



VIVEKANANDA VIDYALAYA MATRIC. HR. SEC. SCHOOL, TIRUPUR – 8.

10TH STANDARD

SOCIAL SCIENCE

BOOK INTERIOR ONE WORDS

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HISTORY

UNIT – 1. OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR I AND ITS AFTERMATH

1. A Trust is an industrial organisation engaged in the production or distribution of any commodity.
2. Capitalism inevitably led to Imperialism.
3. According to Lenin, Imperialism is the highest stage of Capitalism.
4. In Sino- Japanese war , japan annexed the Liaotung peninsula with Port Arthur.
5. Britain, France, Russia and Germany also established “Sphere of influence ” in China.
6. The young Turk Revolution of 1908, an attempt at creating a strong and modern government in Turkey.
7. In March 1912 , Balkan League was formed.
8. A Striking feature of nineteenth century was that Europe emerged as the dominant power.
9. The biggest outcome of the I World war was the Russian Revolution.
10. The Second Balkan War ended with the signing of the Treaty of Bucharest in August 1913.
11. Tsar Nicholas II of Russia suggested to the powers that they meet together to bring about an era of Universal peace.
12. The Battle of Marne is a memorable for Trench warfare.
13. In 1916 a naval battle known as Battle of Jutland had taken place in the North Sea.
14. On 28thJune, 1919 the peace treaty was signed in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles.
15. Nicholas was forced to grant a constitution and established a parliament, the Duma.
16. Soviet (Council) of worker’s delegates in St. Petersburg, led by Trotsky.
17. Lenin was influenced by the ideas of Karl Marx.
18. Pravda was the official newspaper of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from 1918 – 1991.
19. In March 1918 the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was signed.
20. The League of Nations was formed in 1920.
21. The Secretariat of the League of Nations was located at Geneva.
22. Bolshevik party was renamed the Russian Communist Party
23. The Famous Lusitania American Merchant ship sunk by Germany .
24. The first Secretary-General of the League of Nations was Sir Eric Drummond from Britain.
25. The International Court of Justice was set up in the Hague in Holland.
26. The League of Nations was finally dissolved in 1946.

UNIT – 2. THE WORLD BETWEEN TWO WORLD WARS

1. The First huge Stock Market crash occurred on 24th October 1929.
2. In England, the Labour party was defeated in the general elections of 1931.
3. The Facist party was founded in 1919.

4. Mussolini assuming the title of Il Duce (the leader) in 1926 he became a dictator with power to legislate.
5. The National Socialist German Worker's party was renamed as Nazi party.
6. When Hitler in prison, wrote Mein Kampf (My Struggle) an autobiographical book containing his political ideas.
7. Social Democratic Party was founded as the General German Workers Association on 23 May 1863 in Leipzig, founder was Ferdinand Lassalle.
8. The Nazi State of Hitler, known as Third Reich.
9. The Nazi party's propaganda was led by Josef Goebbels.
10. The Gestapo or Secret State police was formed and run by Himmler.
11. The mainstream political party in Indo-China was the Vietnam Nationalist Party in 1927.
12. Ho Chi-Minh was born in Tongking.
13. In Paris peace Conference, Ho Chi-minh lobbied for the independence for Vietnam.
14. Ho Chi-minh articles in newspapers and especially the pamphlet, French Colonialism on Trial, made him well known as a Vietnam Nationalist.
15. In 1921 Ho Chi-minh became a founder-member of the French communist party, and in 1925, he founded the Revolutionary Youth Movement.
16. The Berlin Colonial Conference was held in 1884-85.
17. The Boers hated these people whom they referred to as Uitlanders (foreigners).
18. The Boer War lasted for three years, 1899 – 1902.
19. The descendants of original Dutch settlers of South Africa, also known as Afrikaners.
20. Apartheid means separateness, became the racial policy of the Nationalist Party in 1947.
21. In 1990 the ban on ANC was lifted and Mandela freed after 27 years.
22. ANC – African National Congress.

UNIT- 3. WORLD WAR II

1. World War I was fought 1914 to 1918
2. World War II began in 1939 to 1945.
3. The devastation caused by World War I was of such magnitude that it was referred to as The Great War, or The War to End All Wars.
4. Hitler founded the National Socialist party known as the "Nazis".
5. Mussolini invaded Ethiopia in 1935 and Albania in 1939.
6. In 1931, Japan invaded Manchuria.
7. World War II was fought on two distinct fronts – Europe and the Asia Pacific.
8. The German army followed a tactic of "lightning strike" (Blitzkrieg) to storm into various countries and overrun them.
9. In September 1940, London was bombed mercilessly, an action known as the Blitz.
10. President Roosevelt started a programme of "Lend Lease" in March 1941.
11. German War planners hoped to achieve that end with Fall Blau ("Operation Blue").
12. On June 28, 1942, Fall Blau operations began with significant German victories.
13. Mussolini was killed in April 1945, by Italian Partisans.
14. Hitler committed suicide in April 1945.
15. In 1937, Japan invaded China, and seized Beijing.
16. On 6th August 1945, US dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima.
17. On 9th August 1945, US dropped an atomic bomb on Nagasaki.
18. Shakespeare's play The Merchant of Venice clearly depicts the dislike and distrust of Jews among the people.

19. UN Commission on Human Rights Committee Constituted under its auspices was Chaired by Eleanor Roosevelt wife of late President Franklin Roosevelt.
20. The UN adopted the historic Charter on 10th December 1948 which is globally observed as Human Rights Day.
21. A major outcome of the Holocaust was the creation of the state of Israel as a homeland for the Jews.
22. The United Nations and Britain in 1941 when they issued a joint declaration known as the Atlantic Charter.
23. The Declaration of the United Nations was accepted by all the 26 countries which fought against the Axis Power.
24. Now the United Nations has 193 member states.
25. UN Security Council has 15 members.
26. The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the 5th organ of the United Nations.
27. FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization.
28. WHO – World Health Organization
29. UNESCO – UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
30. UNICEF – United Nations Children’s Fund.
31. UNDP – United Nations Development Programme.
32. The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, referred to as the “Bretton Woods Twins“ were established in 1945.
33. After the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944, Located in Washington D.C. in the United Nations
34. IBRD – International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
35. IDA – International Development Agency.
36. IBRD and IDA referred to as the World Bank.
37. IFC – International Finance Corporation.
38. The International Monetary Fund was primarily the brainchild of Harry Dexter White and John Maynard Keynes, the famous economist.
39. IMF has a membership of 189 Countries.
40. In 1942, the Report commonly known as the Beveridge Report was published in the United Kingdom.

UNIT – 4. THE WORLD AFTER WORLD WAR II

1. In its long history, Chinese Civilisation was more advanced than that of Europe.
2. The Taiping Rebellion (1850- 64) was a major Rebellion.
3. Dr. Sun Yat – Sen , the father of Modern China.
4. Dr. Sun Yat – Sen founded the Political party named Kuomintang or the National people’s party in Tokyo.
5. Dr. Sun Yat – Sen's three principles were Nationalism, Democracy and people’s livelihood with Socialism as the ultimate object.
6. The rivalry that developed after World War II between the US and USSR and their respective allies Created tension which is referred to as Cold War.
7. ECA – Economic Cooperation Administration
8. NATO – North Atlantic Treaty Organization to resist Soviet aggression in Europe in 1949.
9. SEATO – Southeast Asia Treaty Organization
10. SEATO had no joint commands with standing forces.
11. The Warsaw Pact was dissolved in 1991.
12. CENTO was dissolved in 1979.
13. The President of North Korea Kim II declares the formation of the people’s Republic of Korea.

