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UNNAI MUDIYUM

SOCIAL SCIENCE

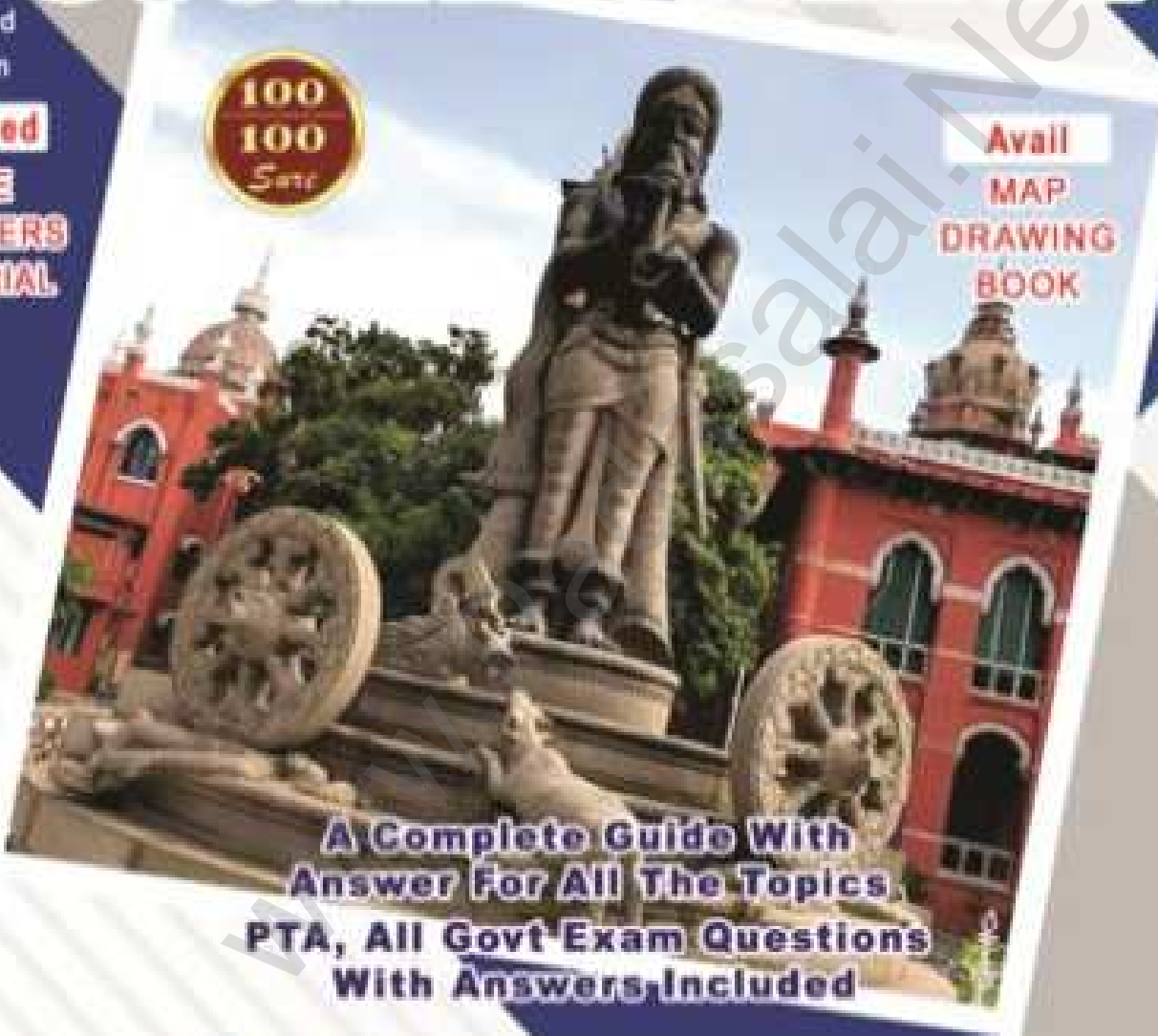
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Answer For All The Topics.
PTA, All Govt Exam Questions
With Answers Included**



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SOCIAL SCIENCE

10

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1. 2 Marks → Clear & Concise
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5. Map → Lesson wise & Mark wise
6. PTA → Questions & Answers
7. Attached : Late Bloomers Material

**Revised
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Based on Public Exam Question Pattern

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PReFAce

Greetings to all the Teachers and Students,

Our Dolphin Publications - Social Science guide for 10th Standard is designed with the suggestions and guidance of many Social Science teachers handling 10th Standard for many decades. It is exam oriented. It is prepared on the basis of students in different learning levels.

SALIENT FEATURES :

- ▶ **Answers for All Government Model and Exam Questions.**
- ▶ **Answers for All the Textual Questions.**
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- ▶ **Late Bloomers material incorporated.**

We hope this guide will lead you to score 100/100 in Social Science in the upcoming SSLC- Public Examination.

*Best Wishes
From the Publisher*

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Unit - 1

Outbreak of World War I and Its Aftermath



EXERCISE

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★ Learning Outcomes

- SS1006** ➤ recalls names, places, dates, people associated with some important historical events and developments such as French Revolution, nationalism, industrialisation, globalisation, and urbanisation
- SS1037** ➤ Interprets changes in maps brought out by various treaties in Europe

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

- 1. What were the three major empires shattered by the end of First World War?**

a) Germany, Austria - Hungary, and the Ottomans
 b) Germany, Austria- Hungary and Russia
 c) Spain, Portugal and Italy
 d) Germany, Austria- Hungary, Italy

[a) Germany, Austria - Hungary, and the Ottomans]
 - 2. Which country emerged as the strongest in East Asia towards the close of nineteenth century?** (JUN-23)

a) China
 b) Japan
 c) Korea
 d) Mongolia

[b) Japan]
 - 3. Who said “imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism”?** (PTA-6, MAY-22)

a) Lenin
 b) Marx
 c) Sun Yat-sen
 d) Mao Tsetung

[a) Lenin]
 - 4. What is the Battle of Marne remembered for?** (APR-2024)

a) air warfare
 b) trench warfare
 c) submarine warfare
 d) ship warfare

[b) trench warfare]
 - 5. To which country did the first Secretary General of League of Nations belong?**

a) Britain
 b) France
 c) Dutch
 d) USA

[a) Britain]
 - 6. Which country was expelled from the League of Nations for attacking Finland?** (SEP-2021)

a) Germany
 b) Russia
 c) Italy
 d) France

[b) Russia]
- ### ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS
- 7. Where did the Ethiopian army defeat the Italian Army?** (SEP-20)

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

[c) Adowa]
 - 8. The Country which won the Battle of Jutland** (QY-19)

a) Germany
 b) England
 c) Russia
 d) France

[b) England]

DOLPHIN-10TH Social science

HISTORY

UNNAL MUDIYUM

9. Locarno Treaty was signed in the year _____
 _____ [SEP-22] | a) 1927 b) 1925
 c) 1823 d) 1952 [b] 1925]

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

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

III. CHOOSE THE CORRECT STATEMENT

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

IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

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

V. ANSWER BRIEFLY

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

5. What was the role of Mustafa Kemal Pasha?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL**1. Discuss the main causes of the First World War. (PTA-1,SEP-2020,SEP-2021, MAY-22, APR-2024)**

- a) **European Alliances and Counter Alliances**
- b) **Violent Forms of Nationalism**
- c) **Aggressive Attitude of German Emperor**
- d) **Hostility of France towards Germany**
- e) **Imperial Power Politics in Balkans**
- f) **The Balkan Wars**
- g) **Immediate Cause**

a) European Alliances and Counter Alliances.

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

b) Violent Forms of Nationalism.

