

10th SOCIAL SCIENCE
ENGLISH MEDIUM
2024 -2025
Slow Learner Material

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1. How do you assess the importance of sino Japanese war.

- * Sino Japanese war -- 1894
- * Japan proved the strongest Nation of the East Asia

2. Name the countries in the Triple Entente.

- * Britain
- * France
- * Russia

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

- * England Jingoism
- * France chauvinism
- * Germany Kultur

4. What do you know of Trench warfare

- * Trenches dug by soldiers
- * Running parallel to each other

5. What was the role of Mustafa Kamal Pasha.

- * Played key role for Turkey's rebirth
- * Modernised Turkey

6. List out any two causes for the failure of the league of nations ?

- * No standing Army
- * Lack of military power

7. What do you know of the white Terror in Indo China.

- * Indo china white Terror -- 1929
- * The Vietnamese soldiers revolt
- * Revolt was crushed by French
- * Thousands of rebels were killed

8. What was the result of Musolini's March?

- * Musolini's March on Rome -- 1922
- * Formed government in Italy -- 1924

9. How did great depression impact on the Indian agriculture?

- * The value of farm produce declined
- * Prices of agricultural commodities doubled

10. Define " Imperialism"

- * The policy of the USA
- * USA dominated on distant land through economic aid

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

- * Italy --- Mussolini
- * Germany --- Hitler
- * Spain --- Franco

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

- * By his oratorical skills
- * By his impassioned speeches

13. Describe the Pearl Harbour incident.

- * Pearl Harbour incident --1941
- * Japan attacked American fleet
- * Many battleships Planes were destroyed
- * US declared War on Japan

14. What do you know of Beveridge Report.

- * Britain published in 1942
- * To provide healthcare, education
- * To overcome poverty and disease

15. Name the Bretton Woods Twins.

- * The World bank
- * International monetary fund

16. What are the objectives of IMF.

- * Secure financial stability
- * Facilitate international trade
- * Promote employment
- * Reduce poverty

17. Write any three causes for the Chinese Revolution of 1911.

- * The taiping rebellion
- * Government was a unpopular and weak
- * Open trade policy

18. Write a note on Mao's long March.

- * Mao's long March --1934
- * March covered 6000 miles
- * Mao's had become the leader

19. What do you know of Baghdad pact.

- * Baghdad pact -- 1955
- * Turkey Iran Turkey Iraq Britain Pakistan signed --
- * US joined this organisation -- 1958

20. What was Marshall plan?

- * The US conceived the Marshall plan
- * To stop communism

21. Write a note on third world countries.

- * The capitalist countries -- USA
- * The Communist countries -- USSR
- * Third world countries outside of these two

22. How was the cuban missile crisis defused

- * President Kennedy's greatest moment
- * The Soviet president agreed to remove the missiles

23. Mention the four articles of faith laid down by Maharishi Debendranath Tagore ?

- * The one supreme who created the Universe He alone is God
- * Our salvation depends on belief in him

24. Discuss MG Ranade's contribution to social reforms

- * Intercaste dining
- * Intercaste marriage
- * Widow marriage
- * Improvement of women

25. Write a note on reforms of Ramalinga Adigal.

- ✓ He followed Jeeva karunya
- ✓ Established the SAMARASA SUDDHA SANMARGA SATYA SANGA
- ✓ Started a free feeding house at VADALUR

26. List out Social evils eradicated by Brahmo Samaj.

- ✓ Customs of SATI
- ✓ Child marriage
- ✓ Polygamy
- ✓ Subjugation of women

27. Highlight the work done by Jyotiba Phule for the poor and the and the marginalized.

- ✓ Opened the first school for untouchables in Pune
- ✓ Open orphanages and homes for widows
- ✓ Advocated rational thinking welcomed missionary activities

28. What are the duties of palayakaras?

- ✓ To collect revenue
- ✓ To administer the territory
- ✓ To settle disputes
- ✓ To maintain law and order

29. Identify the Palayam based on the division of east and west.

Eastern palayams

- ✓ Sattur
- ✓ Nagalapuram
- ✓ panchalankurichi

Western Palayams

- ✓ Naduvankurichi
- ✓ Uthumalai
- ✓ Singampatti

30. What was the significance of the battle of Kalakadu ?

- ✓ Puli Thevar ambushed Mahfuzkhan at KalaKad with the help of Travancore soldiers He won the fight against MahfuzKhan

31. What was the bone of contention between the company and Kattabomman ?

- ✓ The company appointed its collectors to collect taxes ?
- ✓ The collectors humiliated Palayakkarars

32. Highlight the essence of the Tiruchirappalli Proclamation of 1801?

- ✓ Marudhu Pandiyars issued a Proclamation of Independence
- ✓ Many palayakkadars joined to fight against the English

33. How are the Peasant uprisings in British India classified?

- ✓ Religious moments
- ✓ Social banditry
- ✓ Mass insurrection

34. Name the territories annexed by the British under the doctrine of lapse.

- ✓ Satara
- ✓ Jhansi
- ✓ Nagpur
- ✓ Sambalpur
- ✓ List out the personalities of Parts of Punjab.

35. What do you mean by drain of wealth.?

- ✓ India was made a supplier of raw materials to the British
- ✓ Industries Continuous transfer of resources from India to Britain

36. Highlight the objectives of Home rule Movement?

- ✓ To attend self government
- ✓ To obtain the status of dominion
- ✓ To use non violent constitutional methods

37. Summarise the essence of Lucknow pact

- ✓ Lucknow pact was made in 1916
- ✓ Muslim league agreed to support congress to get self government

38. Describe the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

- ✓ People were gathered Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar
- ✓ General Dyer opened fire on people without any warning
- ✓ More than thousand injured.

39. Write a note on the Khilafat movement.

- ✓ Ali Brothers started Khilafat movement
- ✓ To restore the prestige and power of the caliphate
- ✓ Gandhiji supported this movement.

40. Why did Gandhi withdraw the Non cooperation movement

- ✓ In Chauri Chaura violence the mob burnt the police station
- ✓ Gandhiji withdrew the Non cooperation movement

41. Why was the Simon Commission Boycotted ?

- ✓ It was an all white Commission
- ✓ It does not have any Indian member

42. What is Poorna Swaraj

- ✓ The Lahore Congress session presided by Nehru
- ✓ Poorna Swaraj means complete Independence

43. Write a note on Bhagat Singh.

- ✓ Bhagat Singh was a freedom fighter
- ✓ They through pamphlets and shouted Inquilab Zindabad

44. What are the terms of the Poona pact?

- ✓ The poona Pact 1932
- ✓ Reservation seats for the depressed classes. Increased from 71 to 148

45. List out the contribution of the moderates.

- ✓ Believed in constitutional methods
- ✓ Conducted Hall meetings
- ✓ Deliberating the problems of the country in English

46. Write a note on the Tunnelveli uprising.

- ✓ V.O.Chidambaranar and Subramanya Siva were arrested
- ✓ The arrest of these leaders sparked riots in Tirunelveli

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

- ✓ Annie Besant started Home Rule League in 1916
- ✓ Carried, forward the demand for home rule all over India

48. Write a note on Tamil Renaissance.

- ✓ Research on Tamil language.
- ✓ Ancient Tamil Books Printed.

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

- ✓ He established a close affinity between the Dravidian languages in contrast with Sanskrit
- ✓ He also established the antiquity of Tamil

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

- ✓ C.W.Dhamodaran
- ✓ U.V.Swaminadhar
- ✓ Mar
- ✓ .aimalai Adigal
- ✓ S.Vaiyaburi

51. Discuss the importance of Hindu religious endowment act passed by the Justice ministry.

- ✓ Hindu religious endowment act -- 1926
- ✓ Build individual to become member of the temple committee and the govern the resources of the religious institutions.

52. Name the Newspapers published by the South Indian Liberal Foundation.

- ❖ Tamil --- Dravidan.
- ❖ English --- Justice.
- ❖ Telugu --- Andhra Prakasika.

53. Estimate Periyar as a feminist.

- ✓ Emphasised women's right to divorce and property.
- ✓ Condemned child marriage

1. Name the neighbouring Countries of India.

- ✓ Pakistan
- ✓ Afghanistan
- ✓ China
- ✓ Nepal
- ✓ Bangladesh
- ✓ Myanmar
- ✓ Sri Lanka.

2. The importance of IST .

- ✓ The standard Meridian $82^{\circ}30'E$ longitude.
- ✓ Allahabad — Mirzapur.

3. Write a short note on Deccan plateau.

- ✓ The longest plateau in India.
- ✓ The area -- about 7 lakh km^2 .

4. State the west flowing rivers in India.

- ✓ Narmada
- ✓ Tapti
- ✓ Mahi
- ✓ Sabarmati .

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

- ✓ Location -- west Coast of India.
- ✓ Capital -- Kavaratti.
- ✓ Coral Island.

6. List the factors affecting climate of India Latitude.

- ✓ Distance from the Sea
- ✓ Monsoon winds
- ✓ Relief features
- ✓ Jet stream

7. What is meant by normal lapse rate
Temperature decreases at the rate of 6.5 degree C for 1000 m of accent.

8. What are Jet streams?

- ✓ Fast moving winds in the upper atmosphere

9. Write a short note on monsoon wind

- ✓ Seasonal reversal winds
- ✓ Most important factor which affects the climate of India

10. Name the four distinct seasons of India.

- ✓ winter
- ✓ Pre monsoon
- ✓ South West Monsoon
- ✓ North East Monsoon

11. What is burst of monsoon.

- ✓ It gives heavy rain with lightning and Thunder

12. Name the area which receive heavy rainfall

- ✓ Assam
- ✓ Tripura
- ✓ Nagaland
- ✓ Arunachal Pradesh
- ✓ Meghalaya t
- ✓ The Western coast

13. State the places of mangrove forest in India

- ✓ Deltas of Ganges , Brahmaputra
- ✓ Deltas of Mahanadi , Godavari , Krishna

14. Right any five Biosphere Reserves in India

- ✓ Agastya Malai
- ✓ Gulf of Mannar
- ✓ Sundarbans
- ✓ Pachmarhi
- ✓ Uttarakhand

15. Define Soil.

- ✓ The uppermost layer of the land surface Composed of minerals organic matter and water

16. Name the types of soil found in India.

- ✓ Alluvial Soil
- ✓ Black Soil
- ✓ Red Soil
- ✓ Laterite Soil
- ✓ Forest and Mountain soil
- ✓ Desert soil

17. State any two characteristics of black cotton Soil.

- ✓ It is black in colour
- ✓ It is sticky when it is wet
- ✓ Moisture retentive is very high

18. Define Agriculture

- ✓ Process of producing food for people
- ✓ Fodder for cattle

19. State the types of agriculture practices in India Subsistence farming

- ✓ Shifting agriculture
- ✓ Intensive farming
- ✓ Drive farming
- ✓ Mixed Farming
- ✓ Terrace farming

20. Name the seasons of agriculture in India.

- ✓ Kharif Season
- ✓ Rabi Season
- ✓ Zaid Season

21. Mention the plantation crops of India

- ✓ Tea
- ✓ Coffee
- ✓ Rubber and Spices

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

- ✓ Marine or Sea fisheries
- ✓ Inland or Fresh water fisheries

23. Define the resource and state its types .

- ✓ Anything derived from the environment used by living thing

Renewable Sources

Solar energy , wind energy

Non Renewable Sources

Coal , Petroleum

24. What are minerals and State its Types

- ✓ Natural substance of organic or inorganic

Metallic Minerals

Iron , Gold

Non Metallic Minerals

Mica , Coal

25. State the uses of magnesium.

- ✓ Basic raw material for alloying
- ✓ Used for manufacturing of bleaching powder

26. What is natural gas

- ✓ Naturally occurring hydrocarbon
- ✓ Formed by the decomposition of plants

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

- ✓ Anthracite
- ✓ Bituminous
- ✓ Lignite
- ✓ Peat

28. Mention the major area of jute production in India

- ✓ West Bengal
- ✓ Bihar
- ✓ Assam
- ✓ Hoogly River coast

29. Name the important oil producing regions of India

- ✓ Assam
- ✓ Brahmaputra valley
- ✓ Mumbai High
- ✓ Gujarat coast

30. What is migration state its types ?

- ✓ Movement of people across regions and territories

Types

Internal migration

International migration

31. Right any four advantages of Railways

- ✓ Backbone of the surface transport
- ✓ For economic growth
- ✓ National integrity
- ✓ Promotes trade and tourism

32. Write a note on pipeline network transport in India

- ✓ Provide a convenient mode of transport
- ✓ To connect oil and natural gas fields to the markets

33. State the major inland waterways of India

- ✓ National Waterways 1 -- Gangauri and Bhagirathi
- ✓ National Waterways 2 -- Duhri and Sadiya
- ✓ National waterways 3 -- Kollam and Kottapuram

34. What is communication ? What are its types.

- ✓ Communication of information thoughts and ideas

Types

Personal communication

Cell phone, E--Mail

Mass Communication

TV , YouTube

35. Define international trade

- ✓ Trade carried between two or more countries

Components

Export

Import

36. State the merits of roadways

- ✓ Indian roads are cost efficient
- Used by all sections of people in the society.

37. State the boundaries of Tamilnadu

- ✓ East --- Bay of Bengal
- ✓ West --- Kerala
- ✓ North --- Andhra Pradesh
- ✓ North west --- Karnataka
- ✓ South --- Indian Ocean.

38. What is Teri?

- ✓ The sand dunes formed along the coastal areas.

