks and the minority Bolsheviks were timid and undecided.
- ❖ The situation changed with the arrival of Lenin.

iii. Failure of Provisional Government

- ❖ Lenin was in Switzerland when the revolution broke out.
- ❖ Lenin 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.
- ❖ First, it postponed a decision on the demand for the redistribution of land and the other was government decided to continue with the war.
- ❖ The government banned Pravda and arrested all Bolsheviks. Trotsky was also arrested.

சிந்தனை செய்யுங்கள்! செயல்படுத்துங்கள்!! வெற்றி பெறுங்கள்

iv. Takeover by the Bolshevik Party under Lenin's leadership

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

- **Structure and Composition**
- **Objectives of the League**
- **Work done by the League Nations**

i. Structure and Composition

The League which was formed in 1920 consisted of five bodies:

- | | |
|---|---|
| i. The Assembly, | i. The Council, |
| iii. The Secretariat, | iv. The Permanent Court of Justice, and |
| v. The International Labour Organisation. | |

ii. Objectives of the League

The two-fold objective of the League of Nations was to avoid war and maintain peace in the world and to promote international cooperation in economic and social affairs.

iii. Work done by the League Nations

The League was called in to settle a number of disputes between 1920 and 1925.

- ❖ **The First dispute:** The League was successful in three issues. 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.
- ❖ **The Second dispute:** In the following year the League was asked to settle the frontier between Poland and Germany in Upper Silesia, which was successfully resolved by the League.
- ❖ **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 signing of the Locarno Treaty in 1925. By this treaty, Germany, France, Belgium, Great Britain, and Italy mutually guaranteed peace in Western Europe.
- ❖ Thereafter Germany joined the League and was given a permanent seat on the Council.

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UNIT 2 - THE WORLD BETWEEN TWO WORLD WARS

I Choose the correct answer

1. With whom of the following was the Lateran Treaty signed by Italy?
c) Pope
2. With whose conquest did the Mexican civilization collapse?
a) Hernan Cortes
3. Who made Peru as part of their dominions?
b) Spaniards
4. Which President of the USA pursued "Good Neighbour" policy towards Latin America?
a) Franklin D. Roosevelt
5. Which part of the world disliked dollar imperialism?
b) Latin America

II Fill in the blanks

1. The founder of the Social Democratic Party was FERDINAND LASSALLE.
2. The Nazi Party's propaganda was led by JOSEF GOEBBELS
3. The Vietnam Nationalist Party was formed in 1927
4. The Secret State Police in Nazi Germany was known as GESTAPO.
5. The Union of South Africa came into being in May 1910
6. The ANC leader Nelson Mandela was put behind the bars for 27 years
7. Boers were also known as AFRIKANERS

III Choose the correct statement

1. i) During World War I the primary task of Italy was to keep the Austrians occupied on the Southern Front
ii) The first huge market crash in the US occurred on 24 October 1929.
iii) The ban on African National Congress was lifted in 1966.
d) i), ii) and iii) are correct
2. **Assertion:** The Berlin Colonial Conference of 1884–85 had resolved that Africa should be divided into spheres of influence of various colonial powers.
Reason: The war between the British and Boers in South Africa, however, was in defiance of this resolution.
a) Both A and R are right

IV Match the Following

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

V Answer briefly

1. What do you know of the White Terror in Indo-China?

- ❖ The mainstream political party in Indo- China was the Vietnam Nationalist Party formed in 1927,
- ❖ In 1929 the Vietnamese soldiers mutinied, and there was a failed attempt to assassinate the French Governor-General.
- ❖ This was followed by a large scale peasant revolt led by the Communists.
- ❖ The revolt was crushed followed by what is called "White Terror" Thousands of rebels were killed.

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2. What was the result of Mussolini's march on Rome?

- ❖ In October 1922, in the context of a long ministerial crisis, Mussolini organized the Fascist March on Rome.
- ❖ Impressed by the show of force, the King invited Mussolini to form a government.
- ❖ The inability of the Democratic Party leaders to combine and act with resolution facilitated Mussolini's triumph.

3. How did Great Depression impact on the Indian agriculture?

- ❖ The 'Great Depression' (1929) also dealt a death blow to Indian agriculture and the indigenous manufacturing sector.
- ❖ The value of farm produce, declined by half while the land rent to be paid by the peasant remained unchanged.
- ❖ In terms of prices of agricultural commodities, the obligation of the farmers to the state doubled.
- ❖ The great fall in prices prompted Indian nationalists to demand protection for the internal economy.

4. Define "Dollar Imperialism".

Dollar Imperialism, the term used to describe the policy of the USA in maintaining and dominating over distant lands through economic aid.

VI Answer in detail

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

SYNOPSIS

- **Evolution of German Fascism**
- **The Nazi State of Hitler**
- **Defiance of the Treaty of Versailles**

i. Evolution of German Fascism

- ❖ The origin of German fascism goes back to 1919 when a group of seven men met in Munich and founded the National Socialist German Workers' Party (abbreviated as Nazi Party). One of them was Adolf Hitler.
- ❖ During World War I, he served in the Bavarian army.
- ❖ A gifted speaker, he could whip up the passion of the audience.
- ❖ In 1923 Hitler attempted to capture power in Bavaria.
- ❖ His launch of the National Revolution on the outskirts of Munich landed him in prison.
- ❖ During his time in prison wrote *Mein Kampf* (My Struggle), an autobiographical book containing his political ideas.

ii. The Nazi State of Hitler

- ❖ Hitler replaced the flag of the Weimar republic by the swastika banners of National Socialism.
- ❖ The army of brown-shirted and jack-booted storm-troopers was expanded.
- ❖ Trade unions were abolished, their leaders arrested. Strikes were made illegal, wages were fixed by the government.
- ❖ The Nazi Party's propaganda was led by Josef Goebbels, who manipulated public opinion through planned propaganda.
- ❖ The Gestapo or Secret State Police was formed and run by Himmler.

iii. Defiance of the Treaty of Versailles

- ❖ In August 1934 Hindenburg died and Hitler, apart from being Chancellor, became both President and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces.
- ❖ Hitler's foreign policy aimed at restoring the armed strength of Germany and annulling provisions of Versailles Treaty.

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

SYNOPSIS

- **Dyarchy in Provinces**
- **Lack of Measures to Industrialise India**
- **Impact of Depression on Indian Agriculture**
- **Government of India Act, 1935**

i. Dyarchy in Provinces

- ❖ The decolonization process started in India from the beginning of the twentieth century with the launch of the Swadeshi Movement in 1905.
- ❖ In 1919, the Government of India Act introduced Dyarchy that provided for elected provincial assemblies as well as for Indian ministers to hold certain portfolios under Transferred Subjects.
- ❖ The Indian National Congress rejected Dyarchy and decided to boycott the legislature.

ii. Lack of Measures to Industrialise India

- ❖ Despite the discriminating protection given to certain select industries such as sugar, cement, and chemicals, there was no change in the colonial economic policy.
- ❖ But in the case of indigenous industries, support was only in the form of providing “technical advice and education, and the establishment of pioneer factories in new industries”.
- ❖ However, even this policy was soon abandoned as many British enterprises were opposed to this.

iii. Impact of Depression on Indian Agriculture

- ❖ The ‘Great Depression’ (1929) also dealt a death blow to Indian agriculture and the indigenous manufacturing sector. The value of farm produce, declined by half while the land rent to be paid by the peasant remained unchanged.
- ❖ In terms of prices of agricultural commodities, the obligation of the farmers to the state doubled.
- ❖ The great fall in prices prompted Indian nationalists to demand protection for the internal economy.

iv. Government of India Act, 1935

- ❖ The Government of India Act, 1935 was provided for greater power to the local governments and the introduction of direct elections.
- ❖ In the 1937 elections the Congress won a resounding victory in most of the provinces. However the decision of Britain to involve India in the Second World War, without consulting the popular Congress ministries, forced the latter to resign from office.

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3. Describe the rise and growth of nationalist politics in South Africa.

SYNOPSIS

- **Nationalist Politics in South Africa**
- **Racist Policy against the Blacks**

i. Nationalist Politics in South Africa

There were two main political parties:

- ❖ The Unionist Party which was mainly British, and the South Africa Party which had largely Afrikaners (Boers).
- ❖ The first Prime Minister, Botha belonged to the South Africa Party ruled in cooperation with the British.
- ❖ But a militant section of the South Africa Party formed the National Party under Herzog. In the 1920 elections the National Party gained forty four seats.
- ❖ The South Africa Party, now led by Smuts, secured forty-one seats. At this juncture the British-dominated Unionist Party merged with the South Africa Party.
- ❖ This gave Smuts a majority over the militant Afrikaner-controlled National Party.

ii. Racist Policy against the Blacks

- ❖ The Afrikaners pursued a harsher, racist policy towards the blacks and the minority Indians.
- ❖ In 1923 an Act was passed to confine the native residents to certain parts of towns.
- ❖ Already an Act of 1913 had segregated black and white farmers, which made it impossible for the blacks to acquire land in most parts of the country.
- ❖ The 1924 elections were won by the National Party with the support of the Labour movement, composed mainly of white miners. The Act passed in 1924 prevented blacks from striking work and from joining trade unions.
- ❖ In the Cape Province the voting right to blacks was abolished. Native Blacks suffered in all spheres: social, economic and politics.

UNIT 3 - WORLD WAR II

I Choose the correct answer

1. When did the Japanese formally sign of their surrender?
a) 2 September, 1945
2. Who initiated the formation of League of Nations?
c) Woodrow Wilson
3. Where was the Japanese Navy defeated by the US Navy?
b) Battle of Midway
4. Where did the US drop its first atomic bomb?
c) Hiroshima
5. Who were mainly persecuted by Hitler?
d) Jews
6. Which Prime Minister of England who signed the Munich Pact with Germany ?
a) Chamberlain
7. When was the Charter of the UN signed?
b) June 26, 1945

II Fill in the blanks

1. Hitler attacked **RHINELAND** which was a demilitarised zone.
2. The alliance between Italy, Germany and Japan is known as **ROME - BERLIN - TOKYO AXIS**
3. Britain Prime Minister **CHAMBERLAIN** resigned in 1940.
4. **RADAR** is a device used to find out the enemy aircraft from a distance.

III Choose the correct statement

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

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

a) Both A and R are correct

IV Match the Following

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Blitzkrieg | - lightning strike |
| 2. Royal Navy | - Britain |
| 3. Volga | - Stalingrad |
| 4. Guadalcanal | - Solomon Island |

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V Answer the questions briefly

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

The post-World War I decades led to the rise of extreme right wing dictatorships in

- i. Italy (Mussolini), ii. Germany (Hitler) iii. Spain (Franco).

2. How did Hitler get the support from the people of Germany?

- ❖ Adolf Hitler was able to exploit the general discontent among the Germans.
- ❖ Gifted with great oratorical skills, he was able to sway the people by his impassioned speeches, promising a return to the glorious military past of Germany.
- ❖ He founded the National Socialist party, generally known as “the Nazis”.
- ❖ The fundamental platform on which Hitler built his support was the notion of the racial superiority of the Germans as a pure, ‘Aryan’ race and a deep-seated hatred of the Jews.
- ❖ Hitler came to power in 1933 and ruled Germany till 1945.

3. Describe the Pearl Harbour incident.

- ❖ On December 1941, Japan attacked American naval installations in Pearl Harbour, Hawaii, without warning.
- ❖ The idea was to cripple America’s Pacific fleet so that Japan would not face any opposition in its offensive against South-east Asian countries.
- ❖ Many battleships and numerous fighter planes were destroyed.
- ❖ The United States declared war on Japan, with Britain and China also joining in.
- ❖ Most importantly, it brought the United States with its enormous resources into the war as a part of the Allies.

4. What do you know of Beveridge Report?

- ❖ In 1942, the Report commonly known as the Beveridge Report was published in the United Kingdom which proposed a series of measures.
- ❖ which the government should adopt to provide citizens with adequate income, healthcare, education, housing and employment to overcome poverty and disease which were the major impediments to general welfare.

5. Name the Bretton Woods Twins.

- ❖ The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, referred to as the “Bretton Woods Twins”,
- ❖ They both established in 1945 after the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944.
- ❖ Located in Washington D.C. in the United States.

6. What are the objectives of IMF?

Its primary objective is to ensure financial stability and development across the world.

- ❖ The objectives of the IMF are: “to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth and reduce poverty around the world.”

உனது துணிவிலேயே அறிவும், ஆற்றலும், வெற்றியும் அடங்கியுள்ளது - MSV

VI Answer in detail**1. Analyse the effects of the World War II.****SYNOPSIS**

- ❖ **New Geo – Political power alignment**
- ❖ **Nuclear proliferation**
- ❖ **International agencies**
- ❖ **Decolonization of country**

World War II was the most devastating war in history. It left a deep impact on the entire world. It changed the world in fundamental ways. Here are the effects of this War:

i. New Geo – Political power alignment

- ❖ The world got polarised into two main blocs led by superpowers,
- ❖ One led by the United States which followed anti-communist ideology, two led by the Soviet Russia which was essentially communist in nature.
- ❖ Europe was thus divided into two: Communist (USSR) and Non-communist (USA).

ii. Nuclear proliferation

- ❖ The United States and the Soviet Union entered into a race to have more nuclear powered World War II 43 weapons. They built a large stockpile of such weapons. Meanwhile, Britain and France developed their own nuclear weapons.
- ❖ Gradually there arose competition among countries. They began to devote large amount of resources in developing more and more powerful weapons with great destructive power, and defense spending skyrocketed in many countries.

iii. International agencies

- ❖ It was realised that the League of Nations was ineffective and weak. So countries of the world decided not to repeat the mistake. Instead, many international agencies,
- ❖ In particular the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund came into existence providing a forum for countries large and small.

iv. Decolonization of country

- ❖ Many other important social and economic changes also took place in the post-War world. Colonial powers were forced to give independence to former colonies in a process of decolonization.
- ❖ India was the first country to get independence.
- ❖ Women became the part of Labour force in huge numbers. They became economically independent.

2. Assess the structure and the activities of the UN.**i. Administrative Structure**

- ❖ The executive wing of the United Nations is the UN Secretariat. It is headed by the Secretary General, it's elected by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council.
- ❖ The Secretary General, along with his cabinet and other officials, runs the United Nations.
- ❖ The International Court of Justice, headquartered at The Hague in Holland, is the judicial wing of the United Nations.
- ❖ The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the fifth organ of the United Nations, is responsible for coordinating all the economic and social work of the United Nations.
- ❖ The regional Economic Commissions functioning for regional development across the various regions of the world (Asia Pacific, West Asia, Europe, Africa and Latin America) are organs of ECOSOC.
- ❖ They have been very successful, and have been headed by eminent economists like Gunnar Myrdal.

ii. Activities of the UN

Over the decades, the United Nations has expanded its activities in response to the changing problems facing the world.

Thus, in the 1960s, decolonization was an important issue.

- ❖ Human rights, the problems of refugees, climate change, gender equality are all now within the ambit of the activities of the United Nations.
- ❖ A special mention must be made of the UN Peacekeeping force, which has acted in many areas of conflict all over the world.
- ❖ The Indian army has been an important part of the peacekeeping force and has been deployed in many parts of the world.

UNIT 4 - THE WORLD AFTER WORLD WAR II

I Choose the correct answer

1. Which American President followed the policy of containment of Communism?
b) Truman
2. When was People's Political Consultative Conference held in China?
d) September 1949
3. The United States and European allies formed to resist any Soviet aggression in Europe.
b) NATO
4. Who became the Chairman of the PLO's Executive Committee in 1969?
b) Yasser Arafat
5. When was North and South Vietnam united?
b) 1976
6. When was the Warsaw Pact dissolved?
d) 1991

II Fill in the blanks

1. **Dr.SUN YAT SEN** was known as the "Father of modern China".
2. In 1918, the society for the study of Marxism was formed in **PEKING** University.
3. After the death of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the leader of the Kuomintang party was **CHIANG-KAI-SHEK**
4. **CENTO** treaty is open to any Arab nation desiring peace and security in the region.
5. The treaty of **VERSAILS** provided for mandates in Turkish -Arab Empire.
6. Germany joined the NATO in **1955**
7. **STRASBOURG** was the Headquarters of the Council of Europe.
8. **THE MAASTRICHT** treaty signed on February 7, 1992 created the European Union.

III Choose the correct statement/statements

1. i) In 1948 the Soviets had established socialist governments in the countries of eastern Europe that had been liberated from the Nazis by the Soviet Army.
ii) The chief objective of NATO was to preserve peace and security in the North Atlantic region.
iii) The member countries of SEATO were committed to prevent democracy from gaining ground in the region.
b) (i) and (ii) are correct
2. **Assertion (A):** America's Marshall Plan was for reconstruction of the war-ravaged Europe.
Reason (R): The US conceived the Marshal Plan to bring the countries in the Western Europe under its influence.
c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and R is the correct explanation of A

IV Match the following

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Dr. Sun Yat-Sen | - Kuomintang |
| 2. Syngman Rhee | - South Vietnam |
| 3. Anwar Sadat | - Egypt |
| 4. Ho-Chi Minh | - North Vietnam |
| 5. Ngo Dinh Diem | - South Korea |

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V Answer briefly**1. Write any three causes for the Chinese Revolution of 1911.**

- ❖ The disintegration of the Manchu dynasty began with the death of the Dowager-Empress in 1908.
- ❖ The new emperor was two-years old and the provincial governors began to assert their independence.
- ❖ In October 1911 the local army mutinied and the revolt spread.
- ❖ Provincial governors removed the Manchu garrisons and proclaimed their independence.

2. Write a note on Mao's Long March.

- ❖ As Chiang Kai-shek had built a circle of fortified posts around the communist positions, Mao wanted to move out of Hunan for safer territory.
- ❖ By 1933 Mao had gained full control of the Chinese Communist party.
- ❖ In 1934, the Communist army of about 100,000 set out on the Long March.
- ❖ This march has become legendary. Of the 100,000 who set out, only 20,000 finally reached northern Shensi late in 1935, after crossing nearly 6000 miles.
- ❖ They were soon joined by other communist armies.
- ❖ By 1937 Mao had become the leader of over 10 million people.

3. What do you know of Baghdad Pact? or CENTO.

- ❖ In 1955 Turkey, Iraq, Great Britain, Pakistan and Iran signed a pact known as Baghdad Pact.
- ❖ In 1958 the United States joined the organisation and thereafter it came to be known as the Central Treaty Organization.
- ❖ This treaty was open to any Arab nation desiring peace and security in the region.
- ❖ CENTO was dissolved in 1979.

4. What was Marshall Plan?

- ❖ The US conceived the Marshall Plan to bring the countries in western Europe under its influence.
- ❖ The plan sought to help the countries of Europe with American dollars to facilitate their early recovery from the destruction caused by the Second World War.
- ❖ The Secretary of State, George C. Marshall, advanced the idea of a European self-help programme to be financed by the United States.
- ❖ Marshall Plan funding ended in 1951.

5. Write a note on Third World Countries.

- ❖ The capitalist countries led by the U.S. were politically designated as the First World Countries,
- ❖ while the communist states led by the Soviet Union came to be known as the Second World Countries,
- ❖ States outside these two were called **Third world countries.**

6. How was the Cuban missile crisis defused?

- ❖ In April 1961, while landing an army of Cuban exiles on the island of Bay of Pigs, the US bombed Cuban airfields with the objective of overthrowing Castro's regime.
- ❖ US warships surrounded Cuba. The Kennedy government had received intelligence that the USSR was secretly installing nuclear missiles in Cuba.
- ❖ Finally, the Soviet President Khrushchev agreed to withdraw the missiles and thus the Missile Crisis was defused.

VI Answer in detail

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

SYNOPSIS

i. Kuomintang and Chiang Kai Shek

ii. Mao as Organizer of Peasants

iii. The Long March 1934

i. Kuomintang and Chiang Kai Shek

- ❖ After the death of Sun Yat Sen the leader of the Kuomintang was Chiang Kai-shek.
- ❖ While the Communist Party was under Mao Tse Tung and Chou En Lai. As an avowed critic of Communists, Chiang removed all of them from important positions in the party.
- ❖ The communists increased their influence among the workers and peasants and obtained recruits for their army.
- ❖ In 1928 he was successful in capturing Peking.

ii. Mao as Organizer of Peasants

- ❖ Mao had understood that the Kuomintang grip on the towns was very strong. So he concentrated his energies on organizing the peasantry.
- ❖ A few hundred Communists led by Mao retreated into the wild mountains.
- ❖ Here they stayed for the next seven years.
- ❖ The campaign against the communists was distracted as Chiang Kai-shek had to deal with the constant threat from Japan and also the attacks from war lords.

iii. The Long March 1934

- ❖ As Chiang Kai-shek had built a circle of fortified posts around the communist positions, Mao wanted to move out of Hunan for safer territory.
- ❖ By 1933 Mao had gained full control of the Chinese Communist party.
- ❖ In 1934, the Communist army of about 100,000 set out on the Long March.
- ❖ This march has become legendary. Of the 100,000 who set out, only 20,000 finally reached northern Shensi late in 1935, after crossing nearly 6000 miles.
- ❖ They were soon joined by other communist armies.
- ❖ By 1937 Mao had become the leader of over 10 million people.

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எல்லோரும்

பயணிக்கிறார்கள்

என்று

நீயும் பின்தொடராதே

உனக்கான பாதையை

நீயே தேர்ந்தெடு ...

2. Narrate the history of transformation of Council of Europe into an European Union.

SYNOPSIS

- (a) Council of Europe
- (b) European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC)
- (c) European Economic Community (EEC)
- (d) Single European Act (SEA)
- (e) European Union (EU)

(a) Council of Europe

One of the momentous decisions taken in the post-War II era was to integrate the states of Western Europe. In doing so the Europeans wanted

- (1) To prevent further European wars by ending the rivalry between France and Germany.
- (2) To create a united Europe to resist any threat from Soviet Russia.
- (3) To form a third force in the world to counter-balance the strength of the US and USSR.
- (4) To make full use of the economic and military resources of Europe by organizing them on a continental scale. In May 1949 ten countries met in London and signed to form a Council of Europe.

(b) European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC)

- ❖ The European Defence Community (EDC) and the European Coal and Steel Community
- ❖ (ECSC) were established. Six countries (France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxemburg) belonging to ECSC signed the treaty of Rome which established the European Economic Community (EEC) or the European Common Market, with headquarters at Brussels.

(c) European Economic Community (EEC)

- ❖ The EEC eliminated barriers to the movement of goods, services, capital, and labour.
- ❖ It also prohibited public policies or private agreements that restricted market competition.
- ❖ A Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and a common external trade policy were evolved.
- ❖ European Common market was a remarkable success.

(d) Single European Act (SEA)

- ❖ The Single European Act came into force on July 1, 1987.
- ❖ It significantly expanded the EEC's scope giving the meetings of the EPC a legal basis.

(e) European Union (EU)

- ❖ The Maastricht (Netherlands) Treaty signed on February 7, 1992, created the European Union.
- ❖ The monetary policy and a common currency (euro) to replace national currencies
- ❖ Managed by common monetary institutions were subsequently planned and implemented.
- ❖ Today the European Union has 28 member states, and functions from its headquarters at Brussels, Belgium.

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UNIT 5 - SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS IN THE 19TH CENTURY**I Choose the correct answer**

1. In which year was Sati abolished?
b) 1829
2. What was the name of the Samaj founded by Dayanand Saraswati?
a) Arya Samaj
3. Whose campaign and work led to the enactment of Widow Remarriage Reform Act of 1856?
a) Iswarchandra Vidyasagar
4. Whose voice was Rast Goftar?
a) Parsi Movement
5. Who was the founder of Namdhari Movement?
b) Baba Ramsingh
6. Who was the founder of Widow Remarriage Association?
a) Mahadev Govind Ranade
7. Who was the author of the book *Satyarthaprakash*?
a) Dayananda Saraswathi

II Fill in the blanks

1. **RAMALINGA ADIGAL** founded the Samarasa Vedha Sanmarga Sangam.
2. The founder of Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was **MAHADEV GOVIND RANADE**
3. Gulumgir was written by **JYOTIBA PHULE**
4. Ramakrishna Mission was established by **SWAMI VIVEKANANDA**
5. **SINGH SABHA** was the forerunner of Akali Movement.
6. *Oru paisa Tamilar* was started by **IYOTHEE THASSAR**

III Choose the correct statement

1. i) Raja Rammohan Roy preached monotheism
ii) He encouraged idolatry
iii) He published tracts condemning social evils
d) i) and iii) are correct
2. i) Prarthana Samaj was founded by Dr. Atma Ram Pandurang
ii) Prarthana Samaj encouraged inter-dining and inter-caste marriage
iii) Jyotiba Phule worked for the upliftment of men.
iv) Prarthana Samaj had its origin in the Punjab.
c) i) and ii) are correct
3. i) Ramakrishna Mission was actively involved in social causes such as education, health care, relief in time of calamities.
ii) Ramakrishna emphasised the spiritual union with god through ecstatic practices.
iii) Ramakrishna established the Ramakrishna Mission
b) i) and ii) are correct
4. **Assertion:** Jyotiba Phule opened orphanages and homes for widows
Reason: Jyotiba Phule opposed child marriage and supported widow remarriage
b) Assertion is correct and the reason is apt to the assertion

IV Match the following

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Oru paisa Tamilar</i> | - Journal |
| 2. Thiruvartup | - Songs of Grace |
| 3. Baba Dayal Das | - Nirankari |
| 4. Iswarchandra Vidyasagar | - Widows Remarriage Reform Act |
| 5. Debendranath | - Adi Bramo Samaj |

V Answer briefly**1. Mention the four articles of faith laid down by Maharishi Debendranath Tagore?**

He laid down four articles of faith:

- 1) In the beginning there was nothing. The one Supreme Being alone existed who created the Universe.
- 2) He alone is the God of Truth, Infinite Wisdom, Goodness, and Power, eternal, omnipresent, the One without second.
- 3) Our salvation depends on belief in Him and in His worship in this world and the next.
- 4) Belief consists in loving Him and doing His will.

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

- ❖ Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade. They devoted themselves to activities such as inter-caste dining, inter-caste marriage, widow remarriage and improvement of women and depressed classes.
- ❖ Mahadev Govind Ranade (1842–1901) was the founder of the Widow Marriage Association (1861), the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha (1870) and the Deccan Education Society (1884).

3. Write a note on reforms of Ramalinga Adigal.

- ❖ Ramalinga emphasised the bonds of responsibility and compassion between living beings.
- ❖ He showed his compassion and mercy on all living beings including plants.
- ❖ This he called jeevakarunya.
- ❖ He established the Samarasa Vedha Sanmarga Sangam in 1865 and it was renamed "Samarasa Suddha Sanmarga Satya Sanga"
- ❖ Ramalinga also established a free feeding house for everyone irrespective of caste at Vadalur (1867),
- ❖ He published under the title Thiruvartuppa (Songs of Grace).

4. List the social evils eradicated by Brahmo Samaj.

- ❖ Deeply concerned with the prevailing social evils of sati, child marriage, and polygamy.
- ❖ He advocated the rights of widows to remarry.
- ❖ He wanted polygamy to end.
- ❖ His campaign played a key role in forcing the Governor-General William Bentinck's legislation abolishing sati in 1829.

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

- ❖ Jyotiba Govindrao Phule is opened the first school for "untouchables" in 1852 in Poona. Jyotiba Govindrao Phule launched the Satyashodak Samaj (Truth-Seekers Society) in 1870 to stir the non-Brahman masses to self-respect.
- ❖ Jyotiba Govindrao Phule opposed child marriage and supported widow remarriage.
- ❖ Jyotiba Govindrao Phule and his wife Savitri Phule devoted their lives for the uplift of the depressed classes and women.
- ❖ Jyotiba opened orphanages and homes for widows.