14. South Korea was referred to as the Republic Korea.
15. Syngman Rhee was the first President of South Korea.
16. The Capitalist Countries led by the US.
17. The Communist states led by the Soviet Union.
18. Non- Alignment Movement (NAM) Conference held at The Bandung (a city in Indonesia)in 1955.
19. The NAM held its first conference at Belgrade in 1961.
20. Irgun Zvai Leumi –Zionist Para – military Organization
21. Stern Gang –Zionist Terrorist Organization.
22. The World Zionist Organization was founded in 1897.
23. The Israelis, won control of the main road to Jerusalem and successfully repulsed repeated Arab attacks.
24. In 1956 Colonel Nasser Nationalised the Suez Canal.
25. PLO – Palestinian Liberation Organization.
26. PLO is an umbrella political Organization representing the world 's Palestinians.
27. In September 1970, Yasser Arafat was appointed Commander in chief of the Palestinian Arab Guerrilla forces.
28. Arafat was elected by the Central Council of the PLO as the first President of the State of Palestine on April 2, 1989.
29. Viet Minh formed a government led by Ho Chi-Minh in Hanoi.
30. In Vietnam war, the American troops also used bacteriological Weapons.
31. North and South Vietnam were formally United as one Country in 1976.
32. Egypt and Syria launched a sudden and surprise attack on the Yom Kippur religious holiday (6 October 1973).
33. The City of Saigon was renamed as Ho Chi-Minh City after the great leader of the Vietnamese People.
34. In May 1949 10 Countries met in London and signed to form a Council of Europe.
35. The Council of Europe has its headquarters in Strasbourg, France.
36. EDC – European Defence Community
37. ECSC –European Coal and Steel Community
38. EEC –European Economic Community or European Common Market with headquarters at Brussels.
39. The Single European Act came into force on July 1st1987.
40. The Maastricht (Netherlands) Treaty Signed on February 7, 1992, created the European Union.
41. The European Union has 28 member states, and functions from its headquarters at Brussels, Belgium.
42. Euro is the monetary policy and a common currency in the European union.
43. Helmut Kohl, Chancellor of West Germany from 1982-1990, and played a crucial role in integrating East Germany into West Germany in 1990.
44. In 1985, Mikhail Gorbachev took over as head of the USSR.
45. In 1986, The Chernobyl Disaster, a major accident in a nuclear plant in Ukraine.
46. Perestroika means restructuring.
47. Glasnost means Openness.
48. The Cold War Period ended with the fall of Berlin Wall.
49. The Manchus, the ruling dynasty, had governed China since 1650.

UNIT – 5. SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS IN THE 19TH CENTURY

1. Rajaram Mohan Roy founded the Brahma Samaj on 20th August 1828.
2. Rajaram Mohan Roy Campaign played a key role in forcing the Governor-General William

- Bentinck's legislation abolishing Sati in 1829.
3. Maharishi Debendranath Tagore carried on the work of Rajaram Mohan Roy after his death.
 4. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar's widow remarriage movement led to the passing of the Hindu widows Remarriage Act of 1856.
 5. The reform movement similar to Brahma Samaj founded in Bombay in 1867 was Prarthana Samaj .
 6. The first age of Consent was include in the Indian Penal code, which was enacted in 1860.
 7. Prarthana Samaj was founded by Dr. Atma Ram Pandurang .
 8. Mahadev Govind Ranade was the founder of the Widow Marriage Association in 1861, the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha in 1870, and the Deccan Education Society in 1884.
 9. The Book Satyarthaprakash was written by Swami Dayanand Saraswati.
 10. Arya Samaj started a number of Dayanand Anglo – Vedic Schools and colleges.
 11. RamaKrishna was a simple priest of Dakhineswar near Kolkata.
 12. RamaKrishna said, “ Jiva is Siva “ Service for man , must be regarded as God.
 13. RamaKrishna Mission was established by Swami Vivekananda.
 14. The original name of Swami Vivekananda was Narendra Nath Datta.
 15. Swami Vivekananda was the prime follower of RamaKrishna Paramahansa .
 16. The Theosophical Society was founded by Madame H.P. Blavatsky and Colonel H.S Olcott in the USA in 1875.
 17. The Theosophical Society founded in the USA, Shifted to India at Adyar , Chennai in 1886.
 18. The Theosophical Society played an important role in the revival of Buddhism in India.
 19. Jyotiba Phule launched the Satyashodak Samaj (Truth – Seekers Society)in 1870.
 20. Narayana Guru established a grand temple at Aruvipuram.
 21. Ayyankali founded the Sadhu Jana Paripalana Sangam(Association)in 1907.
 22. Sayyid Ahmed Khan's Movement was called Aligarh Movement.
 23. Deoband was a revivalist movement organised by the Orthodox Muslim Ulema.
 24. Maulana Mahmud – ul- Hassan became the new Deoband leader.
 25. The Jamait – Ul – Ulema is an Arabic term , it means Council of theologians.
 26. Furdunji Naoroji founded the Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha (Parsis Reform Society)in 1851.
 27. Rast Goftar means The Truth Teller .
 28. Behrramji Malabari organised a campaign for legislation against the practice of child marriage.
 29. Baba Dayal Das was a founder of the Nirankari Movement.
 30. The Namdhari Movement was founded by Baba Ram Singh.
 31. Singh Sabha was a forerunner of Akali Movement.
 32. Vallalar popularly known as Ramalinga Swamigal or Ramalinga Adigal.
 33. Ramalinga Adigal established the samarasa Vedha Sanmarga Sangam in 1865, it renamed Samarasa Suddha Sanmarga Satya Sanga which means “Society for pure Truth in Universal self-hood”.
 34. Ramalinga established a free feeding house for everyone at Vadalur in 1867.
 35. Ramalinga voluminous songs were compiled and published under the title Thiruvartupa (Songs of grace).
 36. Pandithar Iyothee Thassar started a weekly journal Oru Paisa Tamilan in 1907.
 37. Pandithar Iyothee Thassar was a radical Tamil Scholar.

UNIT – 6. EARLY REVOLTS AGAINST BRITISH RULE IN TAMILNADU

1. The word “ Palayam “ means a Domain, a military camp, or a little Kingdom.
2. Palayakkarars system was in practice during the rule of Pratapa Rudhra of Warangal in the Kakatiya Kingdom.
3. Palayakkarars system was put in place in Tamil Nadu by Viswanatha Nayak.

4. Palayakkarars police duties were known as Padikaval or Arasu Kaval.
5. Yusuf Khan also known as Khan Sahib .
6. On 16th may 1761 Puli Thevar's three major forts Nerkattumseval, Vasudevanallur and Panayur came under the control of Yusuf Khan.
7. Ondiveeran led one of the army units of Puli Thevar.
8. Gopala Nayak spearheaded the famous Dindigul League.
9. The Tiruchirappalli Proclamation was a proclamation of Independence issued by Marudhu brothers in 1801.
10. Sivasubramanianar was executed at Nagalapuram .
11. Kattabomman was hanged from a tamarind tree in the old fort of Kayathar.
12. The Marudhu brothers were in the Fort of Tirupathur near Ramanathapuram on 24 October 1801.
13. 73 rebels were exiled to Penang in Malaya.
14. Despite the suppressions of Kattabomman's revolt in 1799, rebellion broke out again in 1800. In the British records, it is referred to as the second Palayakkarar War.
15. The rebellion of Marudhu brothers, which is called South Indian Rebellion.
16. Dheeran Chinnamalai built a fort and fought the British without leaving the place is called Odanilai.
17. Dheeran hanged at the top of the Sankagiri Fort on 31 July 1805.
18. Jackson was dismissed from service and a new Collector S.R.Lushington was appointed.
19. Oomathurai and Sevathaiah were captured and beheaded at Panchalamkurichi.
20. Col.Fan Court who commanded the garrison was the first victim of the Vellore revolt.
21. Kuyili is the faithful friend of Velunachiyar.

UNIT – 7. ANTI – COLONIAL MOVEMENTS AND THE BIRTH OF NATIONALISM

1. The Battle of Plassey was orchestrated by Robert Clive.
2. Farazi movement was launched by Haji Shariatullah in 1818.
3. After the death of Shariatullah in 1839, the rebellion was led by his son Dudu Mian.
4. Ulugulan rebellion (Great Tumult) occurred in Ranchi.
5. Farazi movement was revived in 1870s by Noah Mian.
6. The Wahhabi Rebellion was led by Titu Mir.
7. The Munda people were familiar with the collective farming known as khunkatti.
8. Bahadur shah was captured and transported to Burma.
9. The day Bengal was officially partitioned 16th October 1905 was declared as a day of mourning.
10. Womash Chandra Banarjee was the first President Indian National Congress.
11. The moderates were criticized by a group of leaders known as Extremists.
12. The Munda leader Birsa Munda became a folk hero.
13. In 1855 Two Santhal brothers Sindhu and Kanu were proclaimed as rebellions.
14. Swaraj means Self – rule.
15. Swadeshi Steam company was launched by V.O.Chidambaranar.
16. Tilak set up the first Home Rule League in April 1916.
17. In 1857 on March 29, a sepoy named Mangal Pandey assaulted his European officer.
18. The first recorded incident of rioting against the money lenders in the Deccan was in the village of Supa.
19. Bengal was partitioned by Lord Curzon.