39. How is coastal plain formed?

- ✓ Formed by the rivers that flow towards east drain.
- ✓ Land of fertile Soil.

40. Name the major Islands of Tamilnadu.

- ✓ Pamban Theevu.
- ✓ Krusdi theevu.
- ✓ Pullivasal.
- ✓ Srirangam

41. Name the tributaries of river.

- ✓ Thamirabarani
- ✓ Karaiyar.
- ✓ Servalar
- ✓ Manimuthar.

42. Define Disaster Risk Reduction.

- ✓ The Concept and Practice of reducing disaster risks.
- ✓ A sudden catastrophe that Causes great damage or loss to lives.

43. Define: Disaster Risk Reduction

- ✓ A sudden catastrophe that causes great damage (or) Loss to lives and properties
- ✓ Disaster management HELPLINE 1077

44. Explain the cropping seasons of Tamilnadu

- ✓ Sornavari
- ✓ Samba
- ✓ Navarai

45. Why is Coimbatore called the Manchester of Tamilnadu.

- ✓ More Textile industries in and around Coimbatore district.

46. Name the important multipurpose projects of Tamil nadu.

- ✓ Mettur Dam.
- ✓ Krishnagiri Dam.
- ✓ Vaigai Dam.
- ✓ Amaravathi Dam

47. What is MRTS?

- ✓ Mass Rapid Transport System.
- ✓ Operated in elevated track and undergoing Tunnels

48. List out the airports and ports of TamilNadu.

Air ports

- ✓ Chennai
- ✓ Madurai
- ✓ Tiruchi
- ✓ Salem
- ✓ Coimbatore

Ports

- ✓ Chennai
- ✓ Ennore
- ✓ Tuticorin
- ✓ Nagapattinam

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1. What is constitution?
 - ✓ Set of basic laws
 - ✓ Describes the rights and duties.
2. What is meant by citizenship?
 - ✓ Citizen -- LATIN TERM
 - ✓ Civics -- Resident of a city
3. State how many types of fundamental rights by the Indian Constitution
 - ✓ Right to Equality
 - ✓ Right to freedom
 - ✓ Right against exploitation
 - ✓ Right to religion
 - ✓ Cultural and educational rights
 - ✓ Right to constitutional remedies
4. What is writ?
 - ✓ An order of command issued by a court
 - ✓ Under its Seal
5. List out the three heads of the relations between the centre and the States.
 - ✓ Legislative relations
 - ✓ Administrative relations
 - ✓ Financial relations
6. What are the classical languages in India?
 - ✓ Tamil
 - ✓ Sanskrit
 - ✓ Telugu
 - ✓ Kannada
 - ✓ Malayalam
 - ✓ Odiya
7. What is national emergency ?
 - ✓ War
 - ✓ Foreign Aggression
 - ✓ Armed rebellion in India
 - ✓ President declared National Emergency
 - ✓ Under article 352
8. How is President of India elected ?
 - ✓ Elected by an electoral college
 - ✓ By means of single transferable vote
9. What are the different categories of ministers at the union level ?
 - ✓ Cabinet Ministers
 - ✓ Ministers of state
 - ✓ Deputy ministers
10. Write short note: Money Bill.
 - ✓ Income and expenditure of the government.
11. List out any two special powers of the Attorney General of India
 - ✓ The highest law officer in the country
 - Appointed by the president
 - ✓ Has the right of audience in all courts in India
12. What is the qualification of Judges of the Supreme Court
 - ✓ Citizen of India
 - ✓ Judge of High court for at least 5 years
 - Advocate of High court for at least 10 years
13. What is the importance of the Governor of a state?
 - ✓ Constitutional Head of the State
 - ✓ Powers
 - ✓ Legislative
 - ✓ Financial
 - ✓ Judicial
 - ✓ Emergency.
14. What are the qualifications for the appointment of Governor
 - ✓ Citizen of India
 - ✓ Completed 35 years of age.
 - ✓ Should not be a Member of MP (or) MLA
15. What is the original Jurisdiction of the High Court ?
 - ✓ Only in matters of admiralty, Probate matrimonial and contempt of court.
16. What do you understand by the "Appellate Jurisdiction" of the court?

All High Courts entertain appeals in civil and Criminal cases from their Subordinate Courts
17. List any four guiding Principles of Panchsheel
 - ✓ Mutual non-aggression
 - ✓ Mutual non-interference
 - ✓ Equality and co-operation
 - ✓ Peaceful co existence
18. Name the Architects of the Non-- Aligned movement
 - ✓ Nehru
 - ✓ Tito
 - ✓ Nasser
 - ✓ Sukarno
 - ✓ Nkumarah
19. Explain India's nuclear policy.
 - ✓ No first use
 - ✓ Credible minimum deterrence.
20. List out the member of Countries of SAARC
 - ✓ Afghanistan
 - ✓ Pakistan
 - ✓ Bangladesh
 - ✓ Bhutan
 - ✓ India
 - ✓ Nepal
 - ✓ Maldives
 - ✓ Srilanka

21. What is foreign policy?

- ✓ The nation's plan for dealing with other nations.

22. Differentiate:

Domestic policy and Foreign policy.

Domestic policy	Foreign policy
Nation's plan for dealing issues within its own	Nation's plan for dealing with other nations

23. Name the neighbouring countries of India

- ✓ Pakistan
- ✓ Afghanistan
- ✓ China
- ✓ Nepal
- ✓ Bhutan
- ✓ Bangladesh
- ✓ Myanmar
- ✓ Sri Lanka
- ✓ Maldives

24. Write a short note on strategic partnership Agreement (SPA)

- ✓ Indo—Afghan relation was strengthened
- ✓ To rebuild Afghan's Infrastructure, Institutions & Agriculture

25. What do you know about Kaladan multi model transit?

- ✓ Build by India
- ✓ Road -- River-- port Cargo Transport
- ✓ To link Kolkata to Sittawe in Myanmar

26. What is the role of Japan India Institute of manufacturing (JIM)

- ✓ Corporation of training 30000 Indian people
- ✓ Provides Japanese style manufacturing skills

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

- ✓ Try lateral agreement between India, Afghanistan and Iran
- ✓ Transport corridor has been established

28. Mention the member countries of BRICS

- ✓ Brazil
- ✓ Russia
- ✓ India
- ✓ China
- ✓ South Africa

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

- ✓ BRICS
- ✓ IBSA
- ✓ BCIM
- ✓ EAS
- ❖ BBIN

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1. What is national income?
 - ✓ Measure of the total value of goods and services.
2. What is meant by Gross Domestic Product?
 - ✓ Value of output of goods and services within the geographical boundaries of the country.
3. Write the importance of Gross Domestic Product.
 - ✓ Study of economic growth.
 - ✓ Guide to economic planning.
4. What is Per Capita Income?
 - ✓ $PCI = \frac{\text{National income}}{\text{Population}}$
5. Define the value-added approach with example.
 - ✓ Intermediate goods = Final goods.
Tea Powder + Milk + Sugar = Tea.
6. Write the name of economic policies in India.
 - ✓ Agriculture Policy.
 - ✓ Industrial Policy.
 - ✓ New Economic policy.s
7. Write a short note on 1.GNH 2.HDI
 - ✓ GNH--- To measure collective happiness.
 - ✓ HDI --- To measure the real development in an economy.
8. What is Globalization?
 - ✓ Integration of a country with the world economy
 - ✓ Internationalization and Liberalization
9. Write the types of globalization
 - ✓ Archaic Globalization
 - ✓ Protocol Globalization
 - ✓ Modern Globalization
10. Write short note on multinational corporation
 - ✓ Operate in more than one country
 - ✓ Controls production of goods or services other than its home country
11. What are the reforms made to adopt Globalization
 - ✓ Fixation of a realistic exchange rate
 - ✓ Foreign private sector
 - ✓ Foreign exchange regulations
 - ✓ To increase lending by RBI
12. What is Fair Trade
 - ✓ Way of doing business that ultimately aims
 - ✓ To keep small farmers in world market place
13. Write any two principles of Fair Trade Practices for trading practices
 - ✓ Providing fair building
 - ✓ Respect for environment
14. Write any two positive impact of Globalization
 - ✓ Rapid development of the capital market
 - ✓ Increases the GDP a country
 - ✓ Introduced New technology
15. Define food security according to FAO
 - ✓ All people have safe and a nutritious food for an active and healthy life
16. What are the basic components of food and nutrition security?
 - ✓ Availability of food
 - ✓ Access to food
 - ✓ Absorption
17. What is the role of FCI in Green Revolution
 - ✓ Minimum support price was announced
 - ✓ Built Storage godowns
 - ✓ Buffer stocks of food grains were stored
18. What are the effects of green revolution?
 - ✓ Attained self Sufficiency in food grain production
 - ✓ Wheat and rice grew considerably
19. Write some name of the nutrition programs in Tamilnadu
 - ✓ NMP
 - ✓ NSPM
 - ✓ TINP
 - ✓ MDMP
20. Define tax
 - ✓ Compulsory payments to government
21. Why we pay tax to Government?
 - ✓ To revenue to fund governance
 - ✓ To carry out many functions
22. What are the types of tax. Give examples
 - ✓ Direct Taxes: Income Tax
 - ✓ Indirect Taxes: Stamp duty
23. Write Short note on Goods and Service Tax Passed in Parliament -2017
 - ✓ Aim : To replace all indirect Tax
24. What is Progressive tax ?
 - ✓ When Income increases the tax rate also increases
25. What is black money?
 - ✓ Funds earned on the black market.
 - ✓ The unaccounted money
26. What is tax evasion?
 - ✓ Illegal evasion of taxes by Individuals Corporations and trusts

27. Write any two difference between tax and payments

Tax	Payments
Compulsary payments	Voluntry payments
Paid without getting any direct benefits	Paid for getting any service

28. why should a developing economy diversify out of agriculture?

- ✓ The labour productivity cannot increase much No chances of raising wages

29. What is meant by an industrial cluster ?

- ✓ Group of firms in a defined Geographic area that share common markets

30. What are the routes for cluster formation

- ✓ Skilled artisans settle in one locality
- ✓ They stay there for a long time

31. Mention any three Industrial Development agencies in Tamilnadu and their role

- ✓ TIDCO --- 1965
- ✓ SIPCOT --- 1971
- ✓ TANSI --- 1965

32. What are the problems of industrialization currently in Tamilnadu ?

- ✓ Environmental pollution
- ✓ Quality of employment

33. What is meant by entrepreneur ?

- ✓ An innovator of new ideas and Business Process

34. What is entrepreneurship

- ✓ Action of an entrepreneur who undertakes to establish his Enterprise

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History 5 Marks

1. Discuss the main causes of First world war.

- ❖ European alliances and counter alliances
- ❖ Violent Forms of Nationalism.
- ❖ Aggressive attitude of German Emperor.
- ❖ The Balkans' problems
- ❖ Imperialism
- ❖ Nationalism
- ❖ Immediate Cause – Murder of Austrian Prince Ferdinand, Austria and Germany

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

- ❖ Germany was not allowed to have large army
- ❖ The union of Austria and Germany was forbidden
- ❖ Germany gave up all her overseas possessions
- ❖ Germany was to pay for the losses
- ❖ Alsace Lorraine was returned to France

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

- ❖ Lenin was influenced by the ideas of Karl Marx
- ❖ Lenin and his supporters were Bolshevik
- ❖ Lenin influenced workers by his slogan Bread, Peace, and Land
- ❖ He led a Revolution against Tsar
- ❖ Bolshevik ruled Russia under the leadership of Lenin

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

- ❖ The League of Nations was formed after First World War for promoting Peace
- ❖ Settled dispute between Sweden and Finland
- ❖ Upper Silesia are split between Germany and Poland
- ❖ Settled Greek Bulgarian Border dispute
- ❖ Germany's demand was rejected

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

- ❖ Germany's defeat shocked the Germans
- ❖ The Nazi party was founded in 1919
- ❖ Hitler had developed Violent political biases against Jews
- ❖ In prison he wrote an autobiographical book Mein Kampf (My struggle)
- ❖ In 1923 he tried to capture power in Bavaria
- ❖ In 1932 presidential election industrialists and bankers supported Fascism
- ❖ Hitler brought an end to the parliamentary democracy in Germany.