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எத்தனை கைகள்

என்னை

தள்ளிவிட்டாலும்

என் நம்பிக்கை

என்னை கை விடாது

VI Answer in detail**1. Discuss the circumstances that led to the Reform movements of 19th century.**

- ❖ English education, introduced with the object of producing clerks, also produced a new English-educated middle class.
- ❖ This class came under the influence of western ideas and thoughts. Christianity also had its effect on the newly emerging middle class.
- ❖ Though small in number, the educated middle class began to take a lead in political as well as in reform movements.
- ❖ The Indian reformers were, however, quite hesitant to subject their old notions and habits to critical scrutiny.
- ❖ Instead they attempted to harmonize both Indian and Western cultures.
- ❖ Their ideas and their actions helped to mitigate social evils such as sati, female infanticide, and child marriage and various superstitious beliefs.

The reform movements of nineteenth century in the realm of religion fall under two broad categories:

- ❖ Reformist movements like the Brahmo Samaj, the Prarthana Samaj and the Aligarh Movement; and the revivalist movements such as the Arya Samaj, the Ramakrishna Mission and the Deoband Movement.
- ❖ There were also attempts to challenge the oppressive social structure by Jyotiba Phule in Pune, Narayana Guru and Ayyankali in Kerala and Ramalinga Adigal, and Iyothee Thassar of Tamil Nadu.

2. Evaluate the contributions of Ramakrishna Paramahansa and Swami Vivekananda to regenerate Indian society.**SYNOPSIS**

- i. Early life of Ramakrishna Paramahansa**
- ii. Vivekananda's Social Activist**
- iii. Early life of Swami Vivekananda**
- iv. Contribution of Ramakrishna Mission**

i. Early life of Ramakrishna Paramahansa

- ❖ Ramakrishna (1836–86), a simple priest of Dakshineswar near Kolkata, emphasized the spiritual union with god through ecstatic practices such as singing bhajans.
- ❖ Ramakrishna declared that the manifestations of the divine mother were infinite.
- ❖ In his view, all religions contain the universal elements which, if practised, would lead to salvation.
- ❖ He said, "Jiva is Siva" (all living beings are God). Service for man must be regarded as God.'

ii. Contribution of Ramakrishna Mission

- ❖ Ramakrishna's primary achievement was his ability to attract educated youth who were dissatisfied with the rational orientation of religious reform organizations such as the Brahmo Samaj.
- ❖ After his death in 1886, his disciples organised themselves as a religious community and undertook the task of making his life and teaching known in India and abroad.
- ❖ Vivekananda established the Ramakrishna Mission which did not restrict itself to religious activities but was actively involved in social causes such as education, health care and relief in times of calamities.

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iii. Early life of Swami Vivekananda

- ❖ Narendra Nath Datta (1863–1902), later known as Swami Vivekananda, was the prime follower of Ramakrishna Paramahansa.
- ❖ Swami Vivekananda emphasized a cultural nationalism and made a call to Indian youth to regenerate Hindu society.
- ❖ Swami Vivekananda ideas bred a sense of self-confidence among Indians who felt inferior in relation to the materialist achievements of the West.
- ❖ Swami Vivekananda became famous for his addresses on Hinduism at the 1893 World Congress of Religions in Chicago.

iv. Vivekananda's Social Activist

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

3. Write an essay on the role played by the 19th century reformers towards the cause of Women.**SYNOPSIS****i. Raja Rammohan Roy and Brahmo Samaj****ii. Swami Dayanand Saraswati and Arya Samaj 1875****iii. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar****iv. Jyotiba Govindrao Phule****i. Raja Rammohan Roy and Brahmo Samaj**

- ❖ Rammohan Roy (1772–1833) was one of the earlier reformers influenced by the Western ideas to initiate reforms. Social evils of sati, child marriage, and polygamy.
- ❖ He published tracts against them and petitioned.
- ❖ He wanted polygamy to end.
- ❖ He appealed to reason and humanity and compassion of the people.
- ❖ His campaign played a key role in forcing the Governor-General William Bentinck's legislation abolishing sati in 1829.

ii. Swami Dayanand Saraswati and Arya Samaj 1875

- ❖ Swami Dayanand later settled in the Punjab to preach his ideas.
- ❖ He declared the practices such as child marriage, the prohibition of widow remarriage, and the alleged polluting effects of foreign travel had no scriptural sanction.

iii. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

- ❖ Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (1820–1891). While Ram Mohan Roy and others looked to western rationalist ideas to reform society.
- ❖ He played a leading role in promoting education of girls and helped them in setting up a number of schools.
- ❖ He dedicated his whole life for the betterment of the child widows of the Hindu society.
- ❖ The movement led by Vidyasagar, resulted in the Widows' Remarriage Reform Act of 1856.

iv. Jyotiba Govindrao Phule

- ❖ Jyotiba Govindrao Phule opposed child marriage and supported widow remarriage.
- ❖ Jyotiba Govindrao Phule and his wife Savitri Phule devoted their lives for the uplift of the depressed classes and women.
- ❖ Jotiba opened orphanages and homes for widows.

பல முறை முயற்சித்தும் உனக்கு தோல்வி என்றால் உன் இலக்கு தவறு - MSV

UNIT 6 - EARLY REVOLTS AGAINST BRITISH RULE IN TAMIL NADU

I Choose the correct answer

1. Who was the first Palayakkarars to resist the East India Company's policy of Territorial aggrandizement?
b) Puli Thevar
2. Who had established close relationship with the three agents of Chanda Sahib?
c) Puli Thevar
3. Where was Sivasubramanian executed?
b) Nagalapuram
4. Who issued the Tiruchirappalli proclamation of Independence?
a) Marudhu brothers
5. When did the Vellore Revolt breakout?
c) 10 July 1806
6. Who was the Commander-in-Chief responsible for the new military regulations in Vellore fort?
c) Sir John Cradock
7. Where were the sons of Tipu Sultan sent after the Vellore Revolt?
a) Calcutta

II Fill in the blanks

1. The Palayakkarars system was put in place in Tamil Nadu by **VISWANATHA NAYKAR**
2. Velunachiyar and her daughter were under the protection of **GOPALA NAYAKAR** for eight years.
3. Bennerman deputed **RAMALINGANAR** to convey his message, asking Kattabomman to surrender.
4. Kattabomman was hanged to death at **KAYATHAR**
5. The Rebellion of Marudhu Brothers was categorized in the British records as the **SECOND PALAYAKARAR WAR**
6. **FATEH HYDER** was declared the new Sultan by the rebels in Vellore Fort.

III Choose the correct statement

1. i) The Palayakkarars system was in practice in the Kakatiya Kingdom.
ii) Puli Thevar recaptured Nerkattumseval in 1764 after the death of Khan Sahib.
iii) Yusuf Khan who was negotiating with the Palayakkarars, without informing the Company administration was charged with treachery and hanged in 1764.
iv) Ondiveeran led one of the army units of Kattabomman.
b) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
2. i) Under Colonel Campbell, the English Army went along with Mahfuzkhan's army.
ii) After Muthu Vadugar's death in Kalaiyar Kovil battle, Marudhu Brothers assisted Velunachiyar in restoring the throne to her.
iii) Gopala Nayak spearheaded the famous Dindigul League.
iv) In May 1799 Cornwallis ordered the advance of Company armies to Tirunelveli.
b) (ii) and (iii) are correct
3. **Assertion (A):** Puli Thevar tried to get the support of Hyder Ali and the French.
Reason (R): Hyder Ali could not help Puli Thevar as he was already in a serious conflict with the Marathas.
c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

எந்த சூழ்நிலையையும் எதிர்த்து நிற்கலாம்
தன்னம்பிக்கையும் துணிச்சலும் இருந்தால் .

IV Match the following

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. Theerthagiri | - Odanilai |
| 2. Gopala Nayak | - Dindigul |
| 3. Bannerman | - Ramalinganar |
| 4. Subedar Sheik Adam | - Vellore Revolt |

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V Answer the questions briefly**1. What were the duties of the Palayakkarars?**

- ❖ The Palayakkarars were free to collect revenue, administer the territory, settle disputes and maintain law and order.
- ❖ Their police duties were known as Padikaval or Arasu Kaval.

2. Identify the Palayams based on the division of east and west.

There were two blocs, namely the prominent eastern and the western Palayams.

The eastern Palayams - Sattur, Nagalapuram, Ettayapuram, and Panchalamkurichi.

The western palayams - Uthumalai, Thalavankottai, Naduvakurichi, Singampatti, Seithur.

3. What was the significance of the Battle of Kalakadu?

- ❖ The Nawab sent an additional contingent of sepoys to Mahfuzkhan and the reinforced army proceeded to Tirunelveli.
- ❖ Besides the 1000 sepoys of the Company, Mahfuzkhan received 600 more sent by the Nawab.
- ❖ He also had the support of cavalry and foot soldiers from the Carnatic.
- ❖ Before Mahfuzkhan could station his troops near Kalakadu, 2000 soldiers from Travancore joined the forces of Puli Thevar.
- ❖ In the battle at Kalakadu, Mahfuzkhan's troops were routed.

4. What was the bone of contention between the Company and Kottabomman?

- ❖ The Company had thus gained the right to collect taxes from Panchalamkurichi.
- ❖ The Company appointed its Collectors to collect taxes from all the palayams.
- ❖ The Collectors humiliated the palayakkarars and adopted force to collect the taxes.
- ❖ This was the bone of contention between the English and Kattabomman.

5. Highlight the essence of the Tiruchirappalli Proclamation of 1801.

In June 1801 Marudhu Pandiyars issued a proclamation of Independence which is called Tiruchirappalli Proclamation.

Proclamation of 1801

- ❖ The Proclamation of 1801 was an early call to the Indians to unite against the British, cutting across region, caste, creed and religion.
- ❖ The proclamation was pasted on the walls of the Nawab's palace in Tiruchirappalli fort and on the walls of the Srirangam temple.
- ❖ Many palayakkars of Tamil country rallied together to fight against the English.
- ❖ Chinna Marudhu collected nearly 20,000 men to challenge the English army.

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VI Answer in detail

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

SYNOPSIS

- **Early life of Veerapandiya Kattabomman**
- **Contention of Company and Veerapandiya Kattabomman**
- **Confrontation with Jackson**
- **Appearance before Madras Council**
- **Kattabomman and the Confederacy of Palayakkarars**
- **The Siege of Panchalamkurichi**
- **Execution of Kattabomman**
- **End of Kattabomman**

i. Early life of Veerapandiya Kattabomman

- ❖ Veerapandya Kattabomman became the Palayakkarar of Panchalamkurichi at the age of thirty on the death of his father, Jagavira Pandya Kattabomman.
- ❖ The Company's administrators, James London and Colin Jackson, had considered him a man of peaceful disposition.
- ❖ However, soon several events led to conflicts between Veerapandya Kattabomman and the East India Company.

ii. Contention of Company and Veerapandiya Kattabomman

- ❖ The Company had thus gained the right to collect taxes from Panchalamkurichi.
- ❖ The Company appointed its Collectors to collect taxes from all the palayams.
- ❖ The Collectors humiliated the palayakkarars and adopted force to collect the taxes.
- ❖ This was the bone of contention between the English and Kattabomman.

iii. Confrontation with Jackson

- ❖ The land revenue arrear from Kattabomman was 3310 pagodas in 1798.
- ❖ On 18 August 1798, he ordered Kattabomman to meet him in Ramanathapuram.
- ❖ At last, an interview was granted and Kattabomman met Jackson in Ramanathapuram on 19 September 1798.
- ❖ Oomaithurai suddenly entered the fort with his men and helped the escape of Kattabomman.

iv. Appearance before Madras Council

- ❖ Kattabomman represented to the Madras Council about how he was ill-treated by the collector Jackson.
- ❖ Kattabomman appeared before the Committee that sat on 15 December 1798 and reported on what transpired in Ramanathapuram.
- ❖ The Committee found Kattabomman was not guilty.
- ❖ Jackson was dismissed from service

v. Kattabomman and the Confederacy of Palayakkarars

- ❖ In the meantime, Marudhu Pandiyar of Sivagangai formed the South Indian Confederacy of rebels against the British, Kattabomman was interested in this confederacy.
- ❖ Marudhu Brothers and Kattabomman jointly decided on a confrontation with the English. So the Company considered the expedition of Kattabomman as a challenge to their authority.
- ❖ The Company ordered the army to march on to Tirunelveli.

vi. The Siege of Panchalamkurichi

- ❖ In May 1799, Lord Wellesley issued orders from Madras for the advance of forces from Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Madurai to Tirunelveli.
- ❖ Major Bannerman commanded the troops.
- ❖ The Travancore troops too joined the British.
- ❖ On 1 September 1799, an ultimatum was served on Kattabomman to surrender. Kattabomman's "evasive reply" prompted Bannerman to attack his fort.
- ❖ Bannerman moved his entire army to Panchalamkurichi on 5 September.
- ❖ They cut off all the communications to the fort. Bannerman deputed Ramalinganar to convey a message asking Kattabomman to surrender. Kattabomman refused.

vii. Execution of Kattabomman

- ❖ Kattabomman escaped to Pudukottai. The British put a prize on his head.
- ❖ Betrayed by the rajas of Ettayapuram and Pudukottai Kattabomman was finally captured. Sivasubramanianar was executed at Nagalapuram on the 13 September.
- ❖ Bannerman made a mockery of a trial for Kattabomman in front of the palayakarars.
- ❖ on 16 October Kattabomman was hanged from a tamarind tree in the old fort of Kayathar.

viii. End of Kattabomman

- ❖ Thus ended the life of the celebrated Palayakkarars of Panchalamkurichi.
- ❖ Many folk ballads on Kattabomman helped keep his memory alive among the people.

2. Highlight the tragic fall of Sivagangai and its outcome.

- ❖ In May 1801, the English attacked the rebels in Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli.
- ❖ The rebels went to Piranmalai and Kalayarkoil, They were again defeated by the forces of the English.
- ❖ In the end the superior military strength and the able commanders of the English Company prevailed.
- ❖ The rebellion failed and Sivagangai was annexed in 1801.
- ❖ The Marudhu brothers were executed in the Fort of Tirupathur near Ramanathapuram on 24 October 1801.
- ❖ Oomathurai and Sevathaiah were captured and beheaded at Panchalamkurichi on 16 November 1801.
- ❖ Seventy-three rebels were exiled to Penang in Malaya.
- ❖ Though the palayakkarars fell to the English, their exploits and sacrifices inspired later generations.
- ❖ Thus the rebellion of Marudhu brothers, which is called South Indian Rebellion, is a landmark event in the history of Tamil Nadu.

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3. Account for the outbreak of Vellore Revolt in 1806. (Synopsis – i to vi)

i. Treaty of 1801

- ❖ The suppression of resistance of Kattabomman (1799) and Marudhu Brothers (1801), the British charged the Nawab of Arcot with disloyalty and forced a treaty on him.
- ❖ According to this Treaty of 1801, the Nawab was to cede the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Tirunelveli to the Company and transfer all the administrative powers to it.

ii. Grievances of Indian Soldiers

- ❖ The dispossessed little kings and feudal chieftains continued to deliberate on the future course of action against the Company Government.
- ❖ The sepoys in the British Indian army nursed a strong sense of resentment over low salary and poor prospects of promotion.
- ❖ The English army officers' scant respect for the social and religious sentiments of the Indian sepoys also angered them.
- ❖ The new experiments in land tenures causing unsettled conditions and famine breaking out in 1805 many of the sepoys' families were in dire economic straits.
- ❖ The most opportune situation came with the sons and the family members of Tipu being interned in Vellore Fort.
- ❖ The trigger for the revolt came in the form of a new military regulation notified by the Commander-in- Chief Sir John Cradock.

iii. New Rules and Regulation

- ❖ According to the new regulations, the Indian soldiers were asked not to wear caste marks or ear rings when in uniform.
- ❖ They were to be cleanly shaven on the chin and maintain uniformity about how their moustache looked.
- ❖ The new turban added fuel to fire.
- ❖ The most objectionable addition was the leather cockade made of animal skin.
- ❖ The sepoys gave enough forewarning by refusing to wear the new turban.

iv. Outbreak of the Revolt

- ❖ On 10 July 1806, in the early hours, guns were booming and the Indian sepoys of the 1st and 23rd regiments raised their standard of revolt.
- ❖ Colonel Fancourt, who commanded the garrison, was the first victim. Colonel McKerras of the 23rd regiment was killed next.
- ❖ Major Armstrong who was passing the Fort heard the sound of firing.
- ❖ He stopped to enquire he was showered with bullets. About a dozen other officers were killed within an hour or so.
- ❖ Among them Lt. Elly and Lt. Popham belonged to His Majesty's battalion.

v. Gillespie's Brutality

- ❖ The rebels proclaimed Fateh Hyder, Tipu's eldest son, as their new ruler and hoisted the tiger flag of Mysore sultans in the Fort

vi. Consequences of Revolt

- ❖ Six of the rebels convicted by the Court of Enquiry were blown from the guns; five were shot dead; eight hanged.
- ❖ Tipu's sons were ordered to be sent to Calcutta.
- ❖ The military regulations were treated as withdrawn.

vii. Estimate of Revolt

- ❖ The Vellore Revolt failed because there was no immediate help from outside.
- ❖ Vellore Revolt had all the forebodings of the Great Rebellion of 1857.
- ❖ The only difference was that there was no civil rebellion following the mutiny.

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

I Choose the correct answer

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

II Fill in the blanks

1. **THE WAHHABI REBELLION** was an anti-imperial and anti-landlord movement which originated in and around 1827.
2. The major tribal revolt which took place in Chotanagpur region was **KOL REVOLT**
3. Chota Nagpur Act was passed in the year **1908**
4. Womash Chandra Bannerjee was elected the president of Indian National Congress in the year **1885**

III Choose the correct statement

1. (i) The Company received Rs.22.5 million from Mir Jafar and invested it to propel the industrial revolution in Britain.
(ii) Kols organized an insurrection in 1831-1832, which was directed against government officers and moneylenders.
(iii) In 1855, two Santhal brothers, Sidhu and Kanu, led the Santhal Rebellion.
(iv) In 1879, an Act was passed to regulate the territories occupied by the Santhals.
a) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
2. (i) One of the most significant contributions of the early Indian Nationalists was the formulation of an economic critique of colonialism.
(ii) The early Congress leaders stated that the religious exploitation in India was the primary reason for the growing poverty.
(iii) One of the goals of the moderate Congress leaders was to achieve Swaraj or self-rule.
(iv) The objective of Partition of Bengal was to curtail the Bengali influence and weaken the nationalist movement.
b) (i), (iii), and (iv) are correct
3. **Assersion (A):** Under colonial rule, for the first time in Indian history, government claimed a direct proprietary right over forests.

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

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

4. **Assersion (A):** The Revolt of 1857 was brutally suppressed by the British army.

Reason (R): The failure of the rebellion was due to the absence of Central authority.

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

IV. Match the following

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Wahhabi Rebellion | - Titu Mir |
| 2. Munda Rebellion | - Ranchi |
| 3. Begum Hazarat Mahal | - Lucknow |
| 4. Nana Sahib | - Peshwa Baji Rao II |

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V Answer the following questions briefly

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

a. Restorative rebellions – Agitation of this type relates to attempts to restore old order and old social relations.

b. Religious Movements – Such agitations were led by religious leaders who fought for the liberation of the local populace by restructuring society on certain religious principles.

c. Social Banditry – The leaders of such movements were considered criminal by the British and the traditional elite but were looked upon by their people as heroes or champions of their cause.

d. Mass Insurrection – Usually leaderless and spontaneous uprising.

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

- ❖ Satara, Sambalpur, parts of the Punjab, Jhansi and Nagpur were annexed by the British through the Doctrine of Lapse.

3. What do you mean by drain of wealth?

- ❖ India was economically subjugated and transformed into a supplier of raw materials.
- ❖ It became a market to dump English manufactures and for the investment of British Capital.
- ❖ So the colonial economy was a continuous transfer of resources from India to Britain without any favourable returns back to India.
- ❖ This is referred as “the drain of wealth”.

4. Highlight the objectives of Home Rule Movement.

- ❖ Home Rule Movement (1916-1918), led by Lokamanya Tilak and Annie Besant.

Objectives of the Home Rule Movement

- ❖ To attain self-government within the British Empire by using constitutional means.
- ❖ To obtain the status of dominion, a political position accorded later to Australia, Canada, South Africa, and New Zealand.
- ❖ To use non-violent constitutional methods to achieve their goals.

5. Summarise the essence of Lucknow Pact.

- ❖ The Lucknow Pact (1916), the Congress and the Muslim League agreed that there should be self-government in India as soon as possible.
- ❖ In return, the Congress leadership accepted the concept of separate electorate for Muslims.

தோல்வி உன்னை துரத்தினால் நீ வெற்றியை நோக்கி ஓடு - MSV

VI Answer in detail**1. Discuss the causes of the Revolt of 1857?****a) Annexation Policy of British India**

❖ In the 1840s and 1850s, more territories were annexed through two major policies:

i. The Doctrine of Paramountcy.

- ❖ British claimed themselves as paramount, exercising supreme authority.
- ❖ New territories were annexed on the grounds that the native rulers were inept.

ii. The Doctrine of Lapse.

- ❖ If a native ruler did not have male heir to the throne, the territory was to 'lapse' into British India upon the death of the ruler.
- ❖ Satara, Sambalpur, parts of the Punjab, Jhansi and Nagpur were annexed by the British through the Doctrine of Lapse.

b) Insensitivity to Indian Cultural Sentiments

- ❖ In 1806 the sepoys at Vellore mutinied against the new dress code, which prohibited Indians from wearing religious marks on their foreheads and having whiskers on their chin, while proposing to replace their turbans with a round hat.
- ❖ It was feared that the dress code was part of their effort to convert soldiers to Christianity.
- ❖ Similarly, in 1824, the sepoys at Barrackpur near Calcutta refused to go to Burma by sea, since crossing the sea meant the loss of their caste.
- ❖ The sepoys were also upset with discrimination in salary and promotion. Indian sepoys were paid much less than their European counterparts.
- ❖ They felt humiliated and racially abused by their seniors.

2. How did the people of Bengal respond to the Partition of Bengal (1905)?**a) Divide and Rule Policy**

- ❖ 1905 was the most unpopular of all.
- ❖ The partition led to widespread protests all across India, starting a new phase of the Indian national movement.
- ❖ The idea of partition was devised to suppress the political activities against the British rule in Bengal by creating a Hindu-Muslim divide.

b) Anti- Partition Movement

- ❖ The failure to annul the partition moderate leaders were forced to rethink their strategy and look for new techniques of protest.
- ❖ The boycott of British goods was one such method.
- ❖ However, the agenda of Swadeshi Movement was still restricted to secure an annulment of partition and the moderates were very much against utilising the campaign to start a full-fledged passive resistance.
- ❖ The militant nationalists, on the other hand, were in favour of extending the movement beyond Bengal and to initiate a full-scale mass struggle.
- ❖ The day Bengal was officially partitioned – 16 Oct 1905 – was declared as a day of mourning.
- ❖ Thousands of people took bath in the Ganga and marched on the streets of Calcutta singing Bande Mataram.

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UNIT 8 - NATIONALISM: GANDHIAN PHASE

I Choose the correct answer

1. Who was arrested during the anti-Rowlatt protests in Amritsar?
b) Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew
2. In which session of the Indian National Congress was Non-Cooperation approved?
c) Calcutta
3. Which among the following was declared as 'Independence Day'?
a) 26th January 1930
4. When was the first Forest Act enacted?
c) 1865
5. On 8 January 1933 which day was observed.
a) Temple Entry Day
6. Which Act introduced Provincial Autonomy?
d) Government of India Act, 1935

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II Fill in the blanks

1. Gandhi regarded **GOPALA KRISHNA GOKHALE** as his political guru.
2. Khilafat Movement was led by **ALI BROTHERS**
3. Government of India Act 1919 introduced **DYARCHY** in the provinces.
4. The Civil Disobedience Movement in North West Frontier Province was led by **KHAN ABDUL GHAFAR KHAN**
5. Ramsay Macdonald announced **THE COMMUNAL AWARD** which provided separate electorates to the minorities and the depressed classes.
6. **USHA MEHTA** established Congress Radio underground during the Quit India Movement.

III Choose the correct statement

1. (i) The Communist Party of India was founded in Tashkent in 1920.
 (ii) M. Singaravelar was tried in the Kanpur Conspiracy Case.
 (iii) The Congress Socialist Party was formed by Jayaprakash Narayan, Acharya Narendra Dev and Mino Masani.
 (iv) The Socialists did not participate in the Quit India Movement.
d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
2. **Assertion:** The Congress attended the First Round Table Conference.
Reason: Gandhi-Irwin Pact enabled the Congress to attend the Second Round Table Conference.
c) A is wrong but R is correct
3. **Assertion:** The Congress Ministries resigned in 1939.
Reason: The Colonial government of India entered the war without consulting the elected Congress ministries.
d) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation

IV Match the Following

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Rowlatt Act | - Black Act |
| 2. Non Cooperation Movement | - Surrender of titles |
| 3. Government of India Act, 1919 | - Dyarchy |
| 4. Communist Party of India | - M.N. Roy |
| 5. 16th August 1946 | - Direct Action Day |

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V Answer the following briefly**1. Describe the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.****i. General Dyer's Brutality**

- ❖ On 13 April 1919 a public meeting was arranged at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar.
- ❖ As it happened to be Baisaki day (spring harvest festival of Sikhs) the villagers had assembled there in thousands.
- ❖ General Reginald Dyer, on hearing of the assemblage, surrounded the place with his troops and an armoured vehicle.
- ❖ The only entrance to the park that was surrounded on all sides by high walls was blocked, and firing took place without any warning.
- ❖ The firing lasted for ten minutes till the troops ran out of ammunition.
- ❖ According to official report 379 were killed and more than thousand injured.

ii. Effects of the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

- ❖ Rabindranath Tagore returned his knighthood. Gandhi surrendered his Kaiser-i-Hind medal.

2. Write a note on the Khilafat Movement.

- ❖ The First World War came to an end in 1918. The Caliph of Turkey, who was considered the head of Muslims of the world, was given a harsh treatment.
- ❖ A movement was started called Khilafat Movement led by the Ali brothers, Maulana Mohamed Ali and Maulana Shaukat Ali.
- ❖ Gandhi supported the movement and saw in it an opportunity to unite Hindus and Muslims.
- ❖ He presided over the All India Khilafat Conference held at Delhi in November 1919

3. Why did Gandhi withdraw the Non Cooperation Movement?**❖ Chauri Chaura Incident 1922**

- ❖ On 5 February 1922 a procession of the nationalists in Chauri Chaura, The police turned violent.
- ❖ The police finding themselves outnumbered shut themselves inside the police station.
- ❖ The mob burnt the police station 22 policemen lost their lives.
- ❖ Gandhi immediately withdrew the movement.

4. Why was Simon Commission boycotted?

- ❖ On 8 November 1927, the British Government Composed of seven members commission headed by Sir John Simon it came to be widely known as the Simon Commission.
- ❖ It was an all-white commission with no Indian member.
- ❖ Indians were angered that they had been denied the right to decide their own constitution.
- ❖ All sections of India including the Congress and the Muslim League decided to boycott the commission.
- ❖ The Commission went there were protests, and black flag marches with the slogan 'Go Back Simon'.

5. What is Poorna Swaraj?

- ❖ In the Congress session held in Lahore in December 1929 with Jawaharlal Nehru as the President, Poorna Swaraj was declared as the goal.
- ❖ It was also decided to boycott the Round Table Conference and launch a Civil Disobedience Movement.
- ❖ 26 January 1930 was declared as Independence Day and a pledge was taken all over the country to attain Poorna Swaraj non-violently.

6. Write a note on Bhagat Singh.

- ❖ Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and their comrades reorganized the HRA in Punjab.
- ❖ Influenced by socialist ideas they renamed it as Hindustan Socialist Republican Association in 1928.
- ❖ Bhagat Singh along with B.K. Dutt threw a smoke bomb inside the Central Legislative Assembly in 1929.
- ❖ Bhagat Singh's daring and courage fired the imagination of the youth across India, and he became popular across India.