- England's Jingoism, France's Chauvinism and Germany's Kultur were militant forms of nationalism was responsible for the outbreak of the war.

c) Aggressive Attitude of German Emperor:

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

d) Hostility of France towards Germany

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

e) Imperial Power Politics in Balkans

- The young Turk Revolution was held at 1908
- Austria announced the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- Austria's action aroused intense opposition from Serbia.
- Germany gave Austria firm support.
- The enmity between Austria and Serbia led to the out break of the war.

f) **The Balkan Wars:**

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

g) **Immediate Cause:**

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

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

(PTA-2,6, JUN-23)

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

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

- ✓ **Introduction**
- ✓ **Failure of provisional Government**
- ✓ **Takeover by the Bolshevik Party under Lenin's leadership**
- ✓ **Outcome of the Revolution**

i) **Introduction:**

- Lenin was born in 1870 near Volga.
- He was influenced by the ideas of Karl Marx.
- Lenin and his supporters started the Bolshevik Party.

ii) **Failure of provisional Government:**

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

iii) **Takeover by the Bolshevik Party under Lenin's leadership:**

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

iv) **Outcome of the Revolution :**

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

4. Estimate the work done by the League of Nations.**(PTA-4, APR-2024)****a. Activities of the League**

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

b. First

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

c. Secondly

- The league was asked to settle the frontier between Poland and Germany in Upper silesia.

d. Thirdly

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

e. Treaty of Locarno in 1925

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

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

- The Covenant of the League was worked out at the Paris Peace Conference.
- It was largely due to the pressure from President Wilson that this task was accomplished.
- In drawing up the constitution of this organization, the ideas of Britain and America prevailed.
- The League was formed in 1920 consisted of five bodies: The Assembly, The Council, The Secretariat, The Permanent Court of Justice, and The International Labour Organisation.

i) The Assembly

- Each member-country was represented in the Assembly.

ii) The Council

- The Council was the executive of the League. Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the United States were originally declared permanent members of the Council.
- Each member had one vote and since all decisions had to be unanimous, even the small nations possessed the right of veto.

iii) The Secretariat

- The secretariat of the League of Nations was located at Geneva. Its first Secretary General was Sir Eric Drummond from Britain.
- The staff of the secretariat was appointed by the Secretary General in consultation with the Council.

iv) The International Court of Justice

- The International Court of Justice was set up in The Hague.
- The court was made of fifteen judges.

v) The International Labour Organisation

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

LATE BLOOMERS MATERIAL

V. ANSWER BRIEFLY

1. **How do you assess the importance of Sino-Japanese War?**
 - Japan forced war on China in 1894.
 - Japan annexed the Liaotung with Port Arthur.
 - By this Japan proved that it was the strongest Nation of the East Asia.

2. **Name the countries in the Triple Entente.**

1. Britain 2. France 3. Russia

3. **What were the three militant forms of nationalism in Europe?**
 - England - **Jingoism**
 - France - **Chauvinism**
 - Germany - **Kultur**

4. **What do you know of trench warfare?**
 - **Trenches** dug by soldiers to protect from enemy fire.
 - Running parallel to each other.
 - Used it for delivering **food, ammunition, mail, fresh troops and orders.**

5. **What was the role of Mustafa Kemal Pasha?**
 - Mustafa Kemal Pasha played a key role for Turkey's rebirth.
 - He modernized Turkey and changed it out of all recognition.

6. **List out any two causes for the failure of the League of Nations.**
 - No standing army and no power to enforce its decisions
 - The principle of "**Collective Security**" could not be applied.
 - Lack of Military Power.

VI. ANSWER IN DETAIL

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

European alliances and counter alliances

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

2. **Highlight the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles relating to Germany.**
 - Germany was to pay reparations for the losses suffered.
 - Germany was not allowed to have large army.
 - The union of Austria and Germany was forbidden.
 - All German colonies became mandated territories under the League of Nations.
 - Germany gave up all her over-seas possessions.
 - Alsace-Lorraine was returned to France.

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

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

Activities of the League

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

First

- Settled dispute between Sweden and Finland (1921)

Secondly

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

Thirdly

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

Treaty of Locarno in 1925

- By this treaty Germany, France, Belgium, Great Britain and Italy mutually guaranteed peace in Western Europe.
- US and Russia began to participate in non-political activities.

Disarmament conference in 1932

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

MAP DRAWING EXERCISE WERE GIVEN LESSON WISE

1. TIME LINE

2. HISTORY - WORLD AND INDIA MAPS

3. GEOGRAPHY - INDIA AND TAMILNADU MAPS

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

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

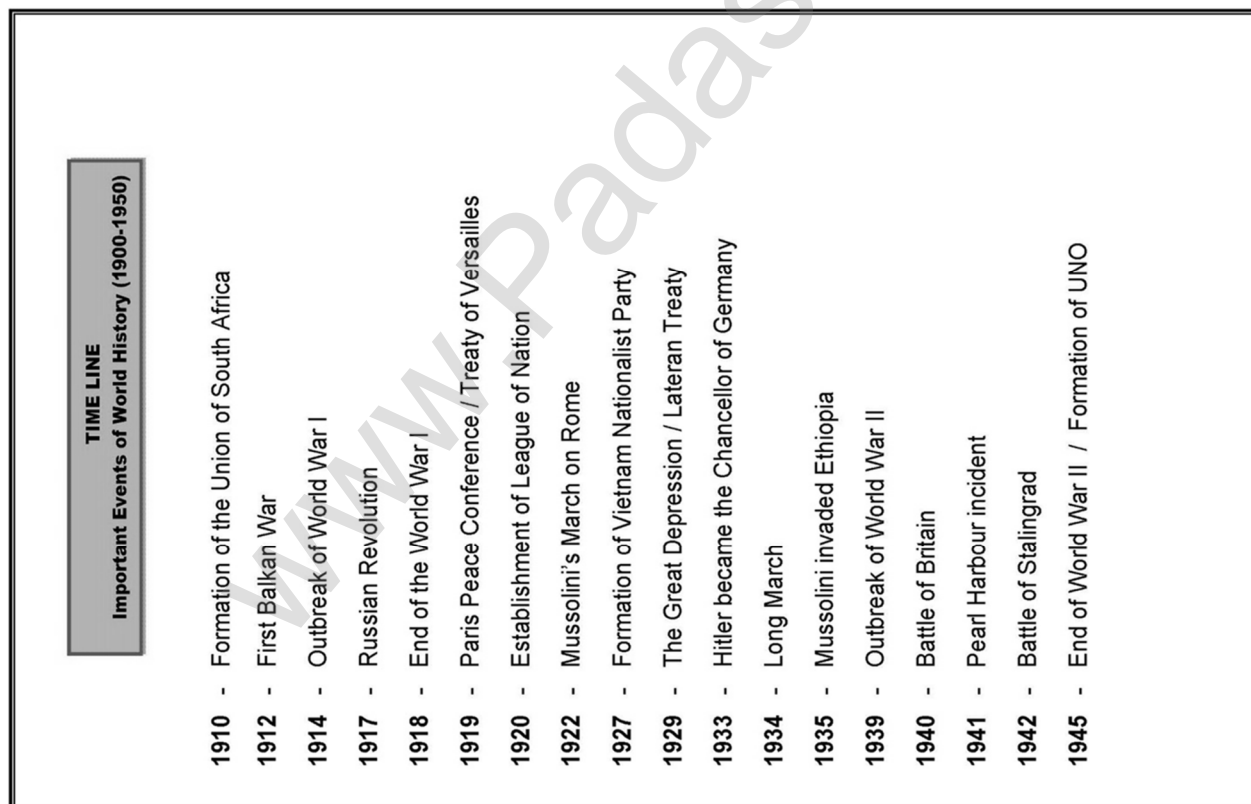
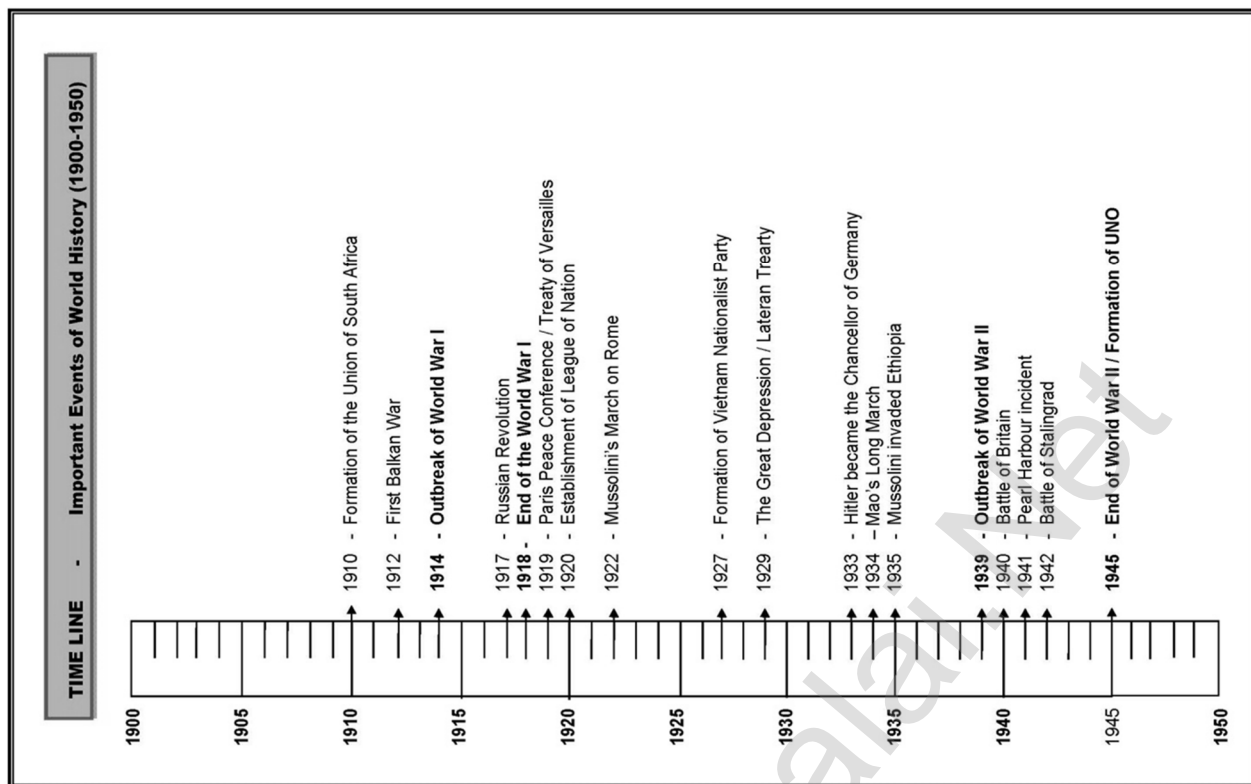
Mark on the World Map