6. Attempt a narrative account of how the process of decolonization happened in India during the Inter War period (1919 – 39)

- ❖ Britain transmitted the effects of Depression to its colonies
- ❖ It dealt a death blow to Indian Agriculture
- ❖ Farmers starved
- ❖ Farmers sold their gold and silver reserves to subsist
- ❖ Tax was higher than revenue
- ❖ Indian act 1935 provided greater power to the local government
- ❖ Provincial elections were introduced

7. Describe the rise and growth of Nationalist politics in South Africa

- ❖ There were two main two political parties
- ❖ The unionist party – The British
- ❖ The South African party – Smuts
- ❖ In 1920 the National party gained 44 seats
- ❖ The south African party secured 41 seats
- ❖ African National party won in the election and Nelson Mandela became the president of South Africa

8. Analyse the effects of World War – II.

- ❖ Two main Blocks America and Russia
- ❖ Cold war between America and Russia
- ❖ Race of Nuclear weapons
- ❖ Colonies became independent
- ❖ UN came into existence

9. Assess the structure and activities of the UNO

- ❖ Security Council
- ❖ Secretariat
- ❖ International Court of Justice

Activities

- ❖ Dealing with human rights , refugee crisis and climate change
- ❖ Brings peace between nation

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

- ❖ Mao born in Hanon City (China)
- ❖ Inspired by Lenin's Russian Revolution.
- ❖ Followed Communism.
- ❖ Learnt Marxism.
- ❖ His long March gave success (1934)
- ❖ Got support from peasants and Military.
- ❖ Under his leadership China developed

11. Narrate the history of transformation of council of Europe into an European Union

- ❖ To create a United Europe to resist any threat from Soviet Russia
- ❖ ECSE – countries
 - France
 - West Germany
 - Italy
 - Belgium
 - Holland
 - Luxemburg
- ❖ EEC
 - Movements of Goods
 - Services
 - Capital and Labour
- ❖ SEA
 - Co ordination of Foreign Policy among other members
- ❖ EU
 - The Maastricht Treaty created the European Union
 - Common Currencies to replace National currencies

12. Discuss the circumstances that led to the Reform Movements of 19th Century.

- ❖ English Education
- ❖ Educated Middle Class
- ❖ Indian Reformists
- ❖ Revivalists
- ❖ Superstitious beliefs
- ❖ Denial of Female Education
- ❖ Ban on Widow Remarriage
- ❖ Sati
- ❖ Female Infanticide
- ❖ Polygamy
- ❖ Child Marriage

13. Evaluate the contributions of Ramakrishna paramahansa and swami Vivekananda to regenerate the Indian Society

- ❖ Ramakrishna Math – Belur
- ❖ Disciple of Ramakrishna,--Swami Vivekananda
- ❖ National Integrity
- ❖ Education to Poor
- ❖ Helping in the Natural Disasters
- ❖ Service for poor man , must be regarded as God

14. Write an essay of the 19th century Reformers towards the cause of women

Reformers	Assignments
Rajaram Mohan Roy	Sati
Eswara Chandra Vidyasagar	Widow remarriage Reform Act
Kesav Chandra Sen	Opposed child marriage
M. G . Ranede	Opposed poly gamy
Swami Dayananda Saraswati	Advocated Remarriage
Jyotiba Bhule	Advocated women's education
Savitri Bai	Worked for the depressed classes and women

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15. Write an essay of the heroic Veerapandiya Katabomman Conducted against the East India company.

- ❖ Kattabomman became the palayakarrar of Panchalankurichi
- ❖ Conflicts between kattabomman and English
- ❖ Clash between Collector Jackson
- ❖ Joined with South Indian Liberal Federation
- ❖ Siege of Panchalankurichi by British
- ❖ Katabomman Escaped
- ❖ Captured in Pudukottai
- ❖ Kattabomman was hanged in Kayathar

16. Highlight the tragic fall of Sivagangai and its Outcome

- ❖ Marudhu brothers were the able commander of Sivaganga
- ❖ They worked with Velunachiyar
- ❖ The English demanded Marudhu brothers to handover Oomaithurai and Sevathiya. They Refused.
- ❖ Marudhu Pandiyars issued a Proclamation in 1801 (Tiruchirapalli Proclamation)
- ❖ The rebellion failed and Sivaganga was annexed
- ❖ Marudhu brothers executed in Thirupathur

17. Account for the Outbreak of the Vellore Revolt in 1806.

- ❖ In 1806 July 10 the Indian Sepoys revolt against the British in Vellore fort.
- ❖ Low salary,
- ❖ Treated unequally
- ❖ No promotion given
- ❖ Ban on religious symbols
- ❖ New military regulation of Sir John Cradock.
- ❖ 10th July 1806 Indian sepoys shot down the British Officers .
- ❖ Revolt was suppressed.
- ❖ Tippu's sons were sent to Calcutta.

18. Discuss the causes and consequences of the Revolt 1857.

- ❖ Annexation policy of the British
- ❖ The Doctrine of Lapse – Dalhousie
- ❖ The Doctrine of Paramountcy.
- ❖ Social Changes:
 - Abolition of Sati,
 - Child Marriage etc.
- ❖ Economic causes:
 - Tax system
- ❖ Discrimination:
 - Indian's Salary and Post.
- ❖ Revolt
 - The introduction of 'New Enfield Rifle'.
- ❖ Civil Rebellion
 - Indian Sepoys
 - Farmers
 - Zamindar
 - Landlords
- ❖ Effects:
 - India became a Crown Colony
 - 1858 - Queen Victoria's Magna – Carta implemented

19. How did the people of Bengal respond to the Partition of Bengal (1905)

- ❖ Protests across in India
- ❖ Declared as a day of mourning
- ❖ Took bath in Ganga and singing VANDAE MATARAM
- ❖ BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN GOODS
- ❖ Promote SWEDESHI GOODS

20. Examine the factors that led the transformation of Gandhi into a mass leader.

- ❖ Non-Violence
- ❖ South African Sathyagraha
- ❖ Chambaran Satyagraha
- ❖ Keda Satyagraha
- ❖ Rowlett Act
- ❖ Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- ❖ Non Co-Operation Movement
- ❖ Chauri Chaura Incident
- ❖ No Tax Campaign
- ❖ Salt Sathyagraha
- ❖ Quit India Movement --- Do or die
- ❖ Abolition of UnTouchability
- ❖ Hindu Muslim Unity
- ❖ Father of Nation

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21. Explore the reason of Civil Dis – obedience movement is an important in Gandhian Era

- ❖ Complete Independence
- ❖ Salt Sathyagraha
- ❖ Sabarmathi – Dandi March
- ❖ Round Table Conference
- ❖ Dandhi -Irvin Pact
- ❖ Renewal of Civil disobedient Movement

22. Discuss the reasons behind the partition of India

- ❖ 1905 – Partition of Bengal
- ❖ 1928 – Nehru Report
- ❖ Simla Conference
- ❖ Cabinet Mission
- ❖ Direct Action Day
- ❖ Mountbatten Plan

23. Discuss the response to Swadeshi Movement in Tamilnadu

- ❖ The partition of Bengal led to Swadeshi Movement
- ❖ Boycotting Foreign Goods
- ❖ Promoting National Education
- ❖ Bharadhiyar's patriotic songs string patriotic emotions
- ❖ Students and youth participated in the Swadeshi Movement
- ❖ V.O.C launched Swadeshi Steam Company
- ❖ Tirunelveli uprising

24. Examine the origin and growth of Non-Brahmins Movement in Tamil Nadu.

- ❖ Political participation of Non Brahmins
- ❖ Removal of Brahmins from politics.
- ❖ In 1912 Dravidian movement started in Madras.
- ❖ Natesanar contributed Non Brahmins hostel for students
- ❖ Reservation for Non Brahmins in Government job.
- ❖ Justice party Took part in election and Won

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

- ❖ In Madras people agitate
- ❖ Swadesi Song sung
- ❖ Before the shops people were picketed.
- ❖ Boycott of foreign goods
- ❖ T. Prakasam and K. Nageswara Rao set up a camp at Udayavanam (Madras)
- ❖ Rajaji led salt march (Vedaranyam)

26. Attempt an essay on the foundation and development of Tamil Renaissance in the 19th Century

- ❖ Research in Tamil Language
- ❖ Arrival of printing press
- ❖ Ancient Tamil books printed
- ❖ Revelation in Heritage
- ❖ Tamil Leaders
 - U. V Swaminadhan
 - Thiru. Vi. Ka
 - Bharathiyar
 - Vaipayuri

27. Describe the formation of Justice Party and its contribution to the cause of social Justice

- ❖ Formation -- 1916 November
- ❖ Leaders
 - Natesanar
 - T.M.Nayar
 - Thiyagarayar
- ❖ News Papers
 - Tamil – Dravidan
 - English – Justice
 - Telugu -- Andharaprakasika
- ❖ Achievements
 - Won the Election in 1920
 - Participation of women in Politics
 - Staff Selection Board Established
 - Hindu religious Endowment Act in 1926

28. Write briefly about the contribution of Periyar E.V.R to the social upliftment.

- ❖ Erode Rationalist
- ❖ Founder of the self Respect Movement
- ❖ Opposed superstitious beliefs
- ❖ He promoted Khadi
- ❖ Vaikam player
- ❖ He Criticized Kul Kalvi Thittam
- ❖ Opposed the introduction of Hindi
- ❖ Equality for women
- ❖ A great feminist

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GEOGRAPHY

1.Explain the Divisions of the Himalayas and its importance

Divisions	Importance
❖ The West Himalayas	❖ Source for Perennial Rivers
❖ Central Himalayas	❖ Many Hill Stations
❖ Eastern Himalayas	❖ Pilgrim centres

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

- ❖ The rivers in South India are called the Peninsular Rivers

East flowing rivers

- ❖ Cauvery
- ❖ Krishna
- ❖ Godhavari
- ❖ Mahanadhi

West Flowing Rivers

- ❖ Narmadhai
- ❖ Tapi
- ❖ Magi
- ❖ Sabarmati

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

- ❖ Ganga originates from the Gangotri in U.P
- ❖ The largest drainage system of India
- ❖ Densely populated area
- ❖ Tributaries
 - Gomathi
 - Kosi
 - Yamuna
 - Chambal

4.Write about South West Monsoon.

- ❖ Onset of the monsoon – First week of June
- ❖ Sudden approach of monsoon lightning and thunder ” Burst of Monsoon
- ❖ Two branches.
- ❖ Arabian Sea Branch
 - Heavy rainfall to the west coast of India
- ❖ Bay of Bengal Branch
 - The heaviest rainfall at Mawsynram in Meghalaya
 - India receives 75 % of rainfall

5.Describe the forests of India.

Forests	Distribution
Tropical Ever Green Forests	Kerala , Karnataka
Tropical Deciduous Forests	Punjab , Assam
Tropical Dry forests	Rajasthan
Semi Desert Vegetation	Northwest India
The Himalayan Forests	Himalayan region
Tidal forests	River Deltas

6.State any Five types of soil in India and explain the characteristics and distribution of soil

Types of soil	Growing Crops
Aluvial soil	Paddy , Sugarcane
Blacksoil	Cotton Maize
Red soil	Wheat pulses
Laterite Soil	Tea , Coffee, Rubber
Arid and Desert soil	Millets
Saline and Alkaline soil	Plants not growing

7.What is a multi-purpose project? Write any two Multipurpose projects of India

- ❖ Scientific management of Water Resources
- ❖ Application
 - Irrigation drinking water
 - Hydropower generation
 - Fisheries development
- ❖ Project
 - Odisha -- Hiragut Project -- Mahanadi
 - Tamil Nadu -- Mettur Dam --- Cauvery

8.Bring out the characteristics of intensive and Mixed farming

- ❖ Intensive farming
 - Mechanization system
 - Aims to maximize yields
 - Heavy use of pesticides & fertilizers
- ❖ Mixed Farming
 - Farms includes crop production,
 - Raising Livestock ,
 - poultry & Fisheries ,
 - Bee keeping

9. Examine the geographical conditions favourable for rice and wheat

- ❖ Rice
 - A tropical crop
 - Needs a temperature of 24 ° c
 - Clayey or Loamy soil are suited
- ❖ Wheat
 - Second most important crop
 - In early stage warm and moist weather
 - Loamy soil

10. Write about the distribution of Cotton

Textile Industries in india

- ❖ Textiles includes cotton ,wool , jute, silk
- ❖ The largest sources of employment generation in the country
- ❖ The Third largest producer of cotton in the world
- ❖ Manchester of India – Mumbai
- ❖ Manchester of South India – Coimbatore

11. Describe the major challenges of Indian Industries?

- ❖ Fluctuation of power supply
- ❖ Water scarcity
- ❖ Poor access to credit
- ❖ Loan interest rate is high.
- ❖ Low pa
- ❖ Lack of Technical Training
- ❖ Non availability of Land

12. What is urbanization ? Explain its problem.

- ❖ Transformation from rural society into urban

problems

- ❖ Urban Sprawl
- ❖ Housing shortage
- ❖ Makes Over crowding
- ❖ Traffic congestion
- ❖ Water scarcity
- ❖ Drainage problem
- ❖ Solid Waste Management
- ❖ Increases the rate of crime

13. Explain the importance of satellite communication system

- ❖ Vital role for the communication system
- ❖ weather forecasting
- ❖ Monitoring of Natural calamities
- ❖ Meteorological observation
- ❖ Relaying signals to TV , MobilePhones

14. Classify and explain the roadways in India

- ❖ National Highways
- ❖ State Highways
- ❖ District Roads
- ❖ Village Roads
- ❖ Border Roads
- ❖ Golden Quadrilateral Roads
- ❖ International Highways

15. Describe the nature of the plateau region of Tamilnadu

- ❖ Located between the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats
- ❖ It is roughly Triangular in shape
- ❖ It covers an area of about 60, 000 sq km
- ❖ Bharamal plateau is a northwestern part of Tamilnadu
- ❖ Coimbatore plateau separated from the Mysore Plateau by the river Moyar
- ❖ Madurai plateau found in foothills of the Western Ghats

16. Write about river Cauvery.

- ❖ Originates -- Western Ghats ---
 - Tala Cauvery.
- ❖ Tamilnadu --- - Length --- - 416 km .
- ❖ Multipurpose Project --- Mettur dam
- ❖ Waterfall --- Hogenakkal
- ❖ Garden of South India .
- ❖ Tributaries
 - Bhavani
 - Noyal ,
 - Amaravati

17. Bring out the types and distribution of soils in Tamil nadu

Types of soil	Distribution
Alluvial soil	Thanjavur Thiruvarur
Black soil	Madurai Tirunelveli
Red soil	Sivagangai Cuddalore
Laterite soil	Kanchipuram Tiruvallur
Saline soil	Coramandal Coast

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18. What are the RISK Reduction measures taken before and after Cyclone.