UNIT – 8. NATIONALISM: GANDHIAN PHASE

1. Gandhi was thrown out of the first class compartment in Pietermaritzburg Railway Station.
2. Gandhi called a meeting of Indians in the Transvaal in South Africa.
3. By the Smuts- Gandhi agreement, the poll tax on indentured labourers was abolished.
4. Gandhi was assisted in Civil Disobedience movement by Brajkishore Prasad a lawyer.
5. Gandhi was deeply influenced by Tolstoy's 'The Kingdom of God is Within you', Ruskin's 'Unto this Last' and Thoreau's 'Civil Disobedience'.
6. Inspired by Ruskin, Gandhi established the Phoenix settlement (1905) and the Tolstoy Farm (1910).
7. In Champaran in Bihar the Tinkathia system was practiced.
8. Jinnah was supported by Tej Bahadur Sapru to get reservation of seats in the Central Legislature.
9. The British passed the Rowlatt Act which in Gandhi's words was the Black Act.
10. Khilafat movement was started by Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali.
11. The Nagpur Session of Congress in 1920 was chaired by Salem C. Vijayaraghavachariar.
12. The most striking evidence of continuing struggles of the tribal groups was given by Alluri Sitarama Raju in Rampa.
13. In 1930, Ramsay MacDonald the British Prime Minister proposed a federal government with provincial autonomy.
14. On 16 August 1932, Ramsay MacDonald announced the Communal Award.
15. The Communist Party called for an All India Communist Conference at Kanpur in 1925.
16. Singara Velar gave the Presidential Address in the All India Communist Conference in 1925.
17. In 1924 Hindustan Republican Army was formed in Kanpur to overthrow the Colonial rule by armed rebellion.
18. As proposed by the Mountbatten Plan Boundary Commission was to be set up under Radcliffe.
19. Vinobha Bhave was the first to offer Satyagraha on 17 October 1940.
20. In April 1930, the Chittagong Armoury Raid was carried out by Surya Sen.
21. In 1940, Viceroy Linlithgow made an offer in return for Congress support for the war effort.
22. Usha Mehta established Congress Radio underground which successfully functioned till November 1942.
23. The women's brigade of Indian National Army (INA) was named after Rani of Jhansi.
24. The interim government was headed by Jawaharlal Nehru.

UNIT – 9. FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN TAMILNADU

1. The Madras Native Association (MNA) was started by Gazulu Lakshminarasu, Srinivasanar and their associates in 1852.
2. The appointment of T. Muthuswami as the first Indian Judge of the Madras High Court in 1877.
3. G. Subramaniam also started a Tamil Nationalist periodical Swadesamitran in 1891 which became a daily in 1899.
4. P. Rangaiah became a first President of Madras Mahajana Sabha (MMS).
5. P. Ananda Charlu played an active role as the secretary of Madras Mahajana Sabha.
6. The second session of the Indian National Congress was held in Calcutta in 1886 with Dadabhai Naoroji in the Chair.
7. The third session was held at Makkis Garden now known as the Thousand lights in Madras in 1887 with Badruddin Tyabji as President.
8. Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company at Thoothukudi by V.O. Chidambaranar.
9. V.O. Chidambaranar purchased two ships Gallia and Lavo and plied them between Thoothukudi and Colombo.

10. Pondicherry provided a safe haven for the Revolutionaries.
11. A.Subbarayalu of the Justice party became the first Chief Minister in 1920.
12. After the 1923 elections, Raja of Panagal of the Justice party formed the ministry .
13. A draconian Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, popularly known as the Rowlatt Act was passed in 1919.
14. Annie Besant started the newspapers New India and Commonweal .
15. George Joseph was fondly called Rosaappu Durai by the people of Madurai.
16. In Tamilnadu Khilafat Day was observed with a meeting presided over by Maulana Shaukat Ali.
17. Vaniyambadi was the as the epicenter of Khilafat agitation.
18. Rajaji worked closely with Yakub Hasan, founder of the Madras branch of the Muslim League.
19. In Tamilnadu the Swarajist were led by S.Srinivasanar and S.Satyamurti.
20. In 1927, a Statutory commission was constituted under Sir John Simon to review the Act of 1919.
21. Statue of James Neill was finally moved to Madras Museum when Rajaji formed the Congress government.
22. In Madras, Simon Boycott Propaganda was set up with S.Satyamurti as the President.
23. In the Lahore session of the Congress, Poorna Swaraj was adopted as the goal.
24. A special song for the salt Satyagraha march was composed by Namakkal V.Ramalinganar.
25. Rukmani Lakshmi pathi was the first woman to pay penalty for violation of Salt laws.
26. Tirupur Kumaran is hailed as Kodikatha Kumaran.

UNIT – 10. SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN TAMILNADU

1. Renaissance is an ideological and cultural phenomenon.
2. Tamil was the first non – European language.
3. In 1578, Tamil book, Thambiran Vanakkam was published from Goa.
4. Thirukkural was one of the earliest Tamil literary texts to be published in 1812.
5. U.V.Swaminathar was a Student of Meenakshisundaranar.
6. Manonmaniam was Written by P.Sundaranar.
7. Ramalinga Adigal popularly known as Vallalar.
8. Abraham Pandithar gave Prominence to Tamil music and published books on the history of Tamil music.
9. M.Singaravelar is considered the first communist of South India and a pioneer of Buddhism.
10. V.G.Suryanarayana Sastri was one of the earliest scholars to identify the influence of Sanskrit on Tamil.
11. Maraimalai Adigal is considered the father of Tamil linguistic purism and the founder of Tani Tamil Iyakkam.
12. Maraimalai Adigal wrote commentaries on the Sangam texts, Pattinappalai and Mullaipattu.
13. Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar to become the first woman legislator in India in 1926.
14. The Justice Party introduced the Hindu Religious Endowment (HRE) Act in 1926.
15. Periyar E.V. Ramasamy was the founder of the Self – Respect Movement.
16. People hailed Periyar as Vaikom Virar.
17. Kudi Arasu was the official newspaper of the Self – Respect Movement.
18. Periyar mortal were buried at Periyar Thidal, Madras.
19. Periyar was Critical of Patriarchy.
20. Rettaimalai Srinivasan's autobiography was Jeeviya Saritha Surukkam.
21. Mylai Chinnathambi Raja popularly known as M.C. Rajah.
22. The first All India Trade Union Conference (AITUC) was held on 31 October 1920 in Bombay.

GEOGRAPHY

UNIT – I. INDIA – LOCATION, RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