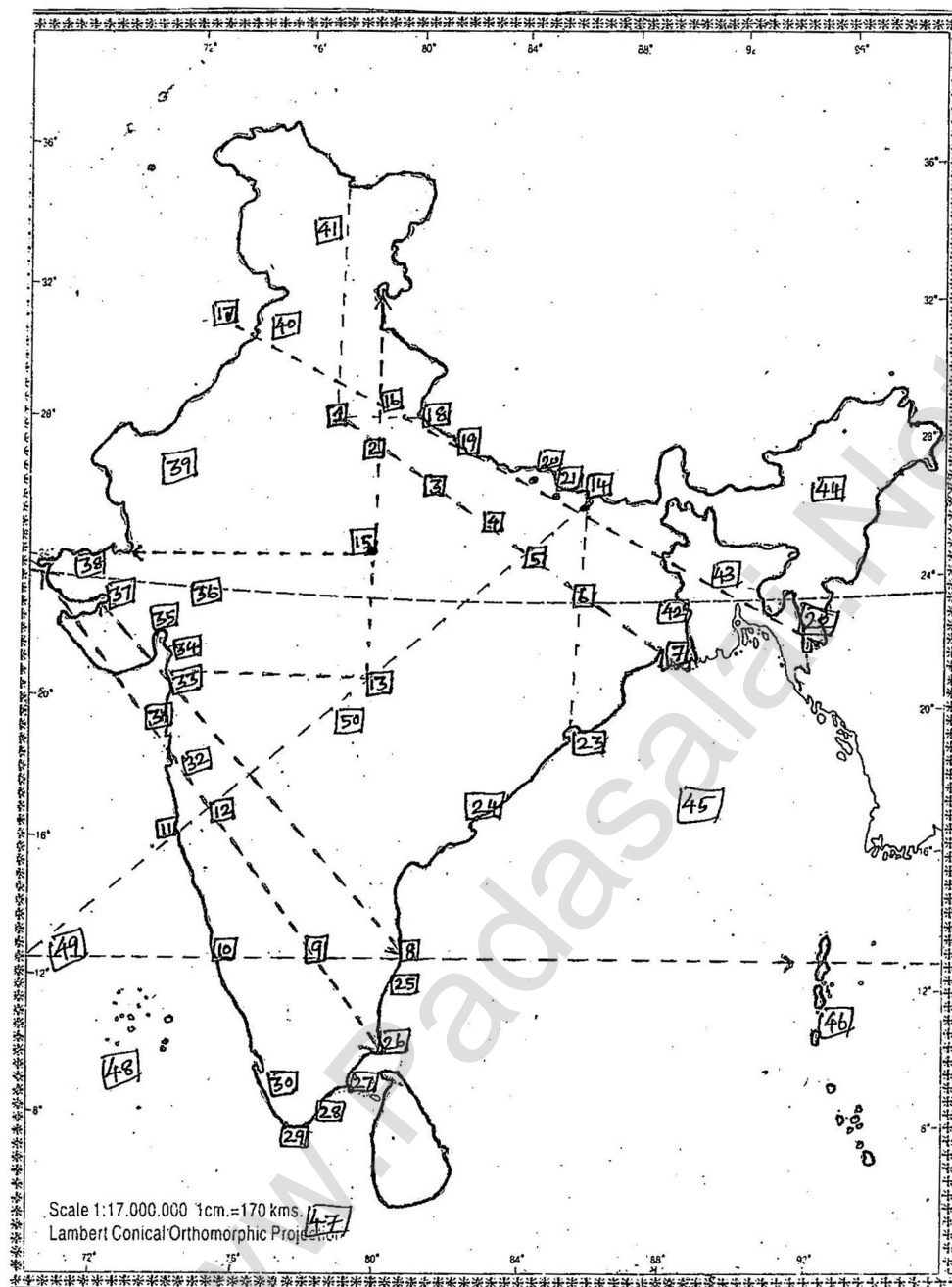
1. Axis Power Countries
Germany
Rumania
Bulgaria

Indian National Movement & Centres of Great Rebellion in 1857

- Amritsar (Jallian Walabagh) - Meerut - Lucknow - Chauri Chaura
- Allahabad - Kheda - Calcutta - Dandi - Poona
- Nagpur - Madras (Chennai) - Vedaranyam

Geography - Unit - 6
Physical Geography of Tamil nadu
Peaks and Pleak in Tamilnad





1. Delhi	11. Goa	21. Chauri Chaura	31. Bombay	41. Kashmir
2. Agra	12. Satara	22. Chittagong	32. Poona	42. Parakpur
3. Kanpur	13. Nagpur	23. Paradeep	33. Thandi	43. Vangalam
4. Allahabad	14. Sambaran	24. Visakhapatnam	34. Bartholi	44. Asaam
5. Banaras	15. Jhansi	25. Pondicherry	35. Keda	45. Vangala Viriguda
6. Ara	16. Meerut	26. Vedaranyam	36. Ahmedabad	46. Andhaman Theevu
7. Calcutta	17. Lahore	27. Rameswaram	37. Kandtla	47. India Ocean
8. Madras	18. Bareilly	28. Tuticorin	38. Ran off Katch	48. Lac Island
9. Bangalore	19. Lucknow	29. Kanyakumari	39. Rajasdhan	49. Arabian Sea
10. Mangalore	20. Gorakhpur	30. Thiruvananthapuram	40. Amirdhasaras	50. Vaardha

Unit - 1

India – Location,
Relief and
Drainage

EXERCISE

PAGE-142

* Learning Outcomes

- SS901** ➤ Locate places, states, union territories and other physical features on the map of India.
SS902 ➤ Recognises and Describes different physical features, Types of forest and seasons etc.,
SS903 ➤ Describes the important terms in geography such as standard meridian, drainage basin, water divide, monsoon, weather, climate, flora fauna, population density etc.

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

- The north – south extent of India is -----
 a. 2, 500 km b. 2,933 km
 c. 3,214 km d. 2, 814km [c. 3,214 km]
- River is known as ‘Sorrow of Bihar’.
 (HY-19)
 a. Narmada b. Godavari
 c. Kosi d. Damodar [c. Kosi]
- A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as ----- (PTA-3)
 a.Coast b. Island
 c. Peninsula d.Strait [c. Peninsula]
- The Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar separates India from ____ (PTA-4, MAY-22, JUN-23)
 a.Goa b.West Bengal
 c.Sri Lanka d. Maldives [c. Sri Lanka]
- The highest peak in South India is ----- (GMQ-19, PTA-2)
 a.Ooty b. Kodaikanal
 c. Anaimudi d. Jindhagada
 [c. Anaimudi]
- Plains are formed by the older alluviums.
 a. Bhabar b. Tarai
 c. Bhangar d. Khadar [c. Bhangar]
- Pulicat Lake is located between the states of ---- (PTA-1, AUG-22, APR-2024)
 a. West Bengal and Odisha
 b. Karnataka and Kerala
 c. Odisha and Andhra Pradesh
 d. Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh
 [d. Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh]

ADDITIONAL QUESTION

8. Two island groups which belong to India are _____.

(PTA-6)

- a. Andaman and Nicobar
- b. Andaman Nicobar and Lakshadweep
- c. Maldives and Nicobar
- d. Sri Lanka and Andaman

[b. Andaman Nicobar and Lakshadweep]

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

- a. Himalayan Mountain
- b. The Western Ghats
- c. Aravalli Range
- d. Vindhya Range

[c. Aravalli Range]

10. Pick the odd one out **(Qy-19)**

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

[b. Vembanad Lake]**FILL IN THE BLANKS**

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

[The Ganga River system]

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

[Godavari]**II. MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

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

III. GIVE REASONS

1. Himalayas are called young fold mountains

(HY-19, MAY-22)

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

2. North Indian Rivers are perennial

(PTA-2, HY-19, APR-2024)

- Mostly all the North Indian rivers flow throughout the year and originate from Himalayan Mountain.
- They receive water from the melting of snow from the Himalayas and also from monsoon.
- So they are called perennial rivers.