- ❖ Before Cyclone
 - Ignore Rumours , stay calm
 - Don't be panic
 - Listen to Radios and TV
 - Prepare an emergency kits
- ❖ After Cyclone
 - Strictly avoid loose Electrical wires
 - Beware of snakes and other animals
 - Clear debris
 - Report losses truthfully

19. Write about the plantation farming in Tamilnadu

Principal crops

Tea	The Nilgiris High production
Coffee	The Eastern Ghats
Rubber	Kanyakumari District

Other crops

Cashew	Cuddalore District
Cinchona	Anaimalai hills
Spices	Surroundings of Madurai District

20. Give an account on water resources of Tamilnadu

- ❖ Heavily dependent on Monsoon Rains
- ❖ Average rainfall 930 mm
- ❖ Types of water Resources
 - River Basin
 - Reservoirs
 - Tanks
 - Tubewells
 - Dams
 - Rivers
 - Ponds & Lakes
 - Openwells

21. Bring out the mineral distribution in Tamilnadu

Mineral	Distribution
Lignite	Neyveli
Oil and Gas	Cauvery Basin
Iron	Thiruvannamalai
Magnesite	Nammakal
Bauxite	Salem
Gypsum	Tiruchy
Lime stone	Coimbatore

22. Explain the different modes of transport available in Tamilnadu

- ❖ Roadways
 - National Highway
 - State Highway
 - Municipal Road
 - Village Road
- ❖ Railways
 - Broad Gauge
 - MRTS
 - Metro System
- ❖ Airways
 - International airport
 - Domestic Airport
- ❖ Waterways
 - Inland waterways
 - Ocean waterways

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

- ❖ The Lengthiest constitution
- ❖ Partly rigid and partly flexible
- ❖ Federal System of Government
- ❖ Makes India Secular state
- ❖ Provides an independent Judiciary
- ❖ Right to vote all Citizens above 18 years
- ❖ Provides a single and Uniform citizenship

2.List out the Fundamental Rights .**Fundamental Rights — Part (III)**

- ❖ Right to Equality , (Articles 14-18)
- ❖ Right to Freedom , (Articles 19-22)
- ❖ Right against for exploitation
(Articles 23-24)
- ❖ Right to Religion (Articles 25-28)
- ❖ Cultural and Educational Right
or (Articles 29-30)
- ❖ Constitutional Right , (Articles , 32)

3.Write briefly on the Right to constitutional Remedies

- ❖ A writ is an order issued by a court in writing under its seal
- ❖ Writ
 - Habeas corpus
 - Mandamus
 - Prohibition
 - Certiorari
 - Quowarranto

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

Funamental Rights	Directive principles
Derivedn from the constitution of the USA	Drawn on the model of the constitution Ireland
Even the government Cannot bridge these Rights	Mere instructions to the Government
Enforceable by a court of Law	Not enforceable in any court
Have legal actions	Moral and political Santions
Natural Rights	Protection of Human Rights

5.Describe the Executive and judicial Powers of the President of India.

- ❖ First citizen of India

Executive powers

- ❖ Inauguration of new session of Parliament
- ❖ Assent to all bills

Judicial Powers

- ❖ Mitigation of punishment
- ❖ Appointment of Supreme Court Judges

6. What are the duties and functions of the Prime Minister of India

- ❖ He is the leader of the Nation
- ❖ Head of the Cabinet and other Ministers
- ❖ Formation of Ministry
- ❖ Party function
- ❖ Acts as a link between the President and the Council of Minister

7.Critically examine the Powers and Fncctions of the Parliament

- ❖ Legislation
- ❖ Overseeing of administration
- ❖ Passing Budget
- ❖ Discussion of development plans
- ❖ International relations and Internal polices
- ❖ Power to change the state Boundries

8.Explain any three Jurisdiction of the Supreme court of India

- ❖ It plays a vital role in protecting the rights and freedom of the citizens
- ❖ Appellate Jurisdiction
- ❖ Miscellaneous Jurisdiction
- ❖ Judicial Review

9.Describe the Legislative powers of the Governor

- ❖ Head of the State
- ❖ Enormous Power
- ❖ He can nominate one member to the assembly from the Anglo – Indian community
- ❖ Every bill become law after his signature
- ❖ He has the right to summon prorogues the state legislature and dissolve the Assembly

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10. what are the powers and functions of the Chief Minister ?

- ❖ Real head of the State
- ❖ Responsible to Legislative Assembly
- ❖ He shuffles and reshuffles his Ministry
- ❖ Announces the Government policies
- ❖ Introduces the Bills
- ❖ Controls the party and develop the disciplines

11. critically examine the functions and Powers of the Council of Ministers

- ❖ Formulates the policies of the state
- ❖ Decides tax structure for the Public welfare of the state
- ❖ Makes important appointments of the Heads of Departments
- ❖ Desides all the Bills
- ❖ The budgetis finalized bynthe Council

12. write a detailed note Non alignment

- ❖ The term 'Non alignment was coined
- ❖ V. Krishna Menon in 1953
- ❖ It formed to maintain national independence in
- ❖ Foreign affairs
- ❖ Countries – 120
- ❖ Observers – 17
- ❖ International organizations -- 10
- ❖ Leaders
 - Nehru
 - Tito
 - Nasser
 - Sukarno
 - Kwame Nkumarah

13. Discuss the core determinants of india's foreign policy

- ❖ Geographical position and size of territory
- ❖ Natural resources
- ❖ Economic development
- ❖ Political stability
- ❖ Military strength
- ❖ International military

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

- ❖ Alternate to World Bank
- ❖ Carrived development to member nations
- ❖ Countries
 - B -- Brazil
 - R – Russia
 - I -- India
 - C – China
 - S – South Africa
- ❖ To achieve regional development
- ❖ Solving the problems of member nations
- ❖ Increase in the creation of jobs , abolition of poverty

15. Mention OPEC missions and how does it help other countries

- ❖ It helps stabilize oil markets
- ❖ To secure fair and stable income to petroleum producers
- ❖ Regular supply of oil to consuming nations
- ❖ The OPEC fund is allotted for International Development
- ❖ It helps finance projects with low Interest

16. Highlights India and International organisation with special reference to any three

- ❖ India is a potential super power
- ❖ It has a growing international influence all around the world

Name of the Global Group	Name of the member country	objectives
IBSA	India Brazil South Africa	Education Energy Trade
BCIM	Bangladesh China India Myanmar	Natural Disasters Data Breaches
BBIM	Bangladesh Bhutan Nepal	Energy Development

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ECONOMICS

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

- ❖ Gross National Income (GNP)
- ❖ Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- ❖ Net National Product (NNP)
- ❖ Net Domestic Product (NTP)
- ❖ Per Capita Income (PCI)
- ❖ Personal Income (PI)
- ❖ Disposable Income (DI)

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

- ❖ Expenditure Approach
 - $Y = C + G + (X - M)$
- ❖ The Income Approach
 - $Y = \text{wages} + \text{rent} + \text{interest} + \text{profit}$
- ❖ Value Added Approach
 - Tea powder + Milk + Sugar = Tea
 - Intermediate Goods = Final Goods

3. Write any five difference between growth and development .

Economic Growth	Economic Development
Narrow Concept	Border Concept
Quantitative Nature	Qualitative Nature
Short Term	Long Term
Developed Nations	Developing Nations
Certain period of Time	Continuous Process

4. Explain the following the Economic Polices

Agricultural policy

Industrial policy

New Economic Policy

- ❖ Agricultural policy
 - Developing Domestic Agriculture
 - Farmers earn more Income
- ❖ Industrial Policy
 - Provides Employment
 - Workers get more Income
- ❖ New Economic policy
 - Liberalisation
 - Globalisation

5. Briefly explain the advantages and disadvantages of MNC

- ❖ Advantages
 - Producing the goods of lower cost
 - Increasing the purchase power
- ❖ Disadvantages
 - Way for the Corporations

- A detrimental effect on the environment
- Lead to the downfall of smaller , local business

6. Write about the World Trade Organization.

- ❖ WTO was set up in 1994
- ❖ Head Quarter – Geneva – Switzerland
- ❖ Objectives
 - To resolve trade disputes
 - Increasing the Transparency
 - Ensure full employment

7. Write the challenges of Globalization

- ❖ Instability
- ❖ Lack of equality
- ❖ UnEmployment
- ❖ Child labour
- ❖ Degradation of Health
- ❖ Global imbalance

8. Elucidate Why the Green Revolution was Born.

- ❖ Food production decreased
- ❖ Famine
- ❖ The growth of population
- ❖ Self sufficiency in food grain production
- ❖ Rural employment
- ❖ Agrarian reforms were needed

9. Explain Minimum Support Price

- ❖ Fixed by an expert group
- ❖ The state will open procurement centres
- ❖ The farmers are free to sell in the open market
- ❖ The farmers would get an assured price
- ❖ The FCI has build huge storage Godowns for distributing through out the year

10. Elaborate the public distributing system

- ❖ Tamilnadu has adopted an ' Universal ' PDS
- ❖ Union and the state government subsidise the supplies distributed through PDS
- ❖ The national security Act was passed by the Indian Parliament in 2013
- ❖ Priority house holds have the right to food supplies through PDS
- ❖ In Tamilnadu rice is supplied free of cost to all card holders

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

- ❖ Over Growth
- ❖ Increasing prices of essential goods
- ❖ Demand for Goods
- ❖ Value of Currency
- ❖ Production and supply of Goods
- ❖ Poverty and Inequality

12. What are the main objectives of the new agricultural Policy.

- ❖ Raising the productivity of Inputs
- ❖ Raising value added per Hectare
- ❖ Protecting the interests of poor farmers
- ❖ Modernising agricultural sector
- ❖ Environmental degradation
- ❖ Removing bureaucratic obstacle

13. Explain some direct and indirect taxes

Direct Tax

- ❖ Income tax
- ❖ Property tax
- ❖ Corporate tax

Indirect Tax

- ❖ Stamp duty
- ❖ Entertainment tax
- ❖ Customs clearance and GST

14. Write the structure of GST

- ❖ GST is one of the indirect taxes
- ❖ Passed in Parliament March 2017
- ❖ Moto is One Nation , One Market , One Tax
- ❖ SGST (with in the state)
 - Sales Tax
 - Purchase Tax
 - Entertainment Tax
 - Luxury Tax
- ❖ CGST (with in the state)
 - Central Excise Duty
 - Service Tax
 - Additional Duty of Customs
- ❖ IGST (integrated GST)
 - Vegetables and food grains are exempted from this tax

15. What is black money ?

Write the causes for black money .

- ❖ Funds earned on the Black market
- ❖ The Unaccounted money

Reasons

- ❖ Shortage of goods
- ❖ Licensing Proceeding
- ❖ Contribution of the industrial sector
- ❖ Smuggling

- ❖ Tax Structure
- ❖ Structure of the line

16. What are the important characteristics of successful clusters ?

- ❖ Geographical Proximity
- ❖ Sectorol specialization
- ❖ Close inter firm collaboration
- ❖ A socio cultural identity
- ❖ Multiskilled Work force supportive regional and municipal governments

17. Write detail about the types of politics adopted by the Tamil nadu government industrialise.

- ❖ Industries require skilled human resources
- ❖ To promote literacy
- ❖ Excellent infrastructure
- ❖ A combination of public and private transport connects Rural and Urban
- ❖ Polices to promote specific regions

18. Explain the Role of an Entrepreneur.

- ❖ Helps to remove Regional disparities
- ❖ Increase the GDP and PCI
- ❖ Contributing the development of society
- ❖ Helps to remove their standard of living
- ❖ Giving employment to the skilled persons

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10 SS**DISTINGUISH – GEOGRAPHY****UNIT 1**

1	Himalayan Rivers	Peninsular Rivers
1.	Origin : Himalayas.	Origin : Western Ghats.
2.	Perennial Rivers.	Non – Perennial Rivers.
3.	Ex: Indus, Ganga & Yamuna	Ex: Godavari, Krishna & Kaveri

2.	Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
1.	Continuous Range.	Not a Continuous Range
2.	There are three important passes.	There is no pass.
3.	Northern Part : Sayadri	Poorvadri

3.	Western Coastal Plains	Eastern Coastal Plains.
1.	It is not a fertile Region.	It is a Fertile Region.
2.	Narrowest.	Longest
3.	It has beaches	Consists Alluvial deposits

UNIT 2

4	Weather	Climate
1.	Changeable	Unchangeable
2.	Changes daily.	35 years of weather records .
3.	a day to day condition of Atmosphere	average state of weather.

5

5	Tropical Evergreen Forest	Deciduous Forest
1.	Annual rainfall : above 200 cm.	Annual rainfall : 100 to 200 cm.
2.	Evergreen forest.	Monsoon forest.
3.	Eg: Rubber, Rosewood	Eg: Teak, Sal

6

6	North East Monsoon	South West Monsoon
1.	October to December	June to September
2.	Blow from land	Originates from Indian Ocean
3.	Area : Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu,	Area : West Coastal Plains

UNIT 3

7	Rabi Crop Season	Kharif Crop Season
1.	Season : October to March	Season : June to September
2.	Crops : Wheat, Gram, Ragi, Barley	Crops : Rice, Cotton, Maize, Groundnut

8	Inundational Canal	Perennial Canal
1.	Useful only during rainy season	Useful throughout the year
2.	not used regularly.	are used regularly.