7. What are the terms of the Poona Pact?

Gandhi and Ambedkar. Known as the Poona Pact, its main terms were:

- ❖ The principle of separate electorates was abandoned. Instead, the principle of joint electorate was accepted with reservation of seats for the depressed classes.
- ❖ Reserved seats for the depressed classes were increased from 71 to 148.
- ❖ In the Central Legislature 18 percent of the seats were reserved.

VI Answer in detail**1. Examine the factors that led to the transformation of Gandhi into a mass leader.****SYNOPSIS**

- i. Evolution of Gandhi**
- ii. Satyagraha as a Strategy in South Africa**
- iii. Champaran Satyagraha - 1917**
- iv. Kheda satyagraha - 1918**
- v. Rowlatt Satyagraha 1919**
- vi. No-Tax Campaign**
- vii. Constructive Programme of Gandhi**
- viii. First Round Table Conferences 1930**
- ix. Second Round Table Conferences 1931**
- x. Third Round Table Conferences 1932**
- xi. Campaign Against Untouchability**
- xii. "Do or Die" Call by Gandhi**

i. Evolution of Gandhi

- ❖ Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born on 2 October 1869 into a well to do family in Porbandar, Gujarat.
- ❖ His father Kaba Gandhi was the Diwan of Porbandar and later became the Diwan of Rajkot.
- ❖ His mother Putlibai, Gandhi sailed to England in 1888 to study law. After becoming a barrister in June 1891 Gandhi returned to India

ii. Satyagraha as a Strategy in South Africa

- ❖ Gandhi developed satyagraha (devotion to the truth, truth-force) as a strategy, in which campaigners went on peaceful marches and presented themselves for arrest in protest against unjust laws.

iii. Champaran Satyagraha - 1917

- ❖ In Champaran in Bihar the *tinkathia* system was practiced. Gandhi to visit Champaran.
- ❖ On reaching Chamaparan, According to Gandhi, "The country thus had its first objectlesson in Civil Disobedience".
- ❖ He was assisted by Brajkishore Prasad, a lawyer by profession, and Rajendra Prasad, who became the first President of independent India.

iv. Kheda satyagraha - 1918

- ❖ In Ahmedabad mill strike (1918) and the Kheda Satyagraha (1918) helped Gandhi establish himself as a leader of mass struggle.

v. Rowlatt Satyagraha 1919

- ❖ The Rowlatt Act was enacted which provided for excessive police powers, arrest without warrant and detention without trial.
- ❖ Gandhi called it a 'Black Act' and in protest called for a nationwide satyagraha on 6 April 1919.

vi. No-Tax Campaign

- ❖ Gandhi announced a no-tax campaign in Bardoli in February 1922.
- ❖ These movements greatly enhanced Gandhi's reputation as a national leader, especially the peasants.
- ❖ Gandhi made a nation-wide tour. Boycott of British goods and institutions were effective. The boycott of the Prince of Wales' visit to India was successful.

vii. Constructive Programme of Gandhi

- ❖ Hindu-Muslim unity and the abolition of untouchability.
- ❖ He exhorted the Congressmen, "Go throughout your districts and spread the message of Khaddar, the message of Hindu-Muslim unity, Gandhi made it compulsory for all Congress members to wear khaddar.
- ❖ The All India Spinner's Association was formed.

viii. First Round Table Conferences 1930

- ❖ In the midst of the movement the First Round Table Conference was held at London in November 1930.
- ❖ The Congress did not attend it as its leaders were in jail.

ix. Second Round Table Conferences 1931

- ❖ Gandhi attended the Second Round Table Conference which began on 7 September 1931.
- ❖ Gandhi refused to accept separate electorates for minorities.

x. Third Round Table Conferences 1932

- ❖ Third Round Table Conference was held from 17 November to 24 December 1932.
- ❖ The Congress did not participate in the conference as it had revived the Civil Disobedience Movement.

xi. Campaign Against Untouchability

- ❖ Gandhi devoted the next few years towards abolition of untouchability. His engagement with Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

xii. "Do or Die" Call by Gandhi

- ❖ The All India Congress Committee that met at Bombay on 8 August 1942 passed the famous Quit India Resolution demanding an immediate end to British rule in India. Gandhi gave a call to do or die.

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2. Critically examine the Civil Disobedience Movement as the typical example of Gandhian movement.

SYNOPSIS

- i. Khilafat Movement
- ii. Non-Cooperation Movement 1920.
- iii. Civil Disobedience Movement 1930
- iv. Salt Satyagraha Movement 1930
- v. Temple Entry Movement 1933
- vi. Quit India Movement 1942

i. Khilafat Movement

- ❖ The First World War came to an end in 1918. The Caliph of Turkey, who was considered the head of Muslims of the world, was given a harsh treatment.
- ❖ A movement was started called Khilafat Movement led by the Ali brothers, Maulana Mohamed Ali and Maulana Shaukat Ali.
- ❖ Gandhi supported the movement and saw in it an opportunity to unite Hindus and Muslims.
- ❖ He presided over the All India Khilafat Conference held at Delhi in November 1919

ii. Non-Cooperation Movement 1920.

- ❖ Non-Cooperation was to begin on 1 August 1920.
- ❖ The Indian National Congress approved the non-cooperation movement in a special session held in Calcutta on September 1920.
- ❖ It was subsequently passed in the Nagpur Session held on December 1920, Chaired by Salem C. Vijayaraghavachariar

iii. Civil Disobedience Movement 1930

- ❖ Gandhi launched the Civil Disobedience Movement. 26 January 1930 was declared as Independence Day and a pledge was taken all over the country to attain Poorna Swaraj non-violently through civil disobedience including non-payment of taxes.
- ❖ The Indian National Congress authorised Gandhi to launch the movement.

iv. Salt Satyagraha Movement 1930

- ❖ On 12 March 1930 Gandhi set out from Sabarmati Ashram with 78 of its inmates.
- ❖ The procession became larger and larger when hundreds joined them along the march.
- ❖ At the age of 61 Gandhi covered a distance of 241 miles in 24 days to reach Dandi at sunset on 5 April 1930.
- ❖ The next morning, he took a lump of salt breaking the salt law.

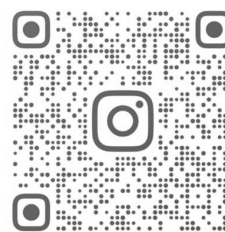
v. Temple Entry Movement 1933

- ❖ An important part of the campaign was the Temple Entry Movement. 8 January 1933 was observed as 'Temple Entry Day'.

vi. Quit India Movement 1942

- ❖ The Quit India movement was launched under Gandhi on 8 August, 1942 at the Bombay session of the All India Congress Committee (AICC).
- ❖ During world war II, demanding end to the British rule in India.

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3. Discuss the reasons behind the partition of India.

SYNOPSIS

- i. The Wavell Plan**
- ii. The Simla Conference**
- iii. Cabinet Mission**
- iv. Direct Action Day Call by Muslim League**
- v. Mountbatten Plan**
- vi. Independence and Partition**

i. The Wavell Plan

- ❖ The Wavell Plan was announced on 14 June 1945. It provided for an interim government, with an equal number of Hindus and Muslims in the Viceroy's Executive Council. All portfolios,

ii. The Simla Conference

- ❖ The Simla Conference, the Congress and the Muslim League could not come to an agreement.
- ❖ Jinnah demanded that all the Muslim members should be from the Muslim League and they should have a veto on all important matters.

iii. Cabinet Mission

- ❖ In Britain, the Labour Party had won a landslide victory and Clement Atlee became the Prime Minister. He declared that he wanted to transfer power at the earliest.
- ❖ He sent a Cabinet Mission comprising Pethick Lawrence, Sir Strafford Cripps and A.V. Alexander.
- ❖ Rejecting the demand for Pakistan, it provided for a Federal government with control over defence, communications and foreign affairs.

The provinces were divided into three groups viz.

1. Non-Muslim Majority Provinces,
2. Muslim Majority Provinces in the Northwest and
3. The Muslim Majority Provinces in the Northeast.

The Congress and the Muslim League accepted the plan.

iv. Direct Action Day Call by Muslim League

- ❖ Difference arose between Congress and Muslim League when the former nominated a Muslim member.
- ❖ Jinnah declared 16 August 1946 as the 'Direct Action Day'.
- ❖ Hartals and demonstrations took place which soon turned into Hindu-Muslim conflict.
- ❖ It spread to other districts of Bengal. The district of Noakhali was the worst affected.

v. Mountbatten Plan

Lord Mountbatten was sent as Viceroy to India with the specific task of transfer of power. On 3 June 1947 the Mountbatten Plan was announced. It proposed:

1. Power would be transferred on the basis of dominion status to India and Pakistan.
2. Princely states would have to join either India or Pakistan.
3. Boundary commission was to be set up under Radcliffe Brown and the award would be announced after the transfer of power.
4. Punjab and Bengal Legislative Assemblies would vote on whether they should be partitioned.

vi. Independence and Partition

- ❖ The Mountbatten Plan was given effect by the enactment of the Indian Independence Act on 18 July 1947 by the British Parliament.
- ❖ India was partitioned into two dominions – India and Pakistan. On 15 August 1947 India won independence.

UNIT 9 - FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN TAMIL NADU**I Choose the correct answer**

- Who was the first President of the Madras Mahajana Sabha?
b) P. Rangaiah
- Where was the third session of the Indian National Congress held?
d) Thousand Lights
- Who said "Better bullock carts and freedom than a *train de luxe* with subjection"?
a) Annie Besant
- Who among the following were Swarajists?
a) S. Satyamurti
- Who set up the satyagraha camp in *Udyavanam* near Madras?
d) T. Prakasam
- Where was the anti-Hindi Conference held?
c) Salem

II Fill in the blanks

- T.MUTHUSWAMI** was appointed the first Indian Judge of the Madras High Court.
- Nilakanta Brahmachari started the secret society named **BHARATHA MATHA SOCIETY**
- C.RAJAJI** formed the first Congress Ministry in Madras.
- YAKUB HASAN** was the founder of the Madras branch of the Muslim League.
- BHASHYAM** hoisted the national flag atop Fort St. George on 26 January 1932.

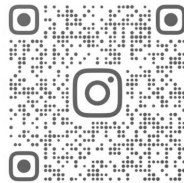
III Choose the correct statement

- (i) Madras Native Association was founded in 1852.
(ii) Tamil nationalist periodical *Swadesamitran* was started in 1891.
(iii) The Madras Mahajana Sabha demanded conduct of civil services examinations only in India
(iv) V.S. Srinivasanar was an extremist.
a) (i) and (ii) are correct
- (i) EVR did not participate in the Non-Cooperation Movement.
(ii) Rajaji worked closely with Yakub Hasan of the Muslim League.
(iii) Workers did not participate in the Non- Cooperation Movement.
(iv) Toddy shops were not picketed in Tamil Nadu.
c) (ii) is correct

IV Match the Following

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. MNA | - Torture Commission |
| 2. EVR Periyar | - Vaikom Hero |
| 3. S.N. Somayajulu | - Removal of Neill Statue |
| 4. Vedaranyam | - Salt Satyagraha |
| 5. Thalamuthu | - Anti-Hindi agitation |

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உறவுகள்
தூக்கியெறிந்தால்
வருந்தாதே
வாழ்ந்துக்காட்டு
உன்னை
தேடிவருமளவுக்கு ...

V Answer the questions briefly**1. List out the contribution of the moderates.**

- ❖ The primary contribution of the moderates lies in exposing the liberal claims of the British.
- ❖ They exposed how the British exploited India, and their hypocrisy in following democratic principles in England but imposing an unrepresentative government in colonies.

2. Write a note on the Tirunelveli Uprising.

- ❖ V.O.C joined with Subramania Siva in organising the mill workers in Thoothukudi and Tirunelveli.
- ❖ V.O.C and Subramania Siva, who organised a public meeting to celebrate the release of Bipin, were arrested. Initially V.O.C. was given a draconian sentence of two life imprisonments.
- ❖ The news of the arrest sparked riots in Tirunelveli leading to the burning down of the police station, court building and municipal office.
- ❖ It led to the death of four people in police firing.

3. What is the contribution of Annie Besant to India's freedom struggle?

- ❖ Annie Besant started Home Rule League in 1916 and carried forward the demand for home rule all over India.
- ❖ Annie Besant started the newspapers *New India* and *Commonweal*.
- ❖ Annie Besant remarked, "Better bullock carts and freedom than a *train deluxe* with subjection".
- ❖ She wrote two books, *how India wrought for Freedom* and *India: A Nation and a pamphlet on self-government*.
- ❖ They were formed into boys Scouts and Girls Volunteer troops.

VI Answer in detail**1. Discuss the response to Swadeshi Movement in Tamil Nadu.****SYNOPSIS****i. Swadeshi Movement 1905****ii. Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company 1906****iii. Tirunelveli Uprising 1908****i. Swadeshi Movement 1905**

- ❖ V.O. Chidambaranar, V. Chakkaraiyar, Subramania Bharati and Surendranath Arya were some of the prominent leaders in Tamilnadu.
- ❖ Public meetings attended by thousands of people were organised in various parts of Tamilnadu. Subaramania Bharati's patriotic songs were especially important in stirring patriotic emotions.
- ❖ Many journals were started to propagate Swadeshi ideals. *Swadesamitran* and *India* were prominent journals.
- ❖ The extremist leader Bipin Chandra Pal toured Madras and delivered lectures which inspired the youth.
- ❖ Students and youth participated widely in the Swadeshi Movement.

ii. Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company 1906

- ❖ One of the most enterprising acts in pursuance of *swadeshi* was the launching of the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company at Thoothukudi by V.O. Chidambaranar.
- ❖ He purchased two ships *Gallia* and *Lavo* and plied them between Thoothukudi and Colombo.

iii. Tirunelveli Uprising 1908

- ❖ V.O.C joined with Subramania Siva in organising the mill workers in Thoothukudi and Tirunelveli.
- ❖ V.O.C and Subramania Siva, who organised a public meeting to celebrate the release of Bipin, were arrested. Initially V.O.C. was given a draconian sentence of two life imprisonments.
- ❖ The news of the arrest sparked riots in Tirunelveli leading to the burning down of the police station, court building and municipal office.
- ❖ It led to the death of four people in police firing.

2. Examine the origin and growth of Non- Brahmin Movement in Tamil Nadu.

i. The South Indian Liberal Federation

- ❖ The non-Brahmins organised themselves into political organisations to protect their interests.
- ❖ In 1912 the Madras Dravidian Association was founded. C. Natesanar played an active role as its secretary.
- ❖ In June 1916 he established the Dravidian Association Hostel for non-Brahmin students. On 20 November 1916 a meeting of about thirty non-Brahmins was held under the leadership of P. Thyagarayar, Dr.T.M. Nair and C. Natesanar at Victoria Public Hall in Chennai.
- ❖ The South Indian Liberal Federation (SILF) was founded to promote the interests of the non-Brahmins.
- ❖ Justice Ministry The Congress boycotted the elections of 1920. The Justice Party won 63 of 98 elected seats in the Legislative Council.
- ❖ A.Subburayalu of the Justice Party became the first chief minister.
- ❖ After the 1923 elections, Raja of Panagal of the Justice Party formed the ministry.

ii. Government's Repressive Measures: Rowlatt Act

- ❖ A draconian Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, popularly known as the Rowlatt Act, after the name of Sir Sidney Rowlatt, who headed the committee that recommended it was passed in 1919.

iii. Khilafat Movement

- ❖ In Tamil Nadu Khilafat Day was observed on 17 April 1920, with a meeting presided over by Maulana Shaukat Ali.
- ❖ Another such conference was held at Erode. Vaniyambadi was as the epicenter of Khilafat agitation.

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

SYNOPSIS

- i. Towards Poorna Swaraj
- ii. Salt March to Vedaranyam
- iii. Widespread Agitations in Tamil Districts
- iv. Martyrdom of Tirupur Kumaran
- v. First Congress Ministry
- vi Anti-Hindi Agitation

i. Towards Poorna Swaraj

- ❖ The Madras session of the Indian National Congress in 1927 declared complete independence as its goal.
- ❖ In the 1929 Lahore session of the Congress, Poorna Swaraj (complete independence) was adopted as the goal.
- ❖ On 26 January 1930 the national flag was hoisted by Jawaharlal Nehru on the banks of river Ravi as the declaration of independence.

ii. Salt March to Vedaranyam

- ❖ Rajaji organised and led a salt satyagraha march to Vedaranyam.
- ❖ The march started from Tiruchirappalli on 13 April 1930 and reached Vedaranyam in Thanjavur district on 28 April.
- ❖ Vedaranyam in Thanjavur district on 28 April.
- ❖ The prominent leaders who participated in the Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha.

iii. Widespread Agitations in Tamil Districts

- ❖ The *satyagrahis* under the leadership of T. Prakasam and K. Nageswara Rao set up a camp at Udayavanam near Madras.
- ❖ Volunteers who attempted to offer *salt Satyagraha* in Rameswaram were arrested. Woman participated enthusiastically.
- ❖ Rukmani Lakshmipathi was the first woman to pay penalty for violation of salt laws. Bhashyam, popularly known as Arya, hoisted the national flag atop Fort St. George on 26 January 1932.

iv. Martyrdom of Tirupur Kumaran

- ❖ On 11 January 1932 a procession carrying national flags and singing patriotic songs was brutally beaten by the police in Tirupur.
- ❖ O.K.S.R. Kumaraswamy, popularly Tirupur Kumaran, fell dead holding the national flag aloft. He is hailed as *Kodikatha Kumaran*.

v. First Congress Ministry

- ❖ In the 1937 election the Congress emerged victorious.
- ❖ The Justice Party was trounced.
- ❖ Congress victory in the elections clearly indicated its popularity with the people.

vi Anti-Hindi Agitation

- ❖ E.V.R. led a massive campaign against it.
- ❖ He organised an anti-Hindi Conference at Salem.
- ❖ It formulated a definite programme of action. The Scheduled Castes Federation and the Muslim League extended its support to the anti-Hindi agitation

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VICE SEC S.P.O - AMBEDKAR REPUBLIC PARTY OF INDIA

STATE VICE PRESIDENT- TAMILNADU POLICE FAMILY WELFARE FEDERATION

UNIT 10 – SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN TAMIL NADU**I Choose the correct answer**

- _____ established a full-fledged printing press in 1709, at Tranquebar.
c) Ziegenbalg
- _____ founded Adi Dravida Mahajana Sabha in 1893.
a) Rettaimalai Srinivasan
- India's first organised trade union, the Madras Labour Union was formed in _____.
a) 1918
- _____ was established by the Justice Party Government for the selection of Government officials.
a) Staff Selection Board
- _____ was the first elected Legislative Council Member from the depressed class in Madras Province.
a) M. C. Rajah

II Fill in the blanks

- TAMIL** was the first non- European language that went into print.
- The College of Fort St. George was founded by **F.W.ELLIS**
- MARAIMALAI ADIGAL** is considered the father of Tamil linguistic purism.
- JUSTICE PARTY GOVERNMENT** was the first to approve participation of women in the electoral politics.
- The name Suriyanarayana Sastri changed in Tamil as **PARITHIMAR KALAINAR**
- ABRAHAM PANDITHAR** gave prominence to Tamil music.
- The first Woman Legislator in India was **Dr.MUTHULAKSHMI AMMAIYAR**

III Choose the correct statement

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

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

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

- a) Both A and R are correct**

IV Match the following

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Dravidian Home | - Natesanar |
| 2. Thozhilalan | - Singaravelar |
| 3. Tani Tamil Iyakkam | - Maraimalai Adigal |
| 4. Jeeviya Saritha Surukkam | - Rettaimalai Srinivasan |

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VICE SEC S.P.O - AMBEDKAR REPUBLIC PARTY OF INDIA

STATE VICE PRESIDENT- TAMILNADU POLICE FAMILY WELFARE FEDERATION

V Answer briefly**1. Write a note on Tamil Renaissance.**

- ❖ The cultural hegemony of colonialism and the rise of humanism brought several changes in the socio-cultural life of the Indian subcontinent.
- ❖ Modern Tamil Nadu too experienced such a historical transition.
- ❖ Tamil language and culture played a significant role in their identity construction.
- ❖ The introduction of printing press, linguistic research on Dravidian languages, underpinned the process of Tamil renaissance.

2. Highlight the contribution of Caldwell for the cause of South Indian languages.

- ❖ Robert Caldwell (1814–1891) expanded this argument in a book titled, *A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian or South Indian Family of Languages*, in 1856.
- ❖ He established the close affinity between the Dravidian languages in contrast with Sanskrit and also established the antiquity of Tamil.

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

C.W. Damotharanar,	U.V.Swaminathar,	Thiru.Vi.Kaliyanasundaram,
Subramania Bharathi	S.Vaiyapuri	Bharatidasan
Parithimar Kalaignar (Maraimalai Adigal)		

their own ways and through their writings, contributed to the revival of Tamil literature.

4. Discuss the importance of Hindu Religious Endowment Act passed by the Justice ministry?

- ❖ The Justice Party introduced the Hindu Religious Endowment (HRE) Act in 1926 and enabled any individual, irrespective of their caste affiliation,
- ❖ To become a member of the temple committee and govern the resources of the religious institutions.

5. Name the newspapers published by the South Indian Liberal Foundation.

The association of South Indian Liberal Foundation started publishing three newspapers
 i. *Dravidian* in Tamil, ii. *Justice* in English iii. *Andhra Prakasika* in Telugu,
 to propagate the ideals of the Party.

6. Estimate Periyar as a feminist

- ❖ Periyar condemned child-marriage and the devadasi system (institution of temple girls). Right from 1929,
- ❖ To voice its concern over the plight of women, Periyar had been emphasising women's right to divorce and property.
- ❖ Periyar objected to terms like "giving in marriage".
- ❖ Periyar believed that property rights for women would provide them a social status and protection.
- ❖ In 1989, Government of Tamil Nadu fulfilled the dream of radical reformers by the introduction of the Hindu Succession Tamil Nadu Amendment Act of 1989,
- ❖ which ensured the equal rights to ancestral property for women in inheritance.

**எல்லாம் தெரியும் என்பவர்களை விட என்னால் முடியும் என
முயற்சிப்பவரே வாழ்வில் ஜெயிக்கின்றார் ...**

VI Answer in detail**1. Attempt an essay on the foundation and development of Tamil Renaissance in the 19th Century.****SYNOPSIS**

- i. Foundation Tamil Renaissance**
- ii. Development of Advent of the Printing Technology**
- iii. Rediscovery of Tamil Classics**
- iv. V.G. Suryanarayana Sastri (Parithimar Kalaignar)**
- v. Maraimalai Adigal**
- vi. Roll of Tamil Scholars**

i. Foundation Tamil Renaissance

- ❖ The cultural hegemony of colonialism and the rise of humanism brought several changes in the socio-cultural life of the Indian subcontinent.
- ❖ Modern Tamil Nadu too experienced such a historical transition.
- ❖ Tamil language and culture played a significant role in their identity construction.
- ❖ The introduction of printing press, linguistic research on Dravidian languages, underpinned the process of Tamil renaissance.

ii. Development of Advent of the Printing Technology

- ❖ Tamil was the first non- European language that went into print. As early as in 1578, Tamil book, *ThambiranVanakkam*, was published from Goa.
- ❖ In 1709, a full-fledged printing press had been established thanks to Ziegenbalg in Tranquebar.
- ❖ *Thirukkural* was one of the earliest Tamil literary texts to be published in 1812.

iii. Rediscovery of Tamil Classics

- ❖ In the nineteenth century, Tamil scholars like C.W. Damotharanar (1832–1901), and
- ❖ U.V. Swaminathar (1855–1942) spent their lifetime in the rediscovery of the Tamil classics.
- ❖ C. W. Damotharanar collected and edited different palm-leaf manuscripts of the Tamil grammar and literature.

iv. V.G. Suryanarayana Sastri (Parithimar Kalaignar)

- ❖ V.G. Suryanarayana Sastri (1870-1903), born near Madurai, was professor of Tamil at the Madras Christian College.
- ❖ He was the first to argue that Tamil is a classical language, and demanded that the University of Madras should not call Tamil a vernacular language.

v. Maraimalai Adigal

- ❖ Maraimalai Adigal (1876–1950) is considered the father of Tamil linguistic purism
- ❖ and the founder of Tani Tamil Iyakkam (Pure Tamil Movement).
- ❖ He wrote commentaries on the Sangam texts, Pattinappalai and Mullaipattu.
- ❖ As a young man, he worked in a journal, *Siddhanta Deepika*.

vi. Roll of Tamil Scholars

C.W. Damotharanar,	U.V.Swaminathar,	Thiru.Vi.Kaliyanasundaram,
Subramania Bharathi	S.Vaiyapuri	Bharatidasan
Parithimar Kalaignar (Maraimalai Adigal)		

their own ways and through their writings, contributed to the revival of Tamil literature.

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STATE VICE PRESIDENT- TAMILNADU POLICE FAMILY WELFARE FEDERATION

2. Describe the background for the formation of the Justice Party and point out its contribution to the cause of social justice.

SYNOPSIS

a) Formation of the Justice Party

b) contribution of the Justice Party to the cause of social justice.

i. Programmes and Activities Social Justice for Depressed Classes

ii. Communal Government

iii. Hindu Religious Endowment (HRE) Act

a) Formation of the Justice Party

- ❖ The Justice Party won the election and formed the first-ever Indian cabinet in Madras.
- ❖ A.Subbarayalu became the Chief Minister of the Madras Presidency and the party formed the government during 1920–1923 and 1923–1926.
- ❖ In the context of Congress Party boycotting the legislature, the Justice Party continued to remain in office till 1937 elections were held.
- ❖ In the 1937 elections the Indian National Congress contested the elections for the first time and trounced the Justice Party.

b) contribution of the Justice Party to the cause of social justice.

i. Programmes and Activities Social Justice for Depressed Classes

- ❖ The Justicites removed the legal hindrances restricting inter-caste marriages and broke the barriers that prevented Depressed Classes from the use of public wells and tanks.
- ❖ The Justice Party government ordered that public schools accommodate the children of the Depressed Classes.
- ❖ Hostels were established for the students belonging to this social group in 1923.
- ❖ In the meantime, the Madras legislature under the Justice Party government was the first to approve participation of women in the electoral politics in 1921.

ii. Communal Government

- ❖ Two Communal Government Orders (16 September 1921 and 15 August 1922) were passed to ensure equitable distribution in appointments among various castes and communities as a part of achieving social justice.
- ❖ The Justice Party rule established the Staff Selection Board in 1924 In 1929, the Government of British India adopted the pattern and established the Public Service Commission.

iii. Hindu Religious Endowment (HRE) Act

- ❖ introduced the Hindu Religious Endowment (HRE) Act in 1926 and enabled any individual, irrespective of their caste affiliation, to become a member of the temple committee and govern the resources of the religious institutions.