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

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

IV. DISTINGUISH BETWEEN THE FOLLOWING

1. Himalayan Rivers and Peninsular Rivers

(PTA-5)

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

2. Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats

(PTA-1, AUG-22, APR-23)

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

3. Western Coastal Plains and Eastern Coastal Plains.

(HY-19, SEP-21)

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

V. ANSWER IN BRIEF

1. Name the neighbouring countries of India.

(GMQ-19)

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

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

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

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

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

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

- a) Narmada b) Mahi
c) Sabarmati d) Tapti

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

- It is located off the West Coast of India.

- It is a Coral Island.
- Kavaratti is the capital of Lakshadweep.
- It covers an area of 32 sq km.
- "Pitt island" is the uninhabited island which has a bird sanctuary.

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

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

7. State the East flowing rivers in India (HY-19)

- Mahanadi ➤ Godavari
➤ Krishna ➤ Kaveri

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

Three Divisions are

(PTA-1, SEP-21, AUG-22, APR-2024)

- 1) The Trans – Himalayas
- 2) Himalayas– Himadri, Himachal, Siwaliks
- 3) Eastern Himalayas or Purvanchal hills

1. The Trans- Himalayas

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

2. Himalayas

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

3. Purvanchal Hills

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

Importance of Himalayas

- Himalayas block Southwest monsoon wind and it causes heavy rainfall to North India.
- It forms a natural barrier to the sub-continent.
- It is the source for perennial rivers.
- The Northern Mountains are described as the paradise of tourists due to its natural beauty
- Himalayas are renowned for the rich biodiversity.
- Many hill stations, Pilgrim centres are situated here.
- 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.

I. East - Flowing Rivers

- i) Mahanadi
- ii) Godavari
- iii) Krishna
- iv) Cauvery

II. West flowing Rivers

- i) Narmada
- ii) Tapti

I. East- Flowing Rivers.

i) Mahanadi

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

ii) Godavari

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

iii) Krishna

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

iv) Cauveri

- It originates at Talakaveri in the Kudagu hills of Karnataka.
- Its length is 805 km.
- It is called the "Dhakshin Ganga".
- Outfalls in Bay of Bengal.

II. West- Flowing Rivers.

i) Narmadha

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

ii) Tapti

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

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

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

ADDITIONAL QUESTION**4. Explain the Peninsular Plateau.****(APR-23)**

- The Plateau region lies to the south of the Great Northern Plains. This is the largest physiographic division of our country.
- It covers an area of about 16 lakh sq.km (about half of the total area of the country). It is an old rocky plateau region.
- The altitude of a large portions of the plateau is more than 600m from mean sea level.
- Aravalli hills mark the north-western boundary of the plateau region.
- Its northern and north-eastern boundaries are marked by the Bundelkhand upland, Kaimur and Rajmahal hills.
- The Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats mark the western and eastern boundaries respectively.
- The peak of Anaimudi is the highest point in the plateau. Its height is 2,695 m and is located in Anaimalai.
- The river Narmada divides the plateau region of India broadly into two parts.
- The region lying to the north of the Narmada is called the Central Highlands and their region lying to the south of Narmada is called the Deccan Plateau.
- All the major rivers (Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri etc.) lying to the south of the Vindhyas flow eastwards and fall into the Bay of Bengal.
- Narmada and Tapi are the two rivers situated to the south of the Vindhyas flow westward.
- Their movement towards west is due to the presence of a rift valley in the region.

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

- Pakistan
- Afghanistan
- China
- Nepal

- Bangladesh
- Myanmar
- Srilanka

2. Give the importance of IST.

- The standard meridian of India is 82° 30 'E longitude.

- It passes through Mirzapur.
- In order to avoid the time difference among the Indian states IST is calculated.

3. Write a short note on Deccan Plateau.

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

4. State the west flowing rivers of India.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. Narmada | 2. Tapti |
| 3. Mahi | 4. Sabarmati |

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

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

VI. ANSWER IN A PARAGRAPH

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

Three Divisions are

1) The Trans – Himalayas

2) Himalayas:

i) The Himadri

ii) The Himachal

iii) The Siwaliks

3) Eastern Himalayas or Purvanchal hills.

Importance of Himalayas.

- It block Southwest monsoon wind and it brings heavy rainfall to North India.
- Natural barrier to the Sub Continent.

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

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

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

East flowing rivers

- Mahanadi – Godavari – Krishna - Tamirabarani

West flowing rivers

- Narmada – Tapti.

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

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

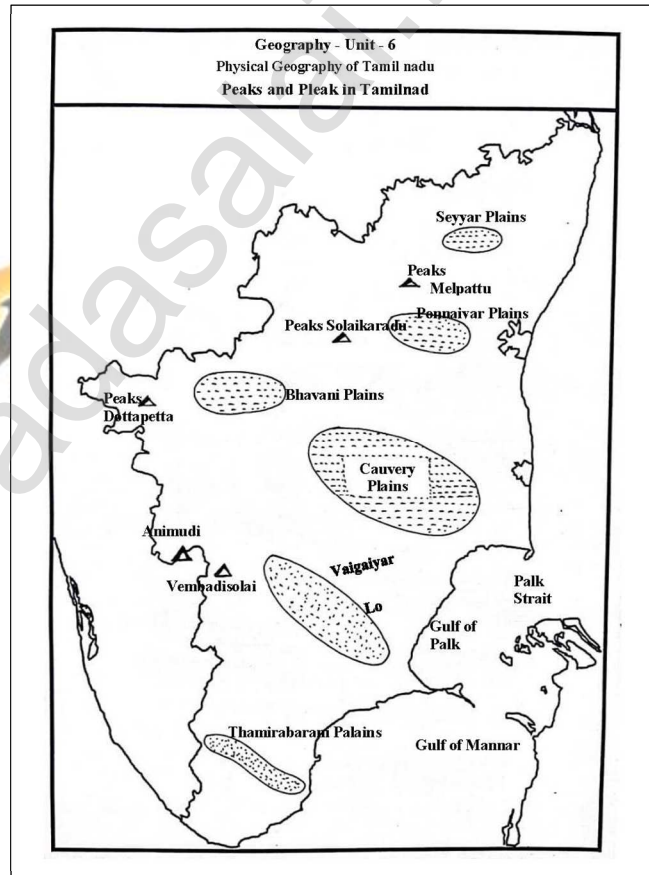
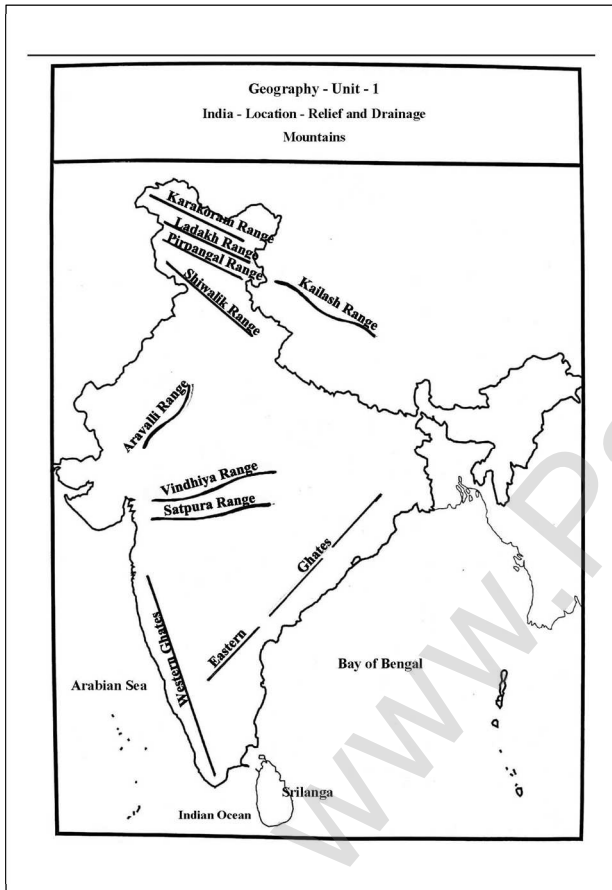
Major Tributaries