9	Marine Fishing	Inland Fishing
1.	Done in Saline Water	Done in Fresh Water
2.	Leading producer : Kerala	Leading producer : Andhra Pradesh
3.	Fishing place : Coastal, and deep sea.	Fishing place : Rivers, Lakes, ponds

10	Alluvial Soils	Black Soils
1.	Light Coloured	Black in Colour
1..	Crops : Rice, Wheat, Sugarcane	Crops: Cotton, Millets
3.	AREA: Uttar Pradesh	AREA: Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

UNIT 4

11	Renewable Resources	Non - Renewable Resources
1.	Can be renewed after usage .	Cannot be renewed again after usage.
2.	Eg. Solar Energy, Wind Energy, Tidal Energy, Wave Energy,	Eg: Coal, Petroleum, Natural Gas

12	Metallic minerals	Non - metallic minerals
1.	Contain metallic elements	do not contain metals
2.	look shining.	look dull colour.
3.	Eg: Iron, Copper, Gold	Eg: Mica, Coal, Petroleum

13	Agro based Industries	Mineral based Industries
1.	Raw Materials : Agricultural Source	Raw Materials : Metallic and Non-metallic minerals
2.	Eg: Cotton Textile Industry, Sugar Industry, Jute Industry	Eg: Iron and Steel Industries.

14	Jute Industry	Sugar Industry
1.	Raw Materials: Jute	Raw Materials: Sugarcane and Sugar Beet
2.	Largest Producer in the World	Second largest producer in the World.
3.	Chief Centres: West Bengal	Chief Centres: UP & Bihar

UNIT 5

15	Personal communication	Mass Communication
1.	Link two people	Link millions of people
2.	Direct contact is possible	Direct contact is not possible
3.	Ex. Telephone, Mobile Phone , SMS, Internet, E-Mail etc.	Ex. Radio, Television, Newspapers

16	Print Media	Electronic Media
1.	Print resources.	Electronic resources.
2.	Newspapers, Magazines	Radio, Television and E-Mail

17	Roadways	Railways
1.	Cheap	Costlier
2.	for short distance services.	for long distance services
3.	for car, Buses, Bikes etc.	for trains.

18	Waterways	Airways
1.	Cheapest	Costliest, fastest and modern
2.	Carry heavy materials	Carry Passengers
3.	Inland Waterways and Ocean Waterways.	Domestic Airways and International Airways.

19	Internal Trade	International Trade.
1.	Local Currency is used	Foreign Currency is used
2.	Local Trade.	Foreign Trade
3.	Trade carried on within Countries	Trade carried on two or more countries

UNIT 6

20	THAMIRAPARANI	CAUVERY
1	Origin: Pothigai hills, western ghats.	Origin: Tala cauvery, Karnataka.
2	Tributaries : Karaiyar, Servalar Manimuthar, Chittar, Ramanathi, Pachaiyar	Tributaries : Bhavani, Noyyal and Amaravathi

UNIT 7

21	Food Crops	Non - Food Crops
1.	Crops : Rice , Millets, and Pulses	Crops : Tea, Coffee, Rubber, Cotton, Coconut
2.	Human's own purpose	Commercial Purpose
2.	Area : Thiruvallur and Kanchipuram.	Area : Coimbatore and Kanniyakumari

3.

22	SURFACE WATER	GROUND WATER
1	Used for irrigation.	Used for drinking purpose.
2.	95 % used in Tamil Nadu	80 % used in Tamil Nadu
3.	River Basins, Tanks	Tube Wells, Open Wells

10 SS GIVE REASON

1. **Himalayas are called young fold mountains** UNIT 1
 - Formed only few millions years ago.
 - Formed by the folding of the Earth crust due to Tectonic Activity.
2. **North Indian Rivers are perennial**
 - North Indian Rivers are fed by the Himalayan Glaciers.
3. **South Indian rivers are east flowing.**
 - Originate from the western Ghats.
 - Topography of South India slopes towards east.
 - So the south Indian rivers are east flowing.
4. **India has a tropical monsoon climate.** UNIT 2
 - Most of India lies in the tropical belt.
 - Indian climate is influenced by the Monsoon Winds.
5. **Mountains are cooler than the plains.**
 - Temperature decreases 6.5 °C for every 1000 mts. ascent. (OR)
 - When the altitude increases , the temperature decreases.
6. **Agriculture is the backbone of India.** UNIT 3
 - India gets 50% of employment and 25% of National Income through agriculture.
7. **Rain water harvesting is necessary.**
 - Indian Monsoon Rainfall is NOT uniform.
 - Useful For Agriculture, Domestic and Industrial Sector.
 - So Rain water harvesting is necessary.
8. **Eastern Ghats are not a continuous range.** UNIT 6
 - Eastern Ghats are cut through at many places by the major rivers
9. **Tamil Nadu receives low rain fall during South West Monsoon.**
 - Since Tamil Nadu is located in the Leeward side of the Western Ghats.
10. **Farmers switch over from inorganic to organic farming.** UNIT 7
 1. Gets food security
 2. Not harmful
 3. Maintaining soil Productivity
 - Chemical fertilizers, Pesticides and Growth regulator are not used.
11. **Cities are densely populated than the villages.**

Cities Provide

 1. More employment opportunities
 2. Educational institutions
 3. Market
 4. School
 5. Colleges
 6. Hospitals
 7. Transport
 8. Trade
 9. Entertainment

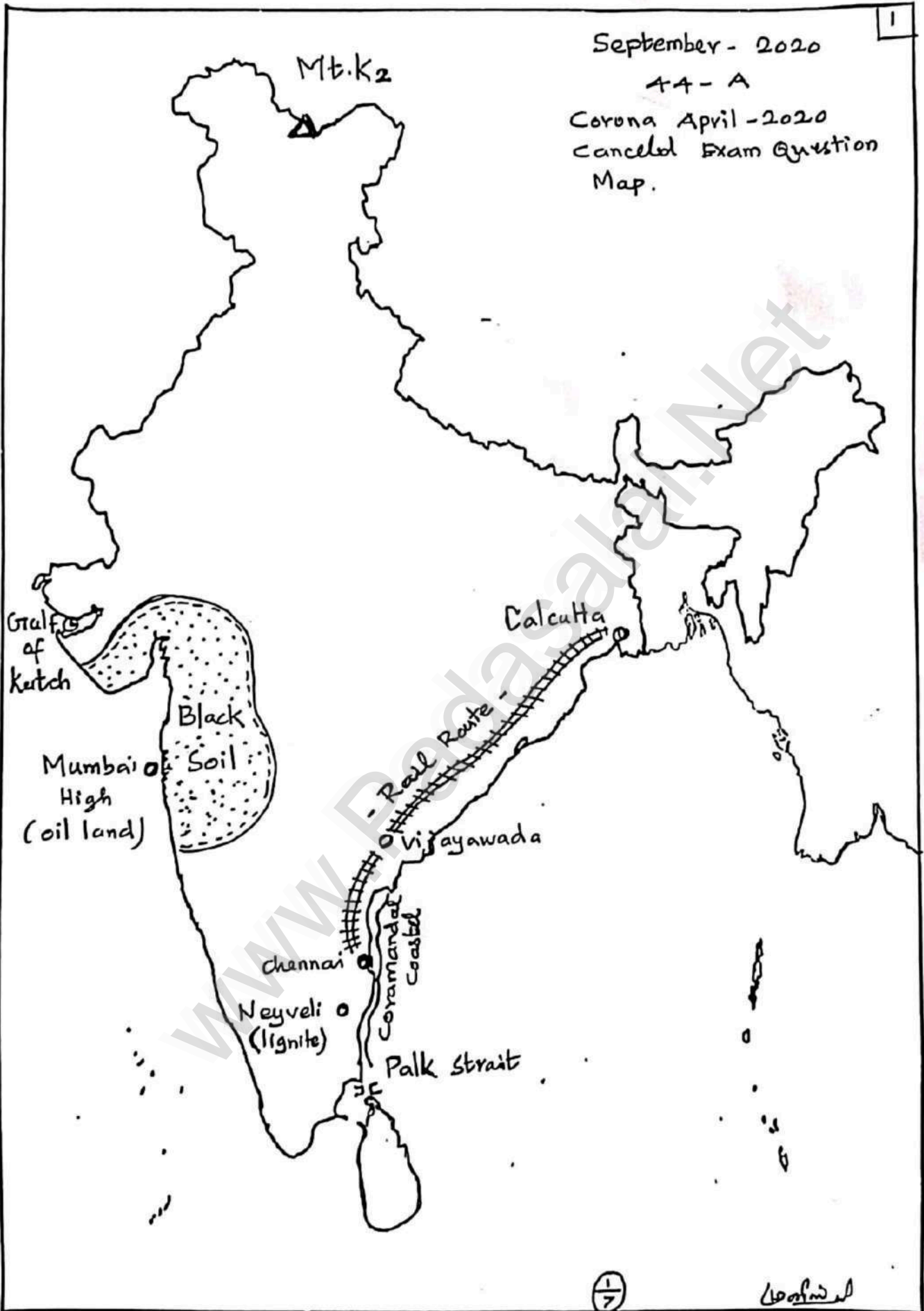
Govt. Common Examination - September 2020	
41. Time Line	1920 - 1940
42. World Map	i) Meerut ii) Barrackpore iii) Dandi iv) Chauri Chaura v) Vedaranyam
44. (a) India Map	i) Mount K2 ii) Black Soil Region (1) iii) Mumbai High iv) Palk Strait v) Gulf of Kutch vi) Neyveli vii) Coromandal Coast viii) Rail Route from Chennai to Calcutta
Govt. Common Examination - September 2021	
41. Time Line	1910 - 1940
42. World Map	i) Vedaranyam ii) Jhansi iii) Madras iv) Jallianwalabagh v) Bombay
44. (a) India Map	i) Aravalli Range ii) Alluvial soil region one iii) Malabar Coast iv) Direction of South West Monsoon v) Heavy rainfall region vi) Any one coal mining place vii) Most densely populated state in India viii) Deccan plateau.
Govt. Common Examination - May 2022	
41. Time Line	1920 - 1940
42. World Map	i) Delhi ii) Gwalior iii) Jhansi iv) Banaras v) Barrackpore
44. (a) India Map	i) Palk Strait ii) Ganga iii) Western Ghats iv) Alluvial Soil region (1) v) Karakoram vi) Direction of South West Monsoon wind vii) Paddy growing region (1) viii) Mountain forests.
Govt. Common Examination - August 2022	
41. Time Line	1930 - 1950
42. World Map	i) Bombay ii) Dandi iii) Meerut iv) Chauri Chaura v) Calcutta.
44. (a) India Map	i) Mt. Everest ii) Gulf of Kumbhat iii) Thar desert iv) Direction of North East Monsoon wind v) Tea growing region (any one) vi) Coal producing region (any one) vii) Cochin viii) Malabar coast
Govt. Common Examination - April 2023	
41. Time Line	1910 - 1930
42. World Map	i) Great Britain ii) France iii) Italy iv) Germany v) Morocco
44. (a) India Map	i) Aravalli ii) Narmada iii) Deccan Plateau iv) Panna Biosphere Reserve v) Thar desert vi) Western Ghats vii) Paradeep viii) Black soil region (1)
Govt. Common Examination - June 2023	
41. Time Line	1930 - 1950
42. World Map	i) Dandi ii) Madras iii) Barrackpore iv) Meerut v) Jallianwala Bagh
44. (a) India Map	i) Rann of Kachch ii) River Ganga iii) Mt. K2 iv) Eastern ghats v) North East monsoon direction vi) Gulf of Mannar vii) Mangrove forest viii) Mettur Dam
Govt. Common Examination - April 2024	
41. Time Line	1920 - 1940
42. World Map	i) Greece ii) Turkey iii) Hiroshima iv) Moscow v) San Francisco
44. (a) India Map	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
Govt. Common Examination - July 2024	
41. Time Line	1940 - 1950
42. World Map	i) Japan ii) France iii) Rusia iv) Morocco v) England
44. (a) India Map	i) Thar Desert ii) Deccan Plateau iii) Mountain Forest iv) Direction of South West Monsoon Wind v) Area of cultivation of Cotton vi) Andaman and Nicobar Islands vii) International Airport in India viii) State of high literacy in India

1

September - 2020

44 - A

Corona April - 2020
Cancel Exam Question
Map.

