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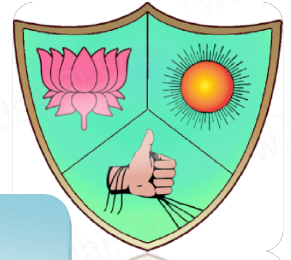
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VIVEKANANDA VIDYALAYA MATRIC HR SEC SCHOOL



PANNAIKADU PIRIVU

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முகவுரை

மாணவ நண்பர்களுக்கு,

சமூக அறிவியல் பாடத்தில் நல்ல மதிப்பெண்களை பெற வேண்டும் என்ற நோக்கத்தில் எளிமையான முறையில் படிப்பதற்கு வசதியாக எனது 5 வருட பணி அனுபவத்தை கொண்டு இந்த **material** - யை தொகுத்துள்ளேன். எனது பாணியில் எனது மாணவர்களுக்கு ஏற்றவாறு தயார் செய்த இந்த தொகுப்பை அனைத்து மாணவர்களும் பயன்பெற வேண்டும் என்ற நோக்கத்திலேயே **Padasalai & Nammakalvi** - யில் வெளியிட்டுள்ளேன். எனது இந்த தொகுப்பில் ஏதேனும் பிழைகள் குறைகள் இருந்தால் சரிசெய்து கொள்ளவும். பின் தங்கிய மாணவர்களும் நல்ல மதிப்பெண்களை பெற வேண்டும் என்ற நோக்கத்திலேயே இதை தொகுத்துள்ளேன்.

தற்பொழுது அரசு வெளியிட்டுள்ள புது பாட புத்தக தொகுப்பு மிகவும் கடுமையான முறையில் உள்ளதால் மாணவர்கள் சிரம பட்டு படிக்க வேண்டிய சூழ்நிலையில் உள்ள இந்தச் சூழலில் **I volume** -யை மட்டும் தற்போது என்னால் இயன்ற அளவிற்கு மிக எளிமையாக சில **Guide** - களை பின்பற்றி உருவாக்கியுள்ளேன். முழு மதிப்பெண்கள் பெற இதுவே போதுமானது **II volume** -க்குரிய விடை தொகுப்புகளை விரைவில் வெளியிடுவேன்.

மாணவ நண்பர்களே!! நேரத்தை சரியாக பயன்படுத்தி கொள்ளுங்கள். சரியான நேரத்தில் சரியான முறையில் படித்து வெற்றி பெற்று அடுத்த கட்ட நிலைக்கு செல்ல வேண்டிய இறுதி நிலையில் உள்ளாய். நேரத்தை வீணாக்காதே! அடுத்து என்ன செய்ய போகிறாய் என்பதை முதலில் தீர்மானி. மதிப்பெண்களை பெறுவதிலேயே கவனத்தை வை. முயன்றால் முடியாதது எதுவுமில்லை. கடினமாக தான் இருக்கும். கஷ்டப்பட்டு படித்தால் நல்ல முன்னேற்றத்தை அடைவாய்.

பள்ளி பருவத்தில் நீ பெறும் வெற்றியே உன் வாழ்க்கை முழுவதையும் தீர்மானிக்க போகிறது என்பதை நன்றாக கவனம் கொள். தினமும் காலையில் படிப்பதற்கு முன் உன் இலக்கு என்ன என்பதை இரு நிமிடம் யோசித்து பார். நீ செல்வது சரியான பாதையா என்று சிந்தி!!!! நல்ல பாதையே நல்ல முடிவை தரும். நல்ல மதிப்பெண்களை பெறுவதே உன் நோக்கமாக இருக்கட்டும். அதுவே உன் வாழ்க்கை என்னும் பாதைக்கு நல்வழிகாட்டும். பள்ளி வாழ்க்கையின் கடைசி நிலையில் உள்ளாய்!!!! இங்கு நீ பெறும் மதிப்பெண்களே உன் அடுத்த கட்ட பாதையை உருவாக்க போகின்றன என்பதை நினைவில் எப்பொழுதும் வை.

உன் பெற்றோரின் உழைப்பையும் சிந்தித்துப் பார். பிறகு படிக்க ஆரம்பி. கவனம் சிதறாமல் படிப்பில் கவனத்தை செலுத்துவாய். பிறகு நீயாகவே முயற்சி செய்து நல்ல மதிப்பெண்களையும் பெறுவாய்.

உங்களுக்காக நாங்கள்!!!!

உன் வெற்றியே எங்கள் வெற்றி!!!!

உங்கள் வெற்றியில் பெருமைப்பாட நாங்களும் காத்திருக்கிறோம்!!!!!!

WISH YOU ALL THE BEST FOR YOUR ANNUAL EXAMINATION

P. Vaheeswaran
ஆசிரியர்

HISTORY - CHAPTER I

OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR I AND ITS AFTERMATH**I. Choose the correct answer:**

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

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

2. Where did the Ethiopian army defeat the Italian army?

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

3. Which country emerged as the strongest in East Asia towards the close of nineteenth century?

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

4. Who said "imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism"?

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

5. What is the Battle of Marne remembered for?

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

6. Which country after the World War I took to a policy of isolation?

- a) Britain
b) France
c) Germany
d) USA

7. To which country did the first Secretary General of League of Nations belongs?

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

8. Which country was expelled from the League of Nations for attacking Finland?

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

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Japan forced a war on China in the year _____.

2. The new state of Albania was created according to the Treaty of _____ signed in May 1913.

3. Japan entered into an alliance with England in the year _____.

4. In the Balkans _____ had mixed population.

5. In the battle of Tannenberg _____ suffered heavy losses.

6. _____ as Prime Minister represented France in Paris Peace Conference.

7. _____ became Prime Minister leading a new coalition of liberals and moderate Socialists before Lenin established the Bolshevik government.

8. Locarno Treaty was signed in the year _____.

III. Choose the correct statement:

1. i) Italy remained a neutral country when the World War broke out.
 ii) Italy was much disappointed over the peace settlement at Versailles.
 iii) The Treaty of Sevres was signed with Italy.
 iv) Italy was denied even small places such as Trieste, Istria and the south Tyrol.
 a) i) and ii) are correct b) iii) is correct c) iv) is correct d) i), iii) and iv) are correct
2. i) The Turkish Empire contained many non-Turkish people in the Balkans.
 ii) Turkey fought on the side of the central powers
 iii) Britain attacked Turkey and captured Constantinople
 iv) Turkey's attempt to attack Suez Canal but were repulsed.
 a) i) and ii) are correct b) i) and iii) are correct c) iv) is correct d) i), ii) and iv) are correct

3. **Assertion:** Germany and the United States were producing cheaper manufactured goods and capturing England's markets.

Reason: Both the countries produced required raw material for their industries.

- a) Both A and R are correct b) A is right but R is not the correct reason
- c) Both A and R are wrong d) R is right but it has no relevance to A.