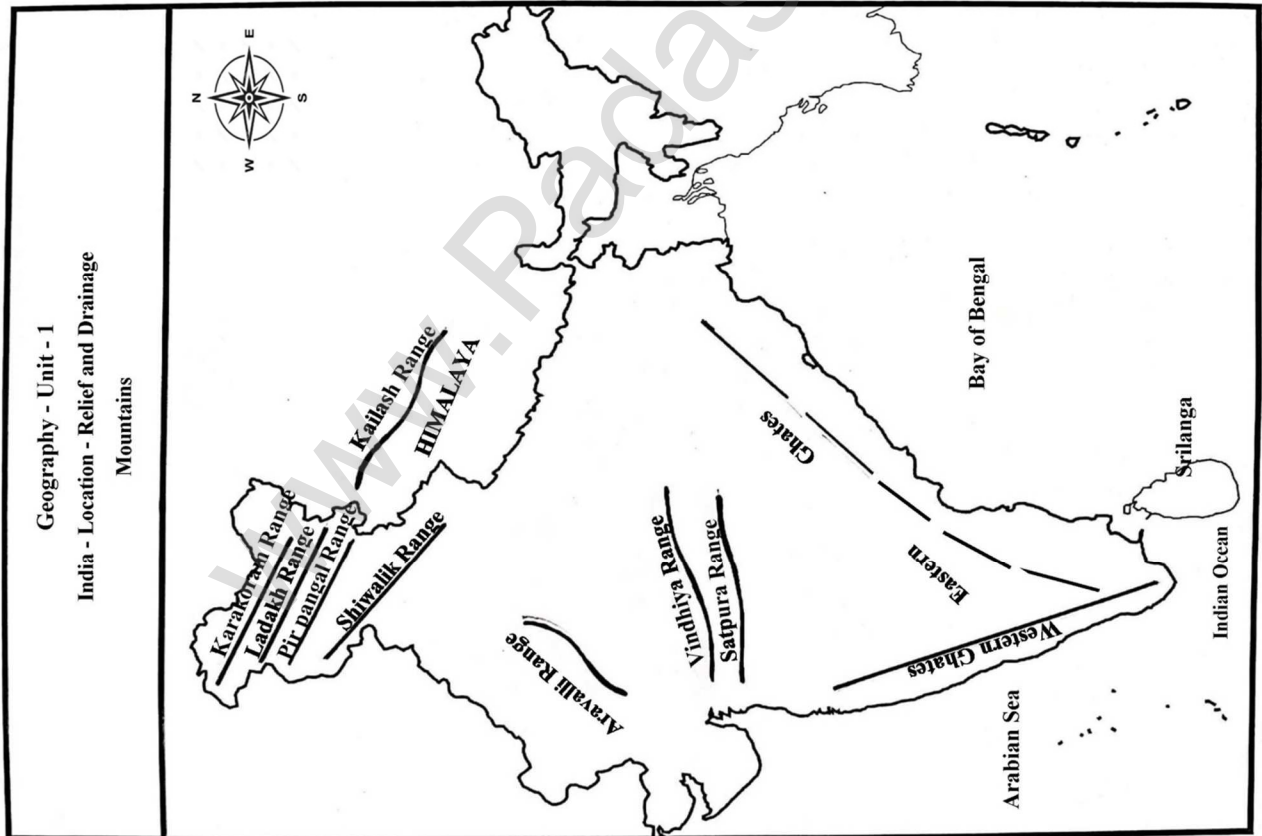
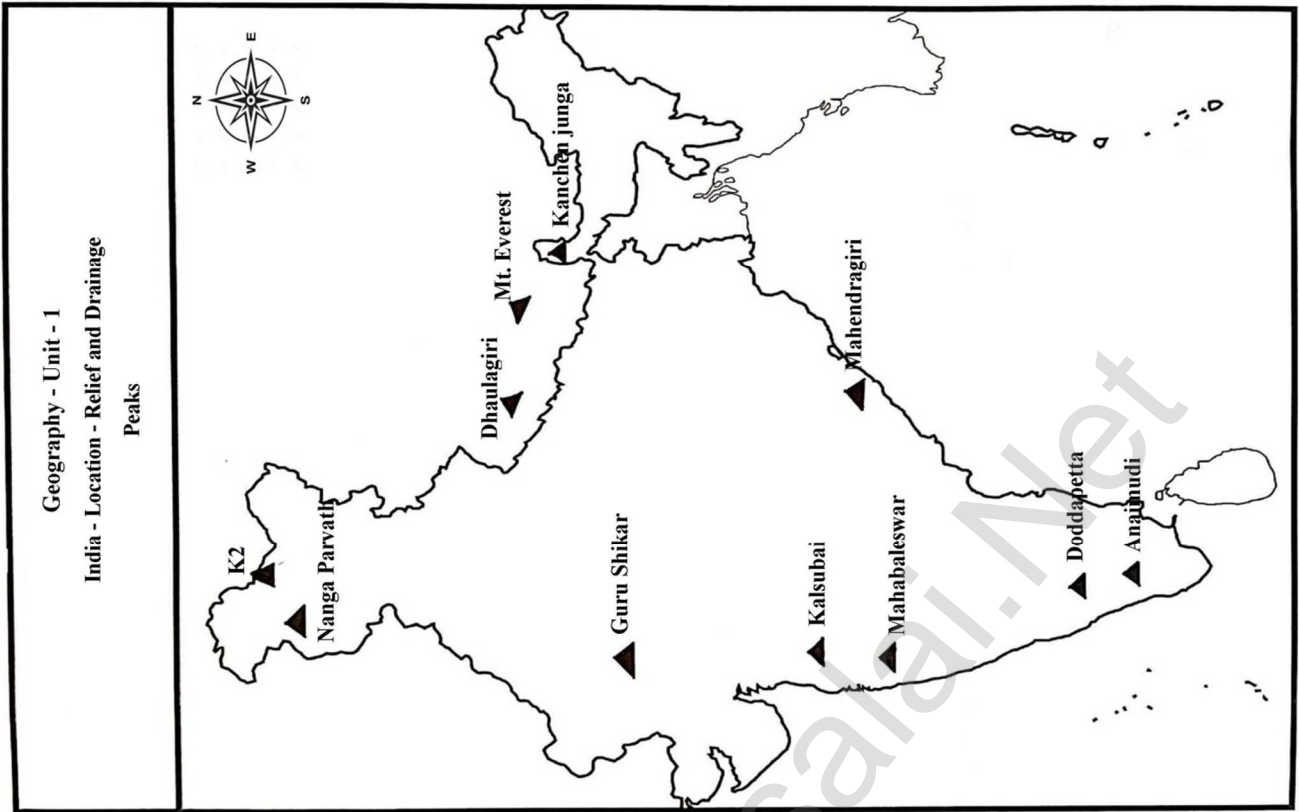
- Gomati, Gandak, Kosi, Ghaghra, Yamuna, Son and Chambal.
- It is known as the River Padma in Bangladesh.
- The combined river of Ganga and Brahmaputra creates **World's largest Delta (Sundarbans)**