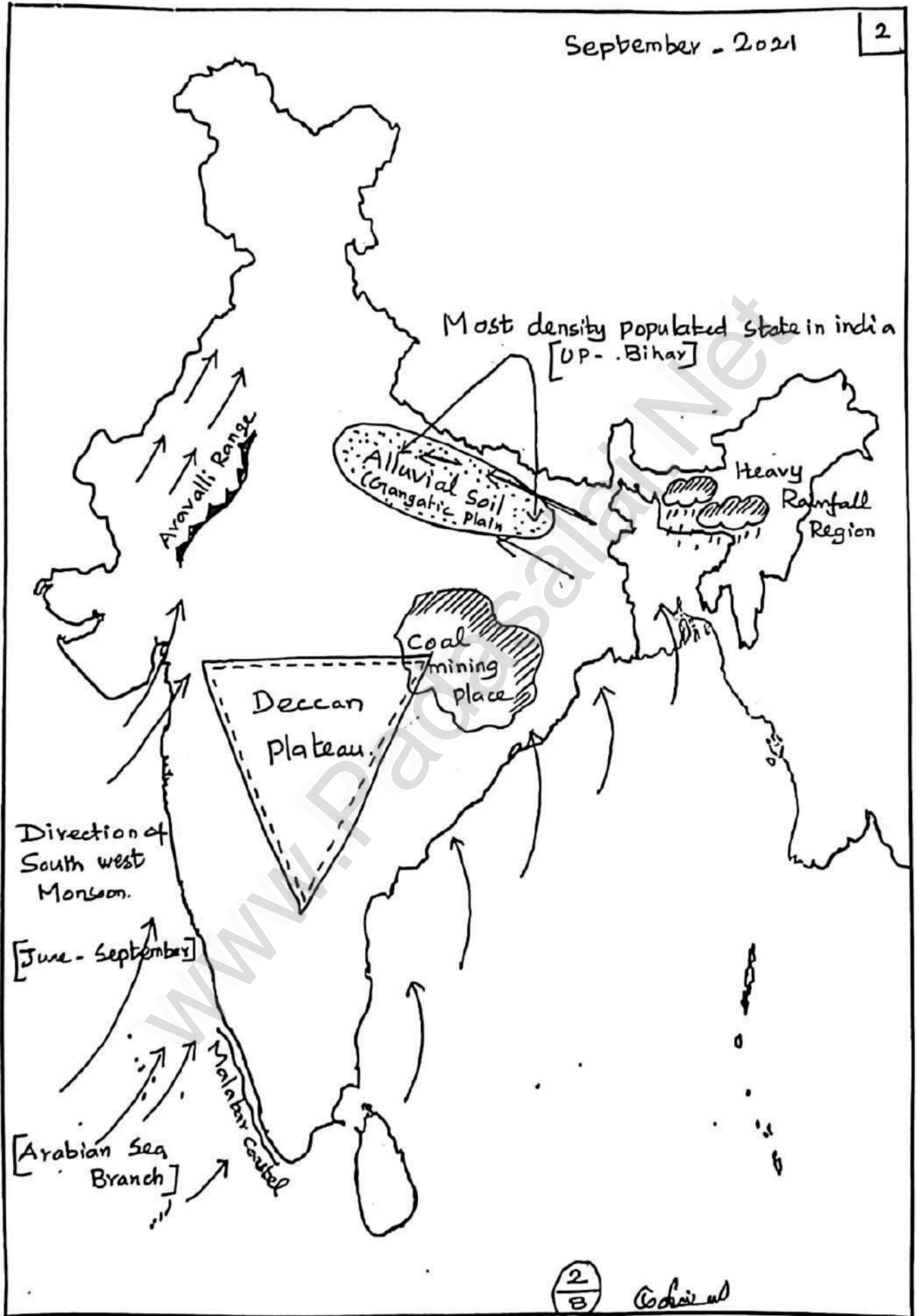


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Kindly Send Me Your Key Answer to Our email id - Padasalai.net@gmail.com

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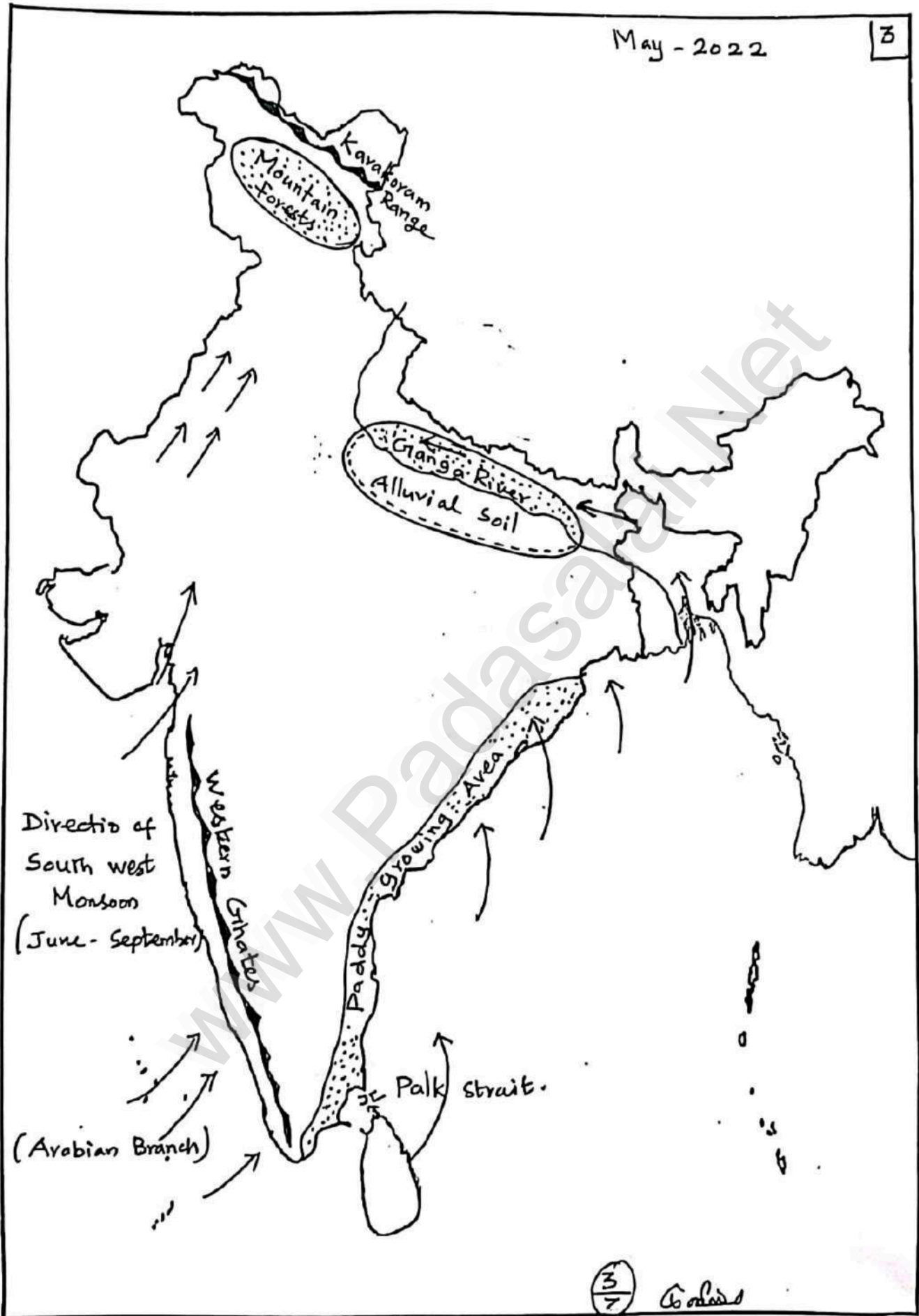
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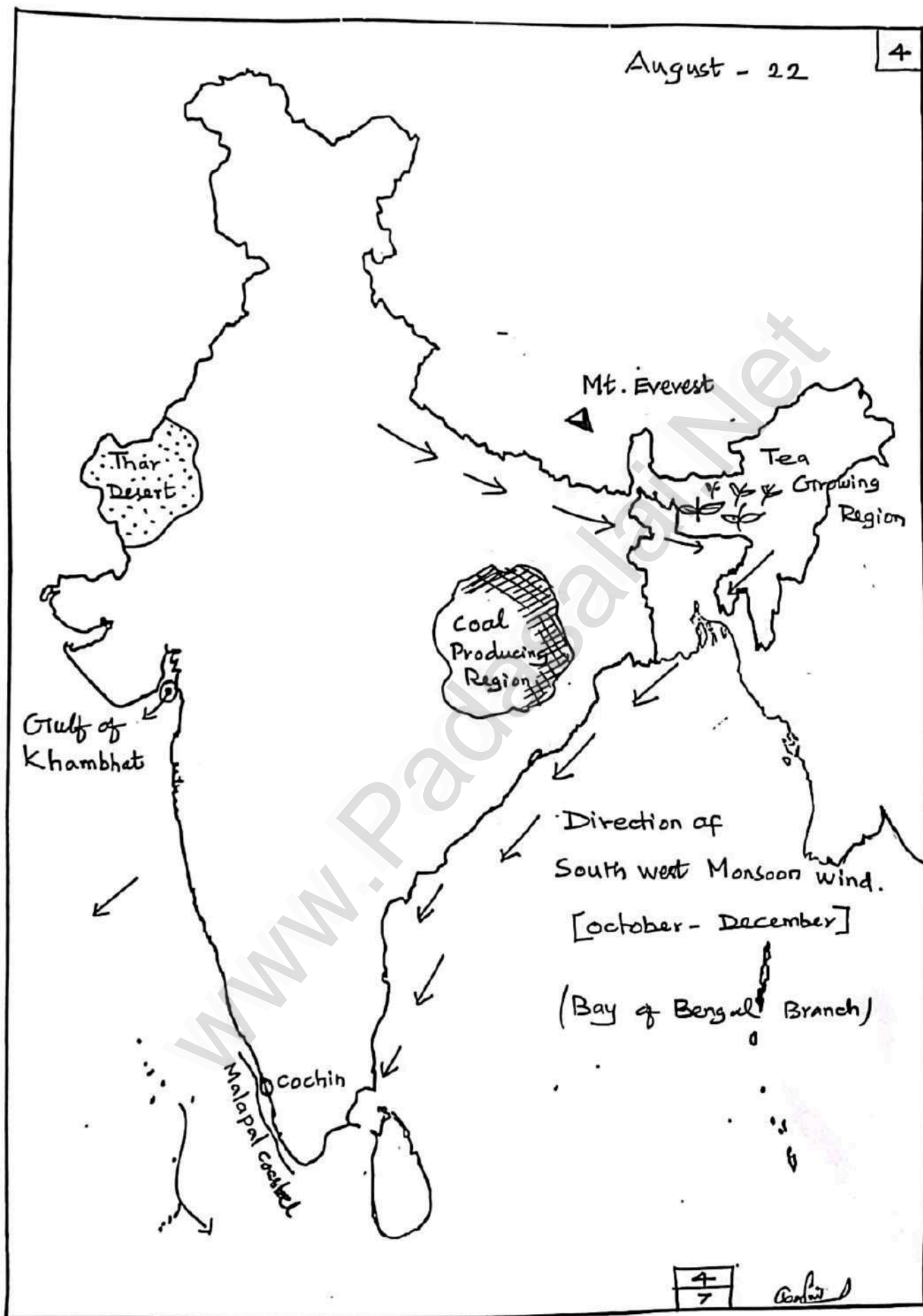