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3. Estimate Periyar E.V.R's decisive contribution to the social transformation of Tamil Nadu.

a) Early life of Periyar E.V.R

- ❖ Periyar E.V. Ramasamy (1879–1973) was the founder of the Self-Respect Movement. He was the son of a wealthy businessman in Erode, Venkatappa and Chinna Thayammal.

b) Polical Life of Periyar E.V.R

- ❖ His selfless public service and forthrightness made him a popular personality. He held different official positions of Erode that included the Chairmanship of Municipal Council (1918 – 1919).
- ❖ As president of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, Justice Party merged with the Self-Respect Movement. It was rechristened as Dravidar Kazhagam (DK) in 1944.

c) social transformation of Periyar E.V.R

i. Periyar E.V.R opposed caste dharma

- ❖ Periyar proposed a resolution regarding the rights of “Untouchables” to temple entry. In the name of “caste dharma” the “lower caste” people were denied access to the temples and the streets surrounding the temple.
- ❖ Periyar criticised it as Kula Kalvi Thittam (caste-based education scheme) and opposed it tooth and nail.

ii. Periyar E.V.R called as Vaikkam Hero

- ❖ State of Travancore and in present day Kerala), Periyar led the movement and was imprisoned.
- ❖ People hailed him as *Vaikom Virar* (Hero of Vaikom).

iii. Father of Self respect Movement

- ❖ Periyar started the Self-Respect movement in 1925.
- ❖ The movement declared rationality and self-respect as the birthright of all human beings and held these as more important than self-rule.

iv. Periyar E.V.R as journalist

- ❖ Periyar started a number of newspapers and journals such as *Kudi Arasu* (Democracy) (1925), *Revolt* (1928), *Puratchi* (Revolution) (1933), *Paguththarivu* (Rationalism) (1934), and *Viduthalai* (Liberation) (1935).

v. Periyar E.V.R - Anti-Hindi agitation

- ❖ Periyar E.V.R - Anti-Hindi agitation In 1937, in opposition to the Rajaji's government's move to introduce compulsory Hindi in schools, he launched a popular movement to oppose it. The anti-Hindi agitation (1937–39) had a big impact on Tamilnadu's politics

vi. Periyar, a Feminist

- ❖ Periyar condemned child-marriage and the devadasi system Right from 1929,
- ❖ Periyar objected to terms like “giving in marriage”.
- ❖ Periyar believed that property rights for women would provide them a social status and protection.
- ❖ which ensured the equal rights to ancestral property for women in inheritance.

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Motive Study Victory- Academy

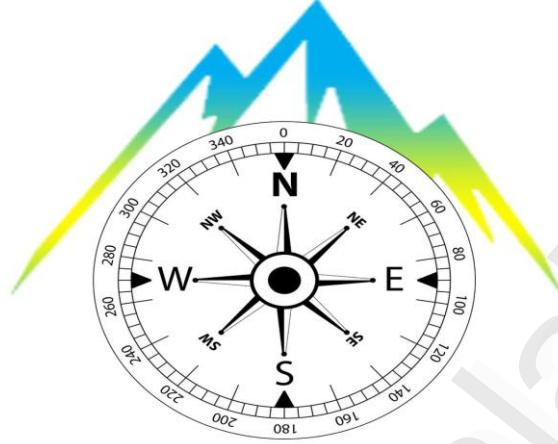
தனித்து போராடி கரைசேர்ந்த பின் திமிராய் இருப்பதில் தப்பில்லையே
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1.INDIA – LOCATION, RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

I Choose the correct answer

1. The north-south extent of India is
c. 3,214 km
2. _____ River is known as ‘Sorrow of Bihar’.
c. Kosi
3. A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as _____.
c. Peninsula
4. The Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar separates India from _____.
c. Sri Lanka
5. The highest peak in South India is
c. Anaimudi
6. _____ Plains are formed by the older alluviums.
c. Bhangar
7. Pulicat Lake is located between the states of
d. Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh

II Match the following

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

III Give Reasons

1. Himalayas are called young fold mountains

- ❖ Himalayas are called the youngest and the loftiest mountain chains in the world.
- ❖ It was formed only few millions years ago and formed by the folding of the earth crust due to **tectonic activity**.
- ❖ Himalayas have **parallel ranges, sharp pointed peaks and steep slopes** indicating that they are **Young Fold Mountain**

2. North Indian Rivers are perennial

- ❖ North Indian river's are perennial because they originate from the **Snow Covered Himalayas**.
- ❖ The snow covered **Himalayan glacier is a good source for continue water** so the rivers are perennial.

3. South Indian rivers are east flowing.

- ❖ Most of the South Indian Rivers are originate from the Western Ghats.
- ❖ The elevation of the **Western side is higher than the Eastern side**.
- ❖ So, the South Indian Rivers are east flowing rivers.

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IV Distinguish between the following

1. Himalayan rivers and Peninsular rivers.

Sno	Himalayan rivers	Peninsular rivers
1	These rivers originate from the Himalayas	Most of these originate from the Western Ghats
2	They flow in North India	They flow in South India
3	They are Longest and wide	They are very short and narrow
4	They are Perennial in nature	They are Non – Perennial in nature and are seasonal

2. Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.

Sno	Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
1	The western Ghats from the western edge of the peninsular plateau	The eastern Ghats from the eastern edge of the peninsular plateau
2	It runs parallel to the Arabian Sea	It runs parallel to the Bay of Bengal Coast
3	These are Continue mountain ranges	These are discontinues mountain ranges
4	Anaimudi is a sort of tri-junction of the Anaimalai range, the Cardamom hills and the Palani hills	These join the Western Ghats at the Nilgiri hills bordering Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

3. Western Coastal Plains and Eastern Coastal Plains.

Sno	Western Coastal Plains	Eastern Coastal Plains
1	It lies between Western Ghats and the Arabian sea	It lies between Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal
2	It extends from Rann of kutch in the north to Kanyakumari in the south	It extends from West Bengal in the north to Tamil Nadu in the south
3	Northern part is known as Konkan coast and southern part is Malabar coast	The northern part is known as Northern Circars and southern part is Coromandal Coast
4	Vembanad Lake is found here	Kolleru, Chilka and Pulicat lakes found here

V Answer in brief

1. Name the neighbouring countries of India.

The neighbouring countries of India are

- ❖ Bangladesh and Myanmar in the **east**.
- ❖ Pakistan and Afghanistan in the **north-west**, and
- ❖ China, Nepal and Bhutan in the **north**
- ❖ Srilanka in the **South**

2. Give the importance of IST.

- ❖ The local time of the central meridian of India is the standard time of India. **India's central meridian is 82°30' E longitude.**
- ❖ It passes through **Mirzapur** and roughly bisects the country in terms of longitude.
- ❖ The IST is 5.30 hrs ahead of **Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)**.

3. Write a short note on Deccan Plateau.

- ❖ This physiographic division is the largest part of the plateau region of India. The shape of this plateau is **roughly triangular**.
- ❖ **One of the sides** of this triangle is marked by the line joining Kanyakumari with Rajmahal Hills and this line passes through the Eastern Ghats.
- ❖ **The second arm** is marked by the Satpura Range, Mahadeo Hills, Maikal Range and the Rajmahal Hills.
- ❖ **The third arm** is marked by the Western Ghats. The area of this Plateau is about 7 lakh square km and the height ranges from 500 to 1000 m above sea level.

4. State the west following rivers of India.

- i. Narmada ii. Tapti iii. Sabarmathi iv. Mahi

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

- ❖ The Lakshadweep is a small group of **coral islands** located off the west coast of India.
- ❖ It covers an area of **32 sq. km**.
- ❖ **Kavaratti** is its administrative capital.
- ❖ Lakshadweep islands are separated from the Maldives Islands by the **Eight Degree Channel**.
- ❖ The uninhabited "**Pitt Island**" of this group has a bird sanctuary.

VI Answer in a paragraph

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

The term "**Himalaya**" is derived from **Sanskrit**. It means "**The Abode of Snow**". The Northern Mountains that function as a great wall is grouped into three divisions.

1) The Trans-Himalayas

2) Himalayas (a. Himadri b. Himachal c. Siwaliks)

3) Eastern Himalayas or Purvanchal hills.

1. The Trans-Himalayas

- ❖ It lies in Jammu and Kashmir and **Tibetan plateau**.
- ❖ The Trans-Himalayas are about 40 km wide in its eastern and western extremities and about 225 km wide in its central part.
- ❖ The rocks of this region contain fossils bearing marine sediments which are underlain by "**Tertiary granite**".

2. The Himalayas

- ❖ It constitutes the core part of northern mountains. It is a **young fold mountain**.
- ❖ It was formed by the movement of Eurasia land mass in the north and Gondwana land mass in the south.
- ❖ The **Tethys Sea** found between these two land masses.
- ❖ It is divided into

(i) The Greater Himalayas/the Himadri

(ii) The Lesser Himalayas /the Himachal

(iii) The Outer Himalayas/the Siwaliks

(i) The Greater Himalayas/the Himadri

- ❖ The Greater Himalayas are about 25 km wide.
- ❖ Its average height is about 6,000 m.
- ❖ It receives lesser rainfall. Example : Mt. Everest, Kanchenjunga

(ii) The Lesser Himalayas /the Himachal

- ❖ It is the middle range of Himalayas.
- ❖ Height of this range varies from 3,700 to 4,500 m. Its width varies upto 80 km.
- ❖ The major rocks of this range are slate, limestone and quartzite.

- ❖ Pir Panjal, Dhauladhar and Mahabharat are the mountain ranges found in this part.

(iii) The Outer Himalayas/the Siwaliks

- ❖ The Siwaliks extend from Jammu and Kashmir to Assam.
- ❖ The altitude varying between 900-1100 metres
- ❖ The width of Siwaliks varies from 10 km in the east to 50 km in the west

3) Eastern Himalayas or Purvanchal hills.

- ❖ It extended in the north-eastern states of India.
- ❖ Most of these hills are located along the border of India and Myanmar while others are inside India.
- ❖ **Example :** Patkai Bum Hills, Naga Hills, Manipur Hills, Mizo Hills

Importance of Himalayas (Any 4)

- ❖ 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 for many **perennial rivers** like Indus, Ganga, 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.

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

Peninsular Rivers

The rivers in **south India are called the Peninsular Rivers**. Most of these rivers originate from the Western Ghats. These are seasonal rivers (**non-perennial**). They have a large seasonal fluctuation in volume of water as they are solely fed by rain. These rivers flow in valleys with steep gradients. Based on the direction of flow,

The peninsular rivers are divided into the

1. West flowing rivers

2. East flowing rivers

1. East Flowing Rivers

a) Mahanadi

- ❖ The river Mahanadi originates near Sihawa in Raipur district of Chattisgarh and flows through Odisha.
- ❖ Its length is 851 km. Seonath, Telen, Sandur and Ib are its major tributaries.
- ❖ **Mahanadi** which is one of the **largest deltas in India**.
- ❖ The Mahanadi empties its water in **Bay of Bengal**.

b) Godavari

- ❖ **Godavari is the longest river** (1,465 km) with an area of 3.13 lakh km² among the Peninsular rivers.
- ❖ It is also called **Vridha Ganga**.
- ❖ It flows through the states of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh before joining Bay of Bengal.
- ❖ **Kolleru**, a fresh water lake is located in the deltaic region of the Godavari.

c) Krishna

- ❖ The river Krishna originates from a spring at a place called Mahabaleshwar in the Western Ghats of Maharashtra.
- ❖ Its length is 1,400 km and an area of 2.58 lakh sq km.
- ❖ It is the **second longest Peninsular river**
- ❖ It also flows through Andhra Pradesh and joins in Bay of Bengal, at Hamasaladeevi.

d) Kaveri

- ❖ The river Kaveri originates at Talakaveri, **Kudagu hills of Karnataka.**
- ❖ Its length is 800 km.
- ❖ The river kaveri is called **Dhakshin Ganga or Ganga of south.**
- ❖ The Kaveri breaks at **Srirangam Island** with two channels, river Coleroon and Kaveri.
- ❖ **Kaveri empties** into the Bay of Bengal at **Poompuhar.**

West Flowing Rivers**a) Narmada**

- ❖ This river rises in **Amarkantak Plateau** in Madhya Pradesh at an elevation of about 1057 m and flows for a distance of about 1,312 km.
- ❖ It covers an area of 98,796 sq km and forms 27 km long estuary.
- ❖ It is the largest among the **west flowing rivers.**
- ❖ It outfalls into the Arabian Sea through the **Gulf of Cambay.**

b) Tapti

- ❖ The Tapti is one of the major rivers of Peninsular India with the length of about 724km.
- ❖ It covers an area of 65,145 sq km.
- ❖ The major tributaries are Vaki, Gomai, Arunavati, Aner, Nesu, and Bori.
- ❖ It outfalls into the Arabian Sea through the **Gulf of Cambay.**

3. Give a detailed account on the basin of the Ganga.**The Ganga River System**

- ❖ The Ganga River system is the **largest drainage system of India.** It extends over an area of 8,61,404 sq km.
- ❖ The **Ganga plain is the most densely populated place in India** and many towns are developed on the banks of this river.
- ❖ The river Ganga originates as Bhagirathi from the Gangotri Glacier in Uttarakhand District of Uttarakhand state, at an elevation of 7,010 m.
- ❖ The length of the river Ganga is about 2,525 km.
- ❖ Its major tributaries from the north are Gomti, Gandak, Kosi and Ghaghra and from south, **Yamuna (largest tributary of Ganga)**, Son, Chambal etc.
- ❖ The river Ganga is known as the **River Padma in Bangladesh.**
- ❖ The combined river of Ganga and Brahmaputra creates the **World's largest delta known as Sundarbans** in Bangladesh before joining the Bay of Bengal.

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2. CLIMATE AND NATURAL VEGETATION OF INDIA

I choose the correct answer

1. Western disturbances cause rainfall in _____.
c) Punjab
2. _____ helps in quick ripening of mangoes along the coast of Kerala and Karnataka.
c) Mango showers
3. _____ is a line joining the places of equal rainfall.
a) Isohyets
4. Climate of India is labelled as _____.
c) Tropical Monsoon Climate
5. The monsoon forests are otherwise called as _____.
b) Deciduous forest
6. Sesahachalam hills, a Biosphere reserve is situated in _____.
b) Andhra Pradesh
7. _____ is not a part of the world network biosphere reserves of UNESCO
d) Kachch

II Match the following

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

III Consider the given statements and choose the correct option from the given below ones

1. **Assertion(A):** The Himalayas acts as a climatic barrier.
Reason(R): The Himalayas prevents cold winds from central Asia and keep the Indian Sub-continent warm.(Give option for this questions)
a) Both (A) and (R) are true: R explains A

IV Choose the inappropriate answer

1. Tidal forests are found in and around _____.
(a) Desert
2. Climate of India is affected by _____. **(d) Soil**

V Answer briefly

1. List the factors affecting climate of India.

- ❖ Climate of India is affected by the factors of i.latitude, ii.altitude,
iii.distance from the seas, iv.monsoon wind, v.relieff features and vi.jet stream.

2. What is meant by 'normal lapse rate'?

- ❖ When the **altitude increases, the temperature decreases.**
❖ Temperature decreases at the rate of **6.5°C** for every **1000 metres** of ascent.
❖ It is called **normal lapse rate.**

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3. What are 'jet streams'?

- ❖ Jet streams are the **fast moving winds** blowing in a narrow zone in the upper atmosphere.
- ❖ According to the Jet stream theory, the onset of southwest monsoon is driven by the shift of the sub tropical westerly jet from the plains of India towards the **Tibetan plateau**.
- ❖ The easterly jet streams cause tropical depressions both during southwest monsoon and retreating monsoon (North east monsoon).

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

- ❖ The most dominant factor which affects the climate of India is the monsoon winds. These are seasonal reversal winds and India remains in the influence of these winds for a considerable part of a year.
- ❖ The word '**monsoon**' has been derived from the **Arabic word 'Mausim'** which means 'season'.
- ❖ Originally, the word 'monsoon' was used by Arab navigators several centuries ago, to describe a system of seasonal reversal of winds along the shores of the Indian Ocean, especially over the Arabian Sea.
- ❖ It blows from the south-west to north-east during summer and from the north-east to south-west during winter.

5. Name the four distinct seasons of India.

The meteorologists recognize the four distinct seasons in India. They are;

- ❖ Winter season (January - February).
- ❖ Summer season (March - May).
- ❖ Southwest monsoon or Rainy season (June - September).
- ❖ Northeast monsoon season (October - December).

6. What is 'burst of monsoon'?

- ❖ Prior to the onset of the southwest monsoon, the **temperature in north India** reaches upto **46°C**.
- ❖ The sudden approach of monsoon wind over south India with **lightning and thunder** is termed as the '**break**' or '**burst of monsoon**'.

7. Name the areas which receive heavy rainfall.

- ❖ The heavy rainfall areas are getting **more than 300-200cm rainfall**.
- ❖ The western coast, Assam, South Meghalaya, Tripura, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh.

8. State the places of mangrove forests in India.

- ❖ The **Sundarbans** located in the Ganga Brahmaputra delta
- ❖ The deltas of Mahanadi, Godavari and Krishna rivers
- ❖ The **Pichavaram** mangroves in Tamilnadu

9. Write any five biosphere reserves in India.

- ❖ Eleven of the eighteen biosphere reserves (Gulf of Mannar, Nandadevi, the Nilgiris, Sundarbans Agasthiyamalai, Great Nicobar, Kanjanjunga and Amarkantak) of India fall under the list of Man and Biosphere programme of **UNESCO -(united nation Education Scientific and cultural Organization) .**

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

Sno	Weather	Climate
1	It refers to the state of Atmosphere of a given location at a point of time	It is the accumulation of daily and seasonal weather events of a given location over a period of 30-35 years
2	It is a Short term atmospheric condition	It is a long term atmospheric condition
3	It varies constantly	It does not vary constantly
4	The study of weather is called Metrology	The study of climate is called Climatology

2. Tropical Evergreen Forest and Deciduous Forest.

Sno	Tropical Evergreen Forest	Deciduous Forest
1	These forest are found in areas where the annual rainfall is more than 200cm	These forest are found in areas where the annual rainfall is between 100-200cm
2	The main regions are western slopes of western ghats and north eastern states and Andaman and Nicobar Island	They cover a large area of Northern and Peninsular region of India
3	The trees are Evergreen and never shed their leaves	The trees shed their leaves for a few weeks in early summer
4	The important trees : Rosewood, Iron wood, Ebony and Mahogany	The important trees : Sandalwood, Red wood, Sisam and Sal.

3. North East Monsoon and South West Monsoon.

Sno	North East Monsoon	South West Monsoon
1	These monsoon winds blow from North east towards South west	These monsoon winds blow South west towards North east
2	They blow during the month of October to November	They blow during the month of June to September
3	Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh gets rainfall from this monsoon winds	75% of India's rainfall from this monsoon winds

VII Give reasons**1. Western Coastal plain is narrow.**

- ❖ Western Coastal Plains lies between the Western Ghats and the Arabian sea.
- ❖ **The distance between Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats is less**
- ❖ So, the Width of the Coastal Plain is Narrow.

2. India has a tropical monsoon climate.

- ❖ Latitudinally India lies between **8°4'N and 37°6'N** latitudes. The Tropic of cancer divides the country into two equal halves.
- ❖ Most parts of the country lie in the **Tropical Zone** and receive rainfall from monsoon winds which is dominating factor.
- ❖ Hence India has Tropical Monsoon Climate.

3. Mountains are cooler than the plains.

- ❖ The altitude increases, the temperature decreases.
- ❖ Temperature decreases at the rate of **6.5°C for every 1000 meters** of ascent. It is called **normal lapse rate**.
- ❖ Hence, places in the mountains are cooler than the places on the plains

VIII Answer in detail.

1. Write about South West Monsoon.

- ❖ The southwest monsoon is the most significant feature of the Indian climate. The onset of the southwest monsoon takes place normally over the southern tip of the country by the first week of June, advances along the Konkan coast in early June and covers the whole country by 15th July.
- ❖ The monsoon is influenced by global phenomenon like **ElNino**.
- ❖ Prior to the onset of the southwest monsoon, the temperature in north India reaches upto **46°C**.
- ❖ The sudden approach of monsoon wind over south India with lightning and thunder is termed as the '**break**' or '**burst of monsoon**'.
- ❖ The monsoon wind strikes against the southern tip of Indian land mass and gets divided into two branches.
- ❖ One branch starts from **Arabian Sea** and the other from **Bay of Bengal**.

Arabian sea branch

- ❖ The Arabian Sea branch of southwest monsoon gives heavy rainfall to the west coast of India as it is located in the windward side of the Western Ghats.
- ❖ The other part which advances towards north is obstructed by Himalayan Mountains and results in heavy rainfall in north.
- ❖ As Aravalli Mountain is located parallel to the wind direction, Rajasthan and western part do not get much rainfall from this branch.

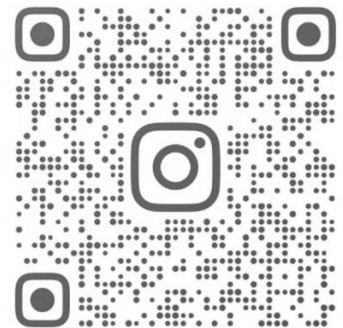
Bay of Bengal branch

- ❖ The Bay of Bengal branch moves towards northeast India and Myanmar.
- ❖ This wind is trapped by a chain of mountains namely Garo, Khasi and Jaintia are mainly responsible for the heaviest rainfall caused at **Mawsynram** located in Meghalaya.
- ❖ Later on, this wind travel towards west which results in decrease in rainfall from east to west.
- ❖ Over all about **75% of Indian rainfall is received from this monsoon**.

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@EDITORSKATHIVEL

2. Describe the forests of India.

- ❖ Natural vegetation refers to a plant community unaffected by man either directly or indirectly

SYNOPSIS

i. Tropical Evergreen Forest

ii. Tropical Deciduous Forest

iii. Tropical Dry Forest

iv. Mountain or Montane Forest

v. Alpine Forest

vi. Tidal Forest

1) Tropical Evergreen Forest

- ❖ These forests are found in areas with 200 cm or more annual rainfall. The annual temperature is about more than 22°C and the average annual humidity exceeds 70 percent in this region.
- ❖ Western Ghats in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Andaman-Nicobar Islands, Assam, West Bengal, Nagaland, Tripura, Mizoram,
- ❖ Manipur and Meghalaya states have this type of forests.
- ❖ The most important trees are rubber, mahogany, ebony, rosewood, coconut, bamboo, cinchona, candel, palm, iron wood and cedar. These have not been fully exploited due to lack of transport facilities.

2) Tropical Deciduous Forest

- ❖ These are found in the areas with 100 to 200cm. annual rainfall. These are called '**Monsoon Forests**'.
- ❖ The trees of these forests drop their leaves during the spring and early summer.
- ❖ Notable for this type of natural vegetation.) Teak and sal are the most important trees. Sandalwood, rosewood, kusum, mahua, palas, haldu, amla, padauk, bamboo and tendu are the other trees of economic importance

3) Tropical Dry Forest

Desert and Semi-desert Vegetation: These are also called as 'Tropical thorn forests' These are found in the areas with 50 to 100 cm. annual rainfall.

- ❖ These are found in east Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Western Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Eastern Maharashtra, Telangana, West Karnataka and East Tamilnadu.
- ❖ The important species are mahua, banyan, amaltas, palas, haldu, kikar, bamboo, babool, khair etc

4) Mountain or Montane Forest

- ❖ These forests are classified on the basis of altitude and amount of rainfall.
- ❖ These are found on the slopes of the mountains in north-east states. These forests found in the altitude of 1200-2400m

5) Alpine Forest

- ❖ It occurs all along the Himalayas with above 2400 m altitude.
- ❖ These are purely having coniferous trees. Oak, silver fir, pine and juniper are the main trees of these forests.
- ❖ The eastern parts of Himalayas has large extent of these forests.

6) Tidal Forest

- ❖ These forests occur in and around the deltas, estuaries and creeks prone to tidal influences and as such are also known as delta or swamp forests.
- ❖ The delta of the Ganga- Brahmaputra has the largest tidal forest.

- ❖ The deltas of Mahanadi, Godavari and Krishna rivers are also known for **tidal forests**. These are also known as **mangrove forest**.

3. INDIA - AGRICULTURE

I Choose the correct answer

- The soil which is rich in iron oxides is _____.
c) Red
- Which of the following organization has divided the Indian soils into 8 major groups?
a) Indian Council of Agricultural Research
- The soils formed by the rivers are:
d) Alluvial soils
- _____ dam is the highest gravity dam in India.
b) Bhakra Nangal dam
- _____ is a cash crop.
a) Cotton
- Black soils are also called as:
c) Regur soils
- The longest dam in the world is _____.
c) Hirakud dam
- Which crop is called as “Golden Fibre” in India?
c) Jute

II Consider the given statements and choose the right option given below

- Assertion (A):** Horticulture involves cultivation of fruits, vegetables, and flowers.
Reason (R): India ranks first in the world in the production of mango, banana, and citrus fruits.
(c) (A) is correct (R) is false
- Assertion (A):** Alluvial soil is formed by the deposition of eroded and decayed materials brought by the rivers.
Reason (R): Paddy and wheat are grown well in the soil.
(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)

III Pick the odd one out

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

IV Match the following

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Sugar bowl of India | - Uttar Pradesh and Bihar |
| 2. Coffee | - Karnataka |
| 3. Tehri | - Highest dam in the India |
| 4. Hirakud | - Mahanadi |
| 5. Horticulture | - Golden revolution |

V Answer in brief

1. Define soil.

- ❖ Soil is one of the most important natural resources.
- ❖ Soil is the **uppermost layer of the land surface**, usually composed of minerals, organic matter, living organisms, air and water
- ❖ The soil are three categories namely, **clay, silt, and sand**.

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2. Name the types of soil found in India.

India into the following eight major groups. They are

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| i. Alluvial soil | ii. Black soils |
| iii. Red soils | iv. Laterite soils |
| v. Forest and mountain soils | vi. Arid and desert soils |
| vii. Saline and alkaline soils | viii. Peaty and marshy soils |

3. State any two characteristics of black cotton soil.

Formation - Derived from basalts of Deccan trap.

Colour - black colour, due to presence of titanium, iron.

Chemical properties - Rich in potash lime, Aluminium calcium and magnesium poor in Nitrogen Phosphoric acid and humus

Nature - Sticky when wet

4. Define Agriculture.

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

5. State the types of agriculture practices in India.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Subsistence Farming | b) Shifting Agriculture |
| c) Intensive Farming | d) Dry Farming |
| e) Mixed Farming | f) Terrace Farming |

6. Name the seasons of agriculture in India?

Kharif Season : June–September

Rabi Season : October–March

Zaid Season : April–June

7. Mention the plantation crops of India.

- ❖ These are cultivated in large estates on **hilly slopes**.
- ❖ **Tea, coffee, rubber** and spices are the major plantation crops of India

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

In India, fishing is categorised into two types: They are

1. Marine or Sea Fisheries

2. Inland or Fresh Water Fisheries

1. Marine or Sea Fisheries:

- ❖ It includes coastal, off-shore and deep sea fisheries mainly on the continental shelves.
- ❖ **Kerala leads in the marine fish production in India.**

2. Inland or Fresh Water Fisheries:

- ❖ Rivers, lakes, canals, reservoirs, ponds, tanks etc. are the sources of fresh water fresh water fisheries.
- ❖ About 50 percent of the country's total fish production comes from the **inland fisheries and Andhra Pradesh is the leading producer in India.**

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VI Give reasons**1. Agriculture is the backbone of India.**

- ❖ More than 50% of Indian population is engaged in agriculture and its allied industries.
- ❖ 25% of our National Income is from agricultural sector.
- ❖ It is the livelihood for the Indian population.
- ❖ Hence Agriculture is the backbone of India.

2. Rain water harvesting is necessary.

- ❖ Rain water harvesting is an activity of direct collection and storage of water for our purpose or it can be reached into the ground for withdrawal later.
- ❖ India experience Tropical monsoon type of climate.
- ❖ It gives a seasonal rainfall. It is not uniform and is highly erratic.
- ❖ Most of the time the rainfall is scanty.
- ❖ Hence it is necessary to save the available rain water.

VII Distinguish between the following**1. Rabi and Kharif crop seasons.**

S.No	Rabi seasons	Crop seasons
1.	Sown in October – November	Sown in June - July with the onset of South west monsoon
2.	Harvested in April – May	Harvested in September - October
3.	Weather is Warm	Weather is Hot
4	Major Crops: wheat, potato, and oil seeds	Major Crops: rice, jute and pulses

2. Inundational canal and perennial canal.

S.No	Inundational canal	perennial canal
1	In this, water is taken out directly from the rivers without making any kind of barrage or dam.	These are developed from perennial rivers by constructing barrage to regulate the flow of water.
2	These canals are not useful for irrigation.	These canals are useful for irrigation
3	Punjab has got a large numbers of inundation canals drawing water from Sutlej river.	These canals are found in Punjab, Haryana and UP.