MAP DRAWING EXERCISE WERE GIVEN LESSON WISE

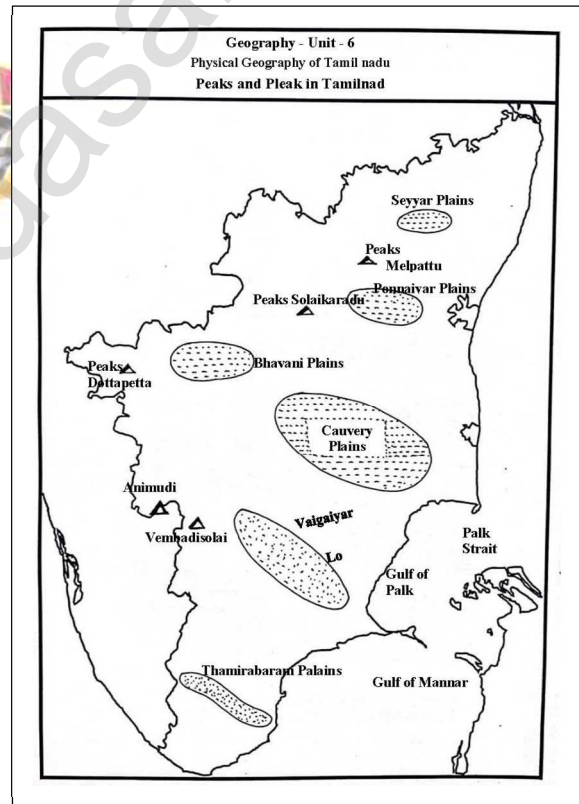
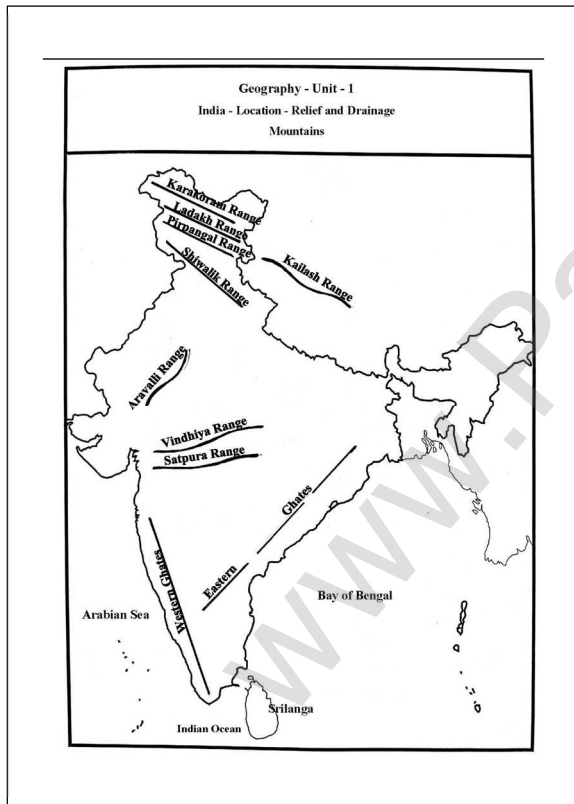
GEOGRAPHY

1. India, Tamil Nadu Map

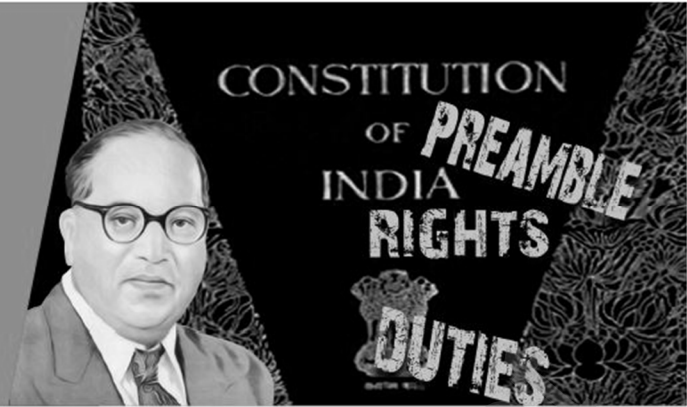




Based on Government Public Exam Question No. 44 Geography India and Tamilnadu maps (8 places)



Unit - 1

Indian
Constitution

EVALUATION

PAGE-246

★ Learning Outcomes

- SS1016** ➤ compares the powers and functions of state and central government in India
- SS1018** ➤ explains the terms used in political discussions and their meaning e.g., Gandhian, communist, secularist, feminist, casteist, communalist, etc.
- SS1044** ➤ identify assumptions/bias/prejudices/stereo type about various aspects region

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Which of the following sequences in right regarding the Preamble? **(AUG-22)**
- a) Republic, democratic, secular, socialist, sovereign
- b) Sovereign, socialist, secular, republic, democratic
- c) Sovereign, republic, secular, socialist, democratic
- d) Sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic
- [d) Sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic]**
-
2. How many times has the Preamble to the Constitution of India amended? **(JUN-23)**
- a) Once b) Twice
- c) Thrice d) Never
- [a) Once]**
-
3. A foreigner can acquire Indian citizenship through
- a) Descent b) Registration
- c) Naturalisation d) All of the above
- [c) Naturalisation]**
-
4. Find the odd one out. **(PTA-2)**
- a) Right to Equality
- b) Right against Exploitation
- c) Right to Property
- d) Cultural and Educational Rights
- [c) Right to Property]**
-
5. One of the following is not an instance of an exercise of a fundamental right? **(PTA-6)**
- a) Workers from Karnataka go to Kerala to work on the farms
- b) Christian missions set up a chain of missionary schools
- c) Men and Women Government employees got the same salary.
- d) Parents property is inherited by their children
- [d) Parents property is inherited by their children]**

DOLPHIN-10TH Social science**CIVICS****UNNAL MUDIYUM**

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

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

[c) Right to Constitutional remedies]

7. How can the Fundamental Rights be suspended?

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

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

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

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

[c) Russian Constitution]

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

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

[c) Article 360]

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

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

Select the correct answer from the codes given below.

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

[b) 1 & 2]

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

11. Article 14 of Indian Constitution ensures

(PTA-5)

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

[a) Equality before law]

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

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

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

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

(PTA-4)

1955
Jawaharlal Nehru
42nd Amendment
Tamil
1962

IV. GIVE SHORT ANSWERS

1. What is a Constitution?

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

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

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

3. List out the fundamental rights guaranteed by Indian Constitution (PTA-3, JUN-23)

There are six types of fundamental rights

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

4. What is a Writ?

- A writ is an order 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 specified in the orders of the court.

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

- Legislative relations

- Administrative relations
- Financial relations

6. What are the classical languages in India?

(QY-19, AUG-22)

Six Languages are

1.Tamil (2004)	2. Sanskrit (2005)	3.Telugu (2008)
4.Kannada (2008)	5.Malayalam (2013)	6.Odia (2014)

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

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

External Aggression :

- It is declared on the ground of war or External aggression.

Internal Aggression :

- It is declared on the ground of Armed rebellion.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

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

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

V. ANSWER IN DETAIL

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

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

2. Point out the Fundamental Rights.**(HY-19, GMQ-19, APR-2024)**

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

1. Right to Equality

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

2. Right to Freedom

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

3. Right Against Exploitation

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

4. Right to Religion

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

5. Cultural & Educational Rights

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

6. Rights to Constitutional Remedies

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

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

- Art.32 of the constitution empowers the citizens to move to a court of law in case of any denial of the fundamental rights.
- A writ is an order issued by a court in writing under its seal.
- A Prohibition from performing certain acts specified in the orders of the court.
- Both the supreme court and the high courts are empowered to issue five kinds of writs. Hence supreme court is called the “guardian of the constitution”

1. Habeas Corpus

- Safeguards from illegal arrests

2. Mandamus

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

3. Prohibition

- Prohibits a subordinate court from acting beyond its jurisdiction.

4. Certiorari

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

5. Quo warranto

- It prevents usurpation of public office through illegal manner.

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

S.No.	Fundamental Rights	Directive Principles of State Policy
1.	Derived from the Constitution of the USA.	Drawn on the model of the Constitution of Ireland.
2.	Even the Government cannot take away or abridge these rights.	Mere instructions to the Government

3.	Enforceable by a court of law.	Not enforceable in any court.
4.	Have legal sanctions	Have moral and political sanctions.
5.	Strengthens political democracy in the country.	Their implementations ensures social and economic democracy.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

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

(PTA-4)

- To abide by the constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem.
- To Cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired the national struggle for freedom.
- To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
- To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.
- To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood among all the people of India.
- To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.
- To develop scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform
- To safeguard public property and to abjure violence.
- To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity.
- To provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years.

LATE BLOOMERS MATERIAL

V. ANSWER IN BRIEF

1. What is a Constitution?

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

2. What is meant by citizenship?

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

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

There are 6 types of fundamental rights

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

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6. What are the classical languages in India?

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

7. What is national emergency?

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

VI. ANSWER IN DETAIL**1. Explain the salient features of the Constitution of India.**

- It is the lengthiest constitutions of the world.
- It has borrowed provisions from various countries.
- It is partly rigid.
- It is partly flexible.
- It makes India as a secular state.
- It provides an independent Judiciary.
- It establishes federal system.
- Right to vote to all above 18 years of age.

2. Point out the Fundamental Rights.**1. Right to Equality**

- Equality before law.

2. Right to Freedom

- Freedom of Speech, Residence, Assembly, Association, Education

3. Right Against Exploitation

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

4. Right to Religion

- Freedom to practice any religion.

5. Cultural & Educational Rights

- Protection of language, script, culture of minorities.