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Go ahead

August - 22

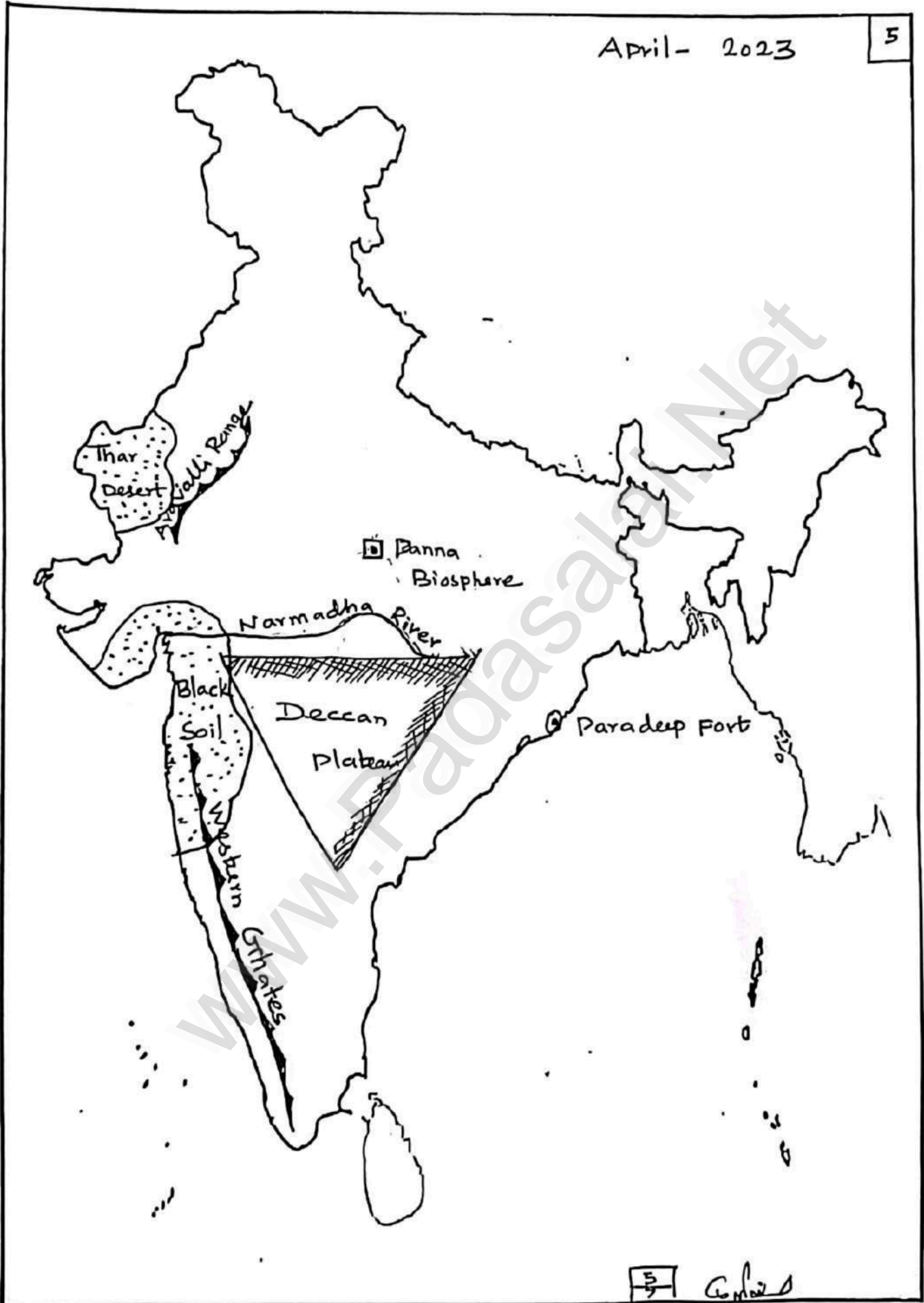
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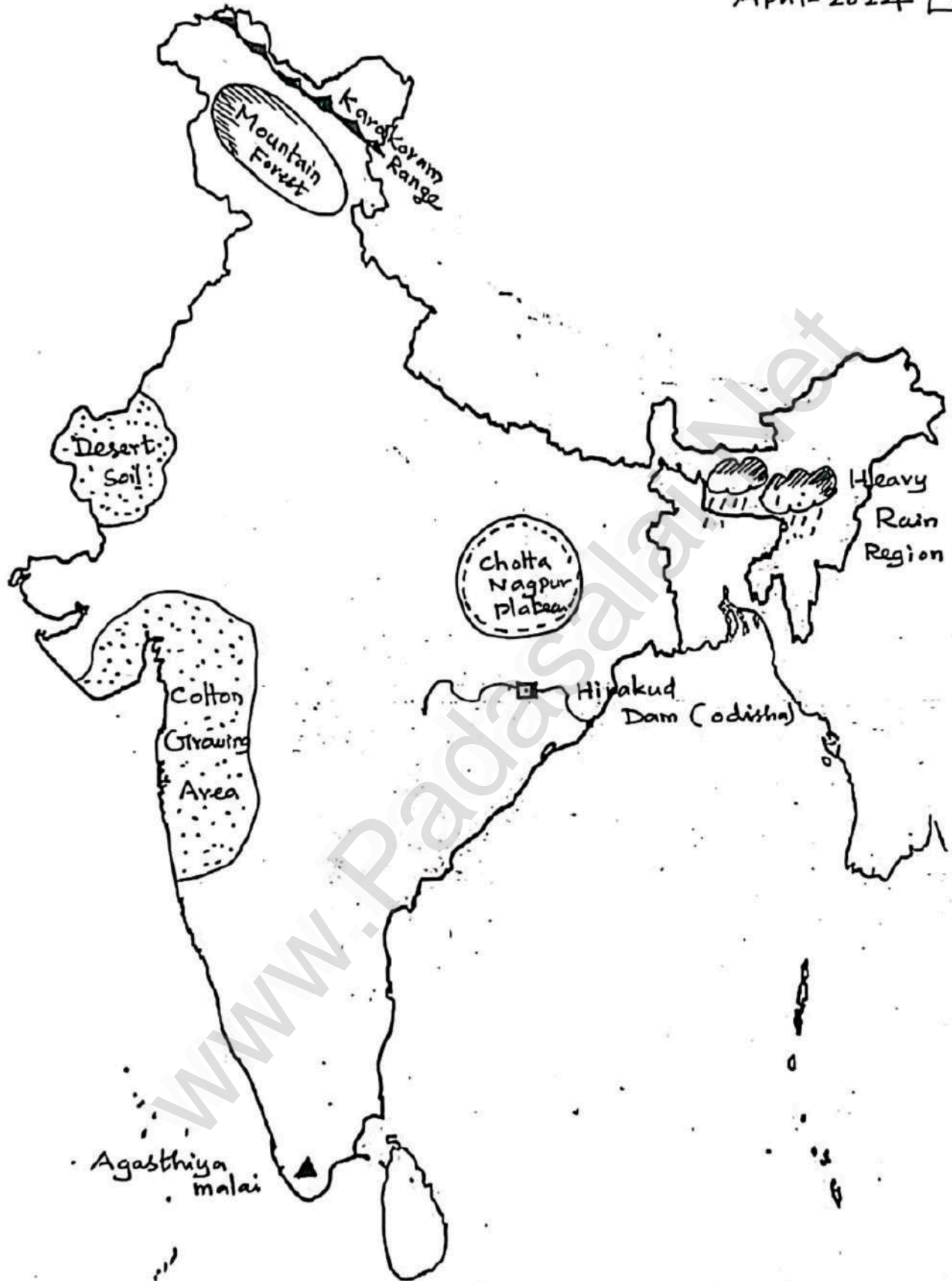
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April-2024 | 6

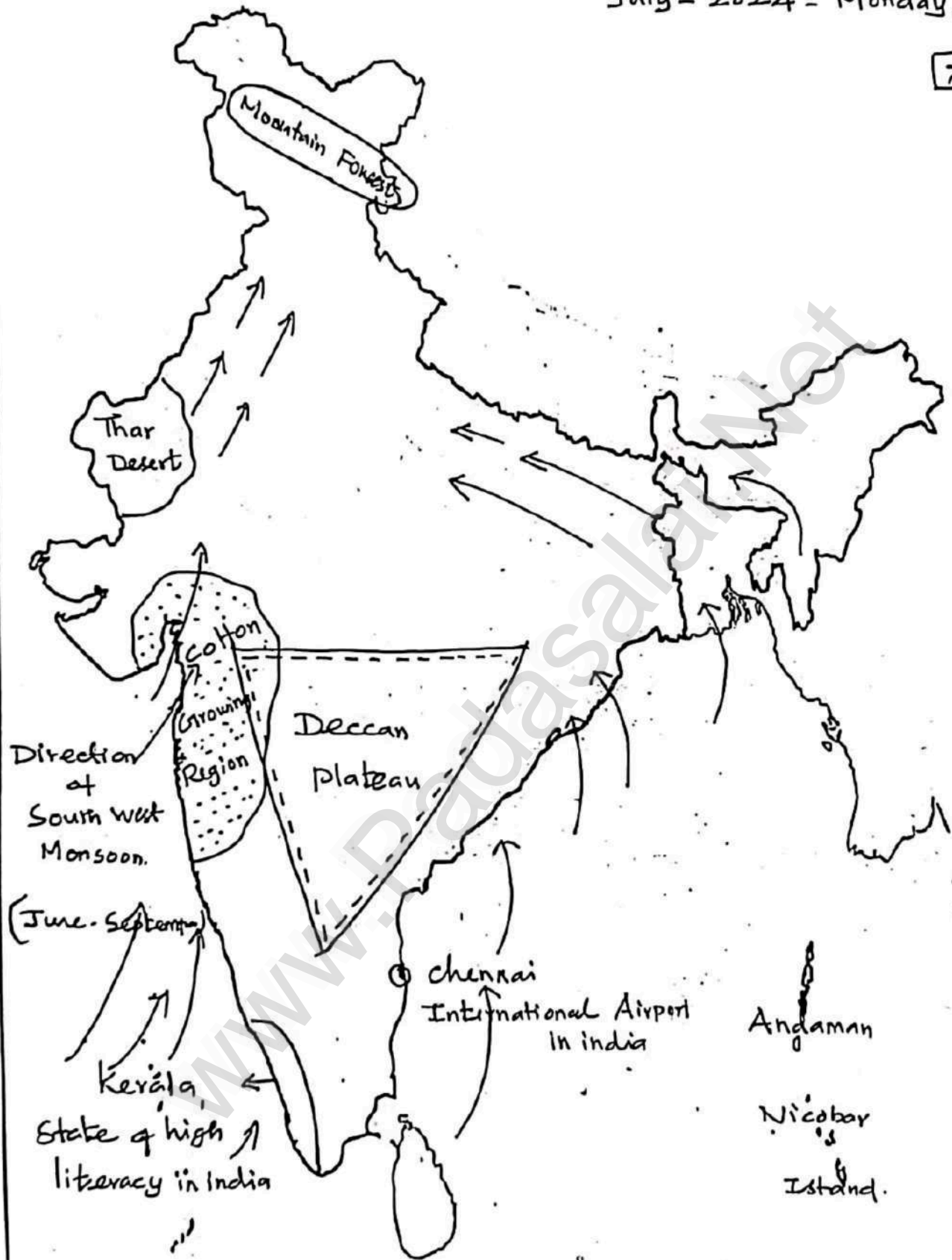


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July - 2024 - Monday.

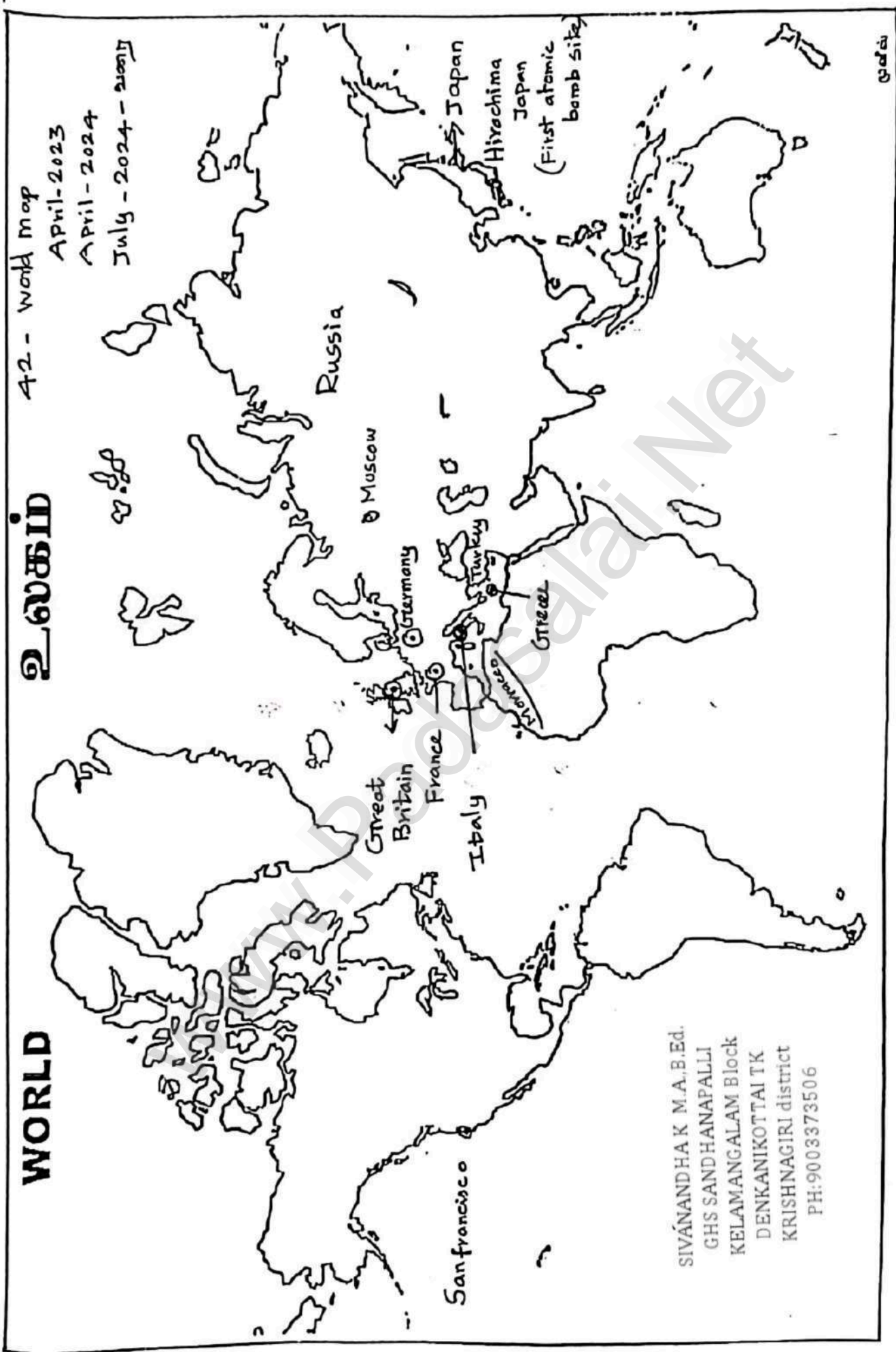
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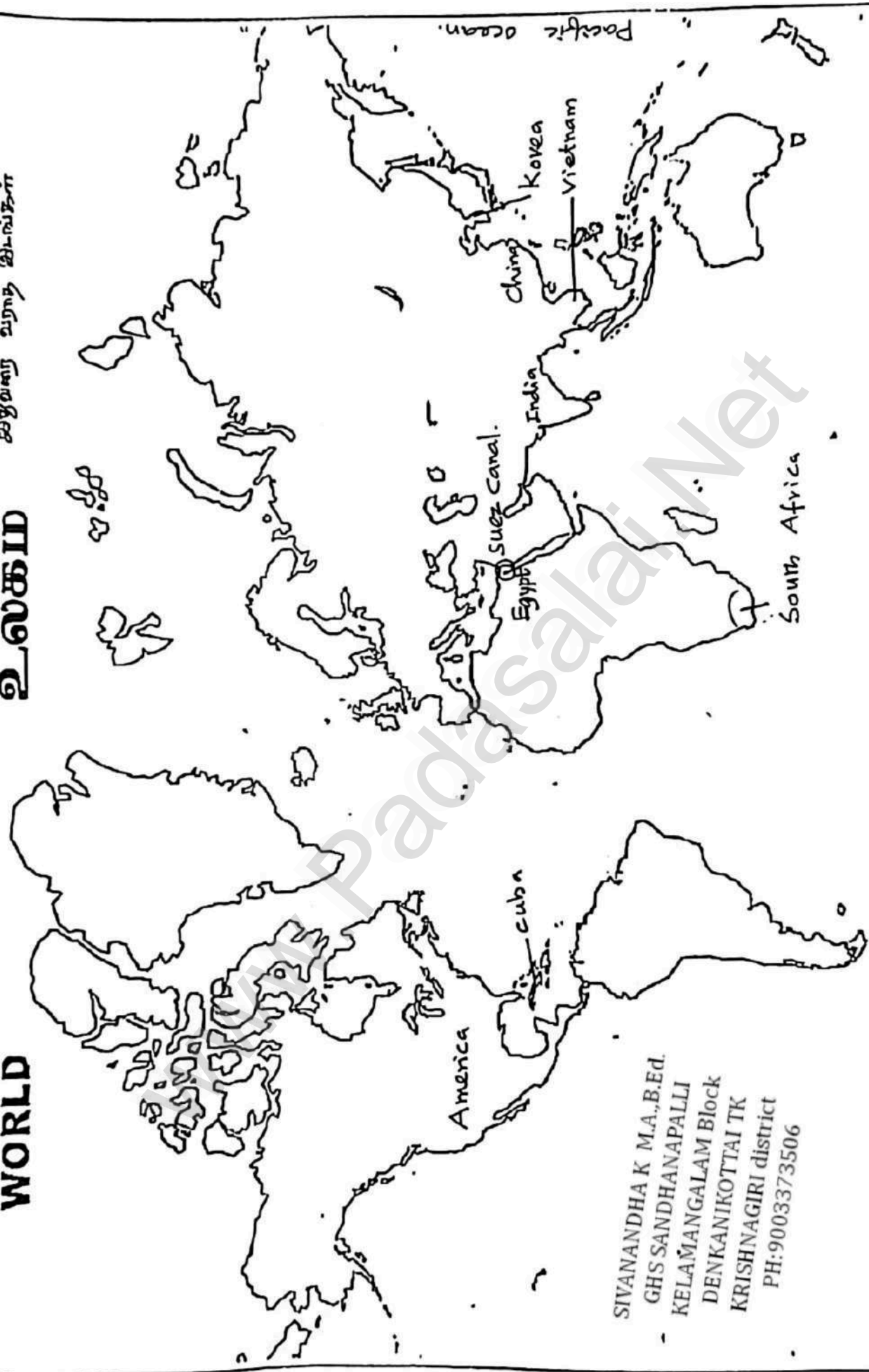