4. **Assertion:** The first European attempts to carve out colonies in Africa resulted in bloody battles.

Reason: There was stiff resistance from the native population.

- a) Both A and R are correct b) A is right but R is not the correct reason
- c) Both A and R are wrong d) R is right but it has no relevance to A.

IV. Match the following:

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

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

- ♣ Japan annexed the Liaotung peninsula with Port Arthur.
- ♣ By this action Japan proved that it was the strongest nation of the East Asia.

2. Name the countries in the Triple Entente.

- ♣ Britain
- ♣ France
- ♣ Russia

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

- ❖ England's Jingoism
- ❖ France's Chauvinism
- ❖ Germany's Kultarr were militant forms of nationalism

4. What do you know of trench warfare?

- ❖ Trenches dug by troops enabled soldiers to safely stand and protect themselves from enemy fire.
- ❖ The typical trench system in world war considered of two to four trench lines running parallel to each other.
- ❖ The battle of Marne is memorable for trench warfare.

5. What was the role of Mustafa Kemal Pasha?

- ♣ Turkey's rebirth as a nation thanks to the role played by Mustafa Kemal Pasha was remarkable.
- ♣ Kemal pasha modernized turkey and changed it out of all recognition.
- ♣ The support of the Soviet Union was of great help to him

6. Highlight the global influence of Russian Revolution?

- ❖ The revolution fired people imagination across the world. In many countries communist parties were formed.
- ❖ It government encouraged the colonies to fight for their freedom.

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

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

VI. Answer all the questions given under each caption:**1. Imperialism:****a) What do you know of monopoly capitalism?**

It is a contractual agreement between enterprises in the same field of business.

b) How did Japan emerge as an imperial power?

Western Education, Machinery, Modern Army and Navy.

c) Why did the industrial countries need colonies in the nineteenth century?

Colonies being a market for surplus goods and supplies of raw materials.

d) What were the contrasts capitalism produced?

Extreme poverty and extreme wealth, slum and skyscraper, empire state

2. German Emperor:**a) What was the nature of Emperor Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany?**

Germany was ruthlessly assertive and aggressive.

b) What was the violent form of Germany called?

Kultur

c) Why did Kaiser Wilhelm intervene in the Morocco affair?

The British agreement with France over Morocco was not consented by Germany

d) What happened to Germany's colonies in Africa?

The German colonies in western and eastern Africa were also attacked by the Allies.

3. Balkan Wars:**a) Why was Balkan League formed?**

To free from Turkish power.

b) What was the outcome of the first Balkan War?

Albania was created. Balkan states divided up Macedonia. Turkey was reduced.

c) Who were defeated in this war? It's.

Turkey and Bulgaria

d) What was the name of the Treaty signed at the end of this second Balkan War?

The war ended with the Treaty of Bucharest in August 1913

VII. Answer the following in detail:

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

- ♣ **European Alliances and Counter alliance**
- ♣ **Violent Forms of Nationalism**
- ♣ **Aggressive attitude of German Emperor**
- ♣ **Hostility of France towards Germany**
- ♣ **The Balkan Wars**

i). European Alliances and Counter alliances:

- ✱ In 1990 the European Great Powers were divided into two armed camps.
- ✱ It was consisted of the **Central powers, and Allied Powers.**
- ✱ Central Powers formed the Triple Alliances.
- ✱ Allied power formed Triple entente.

ii). Violent Forms of Nationalism:

With the growth of nationalism the attitude of **“my country right or wrong I supported it”** developed.

iii). Aggressive attitude of German Emperor:

- ✱ Emperor **Kaiser Wilhelm II** Germany was ruthlessly assertive and aggressive.
- ✱ He proclaimed that Germany would be the leader of the world.
- ✱ The German navy was expanded against **Britain.**

iv). Hostility of France towards Germany:

- ♣ France and Germany were old rivals of the defeat of **1871** and loss.
- ♣ France interference in **Morocco was opposed by Germany.**

v). The Balkan Wars:

- ♣ It was formed to free from **Turkish power.**
- ♣ Albania was created. Balkan states divided up Macedonia. Turkey was reduced.
- ♣ Bulgaria attacked **Serbia and Greece.**
- ♣ Bulgaria was easily defeated.

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

- ✱ All central powers were directed to pay war indemnity.
- ✱ The **German army** was to limited.

- * The **union of Austria and Germany** was forbidden and Germany was to acknowledge and respect the independence of Austria.
- * Germany was forced to revoke the **Treaty of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest**.
- * **Alsace – Lorraine** was returned to France.
- * The former Russian territories of **Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania** were to be independent.

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

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

4. Estimate the work done by the League of Nations, pointing out the reasons for its failure?

i). Activities of the League:

- ♣ The league was called in to settle a number of disputes between **1920 and 1925**.
- ♣ The League was successful in three issues.
- ♣ In **1920 a dispute arose between Sweden and Finland** over the sovereignty of the Aaland Islands.
- ♣ The third dispute was between **Greece and Bulgaria in 1925**. Greece invaded **Bulgaria and the League** ordered a ceasefire.
- ♣ By this **treaty, Germany, France, Belgium, Great Britain, and Italy** mutually guaranteed peace in Western Europe.