1. India is the seventh largest country in the world.
2. India is the second largest country in Asia.
3. India accounts for about 2.4% of the total area of the world with an area of 32,87,263 sq.km
4. India's longest border is with Bangladesh (4156 km).
5. India's shortest border is with Afghanistan(106 km).
6. India has a coastline about 6,100 km.
7. The total length of the coast line of India including the islands is 7,516.6 km.
8. India and Sri Lanka are separated by a narrow and shallow sea called Palk Strait.
9. India extends from 8°.4'N to 37°.6'N latitudes and 68°.7'E to 97°.25'E longitudes.
10. The southernmost point of the country is Pygmalion point or Indira point (6°.45'N latitude) located in the Andaman and Nicobar Island.
11. The southern most point of the main land of India is Cape Comorin (Kanyakumari).
12. The northern point is Indira Col.
13. The north-South extent of India is 3,214 km and it extends from Indira Col in Jammu and Kashmir in the north to Kanyakumari in south.
14. The east -West extension is 2933 km and it stretches from Rann of Kutch (Gujarat)in the West to Arunachal Pradesh in the east .
15. The tropic of Cancer (23°.30'N) passes through the middle of the country dividing it into two halves as northern temperate and southern tropical lands.
16. India's Central meridian is 82°.30'E longitude .
17. The IST is 5.30 hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time(GMT).
18. India has been politically divided into 28 States and 8 union territories for administrative convenience.
19. Amaravathi is the new capital of Andhra Pradesh .
20. Pamir Knot, popularly known as a 'Roof of the World'.
21. The term 'Himalayas' is derived from Sanskrit. It means 'The Abode of Snow'
22. Aravalli range is one of the oldest fold mountain range in the world .
23. Mount Everest is located in Nepal and Kanchenjunga is located between Nepal and Sikkim.
24. Out of 14 highest peak in this world, Himalayas holds 9.
25. The major passes in the Himalaya are Karakoram pass(Jammu and Kashmir), Zojila pass , Shipkila pass (Himachal Pradesh), Nathula pass and Jhelepa Pass (Sikkim), Bomdila pass (Arunachal Pradesh).
26. The Khyber pass which connects Pakistan and Afghanistan, and Bolan pass in Pakistan are the important passes of the Indian subcontinent.
27. The longitudinal valleys found between the Siwaliks and the Lesser Himalayas are called Duns in the west and Duars in the east.
28. Purvanchal are the eastern off-shoot of Himalayas.
29. The Great Northern Plains covers an area of over 7 lakh sq.km.
30. In the Sundarban delta region, the uplands are called 'Chars'. While the marshy areas are called 'Bils'.
31. In Rajasthan plains, The Sambhar salt lake(Pushkar Lake) near Jaipur is the prominent one.
32. The Thar dessert is also known as great Indian desert.
33. Thar desert is the world 7th largest desert.
34. There are two major divisions in the Thar desert they are known as Actual desert region (Marusthali) and semi desert region (Bhanger).
35. Punjab -Haryana Plains is act as water -divide (doab).

36. The two major watershed it divides are Yamuna -Sutlej and Ganga-Yamuna.
37. Brahmaputra plains is located mainly in the state of Assam.
38. The peninsular plateaus is the largest physiographic division of our country.
39. The peak of Anaimudi is the highest point in the Peninsular plateau
40. The western part of the Central Highland is known as the Malwa Plateau.
41. The part of the Central Highland which extends to the east of Malwa Plateau is known as Bundelkhand.
42. The part of the Central Highland which lies in the North- eastern part of the Indian plateau is known as Chotta - Nagpur Plateau.
43. The physiographic division is the largest part of the Deccan Plateaus region of India.
44. The northern part of western Ghats range is called as Sahyadris.
45. Kodaikanal is a beautiful hill resort situated on the Palani Hills.
46. The Eastern Ghats is also called as Poorvadri.
47. The Northern part of the west coastal plain is known as Konkan Plain .
48. The Southern part of the plain is known as Malabar coast.
49. Along the coast, there are numerous shallow lagoons and backwaters called Kayals and Teris.
50. Vembanad is a famous back water Lake found in the west coastal plain region.
51. The coastal plain between Mahanadi and Krishna river is known as the Northern Circars .
52. Southern part lies between Krishna and Kaveri rivers is called Coromandel coast.
53. Chilka (Odisha) is the largest lake in India.
54. Kolleru Lake which lies between the deltas of Godavari and Krishna.
55. The Pulicat Lake lies in the border of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
56. Port Blair is the administrative capital of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
57. The Southernmost tip, the Indira Point is a part of Nicobar Islands.
58. Kavaratti is it's administrative capital .
59. The uninhabited 'Pitt Island' of this group has a bird sanctuary.
60. The Lakshadweep Islands had three divisions namely Laccadive,Minicoy and Amindivi.
61. Lakshadweep Islands was named as Lakshadweep in 1973.
62. Himalayan rivers are perennial rivers.
63. The River Ganga is known as River Padma in Bangladesh.
64. The combined river of Ganga and Brahmaputra creates the world's largest delta known as Sundarbans.
65. Brahmaputra river is known Tsangpo (Purifier) in Tibet.
66. Brahmaputra river is called as Jamuna in Bangladesh.
67. After Brahmaputra joins with the river Ganga in Bangladesh, the river is called as Meghna.
68. The rivers in south India are called the Peninsular rivers.
69. Godavari is also called vridha Ganga.
70. Kolleru, a fresh water Lake is located in deltaic region of the Godavari.
71. The river Kaveri is called Dhakshin Ganga or Ganga of south.
72. .Peninsular Plateau is the largest Physiographic division of India.

UNIT – 2. CLIMATE AND NATURAL VEGETATION OF INDIA

1. Equable climate is also called as British climate.
2. The tropic of cancer divides the country into two halves.
3. Jet streams are the fast moving winds blowing in a narrow zone in the upper atmosphere.
4. The word "monsoon" has been derived from the Arabic word Mausim which means season.
5. ITCZ - Inter-Tropical Coverage Zone.

6. "Norwesters" or "Kalbaisakhis" are the local storms with thunder that blow from north western part.
7. The southwest monsoon is the most significant feature of the Indian climate.
8. Southwest monsoon is influenced by global phenomenon like ElNino.
9. Mawsynram the place where it receives highest rainfall (1141 cm) in the world which is located in Meghalaya.
10. Natural vegetation refers to a plant community unaffected by man either directly or indirectly.
11. Tropical Deciduous Forest are called "Monsoon Forests".
12. Tropical Dry Forest represents transitional type of forests.
13. Desert and semi-desert vegetation are also called as "Tropical thorn forests".
14. The delta of Ganga -Brahmaputra has the largest tidal forests also known as Sundarbans forest.
15. The deltas of Mahanadi, Godavari and Krishna rivers are also known for tidal forests.
16. IBWL – The Indian Board for Wildlife was constituted in 1952.
17. The government of India enacted Wildlife (protection) Act in 1972.
18. There are 102 National Parks and 515 Wildlife Sanctuaries have been created in our India.
19. The India Government has established 18 Biosphere Reserves in India.
20. Project Tiger was launched in April 1973 which was constituted by "Tiger Reserves" in India.
21. There are 18 biosphere reserves in India.

UNIT- 3

INDIA – AGRICULTURE

1. Soil is one of the most important natural resources.
2. Soil is the uppermost layer of the land surface.
3. The Indian Council of Agriculture Research – ICAR – set up in 1953.
4. ICAR divides the soil of India into 8 types.
5. Black soil occur in black colour due to the presence of titanium, iron.
6. Watering of Agricultural plants through artificial means is called irrigation.
7. Well irrigation is the most important source of irrigation.
8. Irrigation by tanks is a very old system in India.
9. Drip irrigation method was first developed.
10. Central- Pivot Irrigation is also called water wheel and circle irrigation.
11. PMKSY – Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana.
12. The cultivation of grains and vegetable crops using the manual labour is called as "Slash and burn" cultivation.
13. Rice is an indigenous crop and a tropical crop.
14. India is the second largest producer of rice in the world.
15. Jowar and Bajra is an indigenous plant of Africa.
16. Barley is the poor man's diet.
17. The crops which are cultivated for commercial purpose is called cash crops.
18. Bhakra -Nangal Project is the highest gravity dam in the world
19. Hirakud dam is the longest dam in the world.
20. India is the second largest producer of Sugarcane in the world.
21. Cotton is the most important cash crop of India.
22. Jute is the tropical fibre crops.
23. West Bengal is the leading state both in cultivation and production of jute.

24. Gujarat is India's largest oilseeds producing state.
25. BOHEA tea is originated from China.
26. ASSAMICA tea is originated from India.
27. India is the second largest producer of tea after China.
28. Assam is the larger producer of tea in India.
29. India is the 7th largest producer of coffee globally.
30. Karnataka is the leading producer of coffee in India.
31. Rubber plantation were first established in Kerala in 1902.
32. India has been world famous for its spices since ancient times.
33. Kerala is the leading producer of spices in India.
34. First Livestock Census in India was conducted with the title of Dairy Cattle Census in 1919.
35. Livestock is an integral component of the farming system in India.
36. Uttar Pradesh is the leading producer of meat.
37. The leading state of wool production is Rajasthan.
38. Kerala leads in the marine fish product in India.
39. Andhra Pradesh is the leading producer of Inland or Fresh water Fisheries in India.
- 40.