3. Marine fishing and Inland fishing.

S.No	Marine fishing	Inland fishing
1	It includes coastal off-shore and deep sea fisheries mainly on the continent shelf.	Rivers, lakes, canals, reservoirs, ponds, tanks etc.
2	Kerala leads in the marine fish production in India.	Andhra Pradesh is the leading producer in India.

4. Alluvial soils and Black soils.

S.No	Alluvial soils	Black soils
1	Alluvial soil is formed the Sediments deposited by streams and rivers	Black soil is derived from basalts of Deccan trap
2	It is rich in potash, phosphoric acid and lime	It is rich in potash lime, aluminium, and calcium
3	The soil is poor in Nitrogen	The soil is poor nitrogen, phosphoric acid and humus
4	Soil is suitable for rice, wheat and oil seeds	This soil is suitable for cotton, millets and tobacco

VIII Answer in a paragraph**1. State any five types of soil in India and explain the characteristics and distribution of soil.**

The Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) set up in 1953 divides the soils of India into the following eight major groups. They are

i. Alluvial soil**iii. Red soils****v. Forest and mountain soils****vii. Saline and alkaline soils****ii. Black soils****iv. Laterite soils****vi. Arid and desert soils****viii. Peaty and marshy soils**

Soil Type	Characteristics	Distribution
Alluvial soil	<p>Khadar – light coloured, more siliceous.</p> <p>Bhangar – the older alluvium composed of lime nodules and has clayey composition. It is dark in colour.</p> <p>Formation - sediments deposited by streams and rivers when they slowly loose</p> <p>Chemical properties - rich in potash, phosphoric acid, lime and carbon compounds but poor in nitrogen</p> <p>Nature –Sandy-loam-silt-clay profile shows no marked differentiation</p>	Ganga and Brahmaputra river valleys; Plains of Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Punjab, Haryana, West Bengal and Bihar and river mouth of east coast.
Black soils	<p>Formation - Derived from basalts of Deccan trap.</p> <p>Colour - black colour, due to presence of titanium, iron.</p> <p>Chemical properties - Consist of calcium and magnesium carbonates, high quantities of iron, aluminium, lime and magnesia.</p> <p>Rich in potash lime, Aluminium calcium and magnesium poor in Nitrogen Phosphoric acid and humus</p> <p>Nature - Sticky when wet High degree of moisture retentivity</p>	Maharashtra and Malwa plateaus, Kathiawar peninsula, Telangana and Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh and northern part of Karnataka

**எல்லோரிடமும் உதைபடும் கால்பந்தாய் இருக்காதே
சுவரில் எறிந்தால்**

கிரும்பிவந்தா மகக்கில் அடிக்கும் கைபங்காயிடு ...

Red soils	<p>Formation - decomposition of ancient crystalline rocks like granites and gneisses and from rock type</p> <p>Chemical properties - rich in minerals such as iron and magnesium.</p> <p>Deficient in nitrogen, humus, phosphoric acid and lime.</p> <p>Nature - Light texture, porous friable presence of limited soluble salts Clay fraction of the red soils generally consists of Kaolinitic minerals.</p>	Eastern parts of Deccan plateau, southern states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Chota Nagpur plateau (Jharkhand)
Laterite soils	<p>Formation - formed in the regions where alternate wet and hot dry conditions prevail. It is formed by the process of leaching</p> <p>Chemical properties - Composed mainly of hydrated oxides of iron and aluminium,</p> <p>Nature - More acidic on higher areas poor in high level, cannot retain moisture while plains they consist of heavy loam and clay and easily retain moisture</p>	Assam hills, hill summits of Kerala and Karnataka and eastern Ghats and region of Odisha
Forest and mountain soils	<p>Differ from region to region depending on climate.</p> <p>Formation - due to mechanical weathering caused by snow, rain, temperature variation</p> <p>Chemical properties - are deficient in potash, Phosphorus and lime.</p> <p>Nature - light, sandy, thin and found with the pieces of rock. Their character changes with the parent rocks. Very rich in humus. slow decomposition makes it acidic</p>	Coniferous forest belts of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Sikkim. Eastern and Western Ghats

2. What is multipurpose projects and write about any two Multipurpose projects of India.

- ❖ Multipurpose project is a **scientific management** of water resources in our country.
- ❖ Construction of dam across rivers is aimed to serve many purposes such as irrigation, hydro power generation, floods control, water supply for drinking and industrial purpose, development of fisheries, navigation etc.
- ❖ In India we have many multipurpose River valley projects.

Bhakra Nangal Project:

- ❖ Bhakra Nangal project is the largest and the most important river valley project named after two dams built at Bhakra and Nangal to harness the water of the Sutlej river.
- ❖ This dam is the highest gravity dam in the world and forms the Gobind Sagar Reservoir.
- ❖ It irrigates an area of about 52,609 sq.km in the states of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.
- ❖ This project generates about 1500 megawatt of Hydropower electricity.
- ❖ It is the second tallest dam in Asia with a height of 226 m.

Mettur Dam:

- ❖ Mettur Dam has been constructed on the river Kaveri at Salem. The Reservoir behind this dam has been called Stanley Reservoir with a height of 176 ft.
- ❖ This project irrigates about 16.5 lakh acres of land in 12 districts of TamilNadu in Kaveri delta basin.
- ❖ 40 megawatts hydro power is being produced from this project.

3. Bring out the characteristics of Intensive and Plantation farming.**Intensive Farming**

- ❖ Intensive farming is an agricultural intensification and mechanization system that aims to maximize yields from available land through various means, such as heavy use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers.
- ❖ It involves various types of agriculture with higher levels of input, such as capital and labour, per unit of agricultural land area.
- ❖ It aims to maximize yields from available land through various means, such as heavy use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers.
- ❖ Intensive farming is practiced in Punjab, parts of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh in India.

Mixed Farming

- ❖ Mixed farming is defined as a system of farm
- ❖ which includes crop production,
- ❖ Raising livestock, poultry, fisheries, bee keeping etc.
- ❖ To sustain and satisfy as many needs of the farmer as possible.

4. Examine the geographical conditions favourable for the cultivation of rice and wheat.**Rice**

- ❖ Rice is an indigenous crop. **India is the second largest producer of rice in the world** after China. It is mainly a tropical crop, growing mainly with mean temperatures of 24°C and annual rainfall of 150 cm.
- ❖ Deep fertile clayey or loamy soils are suited well for rice cultivation. It also needs abundant supply of cheap labour.
- ❖ Due to increased use of High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds (CR Dhan 205, AR Dhan 306, CRR 451 etc.), many of the indigenous varieties were disappeared

Wheat

- ❖ **Wheat is the second most important food crop of the country**, after rice.
- ❖ It accounts for 22 percent of the total area and 34 percent of the total production of food grains in the country.
- ❖ It requires 10-15°C at the time of sowing and 20-25°C at the time of ripening of grains.
- ❖ Over 85% of the India's wheat production comes from 5 states namely Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Apart from these regions, the black soil tract of the Deccan covering parts of Maharashtra and Gujarat also contribute a major wheat production.

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UNIT 4 INDIA - RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES**I Choose the correct answer**

1. Manganese is used in _____.
b) Steel Making
2. The Anthracite coal has _____.
a) 80 to 95% Carbon
3. The most important constituents of petroleum are hydrogen and
c) Carbon
4. The city which is called as the Manchester of South India is
d) Coimbatore
5. The first Nuclear Power station was commissioned in
c) Maharashtra
6. The most abundant source of energy is
b) Sun
7. The nucleus for the development of the chotanagpur plateau region is
b) Mineral Deposits

II Match the following

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Bauxite | - Aluminium |
| 2. Gypsum | - Cement |
| 3. Anthracite | - Coal |
| 4. Iron ore | - Magnetite |
| 5. Mica | - Electrical goods |

III Answer the following Questions briefly**1. Define the resource and state its types.**

- ❖ Any matter or energy derived from the environment that is used by living things including humans is called a natural resource.
- ❖ Natural resources include air, water, soil, minerals, fossil fuels, plants, wild life etc.
- ❖ The resources are categorised into two types. **Renewable Resources, Non-Renewable resources**

2. What are minerals and state its type?

- ❖ Mineral is a natural substance of **organic or inorganic** origin with definite chemical and physical properties.
- ❖ On the basis of **chemical and physical properties**, minerals are broadly grouped under two categories.
- ❖ They are **metallic and non-metallic minerals**.

3. State the uses of magnesium.

- ❖ It is an important mineral used for making **iron and steel** and serves as **basic raw material for alloying**.
- ❖ It is the most important mineral for making iron and steel.
- ❖ It is also used in the manufacturing of bleaching powder, insecticides, paints and batteries.

4. What is natural gas?

- ❖ Natural gas usually accompanies the petroleum accumulations.
- ❖ It is naturally occurring hydro carbon gas mixture consisting primarily of methane, but commonly includes varying amounts of other higher alkanes and sometimes a small percentage of carbon dioxide, nitrogen and hydrogen sulphides.
- ❖ **It is formed when layers of decomposed plants and animals are exposed to intense heat and pressure over thousands of years**

5. Name the different types of coal with their carbon content.

Based on carbon content, it is classified in to the following types.

Anthracite: 80 to 90% **Bituminous:** 60 to 80% **Lignite:** 40 to 60% **Peat:** less than 40%

6. Mention the major areas of jute production in India.

- ❖ The major jute producing areas are in West Bengal and concentrated along the Hooghly river within the radius of six kilometre of Kolkata.
- ❖ Titagarh, Jagatdat, Budge- Budge, Haora and Bhadreswar are the chief centres of jute industry.
- ❖ Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh and Odisha are the other jute goods producing areas.

7. Name the important oil producing regions of India.

Sno	Western coast offshore oil fields	Eastern coast offshore Fields
1	Mumbai high oil fields (largest 65%)	Bharmaputra valley (Dibrugarh and Sibsagar districts of upper Assam.)
2	Gujarat coast (2nd largest)	Digboi oil fields (oldest fields in country)
3	Basseim oil field, south of Mumbai high	Nahoratiya oil fields (south west of digboi)
4	Cambay-Luni Region	Surma valley (Badarpur, Masimpur, Patharia)

IV Distinguish between**1. Renewable and non-renewable resources.**

S.No.	Renewable resources	Non-renewable resources
1.	These resources can be renewed in a short period of time.	These resources which take millions of years in their formation.
2.	The time taken to renew the resources may be different from one resource to another.	They are formed over a very long geological periods.
3.	Ex: Solar, wind energy, water, forests and wildlife.	Ex: Coal, Petroleum

2. Metallic and non-metallic minerals.

S.No.	Metallic minerals	Non-metallic minerals
1.	These minerals are those from which we get metals. In other words, metallic minerals contains metals.	These minerals do not contain metals
2.	They are good conductors of heat and electricity.	They are poor conductors of heat and electricity.
3.	Ex: Iron ore, copper, gold, silver lead, aluminium, tin etc.	Ex: Coal, petroleum, limestone, mica etc.

3. Agro based industry and mineral based industry.

S.No.	Agro based industry	Mineral based industry
1.	Agro based industries use agricultural products as their basic raw materials.	Minerals based industries use both metallic minerals as their raw materials.
2.	The major agro based industries of our country are cotton textile industry, Jute industry, sugar industry etc.	The major minerals based industry of our country is the iron and steel industry.
3.	These industries are located near the areas of cultivation.	These industries are located either near the coalfields or iron ore mines.

4. Jute industry and sugar industry.

S.No.	Jute industry	Sugar industry
1.	The Jute industry is concerned mainly with the production of gunny bags, canvas, pack sheets, jute web, carpets, cordage, hessian and twines.	Sugar can be produced from sugarcane, sugar-beets, or any other crop which have sugar content.
2.	West Bengal, Titagarh, Jagatdal, Budge-budge, Haora and Bhadrachar are the chief centres of jute industry.	Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Punjab, Gujarat, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh.

V Answer the following in a paragraph**1. Write about the distribution of cotton textile industries in India.****Cotton textile industries:-**

- ❖ Textile is a broad term which includes cotton, jute, wool, silk and synthetic fiber textiles.
- ❖ This sector in **India is the second largest in the world.**
- ❖ The first cotton textile mill was established at **Fort Gloster** near **Kolkata in 1818.**
- ❖ Traditional sectors like handloom, handicrafts and small powerloom units are the biggest source of employment for millions of people in rural and semi urban areas.
- ❖ Currently, **India is the third largest producer of cotton** and has the **largest loom** and **ring spindles** in the world.
- ❖ At present, cotton textile industry is the largest organized modern industry of India.

Manchester of India:-

- ❖ The higher concentration of textile mills in and around Mumbai, makes it as "**Manchester of India**". Presence of black cotton soil in Maharashtra, humid climate, presence of Mumbai port, availability of hydro power, good market and well developed transport facility favour the cotton textile industries in Mumbai.

Manchester of South India:-

- ❖ Coimbatore is the most important centre in Tamil Nadu with 200 mills out of its 435 and called as "**Manchester of South India**".

Cotton textile industries in Tamil Nadu:-

- ❖ Erode, Tirupur, Karur, Chennai, Thirunelveli, Madurai, Thoothukudi, Salem and Virudhunagar are the other major cotton textile centres in the state.

2. Describe the major challenges of Indian industries.

Industries in India face many problems. Some major problems are listed below.

- ❖ Shortage and fluctuation in Power Supply.
- ❖ Non- availability of large blocks of land.
- ❖ Poor access to credit.
- ❖ High rate of interest for borrowed loan.
- ❖ Non- availability of cheap labourers.
- ❖ Lack of technical and vocational training for employees.
- ❖ Inappropriate living conditions nearby industrial estates.

UNIT 5 INDIA - POPULATION, TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATION & TRADE

I Choose the correct answer

1. The scientific study of different aspects of population is called
b) Demography
2. Transport provides door to door services.
b) Roadways
3. The length of Golden Quadrilateral superhighways in India is
a) 5846 km
4. The National Remote sensing Centre (NRSC) is located at .
d) Hyderabad
5. The transport useful in the inaccessible areas is _____
c) Airways
6. Which of the following is associated with helicopter service?
d) Pawan Hans
7. The major import item of India is _____
d) Petroleum

II Match the following:-

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Border Road Organisation | - 1960 |
| 2. INSAT | - Satellite communication |
| 3. Mazgaon Dock | - Mumbai |
| 4. Urban sprawl | - Impact of Urbanization |
| 5. NHAI | - 1955 (*1995) |

III Answer the following Questions briefly

1. What is migration? State its types.

- ❖ It is the movement of people across regions and territories.
- ❖ It can be **internal (within a country) and international (between the countries)**.
- ❖ Internal migration does not change the size of population of a country but it influences the distribution of population in a nation.

2. Write any four advantages of railways.

- ❖ Railways cater to the needs of large scale movement of traffic, both for **freight and passenger**, thereby contributing to economic growth.
- ❖ Railways are considered as the **backbone** of the surface **transport system of India**.
- ❖ It promotes **national integration** by bringing people together. It also promotes trade, tourism, education etc.
- ❖ Railways help in the **commercialization of the agriculture sector** by facilitating the bulky movement of perishable goods.
- ❖ Its role in transporting raw materials to industries and finished goods to markets is invaluable.

3. Write a note on Pipeline network transport in India

- ❖ Pipelines provided a very convenient mode of transport to connect **Oil and natural gas fields**, refineries and to the markets.
- ❖ In the past, these were used to **transport water to cities and industries**.
- ❖ Now solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into slurry.
- ❖ The initial **cost of laying pipeline is high** but subsequent **running cost is minimum**.
- ❖ **Oil field in upper Assam to Kanpur**, from Salaya in Gujarat to Jalandhar in Punjab and gas pipeline from the Hazira in Gujarat to Jagadispur in Uttar Pradesh.

4. State the major Inland waterways of India

The major national waterways are:

National Waterway 1

- ❖ **It extends between Haldia and Allahabad**, measures 1620 km and includes the stretches of the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system.

National Waterway 2

- ❖ This waterway includes the stretch of the **Brahmaputra river between Dhubri and Sadiya** a distance of 891 km.

National Waterway 3

- ❖ This waterway extends **between Kollam and Kottapuram** in the state of Kerala.
- ❖ It is the first national waterway in the country with 24 hour navigation facilities along its entire stretch of 205 km.

5. What is communication? What are its types?

- ❖ Communication is a process that involves **exchange of information**, thoughts and ideas. Technology does wonders in communication fields.
- ❖ Types of communications are: **Personal** communication and **Mass** communication.

6. Define “International trade”.

- ❖ Trade carried on between two or more countries is called **International trade**.
- ❖ It is also called as **external trade or foreign trade**.
- ❖ **Export and Import** are two components of International trade.
- ❖ Export means goods and services sold for **foreign currency**.

7. State the merits of Roadways.

- ❖ Goods and passengers for short, medium and long distances.
- ❖ It is highly suitable for short distance services.
- ❖ It is comparatively easy and cheap to construct and maintain roads.
- ❖ Road transport system can establish easy contact between farms, fields, factories and markets and can provide door to door transport services.

IV Distinguish between

1. Personal communication and mass communication.

Sno	Personal communication	Mass Communication
1	The exchange of information between the individuals is called personal communication.	Mass Communication enables millions of people to get the information at the same time.
2	It includes post and telegraph services, telephone, mobile phone, short message services, fax, internet, e-mail, etc.	It is a great way to provide education as well as entertainment.
3	Personal Communication system enables the user to establish direct contact.	The Mass Communication Systems can provide the information to people in two methods. They are Print Media and Electronic Media.

2. Print Media and Electronic Media.

Sno	Print Media	Electronic Media
1	Print media is viewed through print resource	Electronic media is viewed through electronic resource
2	Newspapers are the most common but powerful means of communication	Television and internet are the important forms of electronic media
3	It normally referred to as old media	Electronic media is the modern form of media

3. Roadways and Railways.

Roadways	Railways
Roadways are cost efficient and the most popular dominant mode of transport.	Indian Railways provide the principal mode of transport for freight and passengers.
They link different part of our country.	It brings people from the farthest corners of our country.
They are used by all sections of the people.	They promote trade, tourism, education and national integrations.
Construction of roads is less expensive.	Construction of railway is highly expensive.
The roads are classified into village roads, District Roads, State Highways, National Highways, Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways, Express Ways, Broad roads and International Highways.	Railway lines are classified into three categories namely, Broad gauge, Meter gauge and Narrow gauge.

4. Waterways and Airways.

Waterways	Airways
Waterways are the cheapest means of transport.	Airways is the quickest, costliest, most modern and comfortable means of transport.
They are not suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods at low cost	They carry passengers, freight and mail.
They link regional and international ports.	They link local, regional, national and international cities.
There are 13 major and 200 minor or intermediate ports in India.	There are 129 airports in India
They are both inland waterways and Oceanic routes.	Airways provide both domestic and international services.

5. Internal trade and International trade.

Internal trade	International trade
Internal trade is also known as local trade. It is carried on within the domestic territory of a country.	International trade is also known as External trade. It is a trade carried on between two or more countries.
Land transport plays a major role in the movement of goods.	Ocean transport plays major role in the movement of goods
This trade is mostly fixed on the nation's currency.	This trade is carried on foreign currency.
This internal trade helps to promote balanced regional growth in the country.	This trade leads to rapid economic progress of a country.

V Answer the following in a paragraph

1. What is urbanization? Explain its problem.

- ❖ The process of society's transformation from **rural to urban** is known as urbanization.
- ❖ The level of urbanization is measured in terms of percentage of urban population.
- ❖ Metropolitan cities like Mumbai, Kolkata and Delhi have more population than that can accommodate.

The following are the **major problems of urbanization** in India.

- ❖ It creates urban sprawl.
- ❖ It makes overcrowding in urban centres.
- ❖ It leads to shortage of houses in urban areas.
- ❖ It leads to the formation of slums.
- ❖ It increases traffic congestion in cities.
- ❖ It creates water scarcity in cities.
- ❖ It creates drainage problem.
- ❖ It poses the problem of solid waste management.
- ❖ It increases the rate of crime.

2. Explain the importances of satellite communication in India.

- ❖ The use of Satellite in getting a continuous and synoptic view of larger area has made this **communication system** very vital for the country.
- ❖ Satellite images are used for weather forecasting, monitoring of natural calamities, surveillance of border areas etc.
- ❖ The communication through satellites emerged as a new era in communication in our country after the establishment of **Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO)** in 1969.

Satellite system in India can be grouped into two

1. The Indian National Satellite System (**INSAT**)
2. The Indian Remote Sensing Satellite System (**IRS**).

- ❖ **The INSAT, established in 1983**, is a multipurpose system for telecommunication, meteorological observation and for various other programs.
- ❖ The INSAT series are used for relaying signals to television, telephone, radio, mobile phone. It is also useful in weather detection, internet and military applications.

- ❖ The INSAT series, GSAT series, **KALPANA-1, HAMSAT, EDUSAT** are the major communication satellite used for communication purpose.
- ❖ **GSAT-7A is the recent launch (December 19, 2018)** for communication programs.
- ❖ **INSAT-1B launched on 30th August 1983** is the first communication satellite in INSAT series.

3. Classify and explain the roadways in India.

CLASSIFICATION OF ROADS IN INDIA

- a) National Highways (NH)
- b) State Highways
- c) District Roads
- d) Rural Roads (Village Roads)
- e) Border Roads
- f) Golden Quadrilateral
- g) North-South and East-West Corridors
- h) Expressways
- i) International Highways

a) National Highways (NH)

- ❖ National Highways form the most important system of road transportation in India.
- ❖ These highways are running through length and breadth of the country connecting capitals of states, major Ports, rail junctions, industrial and **tourist centres**.
- ❖ **Ministry of Road Transport and Highways of India**, is responsible for the development and maintenance of **National Highways in India**.
- ❖ The longest National highway is **NH-44** which runs from **Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh to Kanniyakumari in Tamil Nadu** covering a distance of 2369 km.
- ❖ The shortest national highway is **NH-47A**, which runs from **Ernakulum to Kochi port (Willington Island)** covering a distance of 6 km.

b) State Highways

- ❖ The state highways are usually roads that link important cities, towns and district headquarters within the state and connect them with national highways or highways of neighbouring states.
- ❖ These roads are **administered and financed by state governments**.

c) District Roads

- ❖ District Roads provide connectivity between the district and taluk headquarters with the state highways and national highways.
- ❖ District Roads are **constructed and maintained by the Public Works Department of the states**.

d) Rural Roads (Village Roads)

- ❖ These roads are vital for providing links in the rural areas.
- ❖ It links the different villages with their neighbouring towns.
- ❖ They are **maintained by Village Panchayats**.

e) Border Roads

- ❖ These are the roads of strategic importance in border areas.
- ❖ They are constructed and maintained by Border Roads Organization.
- ❖ It was established in 1960 for the development of the roads of strategic importance in the northern and northeastern border areas.
- ❖ **Border Roads Organization** has constructed world's highest road joining Chandigarh and Leh in Ladakh.
- ❖ This road runs at an average altitude of 4,270 meters.

f) Golden Quadrilateral

- ❖ Golden Quadrilateral 5,846 km long road of 4/6 lanes connects,
- ❖ India's four metropolitan cities: Delhi-Kolkata-Chennai-Mumbai-Delhi. This project was launched in 1999.

g) North-South and East-West Corridors

- ❖ North-South corridor aims at connecting Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir with Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu (including Kochi-Salem Spur) with 4,076km long road.
- ❖ The East-West corridor has been planned to connect Silchar in Assam with the port town of Porbandar in Gujarat with 3,640km of road length. The two corridors intersect at Jhansi.

h) Expressways

- ❖ These are multi-lane good quality highways for high speed traffic.
- ❖ Some of the important expressways are; (i) Mumbai-Pune Road, (ii) Kolkata-Dumdum Airport road (iii) Durgapur- Kolkata road and (iv) Yamuna expressway between Delhi and Agra.

i) International Highways

- ❖ These are the roads that link India with neighbouring countries for promoting harmonious relationship with them.
- ❖ These highways have been constructed with an aid from world bank under an agreement with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia-Pacific (ESCAP).

UNIT 6 PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF TAMIL NADU**I Choose the correct answer**

1. The latitudinal extent of Tamil Nadu is
a) 8°5'N to 13°35'N note: 8°4'N to 13°35'N
2. The longitudinal extent of Tamil Nadu is
a) 76°18' E to 80°20'E
3. The highest peak in Tamil Nadu is
b) Doddabetta
4. Which of the following passes is not located in the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu?
c) Bhorghat
5. Which one of the following rivers is flow into the Arabian Sea?
a) Periyar
6. The district with largest mangrove forest cover in Tamil Nadu is
c) Cuddalore
7. Retreating monsoon wind picks up moisture from
b) Bay of Bengal
8. The district which has the largest forest cover in Tamil Nadu is:
a) Dharmapuri * Erode

II Fill in the blanks

1. The plateau which lies between the Nilgiris and Dharmapuri districts is **COIMBATORE**
2. **SOLAIKARADU** is the highest peak in the southern most part of the Eastern Ghats.
3. The riverine Island of Srirangam is located between **KOLLIDAM** and **CAUVERY** branches of cauvery.
4. **NILGIRI THAR** is the Tamil Nadu state animal.

III Match the following

1. Winter season - **January and February**
2. Summer season - **March to May**
3. Southwest monsoon - **June to September**
4. North east monsoon - **October to December**
5. Mango Shower - **Pre-monsoon**

IV Assertion type Question

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

V Answer the following in brief**1. State the boundaries of Tamil Nadu.**

- ❖ Bay of Bengal in the east
- ❖ Kerala in the west,
- ❖ Andhra Pradesh in the north,
- ❖ Karnataka in the northwest
- ❖ Srilanka in Southeast
- ❖ Indian Ocean in the south

2. What is 'Teri'?

- ❖ The Sand Dunes formed along the coast of **Ramanathapuram and Thoothukudi** Districts called Teri.

3. How is coastal plain formed?

- ❖ Coastal plain of Tamil Nadu are also called **Coromandel or Chola mandalam** (land of cholas) plain.
- ❖ It is formed by the rivers that follow towards **east drain in the Bay of Bengal**.
- ❖ It is more than **80 kilometers wide** at some places.

4. Name the major islands of Tamil Nadu.

- ❖ Pamban, Hare, Kurusadai, Nallathanni Theevu, Pullivasal, Srirangam, Upputanni, Island grounds, Kattupalli Island, Quibble island and Vivekananda rock memorial are some major islands of Tamil Nadu.

5. Name the tributaries of river Thamirabarani.

- ❖ Karaiyar, Servalar, Manimuthar, Gadanathanathi, Pachaiyar, Chittar and Ramanathi are its main tributaries.

6. Define: Disaster Risk Reduction.

- ❖ Disaster Risk Reduction (**UNDRR**) According to **United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction** is "the concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyses and reduce the causal factors of disasters".
- ❖ This includes reducing exposure to hazards, lessening the vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and environment and **early warning for adverse events**.

7. During cyclone, how does the Meteorological department warn the fishermen?

- ❖ During Cyclone the Meteorological Department warn the fishermen through State Government officials and broadcast of warnings through **All India Radio** and National Regional (**Doordharshan**) telecast programme.
- ❖ During Cyclone four stages of warning are given by the Meteorological Department to keep the fishermen alert and to return back who ventured into the sea through coast guards also.

VI Distinguish between the following**1. Thamiraparani and Cauvery**

Sno	Thamiraparani	Cauvery
1	River Thamirabarani originates from a peak in Pothigai hills on the Western Ghats.	River Cauvery originates at Talacauvery in the Brahmagiri hills of Kodagu district of Karnataka in the Western Ghats
2	It originates in Tamil Nadu	It originates in Karnataka
3	It flows through the districts of Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi and merges into the Bay of Bengal	In Tamilnadu it flows through the districts of Dharmapuri, Salem and Tiruchirappalli district and merges into the Bay of Bengal .
4	Servalar, Manimuthar, Gadananathi, Pachaiyar, Chittar and Ramanathi are its main tributaries	Bhavani, Noyyal and Amaravathi are its main tributaries.