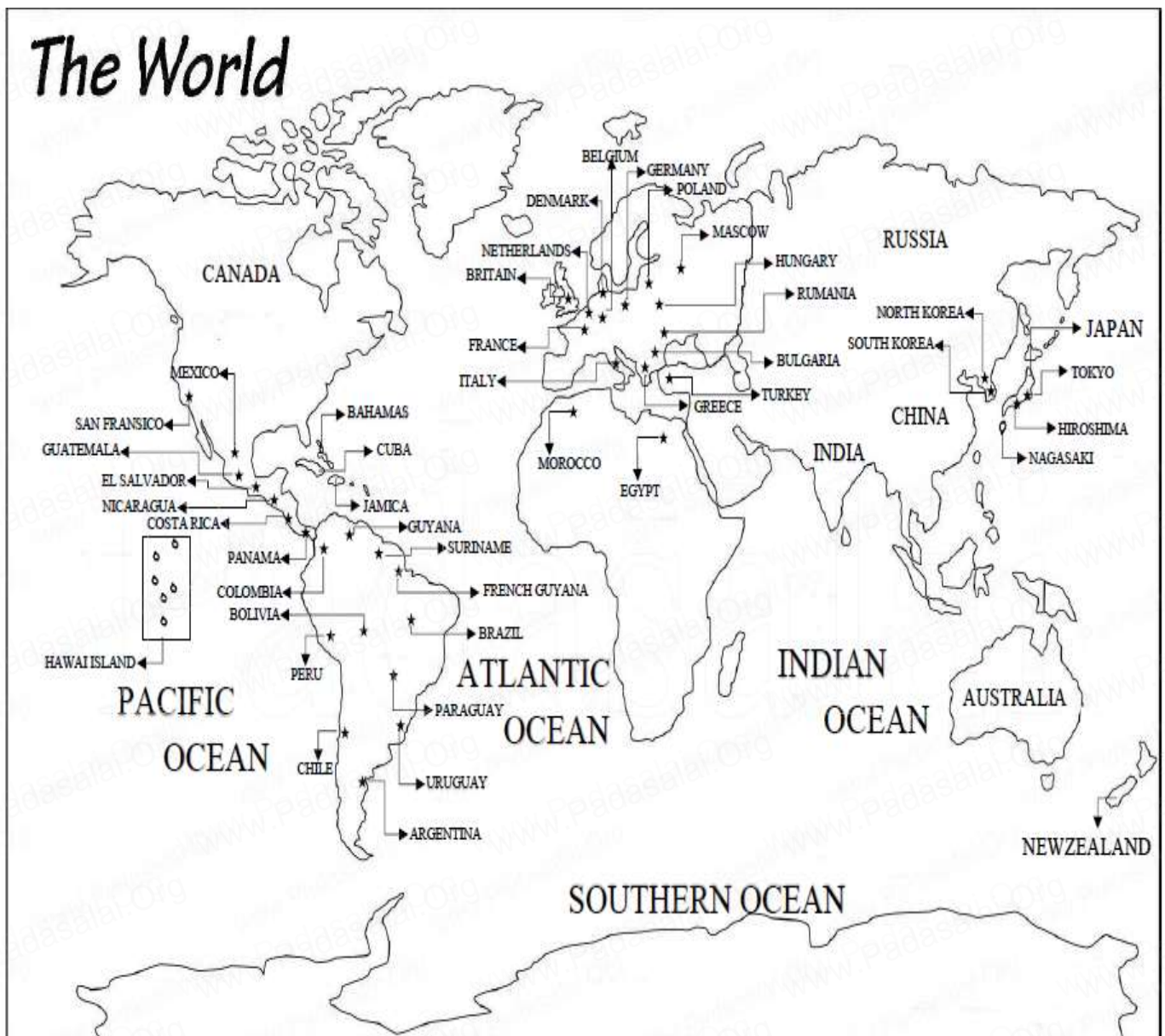
ii). Causes of Failure:

- ❖ The League appeared to be an organization of those who were victorious in the **First World War**.
- ❖ Though it had a **world-wide membership** it became very much the centre of European diplomacy.
- ❖ The **unanimity of members** was required for all its decisions on political issues.

- ❖ Since it lacked the **military power** of its own, it could not enforce its decisions.
- ❖ The founders of this peace organization underestimated the power of nationalism.
- ❖ The principle of “**collective security**” could not be applied in actual practice.

VIII. Mark the following countries on the world map:

- | | | | | | |
|------------------|------------|-----------|---------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Great Britain | 2. Germany | 3. France | 4. Italy | 5. Morocco | 6. Turkey |
| 7. Serbia | 8. Bosnia | 9. Greece | 10. Austria-Hungary | 11. Bulgaria | 12. Rumania |



CHAPTER- 2**THE WORLD BETWEEN TWO WORLD WARS****I. Choose the correct answer:**

1. With whom of the following was the Lateran Treaty signed by Italy?

- a) Germany b) Russia c) Pope d) Spain

2. With whose conquest did the Mexican civilization collapse?

- a) Hernan Cortes b) Francisco Pizarro c) Toussaint Louverture d) Pedro I

3. Who made Peru as part of their dominions?

- a) English b) Spaniards c) Russians d) French

4. Which President of the USA pursued "Good Neighbor" policy towards Latin America

- a) Roosevelt b) Truman c) Woodrow Wilson d) Eisenhower

5. Which part of the world disliked dollar imperialism?

- a) Europe b) Latin America c) India d) China

6. Who was the brain behind the apartheid policy in South Africa?

- a) Verwoerd b) Smut c) Herzog d) Botha

7. Which quickened the process of liberation in South America?

- a) Support of US b) Napoleonic Invasion c) Simon Bolivar's involvement d) French Revolution

8. Name the President who made amendment to Munro doctrine to justify American intervention in the affairs of Latin America

- a) Theodore Roosevelt b) Truman c) Eisenhower d) Woodrow Wilson

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. The founder of the Social Democratic Party was _____.

2. The Nazi Party's propaganda was led by _____.

3. The Vietnam Nationalist Party was formed in _____.

4. The Secret State Police in Nazi Germany was known as _____.

5. The Union of South Africa came into being in May _____.

6. The ANC leader Nelson Mandela was put behind the bars for _____ years

7. _____ were a military nation.

8. Boers were also known as _____.

III. Choose the correct statement:

1. i) During World War I the primary task of Italy was to keep the Austrians occupied on the Southern Front

ii) Germany took to Fascism much later than Italy.

iii) The first huge market crash in the US occurred on 24 October 1929.

iv) The ban on African National Congress was lifted in 1966.

a) i) and ii) are correct

b) iii) is correct

c) iii) and iv) are correct

d) i), ii) and iii) are correct

2. **Assertion:** A new wave of economic nationalism which expressed itself in protectionism affected the world trade.

Reason: This was because the USA was not willing to provide economic aid to the debtor countries.

a) Both A and R are correct

b) A is right but R is not the correct explanation

c) Both A and R are wrong

d) R is right but it has no relevance to A

3. **Assertion:** The Berlin Colonial Conference of 1884–85 had resolved that Africa should be divided into spheres of influence of various colonial powers.

Reason: The war between the British and Boers in South Africa, however, was in defiance of this resolution.

a) Both A and R are right

b) A is right but R is not the right reason

c) Both A and R are wrong

d) A is wrong and R has no relevance to A

IV. Match the Following:

1. Transvaal - Germany

2. Tongking - Hitler

3. Hindenburg - Italy

4. Third Reich - gold

5. Matteotti - guerilla activities

V. Answer briefly:

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

- ★ In 1929 the Vietnamese soldiers mutinied, and there was a failed attempt to assassinate the French Governor – General.
- ★ This was followed by a large scale peasant revolt led by the communists.
- ★ Thousands of rebels were killed.

2. Discuss the importance of Ottawa Economic Summit.

- ♣ Britain and the member states of the British Empire were signed at an economic summit Ottawa in 1932.
- ♣ In which the participants agreed to give preference to imperial over non-imperial goods.

3. Explain the Monroe Doctrine.

- ★ Monroe, the President of the USA, came up with his famous Monroe doctrine which declared.
- ★ If Europeans interfered anywhere in America, north or south.
- ★ This threat frightened the European powers.

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

- ♣ In October 1922 in the context of a long ministerial crisis, Mussolini organized the Fascist March on Rome.
- ♣ Impressed by the show of force the King invited Mussolini to form a government.

5. Point out the essence of the Berlin Colonial Conference, 1884-85.

- ★ The Berlin Colonial Conference of 1884 -85 resolved that Africa should be divided into spheres of influences of various colonial powers.
- ★ The war between the British and Boers in South Africa however was in defiance of this resolution.