Revolution	Related Product
Yellow Revolution	Oil seed Production (Especially Mustard and Sunflower)
Blue Revolution	Fish Production
Brown Revolution	Leather/Cocoa / Non-Conventional Products
Golden Fibre Revolution	Jute Production
Golden Revolution	Fruits / Honey Production / Horticulture Development
Grey Revolution	Fertilizers
Pink Revolution	Onion Production / Pharmaceuticals / Prawn Production
Evergreen Revolution	Overall Production of Agriculture
Silver Revolution	Egg Production / Poultry Production
Silver Fibre Revolution	Cotton
Red Revolution	Meat Production / Tomato Production
Round Revolution	Potato
Green Revolution	Food Grains
White Revolution	Milk Production

41. Different names of different shifting agriculture in regions in India

Name	Place
Jhum	Assam
Poonam	Kerela
Podu	Andhra Pradesh, Odisha
Beewar, Madhan, Penda, Beera	Madhya Pradesh

UNIT – 4. INDIA – RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES

1. The process of extracting of mineral from the earth is called mining.
2. The mines near the earth crust are known as open pit mines.
3. The deep mines are known as shaft mines.
4. The geographical survey of India Headquarter is at Calcutta.
5. Indian Bureau of Mines Headquarter at Nagpur.

6. Non-Ferrous Material Technology Development Centre NFTDC at Hyderabad.
7. The ministry of mines is responsible administration of all mines and minerals.
8. Development and Regulation Act was passed in 1957.
9. Jharkhand is the leading producer of iron ore.
10. SAIL – Steel Authority of India Limited.
11. Manganese is a silvery grey element
12. MOIL – Manganese Ore India Limited
13. Manganese ore mining company headquartered in Nagpur.
14. The largest deposits of manganese is found in Odisha.
15. India is the fifth largest producer of manganese in the world.
16. Copper is the first metal that prehistoric man has started using for many purposes.
17. Largest reserves of copper ore is in the states of Rajasthan.
18. Hindustan Copper Ltd is a government -owned-corporation under ministry of mines.
19. Bauxite is derived after the French word Le Baux.
20. NALCO – National Aluminium Company Limited incorporated in 1981.
21. Mica was used in ayurvedic medicine.
22. Abhrak is a good quality mica.
23. Mica is a non conductor of electricity.
24. The resources from which the electricity generated are called energy resources.
25. CIL – Coal India Limited
26. Coal mining company headquartered in Kolkata, West Bengal.
27. Jharkhand is the largest coal producing state in our country.
28. Indian lignite (brown coal) deposits occur in southern and western parts of peninsular.
29. NLCIL – NLC India Limited
30. SCCL – Singareni Collieries Company Limited
31. The word petroleum has been derived from two Latin words petro means Rock and oleum means oil Petroleum also called as crude oil or mineral oil.
32. MOP&NG – The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.
33. Digboi oil field is the oldest fields in our country.
34. GAIL – Gas Authority of India Limited and headquartered in New Delhi.
35. The highest concentration of natural gas is found in the Mumbai high.
36. CNG – Compressed natural gas.
37. National Thermal Power Corporation – NTPC – was established in 1975.
38. Nuclear energy is generated mainly from the minerals of Uranium and Thorium.
39. The first nuclear power station was setup at Tarapur near Mumbai in 1969.
40. NPCIL – The Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited.
41. NPCIL is headquartered at Mumbai, Maharashtra.
42. Power generated from water is termed as hydroelectricity.
43. The first hydro-electric power station in India was established at Darjeeling in 1897.
44. National Hydroelectric Power Corporation is located in Faridabad, India.
45. Solar energy is a non conventional energy.
46. Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited is head quartered at New Delhi.
47. Wind energy is extracted from air flow using wind turbines.
48. Tamilnadu has the largest installation of wind turbines in the country.
49. Aralvoimozhi near Kanyakumari is the largest concentration of wind farm capacity at a single location in the world.
50. The development of wind power in India began in 1986

51. First wind farms were set up in coastal areas of Gujarat (Okha), Maharashtra (Ratnagiri) and Tamil Nadu (Thoothukudi.)
52. NIWE – The National Institute of Wind Energy in Chennai, Tamil nadu established in 1998.
53. The Gulf of Cambay is the best suited area for tidal energy.
54. Gulf of Kachch generates 1000MW and sunderbans generates 100MW.
55. Vizhinjam near Thiruvananthapuram wave energy power plant generates 150 KW.
56. The first cotton textile mill was established at Fort Gloster near Kolkata in 1818.
57. Ginning is the process of separating cotton seed from cotton.
58. Mumbai is the “Manchester of India “.
59. The first jute mill in India was established at Rishra near Kolkata in 1854 by English man George Auckland.
60. National jute board is headquartered at Kolkata.
61. CSTRI - Central Silk Technology Research Institutions was established in 1983.
62. CSTRI headquartered at Bengaluru
63. The major jute producing areas are in west Bengal
64. India is the second largest producer of raw silk next to china.
65. Karnataka is the largest producer of silk
66. Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms established in 20th November, 1975 under the Ministry of commerce and headquartered at Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.
67. Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of sugar
68. The first paper mill of India was started in 1812 at Serampore in West Bengal
69. The first paper mill was established at Ballyganj near Kolkata in 1867.
70. West Bengal is the largest producer of paper in the country.
71. NEPA – National Newsprint and Paper Mills is established at Neapanagar in Burhanpur district of Madhya Pradesh.
72. The first attempt to produce iron and steel unit was set up at Porto Novo in Tamil Nadu in 1830.
73. The first automobile industry of India was started in 1947.
74. The industry is the Premier Automobiles Ltd located at Kurla (Mumbai).
75. The Hindustan Motors Ltd at Uttar Para (Kolkata) established in 1948.
76. India is the 7th largest producer of automobile manufactures.
77. Chennai is nicknamed as the “Detroit of Asia”.
78. Tata Iron and Steel Company at Sakchi now called Jamshedpur.
79. Bengaluru is the largest producer of electronic goods India.
80. Bengaluru is called “Electronic Capital of India”
81. TCS – Tata Consultancy Services began in 1970.
82. India exports software service nearly 95 countries.

UNIT – 5. INDIA -POPULATION, TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATION & TRADE

1. In India the first census was carried out in the year 1872.
2. The first complete and synchronous census was conducted in 1881.
3. The 2011 census represents the fifteenth census of India.
4. Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state in the country.
5. Sikkim is the least populous state of India.
6. Density of population expressed as number of persons per sq .km.
7. The most densely populated state of India is Bihar.
8. The least density is Arunachal Pradesh.

9. Delhi is the densely populated.
10. Andaman and Nicobar Islands have the lowest density of population.
11. Birth rate refers to the number of live births per thousand people in a year.
12. Death rates refers to the number of deaths per thousand people in a year.
13. Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 male population.
14. The people who are able to read and write are known as literates.
15. The percentage of literate people to the total population is termed as literacy rate.
16. Kerala ranks first in the country with a literary rate of 93.91%.
17. The lowest literary rate is found in Bihar.
18. Goa is the most urbanized state.
19. Himachal Pradesh is the least urbanized state.
20. Delhi is the most urbanized region.
21. Transport system is considered as the lifeline of a country.
22. Indian roads are cost efficient.
23. Shahi (Royal) road from Kolkata to Peshawar was renamed as Grand Trunk (GT) road during the British period. At present, it extends from Amristar to Kolkata.
24. Road density is the highest in Kerala.
25. Road density is lowest in Jammu and Kashmir.
26. The longest National Highway is NH -44 which runs from Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir to Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu.
27. The shortest national highways is NH -47A, Which runs from Ernakulam to Kochi port.
28. National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) was established in 1995.
29. District road are constructed and maintained by the Public Works Department of the state.
30. Border Roads organization was established in 1960.
31. Border roads organization has constructed world's highest road joining Chandigarh and Leh in Ladakh.
32. The East -west corridor has been planned to connect Silchar in Assam with the port town of Porbandar in Gujarat.
33. The two corridors intersect at Jhansi.
34. ESCAP – The Economic and Social Commission for Asia – Pacific .
35. Indian Railway system is the main artery of country's inland transport.
36. Railway is considered as the backbone of the surface transport system of India.
37. Indian Railway network is the largest in Asia and second largest in the world.
38. The Indian Railway is organized into 17 zones.
39. The first sub-urban railway was started in 1925 in Mumbai.
40. Gatiman Express is the fastest operational train in India.
41. The metro in Kolkata is the first one in India .
42. MRTS - Mass Rapid Transit System
43. The Inland water ways Authority was setup in 1986.
44. Oceanic routes play an important role in the transport sector of India's economy.
45. India has four major shipyards are Hindustan shipyard in Vishakhapatnam, Garden Reach workshop in Kolkata, Mazagaon dock in Mumbai, Kochi shipyard in Kochi.
46. Airways are the quickest , costliest , most Modern and comfortable means of transport.
47. Air transport in India made a beginning on 18th February ,1918 when Henry piquet carried a mail from Allahabad to Naini.
48. In 1953 , eight different airlines which were in operation in the country were nationalised.
49. There are 19 designated international airports available in the country.