6. Rights to Constitutional Remedies

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

3. Write briefly on the Right to Constitutional Remedies.

- Allows individuals to seek redressal for the violation of their fundamental rights.
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2.	Even the government cannot take away or abridge these rights.	Mere instructions to the Government
3.	Enforceable by a court of law.	Not enforceable in any court.
4.	Have legal sanctions	Have moral and political sanctions.
5.	Strengthens political democracy in the country.	Their implementations ensures social and economic democracy

Unit - 1

Gross Domestic Product and its Growth: an Introduction



EVALUATION

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★ Learning Outcomes

- SS1004** ➤ defines economic terms such as sustainable development, gross domestic product, per capita income, human development index, multinational company, foreign investment
- SS1013** ➤ compares per capita incomes of some important countries
- SS1015** ➤ classifies occupations and economic activities into sectors using criteria
- SS1025** ➤ analyses the change in sectoral composition of gross domestic product

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

- GNP equals, _____
 a) NNP adjusted for inflation
 b) GDP adjusted for inflation
 c) GDP plus net property income from abroad
 d) NNP plus net property income or abroad
[c) GDP plus net property income from abroad]
- National Income is a measure of _____
 a) Total value of money
 b) Total value of producer goods
 c) Total value of consumption goods
 d) Total value of goods and services
[d) Total value of goods and services]
- Primary sector consist of _____
(AUG-22, JUN-23)
 a) Agriculture b) Automobiles c) Trade
 d) Banking **[a) Agriculture]**
- _____ approach is the value added by each intermediate good is summed to estimate the value of the final good.
 a) Expenditure approach
 b) Value added approach
 c) Income approach d) National Income
[b) Value added approach]
- Gross value added at current prices for services sector is estimated at _____ lakh crore in 2018 -19.
 a) 91.06 b) 92.26
 c) 80.07 d) 98.29 **[b) 92.26]**
- India is _____ larger producer in agricultural product.
 a) 1st b) 3rd
 c) 4th d) 2nd **[d) 2nd]**

DOLPHIN-10TH Social science**ECONOMICS****UNNAL MUDIYUM****3. Write the importance of Gross Domestic Product. (MAY-22)**

- Study of Economic Growth
- Estimate the purchasing power
- Problems of inflation and deflation
- Comparison with developed countries of the world.
- Public sector
- Guide to economic planning.

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

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

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

5. Define the value added approach with example.

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

6. Write the name of economic policies in India.

- Agricultural Policy
- Industrial Policy
- New Economic Policy

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

- The term Gross National Happiness was coined in 1972.
- In 2011, The UN General Assembly passed Resolution "Happiness: towards a holistic

approach to development" urging member nations to follow the example of Bhutan and measure happiness and well-being and calling happiness a "fundamental human goal".

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

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

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

- Industrial sector is called as secondary sectors.
- Important industries are Iron and Steel Industry, cotton textile, Jute, Sugar, Cement, Paper, Petrochemical, automobile and other small scale industries.
- In this sectors, the goods and commodities are produced by transforming the raw materials.

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

- There is a fast growing population of working age.
- The share of the working-age population over the last two decades has increased.
- India has strong legal system and many English language speakers which attracted the foreign IT companies.

10. What is Economic Growth? (SEP-20)

- It is the positive quantitative change in the output of an economy in a particular time period.

V. WRITE IN DETAIL ANSWER

1. Briefly explain various terms associated with measuring of National Income.

(PTA-1, SEP-21)

i. Gross National Product (GNP):

- Gross National Product is the total value of goods and services produced and income received in a year by domestic residents of a country.
- It includes profits earned from capital invested abroad.
- $GNP = C + I + G + (X - M) + NFIA$

ii. Gross Domestic Product (GDP):

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

iii. Net National Product (NNP):

- NNP is arrived by making some adjustment with regard to depreciation that is we arrive the NNP by deducting the value of depreciation.
- $NNP = GNP - \text{Depreciation}$

iv. Net Domestic Product (NDP):

- NDP is a part of Gross Domestic Product, Net Domestic Product is obtained from the Gross Domestic Product by deducting the quantum of tear and wear expenses (depreciation)
- $NDP = GDP - \text{Depreciation}$

v. 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.
- $\text{Per Capita Income} = \text{National Income} / \text{Population}$

vi. Personal Income (PI):

- Total Income received by individuals and households of a country from all possible sources before direct taxes.

vii. Disposable Income (DI):

- Actual income which can be spent on consumption by individuals or families which can be expressed as,
- $DPI = PI - \text{Direct taxes}$.

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

(PTA-4, HY-19, GMQ-19, AUG-22, APR-2024)

i. Expenditure Approach

- The GDP is measured by adding the expenditure on all the final goods and services produced in the country during a specified period.
- The different types of expenditure are shown in this equation:
 $Y = C + I + G + (X - M)$

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

iii. Value Added Approach:

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

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

(QY-19)

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

4. Explain the following the economic policies.

1. AGRICULTURAL POLICY

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

2. INDUSTRIAL POLICY

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

3. NEW ECONOMIC POLICY

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

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

5. Write about the composition of GDP in India.

Indian economy is broadly divided into three sectors

Primary sector: (Agricultural Sector)

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

Secondary sector: (Industrial Sector)

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

Tertiary sector: (Service Sector)

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

LATE BLOOMERS MATERIAL

V. ANSWER IN BRIEF

1. Define National income.

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

2. What is meant by Gross domestic product?

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

3. Write the importance of Gross domestic product.

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

4. What is Per Capita Income?

- It is the indicator to show the living standard of people.

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

5. Define the value added approach with example.

- In the Value added approach, the value of each intermediate goods are added.
- Tea powder, water, milk, sugar = Tea (Intermediate goods) = (final goods)

6. Write the name of economic policies in India.

- Agriculture Policy
- Industrial Policy
- New Economic Policy

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

- used to measure collective happiness and well being of the population.

2) Human Development Index (HDI)

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

VI. ANSWER IN DETAIL

1. Briefly explain various terms associated with measuring of National Income.**1. Gross National Product (GNP)**

- It is the total value of (goods and services) produced and income received in a year.

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

2. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

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

3. Net National Product (NNP)

- (NNP = GNP – Depreciation)

4. Net Domestic Product (NDP)

- (Depreciation) NDP = GDP – Depreciation

5. Per Capita Income (PCI)

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

6. Personal Income (PI)

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

7. Disposable income (DI)

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

2. What are the methods of calculating Gross Domestic Product? and explain it.**Methods of GDP calculating****1. Expenditure Approach:**

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

2. The Income Approach:

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

3. Value Added Approach :

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

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

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

S. No.		ECONOMIC GROWTH	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
1.	Concept	"Narrower concept"	"Broader" concept.
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5.	Measurement Techniques	Increase in National Income	Increase in real national income i.e. per capita income
6.	Frequency of Occurrence	Certain period of time	Continuous process

4. Explain the following the Economic Policies.

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

1. Agricultural Policy

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

2. Industrial Policy

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

3. New Economic Policy LPG

- Liberalisation
- Privatisation
- Globalisation

APRIL - 2024

PART - I

- (i) Answer **all** the questions. **14x1=14**
 (ii) Choose the most appropriate answer from the given **four** alternatives and write the option code and the corresponding answer.
- Which Prime Minister of Britain signed the Munich Pact with Germany?**
 a) Chamberlain b) Winston Churchill
 c) Lloyd George d) Stanley Baldwin
 - What is the Battle of Marne remembered for?**
 a) air warfare b) trench warfare
 c) submarine warfare d) ship warfare
 - _____ was the founder of Widow Remarriage Association.**
 a) Mahadev Govind Ranade
 b) Devendranath Tagore
 c) Jyotiba Phule d) Ayyankali
 - In which year the Warsaw Pact was dissolved?**
 a) 1979 b) 1989
 c) 1990 d) 1991
 - Where was the Japanese Navy defeated by the American (US) Navy?**
 a) Battle of Guadalcanal
 b) Battle of Midway
 c) Battle of Leningrad
 d) Battle of EI Alamein
 - The soils formed by the rivers are:**
 a) Red soil b) Black soil
 c) Desert soil d) Alluvial soil
 - Pulicat Lake is located between the States of _____.**
 a) West Bengal and Odisha
 b) Karnataka and Kerala
 c) Odisha and Andhra Pradesh
 d) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh
 - Retreating monsoon wind picks up moisture from:**
 a) Arabian Sea b) Bay of Bengal

- c) Indian Ocean d) Timor Sea
- In India the first census was carried out in the year _____.**
 a) 1991 b) 1881
 c) 1872 d) 2011
 - The monsoon forests are otherwise called as _____.**
 a) Tropical evergreen forest
 b) Deciduous forest
 c) Mangrove forest d) Mountain forest
 - The Panchasheel Treaty has been signed between:**
 a) India and Nepal b) India and Pakistan
 c) India and China d) India and Sri Lanka
 - The State Council of Ministers is headed by:**
 a) The Chief Minister b) The Governor
 c) The Speaker d) The Prime Minister
 - GATT's first round held in:**
 a) Tokyo b) Uruguay
 c) Torquay d) Geneva
 - _____ is the only State in India to adopt universal Public Distribution System (PDS).**
 a) Kerala b) Andhra Pradesh
 c) Tamil Nadu d) Karnataka

PART - II

- Note :** Answer **any 10** questions. Question No. **28 is compulsory.** **10x2=20**
- Write about the Pearl Harbour incident.
 - Write a note on the Tirunelveli Uprising.
 - Define "Dollar Imperialism".
 - Estimate Periyar as a feminist.
 - List out the Social evils eradicated by Brahma Samaj.
 - State any two characteristics of black cotton soil.
 - How is coastal plain formed?
 - Write the cropping seasons of Tamil Nadu.
 - What is 'burst of monsoon'?
 - State the uses of Manganese.
 - How is President of India elected?