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

- ★ The value of farm produce declined by half while the land rent to be paid by the peasant remained unchanged.
- ★ In terms of prices of agricultural commodities the obligation of the farmers to the state doubled.

7. Explain the reason for the Smuts-Herzog alliance

- ♣ The word economic depression brought unemployment and bankruptcy.
- ♣ Labour withdrew its support given to the National Party

8. Define "Dollar Imperialism."

- ★ The term used to describe the policy of the USA in maintaining.
- ★ Its dominating over distant lands through economic aid.

VI. Answer the questions given under each caption:

1. Anti-Colonial Struggle in Indo-China

a) Define the concept of decolonization

Decolonization is transferred the colonial powers institutional and legal control over their colonies to the Indigeneous nationalist governments.

b) What were the three States that formed Indo-China

Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam

c) How did Communist ideas help in developing the spirit of anti-colonialism.

Many become convinced that the considerable wealth of Indo-China was benefiting only the colonial power.

d) Which was the mainstream political party in Indo-China?

Vietnam Nationalist Party

2. Ho Chi Minh

a) Where was Ho Chi Minh born?

Tongking

b) How did Ho Chi Minh become a popular Vietnam Nationalist?

His articles in newspapers and especially the pamphlet, French Colonialism on Trial.

c) What do you know of Ho Chi Minh's Revolutionary Youth Movement?

His peasant revolt and an inspirational role leading the war against the USA.

d) How was the League for Independence called in Indo-China?

Vietnamese nationalism

3. Political developments in South America?

a) By which year did the whole of South America become free from European domination?

1830

b) How many republics came into being from the Central America?

Five

c) In which year was Cuba occupied by the USA?

1898 to 1902

d) What made oligarchic regimes unpopular in South America?

The Great Depression made it unpopular.

VII. Answer in detail:

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

- ♣ Hitler and six men founded the National Socialist German Workers Party.
- ♣ Hitler has developed violent political biases against Jews.
- ♣ He associated Judaism with Marxism.
- ♣ During World War I he served in the Bavarian army.
- ♣ In 1923 Hitler attempted to capture power in Bavaria landed him in prison.
- ♣ During the time in prison wrote Mein Kampf (My Struggle).
- ♣ All political parties except the Nazi party were declared illegal.
- ♣ The Hitler Youth was created, and the labour front set up.

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

i). Dyarchy in Provinces:

- ❖ The decolonization process started in India from the beginning of the 21th century.
- ❖ In 1919, the Government of India Act introduced Dyarchy.
- ❖ The Montague declaration of the British government was “to buy the political peace needed to expand the tax base.”

ii). Lack of Measures to Industrialize India:

- ☞ Despite the discriminating protection given to certain select industries such as sugar, cement, and chemicals.
- ☞ This policy was soon abandoned as many British enterprises were opposed to this.

iii). India in the days of Great Depression:

- ✦ The ‘Great Depression’ of 1929 had a disastrous impact on British trade.
- ✦ Foreign investment declined.
- ✦ For the colonial government the expansion of trade was the only ideal mode of economy.
- ✦ By overvaluing Indian currency, the British made imports cheaper.

iv). Impact of Depression on Indian Agriculture:

- ⊗ In terms of prices of agricultural commodities, the obligation of the farmers to the state doubled.

✧ Farmers and Indian manufacturers therefore had to sell their gold and silver reserves to subsist.

✧ Left radicalism was also very much in evidence.

v). Government of India Act, 1935:

➞ The British had to appease the Indian nationalists.

➞ The outcome was the passage of the Government of India Act, 1935.

➞ This provided for greater power to the local governments and the introduction of direct elections.

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

✧ There were two main political parties: ***the Unionist Party of British, and the South Africa Party of Afrikaners.***

✧ The first Prime Minister, **Botha** belonged to the **South Africa Party** ruled in cooperation with the British.

✧ The South Africa Party formed the National Party under **Herzog**.

✧ Herzog wanted a twin policy of supremacy of **Whites over Blacks** and Afrikaners over British.

✧ In the **1920** elections the National Party gained forty-four seats.

✧ The **South Africa Party**, now led by **Smuts**, secured forty-one seats.

✧ This gave Smuts a majority over the militant Afrikaner controlled **National Party**.

CHAPTER- 3**WORLD WAR II****I. Choose the correct answer:****1. When did the Japanese formally sign of their surrender?**

- a) 2 September, 1945 b) 2 October, 1945 c) 15 August, 1945 d) 12 October, 1945

2. Who initiated the formation of League of Nations?

- a) Roosevelt b) Chamberlain c) Woodrow Wilson d) Baldwin

3. Where was the Japanese Navy defeated by the US Navy?

- a) Battle of Guadalcanal b) Battle of Midway c) Battle of Leningrad d) Battle of El Alamein

4. Where did the US drop its first atomic bomb?

- a) Kavashaki b) Innoshima c) Hiroshima d) Nagasaki

5. Who were mainly persecuted by Hitler?

- a) Russians b) Arabs c) Turks d) Jews

6. Which Prime Minister of England who signed the Munich Pact with Germany ?

- a) Chamberlain b) Winston Churchill c) Lloyd George d) Stanley Baldwin

7. When was the Charter of the UN signed?

- a) June 26, 1942 b) June 26, 1945 c) January 1, 1942 d) January 1, 1945

8. Where is the headquarters of the International Court of Justice located?

- a) New York b) Chicago c) London d) The Hague

II Fill in the blanks:**1.** Hitler attacked----- which was a demilitarized zone.**2.** The alliance between Italy, Germany and Japan is known as -----.**3.** ----- started the Lend Lease programme.**4.** Britain Prime Minister ----- resigned in 1940.**5.** Saluting the bravery of the ----- Churchill said that "Never was so much owed by so many to so few".**6.** ----- is a device used to find out the enemy aircraft from a distance.**7.** The Universal Declaration of Human Rights set forth fundamental human rights in -----articles.

8. After the World War II ----- was voted into power in Great Britain.

III. Choose the correct statement:

1. i) Banking was a major business activity among Jews.

ii) Hitler persecuted the Jews.

iii) In the concentration camps Jews were killed.

iv) The United Nations has currently 129 member countries in it.

a) i) and ii) are correct

b) i) and iii) are correct

c) iii) and iv) are correct

d) (i) is correct and ii), iii) and iv) are wrong

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

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

a) Both A and R are correct

b) A is right but R is not the correct reason

c) Both A and R are wrong

d) R is right but it has no relevance to A

IV. Match the Following:

1. Blitzkrieg - Roosevelt

2. Royal Navy - Stalingrad

3. Lend Lease - Solomon Island

4. Volga - Britain

5. Guadalcanal - lightning strike

V Answer the questions briefly:

1. Mention the important clauses of the Treaty of Versailles relating to Germany.

- ✪ Germanys forced to give up territory to the west, north and east of the German border.
- ✪ Germany had to disarm and was allowed to retain only a very restricted armed.