50. Airports authority of India (AAI) was constituted in 1995.
51. Communication is a process that involves exchange of information , thoughts and ideas.
52. Communication is categorized in to personal and mass communication.
53. The exchange of information between the individuals is called personal communication.
54. The Indian postal network is the largest in the world.
55. The postal service was opened to the public in the country in 1837.
56. Indian postal stamp was issued in 1852 in Karachi.
57. The Quick Mail service introduced in 1975.
58. Quick Mail service functions on the basis of the system of PIN (Postal Index Number) code which was introduced in 1972.
59. India has one of the largest telecommunication network in Asia.
60. STD - Subscriber Trunk Dialing.
61. ISD - International Subscriber Dialing.
62. The Mass communication system can provide the information to people in two methods . They are print and Electronic media.
63. Radio broadcasting in India was started in 1923 by the Radio club of Bombay.
64. Radio broadcasting was named as All India Radio (AIR) in 1936.
65. Radio broadcasting was renamed as Akashwani in 1957.
66. Television network in India is known as Doordarshan (DD) which started common National Program (CNP) service.
67. Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) in 1969.
68. INSAT - The Indian National Satellite System.
69. IRS- The Indian Remote Sensing Satellite System.
70. The INSAT, established in 1983.
71. INSAT is a multipurpose system for telecommunication.
72. Trade is an important phenomenon that decides the economic growth of a country.
73. The primitive method of trade was known as the Barter system.
74. The difference between in value of import and exports is called balance of trade.
75. The situation in which the value of exports exceeds the value of imports is termed as favourable balance of trade and the reverse position is termed as unfavourable balance of trade.
76. The trade carried on within the domestic territory of the country is termed as internal trade . It is also called as domestic trade or local trade.
77. Land transport (roadways and railways) plays a major role in this trade.
78. Trade carried on between two or more countries is called international trade. It is also called external trade or foreign trade.
79. Import and Export is two components of international trade.
80. The trade between two countries is called Bilateral trade.
81. The trade between more than two countries is called Multilateral trade.

UNIT – 6. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF TAMIL NADU

1. As per, the states Reorganization Act , 1956, state boundaries were reorganised on some linguistic basis.
2. Tamil Nadu is located on the Peninsular plateau, known as Deccan plateau.
3. Doddabetta is the highest peak of the Tamil Nadu .
4. Megamalai is the highway mountain of varusanadu and Andipatti Hills.
5. Srivilliputhur Grizzled Squirrel wild life sanctuary is located in virudhunagar district.
6. Kalakkad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve is located in podhigai hills region.

7. Melpattu is it's highest peak in javadhu hills.
8. The name 'Kalvarayan' comes from the word 'Karalar' the ancient name of the present Tribes.
9. Servarayan Hills is a mountain range located near the Salem city.
10. Solaikaradu is the highest peak of the Eastern Ghats.
11. The hill station yercaud ,which is known as poor man's Ooty .
12. Kolli hills is small mountain range located in Namakkal district.
13. Arpaleeswarar temple located in Kolli hills is an important pilgrim centre.
14. Coastal plains of Tamil Nadu are also called Coromandel or Cholamandalam (land of Cholas).
15. Marina and Elliot beaches of Chennai , Kovalam beach in Kanchipuram and silver beach in Cuddalore.
16. Rivers of Tamil Nadu are it's lifeline.
17. Hogenakkal waterfalls in Dharmapuri district.
18. Mettur dam, also called Stanley reservoir is located across this river in Salem district.
19. The name is interpreted as thamiram (copper) and varuni (streams of river).
20. Chinnakallar near Valparai is the 3rd wettest place in India and wettest place In Tamil Nadu.
21. Black soil is formed by the weathering of igneous rocks. It is also called regur soil.
22. Soil is non-renewable resource.
23. Anaimalai , Nilgiris and Palani hills are known as sholas.
24. United nation office for disaster risk reduction , disaster risk reduction (UNDRR).

UNIT – 7.HUMAN GEOGRAPHY OF TAMIL NADU

1. The word Agriculture is derived from latin word ager and cultura means field and growing.
2. Landform, climate, soil and irrigation are the factors that determine the growth of agriculture.
3. The plains are most suitable for agriculture
4. Northeast monsoon is the major source of rainfall for Tamil Nadu.
5. Paddy is the most important staple food crop in Tamil Nadu.
6. TRRI – Tamil Nadu Rice Research Institute.
7. TNAU – Tamil Nadu Agricultural University situated at Aduthurai in Thanjavur.
8. TNAU is established in April, 1985.
9. Thanjavur is the granary of Tamil nadu.
10. Sorghum is grown in the Coimbatore plateau and Kambam valley.
11. India observed 2018 as national year of millets.
12. FAO has decided to observe 2023 as the International year of millets
13. Coimbatore leads in production of Bengal gram
14. Vellore and Salem districts produce red gram
15. Tiruvarur, Nagapattinam, Mayiladuthurai and Thoothukudi districts produce green and black gram.
16. Cotton is a fibre and cash crop.
17. TANTEA – Tamil Nadu Tea Plantation Corporation Limited
18. Goat is also known as “poor man's cow” in India.
19. Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers Federation Limited Popularly known as “Aavin”.
20. Tamil Nadu coastal length is 906.9 km.
21. Marine fishing is also called as inshore fish or neritic fishing.
22. Export means goods and services sold for foreign currency.
23. The difference between the values of export and import is called the balance of trade.
24. Vellore district leads in production of in land fish production.
25. Tamil Nadu constitutes 4% of India's land area.

26. There are 17 river basins are in Tamil Nadu.
27. There are 81 Reservoirs are in Tamil Nadu.
28. There are 41,127 tanks are in Tamil Nadu.
29. There are 4,98,644 tube wells and other wells are in Tamil Nadu.
30. Mettur dam is one of the oldest dam in India.
31. Bhavani Sagar dam is one of the biggest earthen dams in the country.
32. Mullaiperiyar dam was built by British administration in 1895.
33. Papanasam dam is also known as Karaiyar dam.
34. Parampikulam Aliyar project is a joint venture of Tamil Nadu and Kerala states.
35. Neyveli has larger lignite resources.
36. Coimbatore is also known as the "Manchester of south India "
37. CLRI – Central Leather Research Institute is located in Chennai.
38. GI – Geographical Indication.
39. TNPL – Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited.
40. TANCEM – Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation Limited.
41. NASSCOM – National Association of Software and Services Companies.
42. The study of characteristics of human population is called demography.
43. TTDC – Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation.
44. The least density of population is recorded in Nilgiris.
45. The sex ratio represents the number of females per 1000 males.
46. The highest sex ratio is found in Nilgiris district.
47. The lowest sex ratio is found in Dharmapuri.
48. The highest literacy rate is in kanyakumari.
49. The lowest literacy rate is in Dharmapuri.
50. PPP -Public -Private Partnership.
51. MRTS – Mass Rapid Transport System.
52. Communication is derived from latin word communicare meaning "to share".
53. NH – 44 runs from Hosur to Kanniyakumari.
54. TNPL is located at Kagithapuram in Karur district.
55. Removal of top soil is Soil erosion.
56. Aland between the two converging rivers is Doab.

CIVICS

UNIT – 1.INDIAN CONSTITUTION

1. The constitution is the fundamental law of the country.
2. The constitution of India was framed by a constituent Assembly setup under the cabinet mission plan,1946.
3. The Assembly held its first meeting on December 9,1946.
4. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, the oldest member was elected as the temporary president of the assembly.
5. Dr.Rajendraprasad was elected as the president of the assembly.
6. H.C. Mukherjee and V.T. Krishnamachari were elected as the Vice-presidents of the Assembly.
7. B.R. Ambedkar is recognised as the Father of the Constitution of India.
8. The Constitution was finally adopted on November 26,1949.
9. Constitution contained a preamble,22 parts,395 Articles and 8 schedules.
10. The drafted constitution came into force on 26th January 1950.This day is known as Republic day.