VII Give reasons for the following**1. Eastern Ghats are not a continuous range.**

- ❖ The Eastern Ghats are **Discontinuous range** because it is dissected at many places by the rivers flowing towards the east that **drain into the Bay of Bengal**.

2. Tamil Nadu receives low rainfall during southwest monsoon.

- ❖ During southwest monsoon, Tamil Nadu is located in the rain shadow region for the wind, which blows from the Arabian sea.
- ❖ As a result, Tamil Nadu receives only a **meager rainfall from this monsoon**.
- ❖ Rainfall during this season **decreases from west to east**.

VIII Answer the following in a paragraph**1. Describe the nature of the plateau region of Tamil Nadu.**

- ❖ Plateaus of Tamil Nadu are located between the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats. It is roughly triangular in shape and covers an area of about 60,000 sq.km.

Bharamahal plateau:-

- ❖ Bharamahal plateau is a part of the **Mysore plateau** situated in the northwestern part of Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ Its height ranges from 350 to 710 metres.
- ❖ Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri districts are located in this region.

Coimbatore plateau:-

- ❖ Coimbatore plateau lies between the Nilgiris and Dharmapuri districts. Its height varies from 150 to 450 metres.
- ❖ This region includes Salem, Coimbatore and Erode districts. Moyar river separates this plateau from the Mysore plateau.
- ❖ Rivers like Bhavani, Noyyal and Amaravathi, which originate from Western Ghats, form valleys in this region.
- ❖ Many intermontane plateaus are found in the region of the Nilgiris. Sigur plateau is one such plateau.

Madurai plateau:-

- ❖ Madurai plateau found in Madurai district extends up to the foothills of the Western Ghats.
- ❖ Vaigai and Thamirabarani basins are located in this zone.

2. Write an account on river Cauvery.

- ❖ The river Cauvery originates at **Talacauvery** in the Brahmagiri hills of **Kodagu (coorg)** district of Karnataka in the Western Ghats.
- ❖ Total length of Cauvery river is 805 km.
- ❖ About 416 km of its course falls in Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ The boundary between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu for a distance of 64 km.
- ❖ It forms Hogenakkal waterfalls in Dharmapuri district. Mettur Dam, also called.
- ❖ In Tiruchirappalli district, the river branches into two parts.
- ❖ The northern branch is called Coleroon or Kollidam and the southern branch remains Cauvery. From here, the **Cauvery delta begins**.
- ❖ After flowing for about 16 km, the two branches join again to form the '**Srirangam Island**'.
- ❖ The Grand Anaicut, also called as Kallanai was built across the river Cauvery.
- ❖ After **Kallanai**, the river breaks into a large number of distributaries and forms a network all over the delta.
- ❖ The network of distributaries within the delta of Cauvery in the coast is called as the '**Garden of Southern India**'.
- ❖ It merges into **Bay of Bengal** to the **south of Cuddalore**.

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

The soils in Tamil Nadu are broadly classified into five types according to their characteristics. They are

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Alluvial soil, | 2. Black soil, | 3. Red soil, |
| 4. Laterite soil, | 5. Saline soil. | |

Alluvial Soil:-

- ❖ Alluvial soils are formed by the deposition of **silt** by the rivers.
- ❖ It is found in the river **valley regions and the coastal plains** of Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ Generally this type of soil is found in the districts of Thanjavur, Tiruvarur, Nagapattinam, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari.
- ❖ It is also found to a small extent along the river valleys in few interior districts.

Black Soil:-

- ❖ Black soils are formed by the weathering of **igneous rocks**
- ❖ It is also known as **Regur soil**.
- ❖ As **cotton grows** well in this soil, it is also called as **black cotton soil**.
- ❖ Black soils are found extensively in the districts of Coimbatore, Madurai, Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi.

Red Soil:-

- ❖ Red soils cover over **two-thirds** of the total area of Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ They are found particularly in the **central districts** of the state.
- ❖ It is dominantly found in **Sivagangai and Ramanathapuram** districts.

Laterite Soil:-

- ❖ This soil is formed by the process of **intense leaching**.
- ❖ Laterite soils are found in some parts of Kancheepuram, Tiruvallur and Thanjavur districts and some patches over the mountainous region in the Nilgiris.

Saline Soil:-

- ❖ Saline soils in Tamil Nadu are confined to the **Coromandel coast**.
- ❖ Vedaranyam has a pocket of saline soil. However, the tsunami waves on **December 26, 2004** brought a lot of sand and deposited it all along the east coast of Tamil Nadu.

- ❖ The tsunami made the coastal areas unsuitable for cultivation to a considerable extent.

4. What are the Risk reduction measures taken before and after cyclone.

Risk Reduction Measures

Before: Ignore rumours, stay calm, don't be panic; Keep your mobile phones charged to ensure connectivity; use sms; listen to radio; watch TV; read newspapers for weather updates. Keep your documents and valuables in water proof containers; prepare an emergency kits with essential items for survival; secure your house; carry out repairs; don't leave sharp objects loose; untie cattle/animals for their safety. Fishermen should keep a radio set with extra batteries handy; keep boats and rafts tied up safely and don't venture out in the sea.

During: Take care of the old and young, keep all family members inside the house; switch off all electrical appliances, stay in an empty room, movable items should be kept securely tied; try to help your neighbours but, don't go out during cyclone.

After: Those who shifted to the cyclone centre must remain there till instructions are received; strictly avoid loose electrical wires after the cyclone; beware of snakes and other animals immediately after the cyclone; clear debris and carcasses from/near the premise after the cyclone and report losses truthfully and accurately to the authorities.

UNIT 7 HUMAN GEOGRAPHY OF TAMIL NADU

I Choose the correct answer

- The delta which is known as Granary of South India is
a) Cauvery delta
- Second staple food of the people of Tamil Nadu is
b) Millets
- A major hydro-electric power project of Tamil Nadu is
a) Mettur
- Number of major and minor ports in Tamil Nadu are
a) 3 and 15

II Fill in the blanks

- Agriculture of Tamil Nadu constitutes 21% of its economy.
- Sathanur dam is constructed across the river **THENPENNAI**
- CHENNAI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT** is the third largest airport in India after Mumbai and Delhi.
- The difference between the value of exports and imports is called **BALANCE OF TRADE**

III Match the following

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1. Bauxite | – Servaroy hills |
| 2. Gypsum | – Tiruchirapalli |
| 3. Iron ore | – Salem |
| 4. Limestone | – Coimbatore |

IV Questions 1-2 are assertion and reasoning type

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

Reason (R): They contribute a major share to the state's economy through textiles.

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

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

Reason (R): It is located in the western most part of Tamil Nadu.

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

V Answer the following in brief**1. Explain the cropping seasons of Tamil Nadu**

Name	Sowing	Harvesting	Major crops
Sornavari (chittirai pattam)	April-May	August-September	Millets and cotton
Samba (Adipattam)	July- August	January-February	Paddy and sugarcane
Navarai	November - December	February-March	Fruits, vegetables, cucumber and watermelon

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

- ❖ **Manchester, a town England** is famous for spinning units and textile goods.
- ❖ In Tamil Nadu, the climate of Coimbatore is perfect for yarn production.
- ❖ Above all more than **1000 spinning units** are there in and around Coimbatore.
- ❖ It is also well known for marketing of **handloom, power loom** and readymade garments. So Coimbatore is known as the **“Manchester of Tamil Nadu”**.

3. Name the important multipurpose projects of Tamil Nadu.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| i. Mettur Dam | ii. Bhavani Sagar Dam | iii. Amaravathi Dam |
| iv. Krishnagiri Dam | v. Sathanur Dam | vi. Vaigai Dam |

4. What is MRTS?

Chennai has a well-established **suburban railway network**, a **Mass Rapid Transport System (MRTS)** and is currently developing a Metro system, with its first underground stretch in operation since **May 2017**.

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

Air ports:- Airports in Tamil Nadu include Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirapalli airports. It also has domestic airports at Tuticorin and Salem.

Waterways:- Tamil Nadu has three major ports. They are in Chennai, Ennore and Tuticorin. It has an intermediate port at Nagapattinam and 15 minor ports.

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தொடர்ந்து முயற்சி

செய்து கொண்டே

இருங்கள்

தோல்வி கூட ஒரு

நாள்

இவ்வுடங்கமாட்டானு

நம்ம கிட்ட

தோற்றுவிடும்

VI Distinguish between the following**1. Food crops and Non- food crops**

Sno	Food Crops	Non- Food Crops
1	Food crops are mainly grown for consumption	They are mainly grown for sale purpose
2	Paddy is the main food crop and cereals, pulses and millets are also the second staple food of the people of Tamil Nadu	Sugarcane, cotton, tree and coffee
3	Cauvery delta is known as the Granary of South India leading in rice cultivation	Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Vellore, coimbatore, Cuddalore, Erode, Madurai, Ramanatha Puram, Salem, Thoothukudi, Nilgiris and yercaud.

2. Surface water and ground water

Sno	Surface Water	Ground Water
1	The total surface water potential of the state is about 24,864 mcm.	The utilizable groundwater resource of the state is 22,423 mcm.
2	There are 17 major river basins in the state with 81 reservoirs and about 41,262 tanks	The current level of utilization of water is about 13,558 mcm.
3	Most of the surface water has already been tapped, primarily for irrigation , where water use is the largest.	60% of the available recharge, while about (8875 mcm) 40% is the balance available for use.

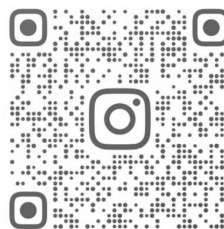
VII Give reasons for the following**1. Farmers switch over from inorganic to organic farming.**

- ❖ Farmers switch over from inorganic to organic farming because **inorganic farming Synthetic Fertilizers pesticides**, Growth regulator and live stock feed additive are not used.
- ❖ This type of farming rely on Crop Rotation, crop residues, animal manure, off farm organic wastes and biology pest control to maintain soil productivity.

2. Cities are densely populated than the villages.

- ❖ Cities are densely populated than village's agriculture, **industrial development network of transport and employment opportunities** are the main cause for dense population of cities.

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VIII Answer the following in a paragraph

1. Write about the plantation farming of Tamil Nadu.

Tea, coffee, cashew, rubber and cinchona the major plantation crops of the state.

- ❖ **Tea :-** Tamil Nadu ranks second in area and production of tea in India next to Assam. Tea plantations are found in the hills of the Nilgiris and Coimbatore. The Nilgiris is the notable regions for tea plantations.
- ❖ **Coffee :-** Coffee plants are grown in the hills of Western Ghats as well as Eastern Ghats. It is also found in the hilly slopes of Dindigul, Madurai, Theni and Salem districts. Yercaud, Kolli Hills and Kodaikanal are notable for coffee plantations. Tamil Nadu stands second in area and production of coffee next to Karnataka.
- ❖ **Rubber :-** Rubber plantations are significant in Kanyakumari.
- ❖ **Pepper :-** Pepper is confined to the warm and wet slopes of Eastern and Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ **Cashew :-** Cashew is extensively cultivated in Cuddalore district.
- ❖ **Cinchona :-** It is planted at heights varying from 1060 to 1280 meter in Anaimalai hills.
- ❖ **Cardamom :-** Cardamom estates are located at few places in the hills of Madurai region at an elevation of 915 to 1525 metres.

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

- ❖ **Water is the precious gift** of nature to humankind and millions of other species living on the earth.
- ❖ Tamil Nadu constitutes 4% of India's land area and is inhabited by 6% of India's population, but has only 2.5% percent of India's water resources.
- ❖ More than **95% of the surface water and 80% of the ground water** have already been put into use.

Multipurpose River Valley Projects :-

- ❖ Multipurpose river valley projects are basically designed for the **development of irrigation for agriculture and hydropower generation**. However, they are used for many other purposes as well.

i. Mettur Dam

ii. Bhavani Sagar Dam

iii. Amaravathi Dam

iv. Krishnagiri Dam

v. Sathanur Dam

vi. Vaigai Dam

Surface water resource:-

- ❖ The total surface water potential of the state is about 24,864 mcm (**Million Cubic Meter**). there are 17 major river basins in the state.
- ❖ An area of 24 lakh hectares of the land are irrigated by surface water through major, medium and minor schemes.

Ground water resource:-

- ❖ The utilizable ground water resource of the state is **22,423 mcm**.
- ❖ The current level of utilization of water is about 13,558 mcm which is about 60% of the available recharge, while about 8875 mcm 40% is the balance available for use.

3. Bring out the mineral distribution in Tamil Nadu.

- ❖ Tamil Nadu is the leading holder of country's resources of vermiculite, magnetite, dunite, rutile, garnet, molybdenum and ilmenite.
- ❖ The state accounts for the country's 55.3% of lignite, 75% of vermiculite, 69% of dunite, 59% of garnet, 52% of molybdenum and 30% of titanium mineral resources.

Important minerals are found in the state are as follows:

- ❖ **Lignite:-** Neyveli has large lignite resources.
- ❖ **Coal:-** Coal is available in **Ramanathapuram**
- ❖ **Oil gas:-** Oil gas are found in the **Cauvery basin**
- ❖ **Iron:-** Iron deposits are found in **Kanjamalai** region in Salem district and **Kalrayan Malai** region of Tiruvannamalai district.
- ❖ **Magnesite ores:-** Magnesite ores are available near **Salem**.
- ❖ **Bauxite:-** Bauxite is found in **Servarayan Hills**, Kotagiri, Udagamandalam, Palani and Kollimalai areas.
- ❖ **Gypsum:-** Gypsum is obtained in **Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi and Virudhunagar districts**.
- ❖ **Ilmenite & rutile:-** Ilmenite and rutile are found in the **sands of Kanyakumari beach**.
- ❖ **Limestone:-** Limestone is available in **Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dindigul, Kancheepuram, Karur, Madurai, Nagapattinam, Namakkal, Perambalur, Ramanathapuram, Salem and Tiruvallur districts**.
- ❖ **Magnesite :-** Magnesite is obtained in **Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Karur, Namakkal, the Nilgiris, Salem**.
- ❖ **Feldspar, quartz, copper:-** Feldspar, quartz, copper and lead are found in some parts of the state.

4. Explain the different modes of transport available in Tamil Nadu.**Roadways:-**

- ❖ The State has a total road length of 167,000 km, In which 60,628km are maintained by **State Highways Department**.
- ❖ It ranks second in India with a share of over 20% in total road projects under operation in the **Public-Private Partnership (PPP)** model.

Railways:-

- ❖ Tamil Nadu has a well-developed rail network as part of **Southern Railway, headquartered at Chennai**.
- ❖ The present Southern Railway network extends over a large area of India's southern peninsula, covering Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Puducherry,
- ❖ **Minor portions of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh**. Chennai has a well-established suburban railway network, a **Mass Rapid Transport System (MRTS)** and is currently developing a Metro system, with its first underground stretch in operation since May 2017.

Airways:-

- ❖ Tamil Nadu has four major **international Airports**.
- ❖ **Chennai International Airport** is currently the **third largest airport** in India after Mumbai and Delhi.
- ❖ Other international airports in Tamil Nadu include Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli airports.
- ❖ It also has **domestic airports at Tuticorin and Salem**.

Waterways:-

- ❖ Tamil Nadu has **three major ports**. They are in **Chennai, Ennore and Tuticorin**.
- ❖ It has an intermediate port at Nagapattinam and **15 minor ports**.
- ❖ All the minor ports are managed by the **Tamil Nadu Maritime Board, Chennai Port Artificial harbor** and the **second principal port** in the country for handling containers.

Motive Study Victory- Academy

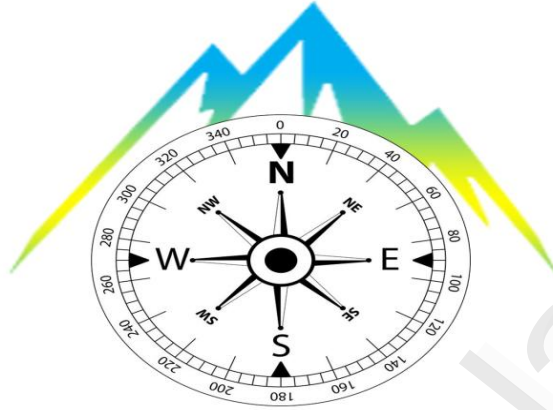
தனித்து போராடி கரைசேர்ந்த பின் திமிராய் இருப்பதில் தப்பில்லையே
எப்போதும் என் அடையாளத்தை யாருக்காகவும் விட்டு கொடுக்க மாட்டேன்

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MSV

TAMILNADU STATE BOARD

SSLC -2023-24

SOCIAL SCIENCE - CIVICS

BOOK BACK ALL QUESTION / ANSWER

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STATE VICE PRESIDENT- TAMILNADU POLICE FAMILY WELFARE FEDERATION

SUB EDITOR - SEITHI MUZHAKAM / VETTRI PATHAI - NEWS PAPER

VICE SEC S.P.O - AMBEDKAR REPUBLIC PARTY OF INDIA

1. INDIAN CONSTITUTION

I. Choose the Correct Answer

1. Which of the following sequences in right regarding the Preamble?
(d) Sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic
2. How many times has the Preamble to the Constitution of India amended?
(a) Once
3. A foreigner can acquire Indian citizenship through
(c) Naturalisation
4. Find the odd one out.
(c) Right to Property
5. One of the following is not an instance of an exercise of a fundamental right?
(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?
(c) Right to Constitutional remedies
7. How can the Fundamental Rights be suspended?
(c) If the President orders it during the national emergency
8. We borrowed the Fundamental Duties from the
(c) Russian Constitution
9. Under which Article financial emergency can be proclaimed?
(c) Article 360
10. Which of the following committees/ commissions made recommendations about the Centre-State Relations?
 1. Sarkaria Commission
 2. Rajamannar Committee
 3. M.N.Venkatachaliah Commission
Select the correct answer from the codes given below
(b) 1 & 2

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. The concept of constitution first originated in **U.S.A.**
2. **Dr.Sachchidananda Sinha** was elected as the temporary President of the Constituent Assembly.
3. The Constitution of India was adopted on **November 26, 1949.**
4. **Five** writs are mentioned in Article 32.
5. Fundamental duties have been given to the citizen of India under Article **51A.**

III. Match the Following

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

IV Give short Answers

1. What is a Constitution?

- ❖ The Constitution is the fundamental law of a country which reflects the fundamental principles on which the government of that country is based.
- ❖ It is the vehicle of a Nation's progress.

2. What is meant by citizenship? Citizenship Act (1955)

- ❖ The word 'Citizen' is derived from the Latin term 'Civis'. It means resident of a City State.
- ❖ The Constitution of India provides for a single and uniform citizenship for the whole of India.
- ❖ Articles 5 to 11 under part II of the Constitution deals with the citizenship.

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

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| I. RIGHT TO EQUALITY | II. RIGHT TO FREEDOM |
| III. RIGHT AGAINST EXPLOITATION | IV. RIGHT TO RELIGION |
| V. CULTURAL & EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS | VI. RIGHT TO CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES |

4. What is a Writ? (Articles – 32 - 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 that are specified in the orders of the court.

5. What are the classical languages in India?

- ❖ six languages are granted the classical language status namely
- ❖ Tamil (2004), Sanskrit (2005), Telugu (2008), Kannada (2008), Malayalam (2013) and Odia (2014).

6. What is national emergency? (ARTICLE 352):-

- ❖ The President under Article 352 can declare emergency if he is satisfied that India's security is threatened due to war, external aggression or armed rebellion, or if there is an imminent danger or threat.
- ❖ When a 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.
- ❖ This type of emergency has been declared three times so far: in 1962, 1971 and 1975.

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

1. Legislative relations
2. Administrative relations
3. Financial relations

V. Answer in Detail

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

Salient features of Indian Constitution

- ❖ 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 and accords the right to vote to all citizens above 18 years of age without any discrimination

2. Point out the Fundamental Rights.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS:-

- ❖ The Fundamental Rights are enshrined in Part III of the Constitution from Articles 12 to 35.
- ❖ At present, there are only six Fundamental Rights. Part III of the Constitution is rightly described as the Magna Carta of India. While Fundamental Rights are available to all persons, certain Fundamental Rights are available only to Indian Citizens.

I. RIGHT TO EQUALITY

- Art. 14 - Equality before law.
- Art. 15 - Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
- Art. 16 - Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.
- Art. 17 - Abolition of Untouchability.
- Art. 18 - Abolition of titles except military and academic.

II. RIGHT TO FREEDOM

- Art. 19 - Freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association, movement, residence and profession. Art. 20 - Protection in respect of conviction for offences.
 Art. 21 - Protection of life and personal liberty.
 Art. 21A - Right to elementary education.
 Art. 22 - Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases.

III. RIGHT AGAINST EXPLOITATION

- Art. 23 - Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour.
 Art. 24 - Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc.

IV. RIGHT TO RELIGION

- Art. 25 - Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion.
 Art. 26 - Freedom to manage religious affairs.
 Art. 27 - Freedom from payment of taxes for promotion of any religion.
 Art. 28 - Freedom from attending religious instruction or worship in certain Educational institutions.

V. CULTURAL & EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS

- Art. 29 - Protection of language, script and culture of minorities.
 Art. 30 - Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.

VI. RIGHT TO CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES

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

3. Write briefly on the Right to Constitutional Remedies.

Right to constitutional remedies (Articles - 32)

- ❖ 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.
- ❖ Both the Supreme Court and the High Courts are empowered to issue five kinds of writs. That is why the Supreme Court is called **Guardian of the constitution**.
- ❖ According to **Dr. Ambedkar**, **Article 32 is "The heart and soul of the Constitution"**.

(a) Habeas Corpus:

- ❖ Safeguards people from illegal arrests.

(b) Mandamus:

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

(c) Prohibition:

- ❖ It prohibits a subordinate court from acting beyond its jurisdiction.

(d) Certiorari:

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

(e) Quo Warranto:

- ❖ It prevents usurpation of public office through illegal manner.

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

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.

2. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

I. Choose the correct answer

1. The Constitutional Head of the Union is
a) The President
2. Who among the following decides whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not?
d) Speaker of Lok Sabha
3. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the:
b) Lok Sabha
4. What is minimum age laid down for a candidate to seek election to the Lok Sabha?
c) 25 years
5. The authority to alter the boundaries of state in India rest with?
d) Parliament
6. Under which Article the President is vested with the power to proclaim Financial Emergency
b) Article 360
7. The Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme court are appointed by:
a) The President

II. Fill in the blanks

1. **Money** Bill cannot be introduced in the Parliament without President's approval.
2. **The Prime Minister** is the leader of the nation and chief spokesperson of the country.
3. **The Vice President** is the Ex-officio Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha.
4. **Attorney General** has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both Houses of the Parliament.
5. The Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court hold the office up to the age of **65** years.
6. **The Supreme Court** is the Guardian of the Constitution.

III. Choose the correct statement

1. i) Total members of the Rajya Sabha is 250.
ii) The 12 nominated members shall be chosen by the President from amongst persons experience in the field of literature, science, art, or social service
iii) The Members of the Rajya Sabha should not be less than 30 years of age.
iv) The members of the Rajya Sabha are directly elected by the peoples.
d) i, ii & iii are correct
2. i) The Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court hold the office up to the age of 62 years.
ii) Judiciary is the third organ of the government.
iii) The cases involving fundamental rights come under the Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
iv) The law declared by Supreme Court is binding on all courts within the territory of India.
a) ii & iv are correct

IV. Match the following

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

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VICE SEC S.P.O - AMBEDKAR REPUBLIC PARTY OF INDIA

STATE VICE PRESIDENT- TAMILNADU POLICE FAMILY WELFARE FEDERATION

V. Answer the brief questions

1. How is President of India elected?

- ❖ The President is elected by an electoral college in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.
- ❖ The Electoral College consists of the elected members of both houses of Parliament and the elected members of the states and elected members of National Capital Territory of Delhi and Puducherry.
- ❖ The President is elected for a term of five years and can be re-elected.

2. What are the different categories of Ministers at the Union level?

The ministers are classified under three ranks, they are,

- i. Cabinet Minister
- ii. Ministers of State
- iii. Deputy Minister

3. What is the qualification of Judges of the Supreme Court?

- ❖ He must be a citizen of India.
- ❖ He should have worked as a Judge of a High Court for at least 5 years.
- ❖ He should have worked as an advocate of High Court for at least 10 years.
- ❖ He is in the opinion of the President, a distinguished Jurist.

4. Write short note: Money Bill.

- ❖ Money Bill refers to bill introduced in the Lok Sabha of Indian Parliament
- ❖ It generally covers the issue of receipt and spending of money, such as tax laws, laws governing borrowing and expenditure of Government, prevention of black money etc.

5. List out any two special powers of the Attorney General of India?

- ❖ Attorney General of India has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both Houses of the Parliament.
- ❖ He enjoys all the privileges and immunities that are available to a member of Parliament.
- ❖ India has the right of audience in all courts in the territory of India.

VI. Answer in detail

1. Describe the Executive and Judicial powers of the President of India.

Executive Powers

- ❖ Article 77 requires that every executive action of the Union shall be taken in the name of the President.
- ❖ He appoints the Prime Minister and the other members of the Council of Ministers, distributing portfolios to them on the advice of the Prime Minister.
- ❖ He is responsible for making a wide variety of appointments.
- ❖ These include the appointment of Governors of States, the Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme Court and high Courts, the Attorney General, the Comptroller and Auditor General, the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners the Chairman and other Members of the Union Public Service Commission Ambassadors and High Commissioners to other countries.

Judicial Powers

- ❖ Article 72 confers on the President power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment, or to commute the sentence of any person convicted of an offence.

2. Explain any three Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India?

(a) Original Jurisdiction

The cases which are brought directly in the first instance to the Supreme Court come under original jurisdiction. These may be

- (i) dispute between the Government of India and one or more States of India.
- (ii) Dispute between two or more states.
- (iii) The writs are issued by the Supreme Court for the enforcement of the fundamental rights.

(b) Appellate Jurisdiction

- ❖ The Supreme Court is the final appellate court in the country.
- ❖ As regard the Appellate jurisdiction, the Supreme Court hears appeals against the decisions of High Court in “civil, criminal and Constitutional” cases with a certificate from the High Court that it is fit to appeal in the Supreme Court.
- ❖ Such a case can be brought before the Supreme Court only if the High Court certifies that the case invites a substantial of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution.

(c) Advisory Jurisdiction

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

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

Article 78 mentioned the duties of the Prime Minister:

- ❖ The Prime Minister decides the rank of his ministers and distributes various departments.
- ❖ The Prime Minister decides the dates and the agenda of the meeting of the Cabinet which he presides.
- ❖ The Prime Minister informally consults two or three of his senior colleagues when he does not convene a Cabinet meeting.
- ❖ The Prime Minister supervises the work of various ministers.
- ❖ To converse to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers connecting to the government of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation.
- ❖ The Prime Minister act as the link between the President and the Council of Ministers.
- ❖ The Prime Minister is the leader of the nation and chief spokesperson of the country.
- ❖ As the leader of the nation, the Prime Minister represents our nation at all international conferences like the commonwealth, summit of the non aligned nations and SAARC nations.

4. Critically examine the Powers and Functions of the Parliament.

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

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3. STATE GOVERNMENT**I. Choose the Correct Answer**

- The Governor of the State is appointed by the
(c) President
- The Speaker of a State is a
(a) Head of State (b) Head of government (c) President's agent **(d) None of these**
- Which among the following is not one of the powers of the Governor?
(d) Diplomatic
- Who can nominate one representative of the Anglo-Indian Community to the State Legislative Assembly?
(b) The Governor
- The Governor does not appoint
(d) Judges of the High Court
- The State Council of Ministers is headed by
(a) The Chief Minister
- The minimum age for the membership of the Legislative Council is
(c) 30 years
- Which one of the following States does not possess a bicameral legislature?
(c) Tamil Nadu
- The High Courts in India were first started at
(a) Calcutta, Bombay, Madras
- Which of the following States have a common High Court?
(c) Punjab and Haryana

II. Fill in the blanks

- Governor of the state government surrenders his resignation to **The President**.
- Members of the Legislative assembly (MLAs) elected by the **People**.
- The Governor** acts as the chancellor of universities in the state.
- The Chairman and Members of the State Public Service Commission can be removed only by the **President**.