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

- ☞ Italy – Mussolini
- ☞ Germany – Hitler
- ☞ Spain - Franco

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

- ♣ He able to exploit the general discontent among the Germans.

- ♣ He was able to sway the people by his impassioned speeches.
- ♣ He founded the national Socialist Party.
- ♣ Hitler came to power in 1933 and ruled Germany till 1945.

4. Describe the Pearl Harbour incident.

- ➔ On December 1941 Japan attacked American naval installations in pearl harbor, Hawaii, without warning.
- ➔ The idea was to cripple America's Pacific fleet so that Japan would not face any opposition.
- ➔ Many battleships and numerous fighter planes were destroyed.

5. What do you know of Beveridge Report?

- ❖ In 1942 the report commonly known as the Beveridge Report was published in the united kingdom.
- ❖ The government should adopt to provide citizens with adequate income, health care, education and employment.

6. Name the Bretton Woods Twins.

- ✧ The World Bank
- ✧ The International monetary Fund

7. What are the objectives of IMF?

- ♠ To foster global monetary corporation, secure financial stability and promote high employment.
- ♠ Also sustainable economic growth and reduce poverty around the world.

VI. Answer the questions given under each caption:

1. Battle of Stalingrad

a) When did Germany attack Stalingrad?

In August 1942

b) What were the main manufactures of Stalingrad?

Producing armaments and tractors.

c) What was the name of the plan formulated by Hitler to attack Stalingrad?

Fall Blau

d) What is the significance of the Battle of Stalingrad?

To be one of the greatest battles of theirn Great Patriotic war.

2. Japanese Aggression in South-east Asia

a) Name the South-east Asian countries which fell to the Japanese.

Philippines, Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaya.

b) Account for the setback of Allies in the Pacific region?

Many reverses in the Pacific region because of their inadequate preparation.

c) What is the significance of Battle of Midway?

The American forces were able to re-take the Philippines.

d) What happened to the Indians living in Burma?

To push back the Japanese who attempted to invade north east of India.

3. General Assembly and Security Council

a) List the permanent member countries of the Security Council.

US, Britain, France, Russia, China.

b) What is the Holocaust?

The genocide of nearly six million Jews by the Germans.

c) Who was the Chairperson of the UN Commission on Human Rights?

Michella Bachelet Jeria.

d) What is meant by veto?

This rights has often been used to block major decisions.

VII. Answer in detail:

I. Attempt an essay on the rise and fall of Adolf Hitler.

i). Rise of Adolf Hitler:

- ★ He was able to exploit the general discontent among the **Germans**.
- ★ He founded the **Nazis party**.
- ★ Hitler came to power in **1933** and ruled **Germany till 1945**.
- ★ In **1936**, before Germany invaded the **Rhineland**.
- ★ In **1938** Hitler invaded **Austria and Czechoslovakia**.

ii). Fall of Adolf Hitler:

- In **1941**, **Soviet army and the fierce Russian** winter defeated the German army.
- Slowly the German army was forced back.
- Hitler committed **suicide in April 1945**.

2. Analyze the effects of the World War II.

i). New geo-political power alignment:

- ❖ **World War II** changed the world in fundamental ways.
- ❖ The world was polarized into **two main blocs** led by superpowers.
- ❖ One led by the **United States** and the other by **Soviet Russia**.
- ❖ Europe was divided into two: **Communist and non-Communist**.

ii). Nuclear proliferation:

- ♣ The United States and the Soviet Union entered into a race to have **more nuclear powered weapons**.
- ♣ They built a large stockpile of such weapons.
- ♣ **Britain and France** also developed their own nuclear weapons.
- ♣ Countries began to devote **large amount of resources** in developing more and more powerful weapons of **great destructive power**.

iii). International agencies:

- ★ The mistakes of a weak and ineffectual **League of Nations** were not repeated.
- ★ Many international agencies, in particular the United Nations, the **World Bank and the International Monetary Fund** came into existence providing a forum for countries large and small.

3. Assess the structure and the activities of the UN.

i). United Nations:

- ♣ The Charter of the United Nations was signed on **June 26, 1945 by 51 nations**.
- ♣ Now the **United Nations has 193 member** states and each **one - big or small** – has an equal vote in the United Nations.

ii). General Assembly:

- ❖ Its principal organs which are similar to the **legislative, executive and judicial** wings of a state.
- ❖ In the **General Assembly** is the body in which each member state is represented.
- ❖ It meets **once a year** and issues of interest and points of **conflict are discussed** in the Assembly.

iii). Security Council:

- ❖ The Security Council has **fifteen members**.
- ❖ **Permanent members are United States, Britain, France, Russia and China**.

- ❖ There are **ten temporary** members who are elected in rotation.
- ❖ These **two bodies** function like a **legislature**.

iv). Administrative Structure:

- ✦ The executive wing of the United Nations is the **UN Secretariat**.
- ✦ It is headed by the **Secretary General**, who is elected by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council.
- ✦ The Secretary General, along with his **cabinet and other officials**, runs the United Nations.
- ✦ The **International Court of Justice**, headquartered at **Hague in Holland**,

Other Important Organs of the UN

- ✦ Food and Agriculture Organisation (**FAO**),
- ✦ World Health Organisation (**WHO**),
- ✦ **UNESCO** (UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation).
- ✦ **UNICEF** (United Nations Children's Fund)
- ✦ **UNDP** (United Nations Development Programme).

VIII. Mark the following on the world map.

1. Axis Power Countries
2. Allied Power Countries
3. Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Hawaii Island, Moscow, San Francisco.

CHAPTER- 4**THE WORLD AFTER WORLD WAR II****I. Choose the correct answer:**

1. Who was the first director of Whampoa Military Academy?

- a) Sun Yat-Sen b) Chiang Kai-Shek c) Michael Borodin d) Chou En Lai

2. Which American President followed the policy of containment of Communism?

- a) Woodrow Wilson b) Truman c) Theodore Roosevelt d) Franklin Roosevelt

3. When was People's Political Consultative Conference held in China?

- a) September 1959 b) September 1948 c) September 1954 d) September 1949

4. The United States and European allies formed _____ to resist any Soviet aggression in Europe.

- a) SEATO b) NATO c) SENTO d) Warsaw Pact

5. Who became the Chairman of the PLO's Executive Committee in 1969?

- a) Hafez al-Assad b) Yasser Arafat c) Nasser d) Saddam Hussein

6. When was North and South Vietnam united?

- a) 1975 b) 1976 c) 1973 d) 1974

7. Where was Arab League formed?

- a) Cairo b) Jordan c) Lebanon d) Syria

8. When was the Warsaw Pact dissolved?

- a) 1979 b) 1989 c) 1990 d) 1991

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ was known as the "Father of modern China".