26. Name the neighbouring countries of India.
 27. Write any two positive impacts of Globalization.
 28. Why is Chennai called "Detroit of Asia"?

PART - III

Note : Answer any 10 questions. Question No. 42 is compulsory. **10x5=50**

29. Fill in the blanks.

- i) The first Woman Legislator in India was _____.
- ii) _____ is the highest peak in the Southern part of the Eastern Ghats.
- iii) The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected for a term of _____ years.
- iv) The Secret State Police in Nazi Germany was known as _____.
- v) _____ sector is the primary sector in India.
30. Estimate the work done by the League of Nations.
31. Discuss the reasons behind the Partition of India.
32. a) **Distinguish between:**
- i) Agro-based industry and mineral - based industry
- ii) Internal trade and International trade
- b) **Give Reason:**
 North Indian Rivers are perennial.
33. Point out the Fundamental Rights.
34. Explain the divisions of Northern Mountains (Himalayas) and its importance to India.
35. What is Urbanization? Explain its problems.
36. Write about the distribution of cotton textile industries in India.
37. Discuss the causes of the Revolt of 1857.
38. Discuss the basic determinants of India's Foreign Policy.
39. What are the methods of calculating Gross Domestic Product (GDP)? Explain them.
40. What is black money? Write the causes of black money.

41. Draw a Time-line for the following:

Write any five important events between 1920 and 1940.

42. Mark the following places on the map of World.

- i) Greece
 ii) Turkey
 iii) Hiroshima
 iv) Moscow
 v) San Francisco

PART - IV

Note : Answer the following questions:

2x8=16

43. a) Explain the main causes of the First World War. **OR**
- b) Attempt an essay of the heroic fights of Veerapandya Kattabomman, conducted against the East India Company.
44. a) **Mark the following places on the given outline map of India.**
- i) Chota Nagpur plateau
 ii) Karakoram
 iii) Mountain forests
 iv) Area of heavy rainfall
 v) Desert soil
 vi) Hirakud dam
 vii) Agasthiyamalai Biosphere Reserve
 viii) Area of cultivation of cotton
- OR**
- b) **Mark the following places on the given outline map of Tamil Nadu.**
- i) Vaigai river
 ii) Kerala
 iii) Tea growing area
 iv) Coromandel coast
 v) Paper Industry
 vi) Sea Port (Any one)
 vii) Chennai
 viii) Gulf of Mannar

டால்பின் பப்ளிகேசன்ஸ் புத்தகங்கள் கிடைக்குமிடங்கள்

சென்னை	M.K. ஸ்டோர்ஸ் - 044-25386143, F.A. ஸ்டோர்ஸ் - 97105-68240, M.R. ஸ்டோர்ஸ் - 91766-64596, அராபா புக் டிரேடர் - 044-25987868, கிங்ஸ் புக் ஹவுஸ் - 044-25367660, பிள்யி புக் சென்டர் - 044-25380666, லிம்ரா புக் சென்டர் - 99400-39953, பிரின்ஸ் புக் ஹவுஸ் - 044-42053926, நூர் புக் சென்டர் - 81487-23350, பழனிராஜ் - 98414-94023, தாம்பரம் : ஸ்ரீராம் அன் கோ - 044-22266431, ரொஹிஸ் : திருமலை புக் சென்டர் - 98411-53261
மதுரை	மனோ புக் சென்டர் - 0452-2621577, ஜெயம் புக் சென்டர் - 0452-2623636, வெற்றி புக் சென்டர் - 98434-61624, M.P.S.S. புக் ஷாப் - 80981-51515, சன்மதி டிரேடர்ஸ் - 97872 61333, மீனாட்சி புக் - 94432 62763, M.V. சதீஸ்குமார் - 98433-49892
கோவை	மெஜெஸ்டிக் புக் ஹவுஸ் - 99943 43334, கண்ணன் புத்தக நிலையம் - 95858 88890, சேரன் புக் ஷாப் - 0422-2396623, முருகன் புக் டிப்போ - 93611-11510, பொள்ளாச்சி ; கலைமகள் ஸ்டோர்ஸ் - 04259-228738, அமிர்தம் பேப்பர் மாடர் - 98651-03333, அன்னூர் - ஸ்ரீ கார்த்திகேயா ஸ்டோர்ஸ் - 94436 52226
திருச்சி	ராசி பப்ளிகேசன்ஸ் - 0431-2703692, சுமதி பப்ளிகேசன்ஸ் - 0431-2703230, ஸ்ரீ முருகன் புக்சென்டர் - 0431-2703076, காயத்ரி புக் ஹவுஸ் - 97517-87873, ஸ்ரீராகவேந்திரா ஸ்டோர்ஸ் - 97887-57427, துறையூர் : கே.கே.ஆர் ஸ்டோர்ஸ் - 98656-58650
விழுப்புரம்	சபரிநாதன் பிரதர்ஸ் - 04146-222581, புக் பார்க் - 99944-45135
கள்ளக்குறிச்சி	கிருபா ஸ்டேசனரி - 04151-223114,
சேலம்	விக்னேஷ் புக் சென்டர் - 0427-4020409, S.V.S புக் ஷாப் - 98659-06262
கடலூர்	பெல் புத்தக நிலையம் - 04142-652252
சிதம்பரம்	வெற்றி புக் சென்டர் - 94432-22648, ஜெயம் புக் சென்டர் - 93630-60516
தஞ்சாவூர்	ஸ்ரீனிவாசா புக் சென்டர் - 94865-25806, முருகன் பப்ளிகேசன்ஸ் - 96779-99905, கும்பகோணம் : ஸ்ரீ மார்கண்டேயா புக் டிப்போ - 0435-2420750, ஓரத்தநாடு: செல்வ விநாயகா பேப்பர், - 99435-57292, R.S.V புக் சென்டர் - 9942968475
திருவண்ணாமலை	பிச்சாண்டி முதலியார் - 94432 14725, K. உதயகுமார் - 94874-09687
வேலூர்	பூமிநாதன் - 93451 72090, வேலூர் புக் சென்டர் - 04162-213250, திருப்பத்தூர் (வேலூர்) : ரவிக்குமார் - 97863 15453
ஈரோடு	செந்தில் புக் பேலஸ் - 04242-214886, தனா புக் கம்பெனி - 99943-71123, செல்வம் புக் சென்டர் - 98431-99697, பள்ளிப்பாளையம் : அம்மன் சஞ்சீவி புக் சென்டர் - 97860-40230, பவானி : தனா புக் சென்டர் - 94862-30921, கோபி : கிராவிடி புக் சென்டர்-9385728528
திருவாரூர்	வி. ராமச்சந்திரன் - 94866-86627
ராமநாதபுரம்	ராமநாதசுவாமி புக் ஷாப் - 94434-91772, அருணா நோட் புக் சென்டர் - 98425-37005
சிவகங்கை	நியூ அய்யனார் புக் ஷாப் - 9994079013, காரைக்குடி : ஞானம் புக் சென்டர் 9789886575
கிருஷ்ணகிரி	ஸ்ரீ ரமணா புக் ஹவுஸ் - 90253 13661
திருநெல்வேலி	ஷியாமளா புக் ஷாப் - 94872-44633, சித்ரா தேவி புக் சென்டர் - 76676-64293, ஸ்ரீகிருஷ்ணா புக்ஸ் - 98945-55484
திண்டுக்கல்	அய்யனார் புக் சென்டர் - 95008-62024, பழனி : தர்சன் புக் எம்போரியம் - 8667218504
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