11. Prem Behari Narain Raizada was the calligrapher of the Indian constitution.
12. The term preamble refers to the introduction or preface to the constitution .
13. The Preamble to the introduction or preface to the Constitution.
14. The Preamble has the great value and has been described as the key to the constitution.
15. The preamble to the Indian constitution is based on the Objective Resolution drafted by the Constituent Assembly on January 22,1947.
16. The preamble has been amended once by the 42nd constitutional amendment act of 1976, which added three new words-socialist, secular and integrity.
17. Liberty, Equality and fraternity were the important slogans during the French revolution in 1789.
18. The word citizen is derived from the Latin term civis.
19. Articles 5 to 11 under part II of the constitution deals with the citizenship.
20. The fundamental rights are enshrined in part III of the constitution from Articles 12 to 35.
21. A writ is an order or command issued by a court in writing under its seal.
22. According to Dr. Ambedkar ,Article 32 is the heart and soul of the constitution.
23. Fundamental rights was derived from the constitution of the USA.
24. Directive principles of state policy was drawn on the model of the constitution of Ireland.
25. Dr.B.R. Ambedkar described these principles as novel features of the Indian constitution.
26. The Fundamental duties in the Indian constitution are inspired by the Constitution of former USSR.
27. The seventh schedule of the constitution embodies three lists namely the union list ,state list and concurrent list consisting of 97,66 and 47 items respectively.
28. Articles 268-293 in part XII deal with the financial relations between centre and the state.
29. National Emergency is under Article 352.
30. The emergency act has been declared three times so far in 1962,1971 and 1975
31. Financial emergency is under Article 360.
32. 42nd amendment of the constitution is known as the mini constitution .

UNIT – 2. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

1. The central government is the supreme government in our country.
2. The head quarter of the central government is at New Delhi.
3. Articles 52 and 78 in part V of Indian Constitution deals with the Union Executive .
4. The Central Government consist of three organs, namely, Union executive, Legislature and Judiciary.
5. The Legislature is known as the Parliament.
6. Parliament consist of two houses namely Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha.
7. The chief executive of the Indian union is the President.
8. President is designated as the first citizen of India.
9. President is the supreme commander of the armed forces.
10. The President of India resides at the office Rashtrapati Bhavan in New Delhi.
11. President conducts office atleast once a year they are The Retreat Building at Shimla and the Rastrapati Nilayam.
12. The President is elected by an electoral college.
13. The Electoral college consist of the elected members of both houses of Parliament.
14. The president is elected for a term of five years.
15. Article 77 requires that every executive action of the Union shall be taken name of the President.
16. Money bills cannot be introduced in the Parliament without president approval .

17. The President has been empowered by the Constitution to proclaim National Emergency under Article 356.
18. Kerala and Punjab are the State's where the President's rule was imposed for maximum number of times i.e., nine times in both states.
19. If the posts of president and Vice-president lie vacant, chief justice of India works as President. This situation happened in 1969 when Chief justice M.Hidayutalla was appointed as President of Indian.
20. The Parliament of England is situated in Westminster so it's called Westminster parliament.
21. The leader of the majority party in lok sabha is appointed by the President as the Prime Minister.
22. Article 78 mentioned the duties of the Prime Minister.
23. The prime minister represents our nation at all international conferences.
24. The parliament is the legislative organ of the Union government.
25. The parliament of India consists of three parts they are 1-president,2-Rajya sabha,3- Loksabha.
26. The Rajya sabha is the Upper house and the Lok sabha is the lower house it is termed as bicameral legislature.
27. The council of State or Rajya sabha consists of 250 members.
28. Out of whom 238 represent the state's and the Union territories elected by the method of indirect election.
29. The 12 nominated members shall be chosen by the President from amongst persons having special knowledge or practical experience in the field.
30. The Rajya Sabha is permanent house and it cannot be dissolved.
31. The members of the Raja Sabha are elected for a term of six years.
32. The vice president of India is the ex-officio chairperson of the Rajya Sabha.

UNIT – 3. STATE GOVERNMENT

1. Constitution lays down a uniform structure for the State Government, in part VI of the constitution from Article 152 to 237.
2. The Governor is the constitutional head of the State executive.
3. Article 154 vests the executive power of the State in the Governor .
4. The Governor does not belong to the State where he is appointed.
5. According to Article 158(3A), where the same person is appointed as Governor of two or more states.
6. Article 157 and Article 158 of the Constitution of India specify eligibility requirements for the post of governor.
7. The Governor appoints the leader of the majority party in the state legislative Assembly as the Chief Minister of the State.
8. The Governor is an integral part of the State legislative.
9. The Governor appoints the Attorney -General of the State
10. Article 361 (1) provides for the privileges for the Governor.
11. Governor is the nominal executive authority.
12. Governor is the head of the State while the chief minister is the head of the government.
13. The Chief minister is appointed by the Governor of the State.
14. The term of the chief minister is not fixed .
15. The council of ministers are collectively responsible to the State legislature.
16. Article 163 provides for a council of ministers to aid and advice the Governor.
17. Article 164 (1) holds that the chief minister shall be appointed by the Governor .

18. Article 164 (1A) states that the total number of ministers, including the Chief Minister, in the council of ministers in a state shall not exceed fifteen percent of the total number of members of the legislative assembly .
19. Most of the states have only unicameral legislature i.e., legislative assembly .
20. In Tamil Nadu according to the strength of legislative assembly (234 members) the number of ministers may be up to 36 i.e. 15 percent of 234.
21. A smaller body called cabinet is the nucleus of the council of ministers .
22. The legislative Assembly is the real centre of authority in the state government .
23. The legislative Assembly elects two of its members as the speaker and deputy speaker.
24. The Legislative Council is the upper House of the state legislature.
25. Vidhan Parishads forms a part of the state legislatures of India.
26. MLC - Member of legislative Council.
27. The Tamil Nadu legislative council was abolished by Tamil Nadu legislative council bill, 1986 this act came into force on the 1st November 1986.
28. The institution of high court originated in India in 1862 when the high courts were set up at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras .
29. The states of Punjab and Haryana and the union territory of Chandigarh have a common high court situated at Chandigarh .
30. The high court of Guwahati is common for four North-eastern States.
31. The high court building is the second largest judicial complex in the world after London.
32. At present there are 25 high courts for 28 states and nine union Territories.

UNIT – 4. INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

1. The Ministry of external affairs of India also known as foreign ministry.
2. The foreign service training institute, New Delhi established in 1986 provides training for officers of Indian foreign services (IFS).
3. Panchsheel is a word derived from Sanskrit word , panch=five, sheel=virtues.
4. The five principles of peaceful coexistence between India and China was signed on 28 April 1954.
5. Panchsheel principles were incorporated in the Bandung declaration signed in the Afro -Asian conference held in 1955 in Indonesia.
6. The term Non- Alignment was coined by V.Krishna Menon in his speech at the United Nations in 1953.
7. The Non-Aligned Movement was formed with a membership of 120 countries and 17 states as observers and 10 international organisations.
8. In 1974, India also conducted its first nuclear test at Pokhran.
9. China nuclear test in 1964 at Lop Nor.
10. During the 1990 along with the fall of the Soviet Union , a new global economic order LPG.
11. Better relations with China- the look east policy (1992).
12. The second nuclear test at Pokhran (1998) in Rajasthan.
13. Defence procurement relationship with Israel.
14. Energy diplomacy with Arab countries and Iran.
15. SAARC Disaster Management Centre was set up at New Delhi.
16. Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO).
17. Diplomacy is the instrument for implementing foreign policy of a state.
18. Myanmar is our land bridge to the countries of the Association of the Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

19. The three big elements in our eastern policy are stronger emphasis on physical connectivity, commercial and security-related.
20. India is the member of the G20, the East Asia Summit and the BRICS coalition, a testament to its status as a large country with a fast-growing economy.
21. India aspires for permanent membership on the UN Security Council.
22. Domestic policy is the nation's plan for dealing with issues within its own nation.
23. Foreign policy is the nation's plan for dealing with other nations.