2. In 1918, the society for the study of Marxism was formed in _____ University.

3. After the death of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the leader of the Kuomintang party was _____.

4. _____ treaty is open to any Arab nation desiring peace and security in the region.

5. The treaty of _____ provided for mandates in Turkish -Arab Empire.

6. Germany joined the NATO in _____.

7. _____ was the Headquarters of the Council of Europe.

8. _____ treaty signed on February

7, 1992 created the European Union.

III. Choose the correct statement/statements:

1. i) In China (1898) the young emperor, under the influence of the educated minority, initiated a series of reforms known as the 100 days of reforms.
 ii) The Kuomintang Party represented the interests of the workers and peasants.
 iii) Yuan Shih-Kai had lost prestige in the eyes of Nationalists, when he agreed to the demand of Japan to have economic control of Manchuria and Shantung.
 iv) Soviet Union refused to recognize the People's Republic of China for more than two decades.
 a) (i) and (ii) are correct b) (ii) and (iii) are correct
 c) (i) and (iii) are correct d) (i) and (iv) are correct
2. i) In 1948, the Soviets had established left wing government in the countries of Eastern Europe that had been liberated by the Soviet Army.
 ii) The chief objective of NATO was to preserve peace and security in the North Atlantic region.
 iii) The member countries of SEATO were committed to prevent democracy from gaining ground in the region.
 iv) Britain used the atomic bomb against Japan to convey its destructive capability to the USSR.
 a) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct b) (i) and (ii) are correct
 c) (iii) and (iv) are correct d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct

3. Assertion (A): America's Marshall Plan was for reconstruction of the war-ravaged Europe.

Reason (R): The US conceived the Marshal Plan to bring the countries in the Western Europe under its influence.

- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
- d) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct

IV. Match the following:

1. Dr. Sun Yat-Sen - South Vietnam
2. Syngman Rhee - Kuomintang

3. Anwar Sadat - South Korea
4. Ho-Chi Minh - Egypt
5. Ngo Dinh Diem - North Vietnam

V. Answer briefly:

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

- ✱ The disintegration of the dynasty began with the death of the Dowager-Empress in 1908.
- ✱ The new emperor was two-years old and provincial governors began to assert their independence.
- ✱ In October 1911 the local army and middle – class leaders mutinied.

2. Explain how in 1928 Kuomintang and Chiang-Kai Shek established Central Government in China.

- ❖ After the death of Sun Yat Sen the leader of the Kuomintang was Chiang Kai-shek.
- ❖ As an avowed critic of communists, Chiang removed all of them from important position in the party.
- ❖ In early 1927 he successfully laid on Shanghai and Nanking.

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

- ★ As Chiang Kai-shek had built a circle of fortified posts around the communist positions.
- ★ By 1933 Mao had gained full control of the Chinese Communist party.
- ★ In 1934, the communist army of about 100000 set out on the Long March.
- ★ The march has become legendary.

4. What do you know of Baghdad Pact?

- ☞ In 1955 Turkey, Iraq, Great Britain, Pakistan and Iran signed a pact known as Baghdad pact.
- ☞ In 1958 the United States joined the organization and thereafter it came to be known as the Central treaty organization.
- ☞ CENTO was dissolved in 1979.

5. What was Marshall Plan?

- ♣ The division of Germany into West and East led to glaring differences in living standards.

- ♣ West Berlin economy became prosperous thanks to the support received from the west under the Marshall plan.

6. The Suez Canal crisis confirmed that Israel had been created to serve the cause of western interests-

Elaborate.

- ♠ In **Egypt** in a coup in **1956**, President Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal, which undermined British interests.
- ♠ With the failure of diplomacy Britain and France decided to use force.
- ♠ Britain used this opportunity to demand that its troops be allowed to occupy the Canal Zone to protect the zonal.

7. Write a note on Third World Countries.

- ★ The capitalist countries led by the U.S. were politically designated as the first world.
- ★ The communist states led by the Soviet Union came to be known as the Second world.
- ★ State outside these two was called third world.

8. How was the Cuban missile crisis defused?

- ➔ In April 1961, while landing an army of Cuban exiles on the island of bay of pigs.
- ➔ The US bombed Cuban airfields with the objective of overthrowing Castro's regime.
- ➔ US warship surrounded Cuba.
- ➔ The Soviet President Khrushchev agreed to withdraw the missiles.

VI. Answer all the questions under each caption:

I. Cold War

a) Name the two military blocs that emerged in the Post-World War II.

- ★ NATO
- ★ Warsaw Pact

b) Who coined the term "Cold War" and who used it first?

George Orwell – used US and USSR

c) What was the response of Soviet Russia to the formation of NATO?

Warsaw Pact

d) What was the context in which Warsaw Pact was dissolved?

Break – up of USSR

2. Korean War

a) Who was the President of North Korea during the Korean War?

Kim II

b) Name the southern rival to the President of North Korea.

Syngman Rhee

c) How long did the Korean War last?

3 Years

d) What was the human cost of the War?

Enormous

3. Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)

a) When and where was the first conference on Non-Aligned Movement held?

Bandung

b) Who were the prominent personalities present in the first conference?

Tito-Yugoslavia Nasser – Egypt Nehru – India Sukarno – Indonesia

c) What were the objectives of NAM?

Not allying with any of the two Super Powers and pledged to fight all forms of colonialism and imperialism.

d) List out any two basic principles of Non-Alignment Movement enunciated in the Belgrade Conference.

Peaceful co-existence

Commitment of peace and security

VII. Answer in detail:

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

- ★ By 1933 Mao had gained full control of the Chinese Communist party.
- ★ In 1934 the Communist army of about 100000 set out on the Long March.
- ★ This march has become legendary.
- ★ Of the 100000 who set out only 20000 finally reached northern Shensi late in 1935 after crossing nearly 6000 miles.
- ★ They were soon joined by other communist armies. By 1937 Mao had become the leader of over 10 million people.
- ★ Mao was keen on obtaining the support of the middle class.
- ★ In the summer of 1948, communist control had been established over most parts of China.

2. Attempt an essay on the Arab-Israeli wars of 1967 and 1973.

Arab-Israeli War 1967

- ✪ Ever since the formation of the PLO, Israel came to be attacked frequently by Palestinian guerrilla groups based in Syria, Lebanon and Jordan.
- ✪ Israeli resorted to violent reprisals.
- ✪ In November 1966 an Israeli strike on the village of Al-S amū in the Jordanian West Bank, left 18 dead and 54 wounded.
- ✪ Israel's air battle with Syria in April 1967 ended in the shooting down six Syrian MiG fighter jets.
- ✪ A similar air assault incapacitated the Syrian air force.

Arab-Israeli War 1973

- Egypt and Syria under Presidents Anwar Sadat and Hafez al- Assad respectively concluded a secret agreement in January 1973.
- Assad was keen on retrieving Golan Heights.
- Egypt and Syria launched a sudden and surprise attack on the Yom Kippur religious holiday.
- Though Israel suffered heavy casualties it finally pushed back the Arab forces.
- Arabs gained nothing out of this war too.