III. Match the following

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

V Answer the brief questions**1. What is the importance of the Governor of a state?**

- ❖ Governor is the representative of president of India and Central Government in the State.
- ❖ All the bills passed by Legislative Assembly have to get the approval of Governor.
- ❖ The Governor can dissolve the house with the advice of chief minister
- ❖ He can recommend to the president impose President rule in the State.

2. What are the qualifications for the appointment of Governor?

- ❖ He should be a citizen of India.
- ❖ He must have completed 35 years of age.
- ❖ He should not be a member of Parliament or of any State Legislature. If he is a member of any of Legislature, he automatically vacates his seat on assuming the office.
- ❖ He should not hold any other profitable occupation.

3. What is the original jurisdiction of the High Court?

- ❖ The High Courts of the Presidency towns (Bombay, Calcutta and Madras) have both original and appellate jurisdictions,
- ❖ Only in matters of admiralty, probate, matrimonial and contempt of Court, they have original jurisdiction.
- ❖ The Presidency High Courts have original jurisdiction in which the amount involved is more than 2000 and in criminal cases which are committed to them by the Presidency Magistrates.

4. What do you understand by the “Appellate Jurisdiction” of the High Court?

- ❖ As Courts of appeal, all High Courts entertain appeals in civil and criminal cases from their subordinate Courts as well as on their own.
- ❖ They have, however, no jurisdiction over tribunals established under the laws relating to the Armed Forces of the Country.

VI Answer in detail

1. What are the powers and functions of the Chief Minister?

Relating to the Council of Ministers

- ❖ The Chief Minister recommends the persons who can be appointed as ministers by Governor.
- ❖ He allocates the portfolios among the ministers.
- ❖ He shuffles and reshuffles his ministry.
- ❖ He presides over the meetings of the Council of Ministers and influences its decisions.
- ❖ He guides, directs, controls and coordinates the activities of all the ministers.

Relating to the Governor

He advises the Governor in relation to the appointment of the following officials:

- ❖ Advocate General of the State.
- ❖ State Election Commissioner.
- ❖ Chairman and Members of the State Public Service Commission.
- ❖ Chairman and Members of the State Planning Commission.
- ❖ Chairman and Members of the State Finance Commission.

Relating to State Legislature

- ❖ The Chief Minister advises the Governor with regard to the summoning and proroguing the sessions of the state legislature.
- ❖ He announces the government policies on the floor of the house.
- ❖ He can introduce the bills in the Legislative Assembly.
- ❖ He can recommend for the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly to the Governor anytime.

2. Describe the legislative powers of the Governor.

The Governor is an integral part of the state legislature. But, he is not a member in the either house of the legislature. In this capacity, he enjoys the following legislative powers and functions:

- ❖ He has the right to summon, prorogue the state legislature and dissolve the State Legislative Assembly.
- ❖ He can address the state legislature at the commencement of the first session after each general election and the first session of each year.
- ❖ He can send messages to the houses of the state legislature relating to a bill pending in the legislature.
- ❖ He can appoint any member of the Legislative Assembly to preside over its proceedings when the offices of both the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker fall vacant.
- ❖ He can nominate one member to the State Legislative Assembly from the Anglo- Indian Community.
- ❖ He nominates 1/6 of the members of the State Legislative Council from amongst the persons having special knowledge or practical experience in literature, science, art, cooperative movement and social service.

- ❖ Every bill passed by the state legislature will become law only after his signature. But, when a bill is sent to the Governor after it is passed by the legislature, he has the options to give his assent to the bill or withhold his assent to the bill or return the bill for the reconsideration of the legislature.
- ❖ He can promulgate ordinances when the state legislature is not in session under Article 213. But, these ordinances must be approved by the legislature within six months. He can also withdraw an ordinance at anytime.
- ❖ He has to lay the annual reports of the State Finance Commission, the State Public Service Commission and the Comptroller and Auditor General relating to the accounts of the state, before the state legislature.

3. Critically examine the functions and powers of the Council of Ministers

- ❖ It formulates and decides the policies of the state and implements them effectively.
- ❖ It decides the legislative programmes of the Legislative Assembly and sponsors all important bills.
- ❖ It controls the financial policy and decides the tax structure for the public welfare of the state.
- ❖ It makes the important appointments of the Heads of Departments.
- ❖ It discusses and takes efforts on the dispute with other states
- ❖ It frames the proposal for incurring expenditure out of state reserves.
- ❖ It decides all the bills whether ordinary bills or money bills to be introduced in the Legislative Assembly.
- ❖ Each minister of the Council of Ministers supervises, controls and coordinates the department concerned.
- ❖ Annual Financial Statement called as the Budget is finalised by the Council of Ministers.

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**VICE SEC S.P.O
AMBEDKAR REPUBLIC PARTY OF INDIA**

**STATE VICE PRESIDENT
TAMILNADU POLICE FAMILY WELFARE FEDERATION**

I. Choose the correct answer

1. The Panchaseel treaty has been signed between
c) India and China
2. Which article of Indian constitution directs to adopt foreign policy?
b) Article 51
3. The Agreement signed by India and China in 1954 related to
d) The Five Principles of Co existence
4. Which is not related to our foreign policy
d) Colonialism
5. Which of the following country is not the founder member of NAM?
d) Pakistan
6. Non-Alliance means
b) Freedom to decide on issues independently
7. Non – military issues are
a) Energy security b) Water security c) Pandemics **d) All the above.**

II. Fill in the blanks

1. India conducted its first nuclear test at **Pokhran**
2. **Diplomacy** is the instrument for implementing foreign policy of a state.
3. **Non – Alignment** was India's policy in the face of the bipolar order of the cold war.

III. Consider the following statement and tick the appropriate answer

1. Arrange the following in the correct chronological order and choose the correct answer from the code given below.
- (i) Panchsheel (ii) China's Nuclear test
(iii) Twenty-year Treaty (iv) First Nuclear test of India
- a) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii)**
2. Which of the following is not about NAM?
- (i) The term Non-Alignment was coined by V. Krishna Menon
(ii) It aimed to maintain national independence in foreign affairs by joining any military alliance
(iii) At present it has 120 member countries.
(iv) It has transformed to an economical movement
- c) (ii) only**
3. **Assertion(A):** India aligned with Soviet Union by the Indo-Soviet treaty on 1971.
Reason(R): This began with a disastrous Indo –China war of 1962
- c) A is correct and R is Wrong**
4. Avoidance of military blocs was necessity for India after political freedom. Because India had to redeemed from
- a) acute poverty b) illiteracy c) chaotic socio-economic conditions **d) all the above**

IV. Match the following

1. Indian Ocean island - **Maldives**
2. Land bridge to ASEAN - **Myanmar**
3. Panchsheel - **1954**
4. Afro Asian Conference - **1955**
5. World Peace - **Foreign Policy**

எல்லாம் நம்ம நேரம்
எல்லாமே நம்ம நேரம்
சொல்லும் விதத்தில்
தான் உள்ளது.

V. Give short answers**1. What is foreign policy?**

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

2. Explain India's nuclear policy.

- ❖ Our tradition and national ethos is to practice disarmament.
- ❖ Indian nuclear programme in 1974 and 1998 is only done for strategic purposes. The two themes of India's nuclear doctrine are **a) No first use b) Credible minimum deterrence**
- ❖ It has decided not to use nuclear power for 'offensive purposes' and would never use against any non-nuclear state.

3. Differentiate: Domestic policy and Foreign policy

Domestic Policy	Foreign Policy
i. Domestic policy is the nation's plan for dealing issues within its own nation.	i. Foreign policy is the nation's plan for dealing with other nations.
ii. It includes laws focusing on domestic affairs, social welfare, health care, education, civil rights, economic issues and social issues.	ii. Trade, diplomacy, sanctions, defense, intelligence and global environments are the types of foreign policy.

4. List any four guiding principles of Panchsheel?

- i. Mutual Non - Aggression
- ii. Mutual Non - Interference
- iii. Equality and Co-operation for mutual benefit
- iv. Peaceful Co - existence

5. List out the member countries of SAARC.

The member countries are

- i. Afghanistan, ii. Bangladesh, iii. Bhutan, iv. India, v. Nepal, vi. Maldives, vii. Pakistan and viii. Sri Lanka.

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

The founding fathers of Non-Aligned Movement :

- ❖ Jawaharlal Nehru of India,
- ❖ Tito of Yugoslavia,
- ❖ Nasser of Egypt,
- ❖ Sukarno of Indonesia, and
- ❖ Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana

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VI. Answer in detail**1. Write a detailed note on Non-alignment.****NON-ALIGNMENT:-**

- ❖ The new nations that got independence after the long period of colonial struggle found themselves in a very difficult situation with respect to economic development.
- ❖ it was necessary to align with either of the blocs – United States of America (USA) or Union Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR).
- ❖ So Nehru, India's first Prime Minister, was opposed to the rivalry of the two superpowers (America and Russia) who were trying to extend their influence over the newly emerged nations of Asia and Africa. So he chose the path of Non-Alignment

NON-ALIGNMENT FUNCTIONS:-

- ❖ The term 'Non-Alignment' was coined by V. Krishna Menon in his speech at the United Nations in 1953.
- ❖ Non-alignment has been regarded as the most important feature of India's foreign policy. It aimed to maintain national independence in foreign affairs by not joining any military alliance.
- ❖ The Non- Aligned Movement (NAM) was formed with a membership of 120 countries and 17 states as observers and 10 international organizations.
- ❖ It has transformed from a political movement to an economical movement.

THE FOUNDING FATHERS OF NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT :

- ❖ Jawaharlal Nehru of India,
- ❖ Tito of Yugoslavia,
- ❖ Nasser of Egypt,
- ❖ Sukarno of Indonesia, and
- ❖ Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana

2. Discuss the core determinants of India's foreign policy?

- ❖ Geographical position and size of territory
- ❖ Nation's history, traditions and philosophical basis
- ❖ Natural resources
- ❖ The compulsion of economic development
- ❖ Political stability and structure of government
- ❖ The necessity of peace, disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons
- ❖ Military strength
- ❖ International milieu

5.INDIA'S INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**I. Choose the correct answer**

1. Mc Mahon Line is a border between _____
c) India and China
2. India is not a member of which of the following _____
1) G20 2) ASEAN 3) SAARC 4) BRICS **a) 2 only**
3. OPEC is _____
c) An Organisation of Oil Exporting Countries
4. With which country does India share its longest land border?
a) Bangladesh
5. Match the following and choose the correct answer form the codes given below.
i) Salma Dam - 1. Bangladesh ii) Farakka accord - 2. Nepal
iii) Chukha hydroelectric project - 3. Afghanistan iv) Sharda River project - 4. Bhutan
a) 3 1 4 2

6. How many countries share its border with India?
c) 7
7. Which two island countries are India's neighbours?
d) Sri Lanka and Maldievs
8. Which Indian state is surrounded by three countries?
a) Arunachal Pradesh d) Sikkim
9. How many Indian states have their boundary with Nepal?
a) Five
10. Who drew up the borders for independent Pakistan?
b) Sir Cyril Radcliffe

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Bhutan is a small Himalayan kingdom.
2. India's gateway to South East Asia is Myanmar.
3. A strip of land Teen Bigha Corridor belongs to India on West Bengal and Bangladesh border.
4. Bhutan is known as the Land of thunderbolt.

III Consider the following statement and tick the appropriate answer

1. The Kaladan transport project by India and Myanmar consists of which of the following modes of transport? 1. Roads 2. Railways 3. Shipping 4. Inland water transport
Select the correct answer using the codes given below

b) 1, 3 and 4 only

2. **Assertion (A):** India and France launched International Solar Alliance.

Reason (R): It was done to bring together countries between Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn for co-operation of solar energy.

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

IV. Match the following

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Brandix | - Garment city in Vishakapatnam |
| 2. COMCASA | - USA |
| 3. Shinkansen system | - Japan |
| 4. BRICS | - Shanghai |
| 5. OPEC | - Vienna |

V. Give short answers

1. Name the neighboring countries of India.

- ❖ Pakistan and Afghanistan to the north-west
- ❖ China, Nepal, Bhutan to the north
- ❖ Bangladesh to the east
- ❖ Myanmar to the far east
- ❖ Sri Lanka (from south-east) and Maldives (from south-west)

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

- ❖ Indo-Afghan relation was strengthened by the Strategic Partnership Agreement (SPA).
- ❖ SPA provides assistance to re-build Afghan's infrastructure, institutions, agriculture, water, education, health and providing duty-free access to the Indian market

3. Mention the member countries of BRICS.

Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa

4. What do you know about Kaladan Multi - Model Transit Transport?

- ❖ India is building the Kaladan Multi-Model Transit Transport, a road-river-port cargo transport project to link Kolkata to Sittwe in Myanmar.
- ❖ A project aiming to connect Kolkata with Ho Chi Minh City on the South Sea for the formation of an economic zone will have a road pass through Myanmar, Cambodia and Vietnam and work on the first phase connecting Guwahati with Mandalay is currently underway.

விடாமுயற்சி

என்ற ஒற்றை

நூல்

சரியாக இருந்தால்

வெற்றி எனும்

பட்டம்

நம் வசமே

5. How do you assess the importance of Chabahar agreement?

- ❖ A trilateral agreement called the Chabahar Agreement was signed between India, Afghanistan and Iran, which has led to the establishment of transit and transport corridor among three countries using Chabahar port.
- ❖ This port is seen as golden gateway for India to access landlocked markets of Afghanistan and Central Asia bypassing Pakistan.

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

- i. IBSA ii. BCIM iii. MGC iv. BIMSTEC v. BBIN

7. What is the role of Japan India Institute of Manufacturing (JIM)?

- ❖ In the manufacturing sector Japan announced its co-operation of training 30,000 Indian people in the Japan India Institute of Manufacturing (JIM)
- ❖ It has providing Japanese style manufacturing skills to enhance India's manufacturing industry base and contribute to 'Make in India' and 'Skill India' initiatives.

VI. Answer in detail

1. Highlight India and International organisation with special reference to any three India's global groupings.

INDIA'S GLOBAL GROUPINGS:-

- ❖ India is a potential superpower and has a growing international influence all around the world.
- ❖ Being a newly industrialised country, India has a great history of collaboration with several countries.
- ❖ It has acted as prominent member of several international organisations and has been a founding member of some.
- ❖ India is a member of formal groupings like UNO, NAM, SAARC, G20 and the Commonwealth.
- ❖ India has been extending a helping hand to the UNO, in all her efforts in ending military conflicts, and in promoting peace and progress among the nations.

India is actively engaged in general economic diplomacy, which is evident in the country being part of several economic coalitions, as listed in the table below.

Name of the global groupings	Name of the member countries	Objectives
IBSA	India, Brazil, South Africa	To focus on agriculture, education, energy, trade, culture and defence among others
BCIM	Bangladesh, China, India, Myanmar	To respond to threats such as natural disasters and data breaches and protect business interests
MGC (Mekong Ganga cooperation)	India, Cambodia, Laos PDR Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam	To create necessary infrastructural facilities in the Ganga-Mekong basin

2. Trace the reason for the formation of BRICS and write its objectives.

THE FORMATION OF BRICS:-

- ❖ **BRICS** Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa are leading emerging economies and political powers at the regional and international level.
- ❖ The BRICS organisation's headquarters is in Shanghai, China.
- ❖ BRICS opened up a possibility for countries of the Global South to challenge the Global North.
- ❖ India is an active member and this collaboration paves way for India to build its global profile.

Reason for the formation of BRICS

- ❖ To be an alternative to World Bank and IMF to challenge U.S. supremacy.
- ❖ To provide self-owned and self- managed organisations to carry out developmental and economical plans in its member nations

Objectives of BRICS

- ❖ To achieve regional development
- ❖ It acts as a bridge between developed and developing countries
- ❖ To contribute extensively to development of humanity
- ❖ To establish a more equitable and fair world
- ❖ Boost intra BRICS trade in their local currencies to increase trade cooperation and cope with the current international financial crisis
- ❖ To promote the technological information exchange among the member states
- ❖ To enhance inclusive economic growth that will lead to an increase in the creation of jobs, fight against poverty and accelerate the economic transformation of members.

3. Mention OPEC missions and how does it help other countries?

OPEC, THE ORGANISATION OF THE PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES (A GROUP OF OIL-PRODUCING NATIONS), OPEC membership is open to any country that exports crude oil and which shares the ideals of the organisation.

OPEC's mission:-

- ❖ To coordinate oil policies in its member countries
- ❖ Help stabilize oil markets
- ❖ To secure fair and stable income to petroleum producers
- ❖ An efficient, economic and regular supply of oil to consuming nations
- ❖ A fair return on capital to those investing in the petroleum industry

How does OPEC help other countries?

- ❖ The OPEC Fund for International Development (OPID) is an institution that helps finance projects with low interest loans. It also provides grants to social and humanitarian projects.
- ❖ OPEC has an Information Centre with over 20,000 volumes including books, reports, maps and conference proceedings related to petroleum, energy and the oil market.
- ❖ The Information Centre is open to the public and is often used by researchers and students.

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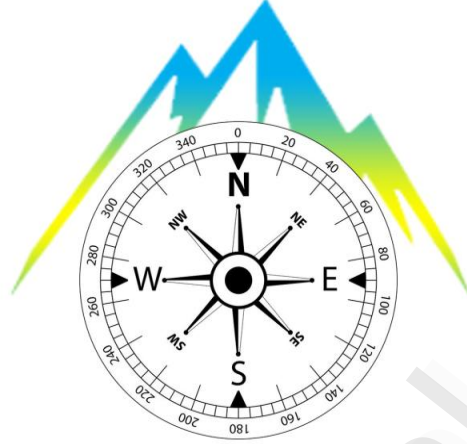
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UNIT 1: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND ITS GROWTH: AN INTRODUCTION**I Choose the correct answer:-**

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

II. Fill in the Blanks:-

1. **AGRICUTURAL SECTOR** is the primary sector in India.
2. GDP is the indicator of **HEALTH OF A COUNTRY'S** economy.
3. Secondary sector otherwise called as **INDUSTRIAL SECTOR**.

III Match the following:- ANSWERS

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

IV Give short answer**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'.
- ❖ Commonly National Income is called as Gross National Product (GNP) or National Dividend.

2. What is meant by Gross domestic product?

- ❖ 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.
- ❖ GDP represents the Economic Health of a country

3. Write the importance of Gross domestic product.

1. Study of Economic Growth.
2. Problems of inflation and deflation.
3. Estimate the purchasing power.
4. Study of Public Sector.
5. Guide to economic planning.

4. What is per capita income?

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

**வாழ்க்கையில் தகுதி உள்ளவனைக் காட்டிலும்
தன்னம்பிக்கை உள்ளவனை வெற்றி பெறுகிறான்**

5. Define the value added approach with example.

- ❖ A cup of tea served to you in a hotel is a “final goods”. The goods used to produce it, tea powder, milk, and sugar, are “intermediate goods” since they form a part of the final goods, the cup of tea.
- ❖ One way to measure the market value of the cup of tea is to add the value produced by each intermediate goods used to produce it.
- ❖ 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.

6. Write the name of economic policies in India.

1. Agricultural Policy
2. Industrial policy
3. New economic policy

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

- ❖ The term Gross National Happiness was coined in 1972 during an interview by a British journalist for the Financial Times at Bombay airport when the then king of Bhutan, Jigme Singye Wangchuck,
- ❖ He said "Gross National Happiness is more important than Gross National Product.

2) Human Development Index (HDI)

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

V Write in detail answer**1. Briefly explain various terms associated with measuring of national income. (First 5 Only)****Various terms associated with measuring of National Income**

1. Gross National Product (GNP)
2. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
3. Net National Product (NNP)
4. Net Domestic Product (NDP)
5. Per Capita Income (PCI)
6. Personal Income (PI)
7. Disposable Income (DI)

1. 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.

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

C = Consumption

I = Investment

G = Government Expenditure

X-M = Export – Import

NFIA = Net Factor Income from Abroad

2. 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.

3. Net National Product (NNP)

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

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

4. 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).

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

5. Per Capita Income (PCI)

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

$$\text{Per capita Income} = \text{National Income} / \text{Population}$$

6. Personal Income (PI)

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

7. Disposable Income (DI)

Disposable income means actual income which can be spent on consumption by individuals and families, thus, it can be expressed as **DPI = PI – Direct Taxes**

(From consumption approach $DI = \text{Consumption Expenditures} + \text{Savings}$)

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

1. 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.

$$Y = C + I + G + (X - M)$$

2. The Income Approach: This method looks at GDP from the perspective of the earnings of the men and women who are involved in producing the goods and services.

The income approach to measuring GDP (Y) is $Y = \text{wages} + \text{rent} + \text{interest} + \text{profit}$

3. Value-Added Approach:

- ❖ A cup of tea served to you in a hotel is a “final goods”. The goods used to produce it, tea powder, milk, and sugar, are “intermediate goods” since they form a part of the final goods, the cup of tea.
- ❖ One way to measure the market value of the cup of tea is to add the value produced by each intermediate goods used to produce it.
- ❖ 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.

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

Differences between Economic Growth and Economic Development

Comparison between Economic Growth and Economic Development	Economic Growth	Economic Development
Definition / Meaning	It is the positive quantitative change in the output of an economy in a particular time period	It considers the rise in the output in an economy along with the advancement of HDI index which considers a rise in living standards, advancement in technology and overall happiness index of a nation.
Concept	Economic growth is the “Narrower” concept	Economic development is the “Broader” concept
Nature of Approach	Quantitative in nature	Qualitative in nature
Scope	Rise in parameters like GDP, GNP, FDI, FII etc.	Rise in life expectancy rate, infant, improvement in literacy rate, infant mortality rate and poverty rate etc.
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****1. Agriculture policy**

- ❖ Agricultural policy is the set of government decisions and actions relating to domestic agriculture and imports of foreign agricultural products.
- ❖ Some over arching themes include risk management and adjustment, economic stability , natural resources and environmental sustainability research and development, and market access for domestic commodities.
- ❖ Some Agricultural policies are Price policy, land reform policy, Green Revolution, Irrigation policy, Food policy, Agricultural Labour Policy and Co-operative policy.

2. Industrial Policy

- ❖ Industrial development is a very important aspect of any economy. It creates employment,
- ❖ promotes research and development, leads to modernization and ultimately makes the economy self-sufficient.
- ❖ In fact, industrial development even boosts other sectors of the economy like the agricultural sector (new farming technology) and the service sector.
- ❖ It is also closely related to the development of trade.
- ❖ Several industrial policies have been enacted. Since 1948, Industrial policy on large scale industries Eg. Textile Industry policy, Sugar Industry policy, Price policy of industrial growth, Small scale industrial policy and Industrial Labour policy.

3. New Economic Policy

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

Unit : 2. GLOBALIZATION AND TRADE**I. Choose the correct answer:-**

1. Who is the head of the World Trade Organisation (WTO)
b) Director General
2. Colonial advent in India
a) Portuguese, Dutch, English, Danish, French
3. GATT's first round held in
d) Geneva
4. India signed the Dunket proposal in
d) 1994
5. Foreign Investment policy (FIP) announced in
c) July- Aug-1991

II. Fill in the Blanks:-

1. A better economy introduce rapid development of the **CAPITAL MARKET**
2. WTO agreement came into force from **JANUARY 1,1995**
3. The term globalization invented by **PROF. THEODORE LEVITT**

III. Match the following:- ANSWERS

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Multination corporation in India | - Infosys |
| 2. MNC | -Minimize cost of production |
| 3. GATT | -1947 |
| 4. WTO | -Enforce international trade |

IV. Give Short Answers**1. What is globalization?**

- ❖ Globalization is the integration of a country with the world economy. Basically, globalization signifies a process of internationalization plus liberalization.

2. Write the types of globalization.

1. Archaic Globalization 2. Proto Globalization 3. Modern Globalization

3. Write short note on Multinational corporation.

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

4. What are the reforms made to adopt globalization?**Reforms made to adopt Globalization:- (New Economic policy in India)**

1. Abolition of Industrial licensing, except for a few industries.
2. Reduction in the number of industries reserved for public sector.
3. Fixation of a realistic exchange rate of rupee to exchange exports of Indian goods.
4. Foreign exchanges regulations were suitably amended
5. The Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) was reduced to increase lending by RBI.

5. What is Fair trade?**Fair Trade & World Trade Organization**

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

6. Write any two principles of Fair Trade Practices.

1. Creating Opportunities for Economically Disadvantaged producers.
2. Transparency and Accountability
3. Fair Trading Practices and Payment of a Fair Price.
4. Respect for the Environment

7. Write any two positive impact of Globalization.

- ❖ A better economy introduces rapid development of the capital market.
- ❖ Standard of living has increased.
- ❖ Globalization increasing the GDP of a country.

V. Brief Answer**1. Briefly explain the advantages and disadvantages of MNC.****Advantages of MNC**

1. Producing the same quality of goods at lower cost and without transaction cost
2. MNC reduce prices and increase the Purchasing power of consumers world wide
3. A MNC is able to take advantage of tax variation.
4. Spurring job growth in the local economies

Disadvantages of MNC

1. They are a way for the corporations to develop a monopoly (for certain products)
2. They are also a detrimental effect on the environment.
3. The introduction of MNC in to a host country's economy may also lead to the downfall of smaller, local business.
4. MNC breach ethical standards, accusing them of evading ethical laws and leveraging their business agenda with capital.

2. Write about the World Trade Organisation.

World Trade Organization (WTO)

The signing of the Final Act of the Uruguay Round by member nations of GATT in April 1994 paved the way for setting up of the WTO. An agreement to this effect was signed by 104 members. The WTO Agreement came into force from January 1, 1995.

Objectives of W.T.O

- ❖ To set and enforce rules for international trade.
- ❖ To provide a forum for negotiating and monitoring further trade liberalization.
- ❖ To resolve trade disputes.
- ❖ Introduction at the sustainable development and environment can go together.
- ❖ To ensure that developing countries, secure a better share of growth in world Trade.
- ❖ To increase the transparency of decision making processes.
- ❖ To ensure full employment and broad increase in effective demand.

3. Write the challenges of Globalization.

Challenges of Globalization

- ❖ The benefits of globalization extend to all countries that will not happen automatically.
- ❖ The fear that globalization leads to instability in the developing world.
- ❖ The industrial world that increased global competition will lead in race to the bottom in wages, labour right, and employment practice.
- ❖ It leads to global imbalance.
- ❖ Globalization has led to an increase in activities such as child labor and slavery.
- ❖ People started consuming more junk food. This caused, the degradation of health and spread of diseases.
- ❖ Globalization has led to environmental degradation.

UNIT .3.FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Buffer stock is the stock of food grains, namely wheat and rice, procured by the government through the ____
a) FCI
2. Which is correct?
i) HYV–High Yielding Varieties ii) MSP–Minimum Support Price
iii) PDS–Public Distribution System iv) FCI–Food Corporation of India
d) all are correct
3. _____ extended assistance through its Public Law 480.
a) United States of America
4. _____ revolution was born in India paving way for self sufficiency in food grain production.
c) Green Revolution
5. _____ is the only state in India to adopt universal PDS.
c) Tamil Nadu
6. _____ is the process of providing or obtaining the food necessary for health and growth.
b) Nutrition

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. **FORD** foundation from USA introduced HYV in India.
2. In the year **2013** National Food Security Act was passed by the Indian Parliament.
3. **CONSUMER COOPERATIVES** play an important role in the supply of quality goods at responsible rates to common people.