UNIT – 5. INDIA'S INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

1. India has always been known as a peace-loving country.
2. China and Russia share the most number of neighbours touching its borders.
3. Sri Lanka and Maldives are two countries that lie close to India.
4. SPA – Strategic Partnership Agreement between India and Afghanistan.
5. India helped Afghans in construction of Salma Dam.
6. India and Bangladesh share the longest land boundary.
7. India proposed rail connectivity between Agartala (India) and Akhaura (Bangladesh).
8. Pipeline between Siliguri in West Bengal and Parbatipur (Bangladesh).
9. Bhutan known as a land of thunderbolt.
10. India declared the bilateral trade relation known as "Bharat of Bhutan" (B2B).
11. McMahon Line is the boundary line between India and China, east of Bhutan.
12. Maldives is located south of Lakshadweep Islands in the Indian Ocean.
13. India's second largest border is shared with Myanmar.
14. Myanmar is India's gateway to South East Asia.
15. Nepal is a natural buffer between India and China.
16. OPEC Logo is the result of an international design competition held in 1969 by Svoboda.
17. OPEC Logo is also known as rounded design.
18. OPID – OPEC Fund for International Development.
19. OPEC, the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.
20. SWIFT – The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications System.
21. NDB – New Development Bank
22. The acronym BRICS was coined by Jim O'Neill.
23. BBIN – Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal.
24. BRICS – Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa.
25. BRICS headquartered at Shanghai, China.
26. India is a member of UNO, NAM, SAARC, G20 and Commonwealth.
27. A trilateral agreement called the Chabahar Agreement was signed between India, Afghanistan and Iran.
28. JEC was established in Andhra Pradesh.
29. JIM – Japan India Institute of Manufacturing.
30. JIMs were started in Gujarat, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.
31. MAHSR – Mumbai -Ahmadabad High Speed Railway.
32. India decided to introduce the Japanese Shinkansen System.
33. COMCASA – Communications Compatibility and Security Agreement.
34. Kashmir is the bone of contention between India and Pakistan.
35. The government of India and Nepal have signed three sister-city agreements.
36. Sri Lanka is also a partner in Nalanda University Project of India.

37. The Sri Lanka investments in India include Brandix, MAS Holdings, John Keels, Hayleys.
38. Ashoka had sent his son Mahindra and Daughter sanghamitra to Ceylon for the propagation of Bhuddhism.
39. The Ceasefire line determined in 1949 was called the Loc after 1972.
40. The boundary between India and Pakistan is under the Shimla Agreement of 1972.
41. Loc is also known as Line of Control and Radcliffe Line.
42. The Chairman of Loc is Radcliffe.

ECONOMICS

UNIT – 1. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND ITS GROWTH:AN INTRODUCTIONS

1. Goods and services are the tangible items of economics.
2. Tyler cowen and Alex Tabarrok say that “final goods and services” are goods and services which will be consumed.
3. Modern concept of GDP was first developed by Simon Kuznets for a US Congress report in 1934.
4. Full form of CSO is Central Statistical Organisation.
5. India is the 2nd largest producer of agricultural products
6. GVA full form is Gross Value Added.
7. HDI full form is Human Development Index, which is to measure real development in economy
8. HDI was introduced by Mahbubul Haq in 1990
9. LPG-Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization.
10. GUA is equal to GDP+ subsidies- (direct, sales) taxes

UNIT – 2. GLOBALIZATION AND TRADE

1. Globalization is the integration of a country with the world economy.
2. The term of Globalisation was introduced by Prof.Theodore Levitt.
3. GATT stands for General Agreement on trade and Tariffs.
4. GATT was signed by 23 countries in 1947.
5. The Director General of GATT was known as Arthur Dunkel.
6. The discovery of a new all-sea route from Europe to India Via Cape of Good Hope by Vascoda Gama had for reaching repercussion on the civilized world.
7. The Portuguese under the leadership of Vascoda Gama landed at Calicut on May, 1498.
8. Admiral Van der Hagen established Dutch factory at Masulipatnam and Pettapoli, Devanampatinam.
9. On 31st December 1600 Queen Elizabeth granted charter to the east India company.
10. The English East India Company was established at Masulipatnam in 1611 and near Pulicat in 1626.
11. The Sultan of Golconda granted the English the Golden Fireman in 1632 by which they were allowed to trade freely in their “Kingdom ports”.
12. In 1639, built a fortified factory in Madras which was known as fort St.George.
13. The first French factory in India was established in 1668.
14. In 1701, Pondicherry was the headquarters of the French.
15. Rounds of GATT was first in Geneva (Switzerland) in 1947.
16. Seventh rounds of GATT was in Tokyo(Japan)in1973-79.
17. Eight and final round at Punta del Este (Uruguay) in 1986-1994 known as Uruguay Round.
18. WTO stands for World Trade Organisation.
19. WTO an agreement to this effect was signed by 104 members.

20. The WTO Agreement came into force from January 1, 1995.

UNIT -3. FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

1. Dr. M.S.Swaminathan is the father of Indian Green Revolution.
2. The USA extended assistance through its Public law 480(PL-480)scheme to India.
3. Tamilnadu has adopted Universal PDS.
4. Other states has adopted Targeted PDS.
5. NFSA-National Food Security Act, which was passed by Indian Parliament in 2013.
6. NFSA was implemented in Tamilnadu in 1 November 2016.
7. FCI (food corporation of India)have a biggest part in Buffer stock.
8. Full Full form of PPP is Purchasing Power Parity.
9. India become the third largest economy in terms of PPP.
10. China became the first largest economy in terms of PPP.
11. US became second largest economy in terms of PPP.
12. Full form of ICDS is Integrated Child Development Services.
13. RCH- Reproductive and Child Health Programmes.
14. NRHM-is National Rural Health Mission
15. The chief minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme was launched in state in 2011-12.
16. Ford foundation from USA introduced HYV in India.

UNIT – 4.GOVERNMENT AND TAXES

1. Tax is levied by government for the development of the state's economy.
2. Direct taxes are levied on income of the persons.
3. The indirect taxes are levied on goods and services by which the government mobilies it's 'financial resources '.
4. The origin of the word "tax" is from "taxation" which means an estimate.
5. In India, Income tax was introduced for the first time in 1869 by Sir James Wilson.
6. The GST was passed in parliament on 29 March 2017.
7. The GST act came into effect on 1 July 2017.
8. Tax evasion is the illegal evasion of taxes by individual , corporations and trusts.
9. Tax is compulsory to the government without getting any direct benefits.
10. Fee is the payment for getting any service .
11. Taxation in India has its roots from the period of Manu smriti and Arthashastra.
12. Indian tax system adheres to all the Cannons of Taxation.

UNIT – 5. INDUSTRIAL CLUSTERS IN TAMILNADU

1. The conversion of raw materials into readily usable materials is called an industry.
2. The Salem steel plant was set up in 1973 to produce stainless steel.
3. The Namakkal - Tiruchengode belt in western Tamilnadu is known for its truck body building industry.
4. Coimbatore often referred as the "Manchester of South India".
5. Countries in the Southern hemisphere is called Global South countries.
6. SIPCOT full form is State Industries promotion corporation of Tamilnadu.
7. TANSIDCO - Tamilnadu Small Industries Development Corporation.
8. TIDCO - Tamilnadu Industrial Development Corporation.

9. TIIC - Tamilnadu Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd.
10. TANSI - Tamilnadu Small Industries Corporation Ltd.
11. Entrepreneurship is the ability to create and build something.
12. The advantages of industrial cluster or districts was observed by the famous economist Alfred Marshall in the 1920.
13. Chennai is nicknamed as The Detroit of Asia.
14. Tirupur is famous for clustering of a large number of firms producing cotton knitwear.
15. SIPCOT was formed in the year 1971.
16. TANSIDCO was formed in the year 1970.
17. TIDCO was formed in the year 1965.
18. TIIC was formed in the year 1949.
19. TANSI was formed in the year 1965.
20. Startup India scheme is launched in 16-Jan-2016.
21. Standup India scheme is launched in 5-April-2016.
22. Entrepreneur is an innovator of new ideas and business process
23. Sivakasi is fondly called as "Little Japan".
24. Vellore district is the top exporter of finished leather goods in the country.

All the best

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