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

(a) Council of Europe

- ♣ To prevent further European wars by ending the rivalry between France and Germany.
- ♣ To create a united Europe to resist any threat from Soviet Russia.
- ♣ To form a third force in the world to counter-balance the strength of the US and USSR.
- ♣ In May 1949 ten countries met in London and signed to form a Council of Europe.

(b) European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC)

- ❖ The European Defense Community and the European Coal and Steel Community were established.
- ❖ France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxemburg belonging to ECSC signed the treaty of Rome.

- ❖ European Free Trade Association with Portugal, Denmark, Austria, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland as member states.

(c) European Economic Community (EEC)

- ♣ The EEC eliminated barriers to the movement of goods, services, capital, and labour.
- ♣ It also prohibited public policies or private agreements that restricted market competition.
- ♣ Throughout the 1970s and '80s the EEC kept expanding.

(d) Single European Act (SEA)

- The Single European Act came into force on July 1, 1987.
- It significantly expanded the EEC's scope giving the meetings of the EPC a legal basis.
- It also called for more intensive coordination of foreign policy among member countries.

(e) European Union (EU)

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

CHAPTER- 5**SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS
IN THE 19TH CENTURY****I. Choose the correct answer:****1. In which year was Sati abolished?**

- a) 1827 b) 1829 c) 1826 d) 1927

2. What was the name of the Samaj founded by Dayanand Saraswati?

- a) Arya Samaj b) Brahmo Samaj c) Prarthana Samaj d) Adi Brahmo Samaj

3. Whose campaign and work led to the enactment of Widow Remarriage Reform Act of 1856?

- a) Iswarchandra Vidyasagar b) Raja Rammohan Roy c) Annie Besant d) Jyotiba Phule

4. Whose voice was *Rast Goftar*?

- a) Parsi Movement b) Aligarh Movement c) Ramakrishna Mission d) Dravida Mahajana Sabha

5. Who was the founder of Namdhari Movement?

- a) Baba Dayal Das b) Baba Ramsingh c) Gurunanak d) Jyotiba Phule

6. Who was Swami Shradhananda?

- a) a disciple of Swami Vivekananda b) one who caused a split in the Brahmo Samaj of India
c) one who caused a split in the Arya Samaj d) founder of Samathuva Samajam.

7. Who was the founder of Widow Remarriage Association?

- a) M.G. Ranade b) Devendranath Tagore c) Jyotiba Phule d) Ayyankali

8. Who was the author of the book *Satyarthaprakash*?

- a) Dayananda Saraswathi b) Vaikunda Swamy c) Annie Besant d) Swami Shradanatha

II. Fill in the blanks:**1. _____** founded the Samarasa Vedha Sanmarga Sangam.**2. The founder of Poona Sarvajanic Sabha was _____.****3. Satyashodak Samaj was launched by _____.****4. Gulumgir was written by _____.****5. *Satyarthaprakash* enumerates the positive principles of _____.****6. Ramakrishna Mission was established by _____.****7. _____** was the forerunner of Akali Movement.

8. _____ brought tremendous changes in the caste structure in Kerala.

9. *Oru paisa Tamilar* was started by _____.

III. Choose the correct statement:

1. i) Raja Rammohan Roy preached monotheism

ii) He encouraged idolatry

iii) He published tracts condemning social evils

iv) Raja Rammohan Roy was supported by Governor General William Bentinck

a) i) is correct

b) i) and ii) are correct

c) i), ii) and iii) are correct

d) i), iii) and iv) are correct

2. i) Prarthana Samaj was founded by Dr. Atma Ram Pandurang

ii) Prarthana Samaj encouraged interdining and inter-caste marriage

iii) Jyotiba Phule worked for the upliftment of men.

iv) Prarthana Samaj had its origin in the Punjab.

a) i) is correct

b) ii) is correct

c) i) and ii) are correct

d) iii) and iv) are correct

3. i) Ramakrishna Mission was actively involved in social causes such as education, health care, relief in time of calamities.

ii) Ramakrishna emphasised the spiritual union with god through ecstatic practices.

iii) Ramakrishna established the Ramakrishna Mission

iv) Ramakrishna opposed the Partition of Bengal

a) i) is correct

b) i) and ii) are correct

c) iii) is correct

d) iv) alone correct

4. **Assertion:** Jyotiba Phule opened orphanages and homes for widows

Reason: Jyotiba Phule opposed child marriage and supported widow remarriage

a) Assertion is correct but reason is not apt to the assertion

b) Assertion is correct and the reason is apt to the assertion

c) Both are wrong

d) Reason is correct but assertion is irrelevant

IV. Match the following:

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Ayyavazhi | - | Widows Remarriage Reform Act |
| 2. Thiruvalluvar | - | Nirankari |
| 3. Baba Dayal Das | - | Adi Bramo Samaj |
| 4. Iswarchandra Vidyasagar | - | Vaikunda Swamikal |
| 5. Debendranath | - | Songs of Grace |

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

- * In the beginning there was nothing. The one Supreme Being alone existed who created the Universe.
- * He alone is the God of Truth, Infinite Wisdom, Goodness, and Power, eternal.
- * Our salvation depends on belief in Him and in His worship in this world and the next.
- * Belief consists in loving Him and doing His will.

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

- ✦ Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade devoted himself to activities such as inter-caste dining, inter caste marriage, widow remarriage and improvement of women and depressed classes.
- ✦ Ranade was the founder of the Widow Marriage Association, the Poona Saravajanik Sabha and the Deccan Education Society.

3. Assess the role of Ayyankali in fighting for the cause of "untouchables."

- ♣ Ayyankali was faced as a child turned him into a leader of an anti-caste movement and who later fought for basic rights including access to public spaces and entry to schools.
- ♣ It challenged many caste conventions such as clothing style.
- ♣ He wore clothes associated with upper castes that were prohibited for lower caste.

4. Write a note on reforms of Ramalinga Adigal.

- ✦ Ramalinga adigal showed his compassion and mercy on all living beings including plants is called jeevakarunya.
- ✦ He established the Samarasa Sudha Sanmarga Satya sanga for "Society for pure Truth in Universal self hood."

- ✦ Ramalinga also established a free feeding house for everyone irrespective of caste of Vadalur.

5. What was the impact of Swami Vivekananda activist ideology?

- ❖ He emphasized a cultural nationalism and made a call to Indian youth to regenerate Hindu society.
- ❖ His ideas bred a sense of self-confidence among Indians who felt inferior in relation to the materialist achievement.
- ❖ Many of youths who were involved in militant nationalist struggle during the Swadeshi movement.

6. What are the differences between Reformist Movements and Revival Movements?

i). Reformist Movements:

It's like the Brahmo Samaj, the Prathana Samaj and the Aligarh Movement.

ii). Revival Movements:

Such as the Arya Samaj, the Ramakrishna Mission and the Deoband Movement.