III. Match the following:- ANSWERS

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Consumer cooperatives | - Supply of Quality of goods |
| 2. Public Distribution System | - Subsidized rates |
| 3. UNDP | - United Nations Development Programme |
| 4. National Food Security Act | - 2013 |
| 5. Kerala | - least poor region |

IV. Assertion and Reason

1. **Assertion (A):** Purchasing power increases, price decreases and vice versa.

Reason (R): The production of goods decline, the price of goods increases and then the purchasing power is affected. **d) A is correct, R is the correct explanation of A**

V Answer in short**1. Define food security according to FAO.**

The United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organisation defines food security as follows:

"Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food which meets their dietary needs and food preferences

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

The three basic components of food and nutrition security. They are

1. Availability of food

2. Access to food

3. Absorption

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

- ❖ Green Revolution was born in the country paving way for self-sufficiency in food grain production. Increased food grain production.
- ❖ Minimum support price (MSP) for the crops were announced at the beginning of the season and the state procured the harvested grains through the Food Corporation of India (FCI).
- ❖ The FCI had built huge storage godowns and built buffer stocks of food grain during the harvest season to be distributed all through the year.

4. What are the effects of Green Revolution?

- ❖ Increased food grain production with HYV of rice and wheat an increase in major cereal crops.
- ❖ Yield of food grains has increased four-fold between the time of independence and at present.
- ❖ introducing fertiliser-responsive high-yielding varieties of rice and wheat,
- ❖ Cheaper farm credit was disbursed to farmers through co-operative banks and societies.

5. Write some name of the nutrition programmes in Tamil Nadu.

1. Puratchi Thalaivar M.G.R. Nutrition Meal Programme.
2. National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education.
3. General ICDS Projects and World Bank Assisted Integrated Child Development Services.
4. Pradhan Manthri Gramodaya Yojana Scheme (PMGYS).
5. Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Programme.
6. Mid-Day Meal Programme.

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செய்வதல்ல முயற்சி
நினைத்த செயலை
வெற்றிகரமாக முடிக்கும் வரை
செய்வதே உண்மையான முயற்சி

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VI Answer in detail

1. Elucidate why the Green Revolution was born.

- ❖ The **Green Revolution** started in **1965** with the first introduced of **High Yielding Variety (HYV)** seeds in Indian Agriculture.
- ❖ This was coupled with better and efficient irrigation and the correct use of fertilizers to boost the crop.
- ❖ After Independence, India chose to adopt a planned developmental model. With an initial focus on agriculture, industrialisation was given priority.
- ❖ The recurrent droughts experienced by India pushed her to be dependent on imports of food grains.
- ❖ However, the available foreign exchange reserve could not permit open market purchases and import of grains.
- ❖ United States of America extended assistance through its **Public Law 480 (PL 480)** scheme to India during early 1960s. known as “**Ship to Mouth**”.
- ❖ A country with a massive population, growing hungry was perceived to be a potential candidate for revolution.
- ❖ The **American administration** and **philanthropic organisations** like **Ford Foundation** formulated a plan to increase food production in the country by introducing High Yielding Varieties (HYV) of wheat and rice.
- ❖ This programme was implemented in select districts where irrigation was assured.
- ❖ The results were promising and the programme was extended to cover a larger number of districts.
- ❖ Thus, **Green Revolution** was born in the country paving way for **self-sufficiency** in food grain production.

2. Explain Minimum Support Price.

Minimum Support Price

- ❖ Minimum Support Price is a price fixed by an expert group for a particular crop by considering various costs involved in the cultivation of that crop.
- ❖ After announcing the MSP, the State will open procurement centres in places where these crops are widely grown.
- ❖ However, the farmers are free to sell in the open market if they get a better price for their crop produce.
- ❖ On the other hand, if the open market price is lower than the MSP, the farmers would get an assured price (the MSP) by selling their produce to the FCI.

3. Elaborate the Public Distribution System.

- ❖ Tamil Nadu has adopted an ‘Universal’ PDS, the rest of the states in India had a ‘Targeted’ PDS. Under universal PDS all the family ration card holders are entitled to the supplies from PDS.
- ❖ In the targeted PDS, the beneficiaries are identified based on certain criteria and given their entitlements, leaving out the rest.
- ❖ The level and quantum of subsidy also varied across states.
- ❖ The National Food Security Act (NFSA) was passed by the Indian parliament in 2013.
- ❖ The NFSA covers 50% of urban households and 75% of the rural households.
- ❖ These households are known as priority households identified based on a set of criteria.
- ❖ Priority households of this country now have the right to food supply through PDS.
- ❖ Tamil Nadu continues to have the universal system of PDS and supplies rice at free of cost to all card holders.

4. What are the factors affecting the purchasing power and explain them.

Factors affecting Purchasing Power

1. Over population

- ❖ The population growth rate in India is high as 1.7 per 1000.
- ❖ Large population leads to increasing demand, but supply was not equal to the demand.
- ❖ So, the normal price level will be going an higher.
- ❖ So it affect purchasing power, especially in rural population.

2. Increasing prices of essential goods

- ❖ Even though there has been a constant growth in the GDP and growth opportunities in the Indian economy, there have been steady increase in the prices of essential goods.
- ❖ The continuous rise in the prices erodes the purchasing power and adversely affect the poor people.

3. Demand for goods

- ❖ When demand for goods increases, the price of goods increases then the purchasing power is affected.

4. Price of goods affect the value of currency

- ❖ When the price increases the purchasing power decreases and finally the value of currency decreases.

5. Production and supply of goods

- ❖ The production and supply of goods decline, the price of goods increases, then the purchasing power is affected.

6. Poverty and inequality

- ❖ There exists a huge economic disparity in the Indian economy. The proportion of income and assets owned by top 10% of Indian goes on increasing.

5. What are the main objectives of the new Agricultural Policy?

New Agricultural Policy objectives

The following are some of the important objectives of India's agricultural policy

1. Raising the productivity of inputs

One of the important objectives of India's agricultural policy is to improve the productivity of inputs so purchased like, HYV seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, irrigation projects etc.

2. Raising value-added per hectare

Agricultural policy is to increase per hectare value-added by raising the productivity of agriculture in general and productivity of small and marginal holding in particular.

3. Protecting the interests of poor farmers

Agricultural policy is proposed to protect the interests of poor and marginal farmers by abolishing intermediaries through land reforms, expanding institutional credit support to poor farmers etc.

4. Modernizing agricultural sector

Here the policy support includes the introduction of modern technology in agricultural operations and application of improved agricultural inputs like HYV seeds, fertilizers etc.

5. Environmental degradation

Agricultural policy of India has set another objective to check environmental degradation of natural base of Indian agriculture.

6. Removing bureaucratic obstacles

The policy has set another objective to remove bureaucratic obstacles on the farmers' co-operative societies and self-help institutions so that they can work independently.

UNIT 4.GOVERNMENT AND TAXES**I. Choose the correct answer:**

- The three levels of governments in India are
a) Union, state and local
- In India, taxes are including
a) Direct taxes b) Indirect taxes **c) both a & b** d) None of these
- Which is the role of government and development policies?
a) Defence b) Foreign policy c) Regulate the economy **d) all of above**
- The most common and important tax levied on an individual in India is
c) Income tax
- Under which tax one nation, one uniform tax is ensured
c) Goods and service tax
- Income tax was introduced in India for the first time in the year _____.
a) 1860
- _____ tax is charged on the benefits derived from property ownership.
b) Wealth tax
- What are identified as causes of black money?
a) Shortage of goods b) High tax rate c) Smuggling **d) All of above**

II. Fill in the blanks:

- TAX** is levied by government for the development of the state's economy.
- The origin of the word tax is from the word **TAXATION**.
- The burden of the **DIRECT** tax cannot be shifted to others.
- The Goods and Service Tax act came into effect on **1 JULY 2017**
- The unaccounted money that is concealed from the tax administrator is called **BLACK MONEY**

III. Choose the correct statement:

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

IV. Match the following:-

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

V. Give Short Answers**1. Define tax.**

Prof. Seligman also defined a tax as "a compulsory contribution from a person to the government to defray the expenses incurred in the common interest of all, without reference to special benefits conferred."

2. Why we pay tax to the government?

- ❖ States and their functional equivalents throughout history have used money provided by taxation to carry out many functions.
- ❖ Some of these include expenditures on economic infrastructure (transportation, sanitation, public safety, education, healthcare systems, to name a few), military, scientific research, culture and the arts, public works and public insurance and the operation of government itself.

3. What are the types of tax? Give examples.

There are two types of taxes namely Direct Tax and Indirect Tax

i. **Direct tax** : Some direct taxes are Income taxes, Wealth taxes and Corporation taxes

ii. **Indirect tax**: Some indirect taxes are Stamp duty, Entertainment tax, Excise duty, and Goods and Service tax (GST)

4. Write short note on Goods and Service Tax.

- ❖ The goods and service tax (GST) is one of the indirect taxes. The GST was passed in Parliament on 29 March 2017. The act came into effect on 1 July 2017.
- ❖ The motto is one nation, one market, one tax.

5. What is progressive tax?

- ❖ Progressive tax rate is one in which the rate of taxation increases (multiplier) as the tax base increases (multiplicand). In the case of a progressive tax.
- ❖ When income increases, the tax rate also increases.

6. What is meant by black money?

- ❖ Black money is funds earned on the black market on which income and other taxes have not been paid.
- ❖ The unaccounted money that is concealed from the tax administrator is called black money.

7. What is tax evasion?

Tax evasion is the illegal evasion of taxes by individuals, corporations and trusts. Tax evasion activities included

- ❖ Underreporting income
- ❖ Inflating deductions or expenses
- ❖ Hiding money
- ❖ Hiding interest in offshore accounts

8. write any two difference between tax and payments?

S. No.	Tax	Payments
1	Tax is compulsory to the government without getting any direct benefits.	Fee is the payment for getting any service.
3	Tax is a compulsory payment.	Fee is a voluntary payment.
4	If tax is imposed on a person, he has to pay it; otherwise he has to be penalty.	On the other hand fee is not paid if the person do not want to get the service.

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எங்கு நீங்கள்
தவிர்க்கப்பட்டீர்களோ
அவமானம் செய்யப்
பட்டீர்களோ
அங்கு நீங்கள்
தவிர்க்க முடியாத
சக்தியாக
உருவெடுப்பது தான்
உண்மையான
வெற்றி

VI. Brief Answer

1. Explain some direct and indirect taxes.

a) Direct Taxes:- A tax imposed on an individual or organisation, which is paid directly, is a direct tax. Some direct taxes are income tax, wealth tax and corporation tax.

Income tax

- ❖ Income tax is the most common and most important tax levied on an individual in India. It is charged directly based on the income of a person.
- ❖ The rate at which it is charged varies, depending on the level of income.

Corporate tax

- ❖ This tax is levied on companies that exist as separate entities from their shareholders.
- ❖ It is charged on royalties, interest gains from sale of capital assets located in India and fees for a technical services and dividends.

Wealth tax

- ❖ Wealth tax is charged on the benefits derived from property ownership. The same property will be taxed every year on its current market value.
- ❖ The tax is levied on the individuals and companies alike.

b) Indirect Taxes :- If the burden of the tax can be shifted to others, it is an indirect tax. Some indirect taxes are stamp duty, entertainment tax, excise duty and goods and service tax

Stamp duty

- ❖ Stamp duty is a tax that is paid on official documents like marriage registration or documents related to a property and in some contractual agreements.

Entertainment tax

- ❖ Entertainment tax is a duty that is charged by the government on any source of entertainment provided.
- ❖ This tax can be charged on movie tickets, tickets to amusement parks, exhibitions and even sports events.

Excise duty

- ❖ An excise tax is any duty on manufactured goods levied at the movement of manufacture, rather than at sale.
- ❖ Excise is typically imposed in addition to an indirect tax such as a sales tax.

2. Write the structure of GST.

Structure of Goods and Service Tax (GST)

State Goods and Service Tax (SGST): Intra state (within the state)

VAT/sales tax, purchase tax, entertainment tax, luxury tax, lottery tax and state surcharge and cesses

Central Goods and Service Tax (CGST): Intra state (within the state)

Central Excise Duty, service tax, countervailing duty, additional duty of customs, surcharge, education and secondary/higher secondary cess

Integrated Goods and Service Tax (IGST): Inter state (integrated GST)

There are four major GST rates: (5%, 12%, 18% and 28%) Almost all the necessities of life like vegetables and food grains are exempted from this tax.

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3. What is black money? Write the causes of black money.

Black Money

Black money is funds earned on the black market on which income and other taxes have not been paid. The unaccounted money that is concealed from the tax administrator is called black money.

Several sources of black money are identified as causes.

1. Shortage of goods
2. Licensing proceeding
3. Contribution of the industrial sector
4. Smuggling
5. Tax structure

Causes of Black Money

- ❖ **Shortage of goods:** Even if it is shortage occurring naturally or created artificially, it is the root cause of black money.
- ❖ **Licensing proceeding:** Permit, quota, license all these are associated with maldistribution of commodities in short supply which results in black money.
- ❖ **Contribution of the Industrial sector:** For example the controller of public limited companies tries to buy commodities at lower prices and bill them at high amount and the balance goes to them personally.
- ❖ **Smuggling:** Precious metals like gold and silver, electronic goods, textiles were levied heavy excise duty. To avoid paying these duties, smuggling is done illegally that results in black money.
- ❖ **Tax structure:** When tax rates are high, tax evasion naturally arises that leads to generation of black money.

UNIT 5. INDUSTRIAL CLUSTERS IN TAMIL NADU

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The Detroit of Asia' is _____.
c) Chennai
2. Pumpsets and motors are produced mostly in
b) Coimbatore
3. _____ are an essential aspect of a nation's development.
b) industry
4. Tiruppur is known for
c) Knitwear
5. A successful industrial cluster entirely created by the Tamil Nadu is
a) Hosur

II Fill in the blanks:

1. Hundred of leather and tannery facilities are located around VELLORE District in Tamil Nadu.
2. Special Economic Zones policy was introduced on in APRIL 2000.

III Pick out odd one:

1. Which one of the following is not having leather factories?
a) Ranipet b) Dharmapuri c) Ambur d) Vaniyambadi
2. Which one of the following is not a industrial developing agency?
a) TIDCO b) SIDCO c) MEPCOT d) SIPCOT

IV Match the following:-

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. MEPZ | - EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE |
| 3. TNPL | - KARUR |
| 4. Manchester of south India | - COIMBATORE |

V. Write Short Answer**1. Why are wages low in the agricultural sector?**

- ❖ There are limits to the ability of agriculture to absorb labour due to the declining marginal productivity of land. Wages too cannot therefore increase and as a result poverty levels may remain high.
- ❖ Especially when more and more people continue to rely on agriculture for their livelihood.

2. What is meant by an industrial cluster?

- ❖ Industrial clusters are groups of firms in a defined geographic area that share common markets, technologies and skill requirements.

3. What are the routes for cluster formation?

- ❖ Certain clusters evolve over a long time in history when artisans settle in one locality and evolve over centuries. Handloom weaving clusters are one examples of this development. Or else, in some sectors,
- ❖ When a large firm is established, a cluster of firms may emerge to take care of its input and service requirements.
- ❖ At times, governments may decide to encourage manufacturing using raw materials from a region, which may also lead to emergence of clusters.

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

- i. **SIPCOT** (State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu) - was formed in the year 1971 to promote industrial growth in the state by setting up industrial estates.
- ii. **TIDCO** (Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation), 1965 - is another government agency to promote industries in the state and to establish industrial estates.
- iii. **TIIC** (Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd.), 1949- is intended to provide low-cost financial support for both setting up new units and also for expansion of existing units.
- iv. **TANSI** (Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation Ltd.), 1965 - It is supposed to be the first industrial corporation operating in the domain for small enterprises.

5. What are the problems of industrialization currently in Tamil Nadu?

- ❖ Some clusters, especially chemicals, textiles and leather clusters, tend to generate a lot of polluting effluents that affect health.
- ❖ The effluents also pollute water bodies into which effluents are let into and also adjoining agricultural lands.
- ❖ employment generation potential has declined because of use of frontier technologies because of the need to compete globally.
- ❖ Quality of employment also has suffered in recent years as most workers are employed only temporarily.

6. What is meant by Entrepreneur?

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

7. What is Entrepreneurship?

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

VI. Write Brief Answer

1. What are the important characteristics of successful industrial clusters?

The following are the chief characteristics of a successful cluster.

- ❖ Geographical proximity of small and medium enterprises (SMEs)
- ❖ Sectoral specialisation
- ❖ Close inter-firm collaboration
- ❖ Inter-firm competition based on innovation
- ❖ A socio-cultural identity, which facilitates trust
- ❖ Multi-skilled workforce
- ❖ Active self-help organisations, and
- ❖ Supportive regional and municipal governments.

2. Write in detail about the types of policies adopted by the Tamil Nadu government to industrialize.

Policy factors can be divided into three aspects:

Education

- ❖ Industries require skilled human resources. Apart from a lot of attention to primary education to promote literacy and basic arithmetic skills, the state is known for its vast supply of technical human resources.
- ❖ It is home to one of the largest number of engineering colleges, polytechnics and Industrial Training Centres in the country.

Infrastructure

- ❖ The widespread diffusion of electrification has contributed to the spread of industrialisation to smaller towns and villages in the state. Along with electrification,
- ❖ Tamil Nadu is known for its excellent transport infrastructure, especially minor roads that connect rural parts of the state to nearby towns and cities.
- ❖ A combination of public and private transport has also facilitated rural to urban connectivity and therefore connect small producers to markets better.

Industrial Promotion

- ❖ Apart from investments in education and transport and energy infrastructure, active policy efforts were made to promote specific sectors and also industrialisation in specific regions.
- ❖ Policies to promote specific sectors like automobile, auto components, bio technology and Information and communication Technology sectors have been formulated in the post reform period.
- ❖ The state has put in place several industrial promotion agencies for both large enterprises and the small and medium segments, as well as to provide supporting infrastructure.

3. Explain the role of Entrepreneur?

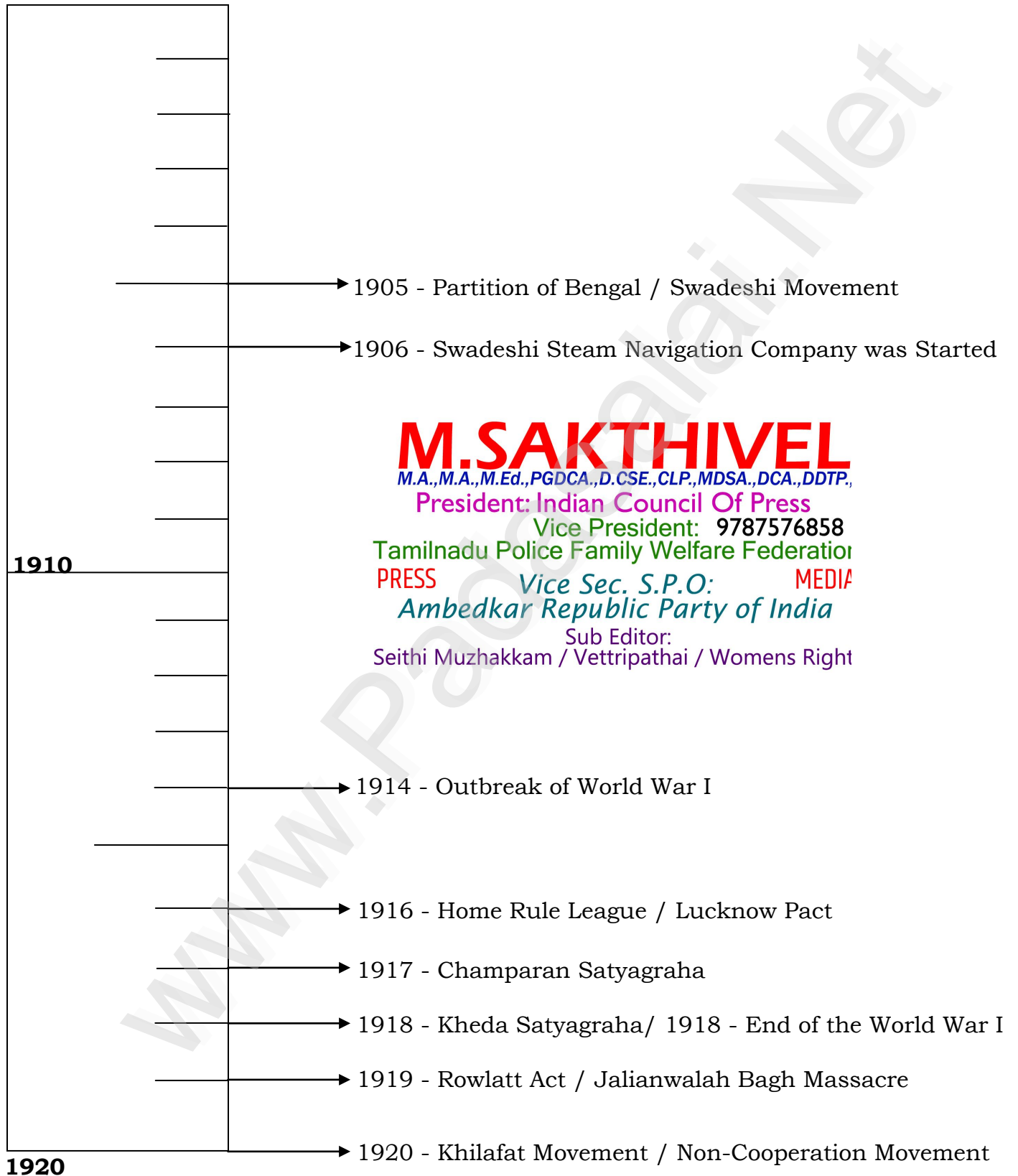
Role of an Entrepreneur

- ❖ Entrepreneurs play a most important role in the economic growth and development of a country's economy.
- ❖ They promote development of industries and help to remove regional disparities by industrializing rural and backward areas.
- ❖ They help the country to increase the GDP and Per Capita Income.
- ❖ They promote capital formation by mobilizing the idle savings of the citizens and country's export trade.
- ❖ Entrepreneurs provide large-scale employment to artisans, technically qualified persons and professionals and try to maximize profits by innovations.
- ❖ They enable the people to avail better quality goods at lower prices, which results in the improvement of their standard of living.

1) Timeline 1900 – 1920

Scale
1Unit = 10 Years

1900



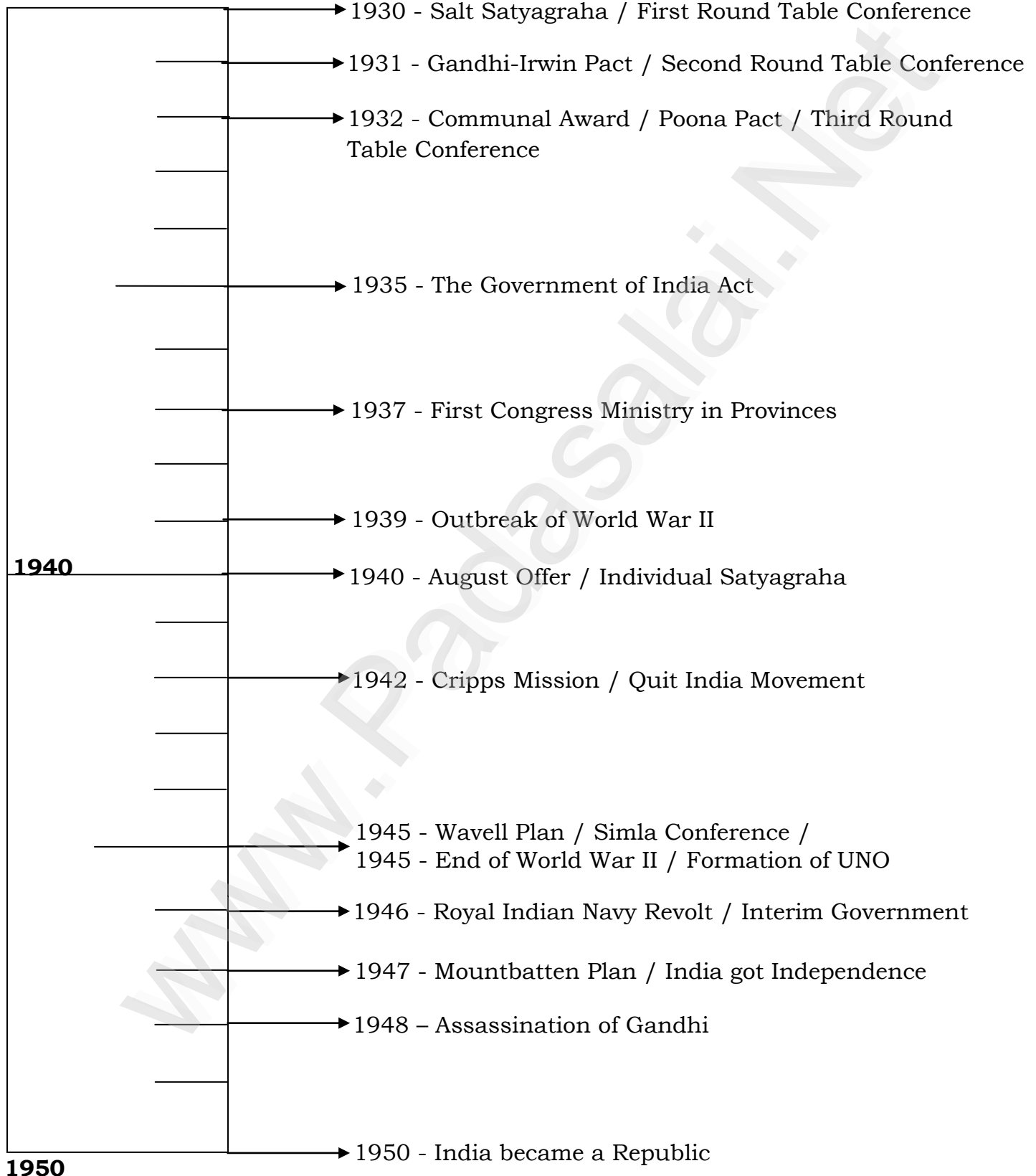
Scale
1Unit = 10 Years

A vertical timeline illustrating the Indian National Movement from 1920 to 1940. The timeline is represented by a vertical line with horizontal arrows pointing to the right, indicating the progression of time. The years 1920, 1930, and 1940 are marked on the left side of the timeline. The events listed are as follows:

- 1920 - Khilafat Movement / Non-Cooperation Movement
- 1922 - Chauri Chaura incident
- 1923 - The formation of Swaraj Party
- தோற்றாலும் நம்பிக்கையோடு இரு ஆனால் யாரையும் நம்பி தோற்றுவிடாதே .
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- 1927 - The appointment of the Simon Commission
- 1928 - Motilal Nehru Report
- 1929 - The Lahore Congress Session
- 1930 - Salt Satyagraha / First Round Table Conference
- 1931 - Gandhi-Irwin Pact / Second Round Table Conference
- 1932 - Communal Award / Poona Pact / Third Round Table Conference
- 1935 - The Government of India Act
- 1937 - First Congress Ministry in Provinces
- 1940 - August Offer / Individual Satyagraha

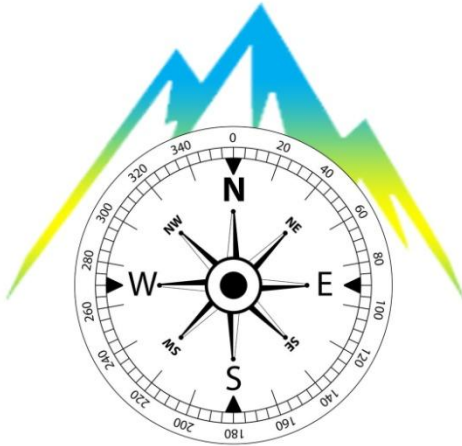
3) Timeline 1930 – 1950

Scale
1Unit = 10 Years

1930**1950**

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