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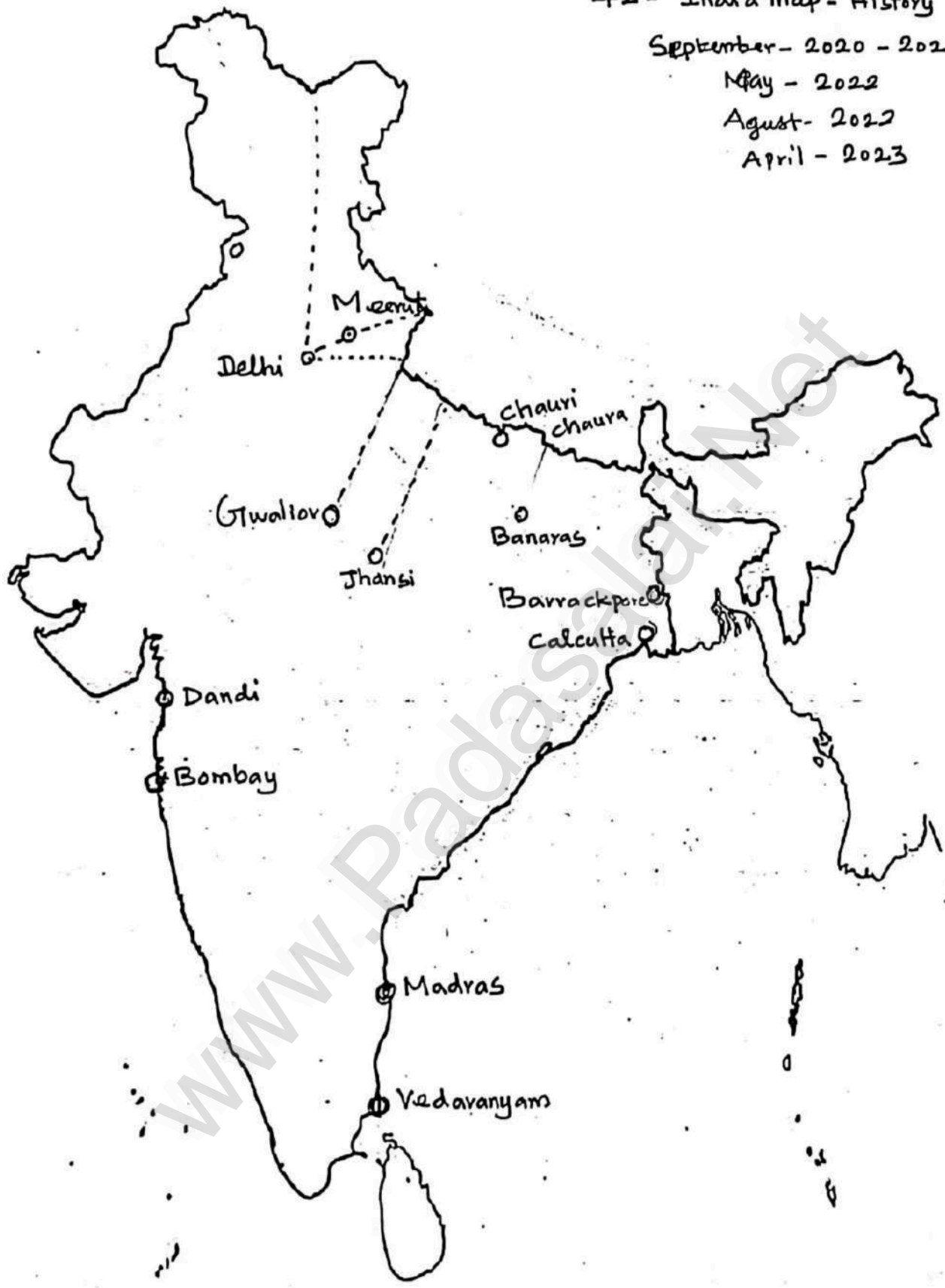
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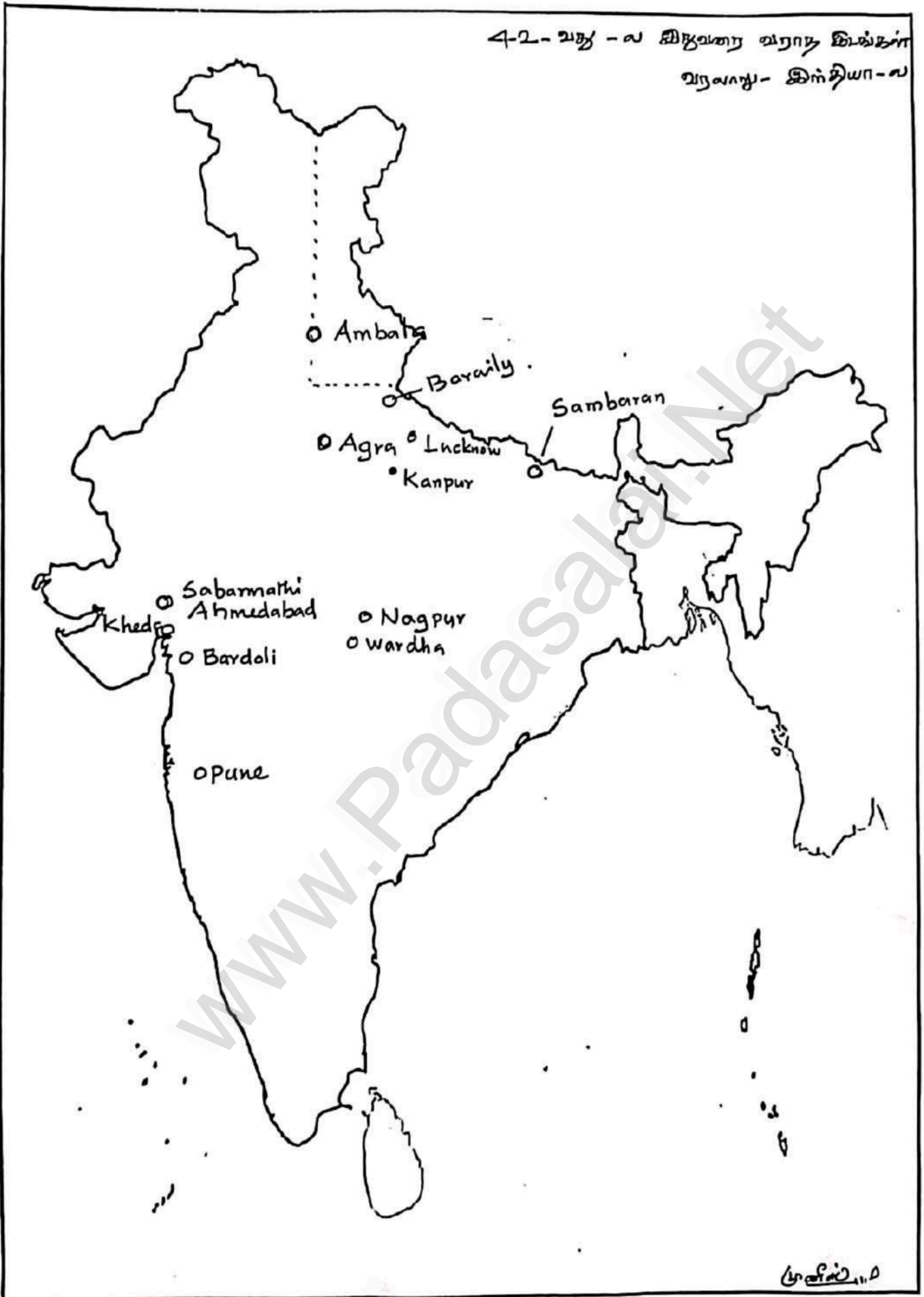
42 - India map - History
September - 2020 - 2021
May - 2022
August - 2022
April - 2023



G. Srinivas

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4-2-ஆறு - ல கிழவரை வராத இடங்கள்
வரலாறு - இந்துயா-ல்



சுவாமிநாதன்

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Timeline Exercise places.

World Events - 1900-1930	Indian History Events. 1900-1930
1905 - Partition of Bengal 1916 - Lucknow Pact 1919 - Rowlat Act 1920 - Non-cooperation Movement 1922 - Chauri-Chaura Incident 1927 - Simon Commission. 1929 - Lahore Congress Session 1930 - Salt Satyagraha.	1910 - Formation union of South Africa 1912 - First Balkan War. 1914 - World War - I - First 1917 - Russian Revolution 1918 - World War - I - End. 1919 - Treaty of Versailles. 1920 - League of Nations Establishment 1929 - Great Depression.
1920-1950	1920-1950
1930 - First Round Table 1931 - Second Round Table 1932 - Third Round Table 1935 - The Government of India Act 1940 - August Offer. 1942 - Quit India Movement 1947 - India Independence 1950 - India Republic Day.	1933 - Hitler became the Chancellor of Germany 1934 - Mao's Long March 1939 - World War - II - Beginning 1940 - Battle of Britain 1941 - Pearl Harbour Incident 1945 - World War - II - End. Formation of UNO.

only the above location places currently require the first training to be given weekly.

Munsif

41 - Draw a time-line for the following - Write any Five important events between 1910 and 1930.

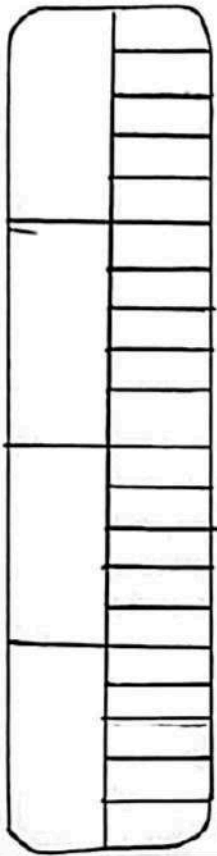
1910

1915

1920

1925

1930



1914 - First world war

1918 - World war - I

1919 - Russian Revolution

1920 - League of Nation - Establishment

1927 - Simon commission

1930 - Salt Satyagraha

Non-cooperation Movement.

April-2023

PTA-4

41 - Draw a time-line for the following - write any Five important events between 1920 - 1940.

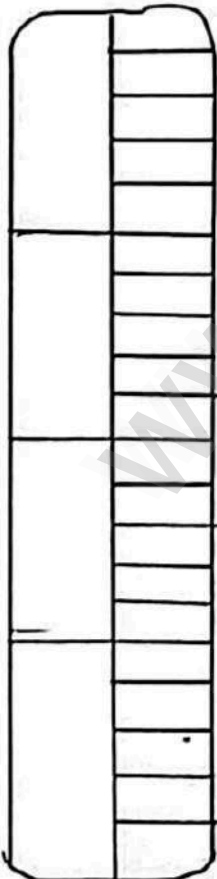
1920

1925

1930

1935

1940



1920 - Salt Satyagraha
League of Nation formation

1929 - Great Depression

1930 - First Round table

1931 - Second Round table

1932 - Third Round table

1935 - The government of India Act

1939 - Second world war - Beginning.

Sep-2020

May-2022

Ap-2023
(1910-1940)

Sep-2021
(1910-1940)