7. List the social evils eradicated by Brahmo Samaj.

- The government to legislate against them to Sati, Child Marriage, and Polygamy.
- He advocated the rights of Widow to remarry.
- He wanted polygamy to end.
- His key role in abolishing sati in 1829.

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

- ✦ Jyotiba Govindrao Phule opened the first school for untouchables in 1852 in Poona.
- ✦ He launched Truth-Seekers-Society in 1870.
- ✦ Phule opposed child marriage and supported widow remarriage.
- ✦ Jyothiba opened orphanage and homes for widows.

9. What was the impact of Iyothee Thassar's visit to Sri Lanka.

- ✦ Iyothee Thassar went to Sri Lanka in 1898 and converted to Buddhism.
- ✦ In the same year he founded the Sakaya Buddhist Society at Madras to construct the rational religious philosophy through Buddhist religion
- ✦ He argued that the so-called untouchables were originally Buddhists who were stigmatized by Brahmanism.

VI) Answer all the questions given under each caption:**1. Aligarh Movement.**

i) What is the main aim of this Movement?

To accept western science through learning English to go on the path of progress.

ii) Who is considered the soul of this Movement?

Sri Sayyid Ahamed khan

iii) Why were English books translated into Urdu?

He founded a scientific society and translated many books.

iv) Name the college which was later raised to the status of a University?

Mohammedian Anglo Oriental College.

2. Ramalinga Adigal.

i) What is Jeevakarunya?

He showed his compassion and mercy on all living beings including plants.

ii) What are the Songs of Grace?

Quran and the Hadith as well as encouraging the spirit of Jihad against the foreign.

iii) Point out the major contribution of Samarasa Vedha Sanmarga Sathya Sangam?

To show compassion and mercy on all living beings, free feeding for everyone irrespective of caste.

iv) Where did he establish his free feeding house?

Vadalur

3. Deoband Movement.

i) Who were the organizers of this Movement?

Muhammad Qasim Wanotavi and Rashid Ahamed Gangotri.

ii) What were the two main objectives of the Movement?

Quran and the Hadith as well as encouraging the spirit of Jihad against the foreign.

iii) Who founded the school at Deoband?

Muhammed Qasim Wanotavi

iv) Against whom the fatwa was issued by Deoband Ulema?

To oppose Sir Syed Ahmed's activities.

VII) Answer in detail:**1. Compare and contrast the contributions of Revivalist Movements with that of Reform Movements.****i). Reformist Movements:**

It's like the Brahmo Samaj, the Prathana Samaj and the Aligarh Movement.

ii). Revival Movements:

Such as the Arya Samaj, the Ramakrishna Mission and the Deoband Movement.

iii). Contrast:

S.No	Reformism	Revivalism
1	It should create a sense of awareness among people.	To mankind treating all the people equal.
2	Opposed meaningless religious ceremonies, customs, idol worship.	They wanted to people follow Hinduism to back to Vedas.
3	A looked to western education, learning science through English.	All are strong offenders of Christian missionaries social work.
4	They played a leading role in promoting welfare of female child and women.	Worked for the uplift of depressed castes and the cause of women and condemned the inequities of caste.
5	These reform movement worked among the upper castes.	They devoted themselves to activities such s intercaste dining, inter caste marriage, widow remarriage.

2. Discuss the circumstances that led to the Reform movements of 19th century.

- ✱ English education, introduced with the object of producing clerks also produced a new English educated middle class.
- ✱ This class came under the influence of western ideas and thoughts.
- ✱ Christianity also had its effect on the newly emerging middle class.
- ✱ Though small in number the educated middle class began to take a lead in political as well as in reform movements.
- ✱ Instead they attempted to harmonize both Indian and western cultures.
- ✱ Their ideas and their actions helped to mitigate social evil such as sati, female infanticide and child marriage.
- ✱ The revivalist movements such as the Arya samaj, the Ramakrishna Mission and the Deoband movement.

3. Evaluate the contributions of Ramakrishna Paramahansa and Swami Vivekananda to regenerate Indian society.

i). Ramakrishna

- ✧ He is a simple priest of Dakshineswar near Kolkata, gained in the latter half of the 19th was a response to this.
- ✧ He emphasized the spiritual union with god through ecstatic practices such as singing bhajans.
- ✧ An ardent worshipper of goddess Kali, the sacred mother.
- ✧ All religions contain the universal elements which, if practiced, would lead to salvation.
- ✧ He said, "Jiva is Siva" (all living beings are God).
- ✧ The chief spirit behind this task was Vivekananda.

ii) Swami Vivekananda

- ✧ Narendra Nath Datta (1863–1902), later known as Swami Vivekananda, was the prime follower of Ramakrishna Paramahansa.
- ✧ He emphasized a cultural nationalism and made a call to Indian youth to regenerate Hindu society.
- ✧ He became famous for his addresses on Hinduism at the 1893 World Congress of Religions in Chicago.

4. Write an essay on the role played by the 19th century reformers towards the cause of Women.

- 
- ✧ Ram Mohan Roy
 - ✧ Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
 - ✧ Swami Dayananda Saraswathi
 - ✧ Jyotiba Phule
 - ✧ Parsi reform Movement

i). Ram Mohan Roy:

- ✧ He advocated the rights of widows to remarry.
- ✧ He wanted polygamy to end.
- ✧ He strongly advocated education for women.
- ✧ It concerned with the prevailing customs of sati, child marriage, and polygamy.

ii). Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar:

- ♣ He played a leading role in promoting education of girls and helped them in setting up a number of schools.
- ♣ He dedicated his whole life for the betterment of the child widows of the Hindu society.

iii). Swami Dayananda Saraswathi:

- ★ He declared the practice such as child marriage, the prohibition of widow remarriage.
- ★ The alleged polluting effects of foreign travel had no scriptural sanction.

iv). Jyotiba Phule:

- ♣ Phule opposed child marriage and supported widow remarriage, which was prohibited particularly among high-caste Hindus.
- ♣ Jyotiba and his wife Savitribai Phule devoted their lives for the uplift of the depressed classes and women.

v). Parsi reform Movement:

- Behramji Malabari organized a campaign for legislation against the practice of child marriage.
- Baba Ram Singh considered both men and women equal and accepted widow remarriage.
- He prohibited the dowry system and child marriage.

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GEOGRAPHY - CHAPTER- 1**INDIA - LOCATION, RELIEF AND DRAINAGE****I. Choose the correct answer:**

1. The north-south extent of India is

- a. 2,500 km b. 2,933 km c. 3,214 km d. 2,814 km

2. The Southern most point of India is

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

3. The extent of Himalayas in the east-west is about

- a. 2,500 km b. 2,400 km c. 800 km d. 2,200 km

4. _____ River is known as 'Sorrow of Bihar'.

- a. Narmada b. Godavari c. Kosi d. Damodar

5. Deccan Plateau covers an area of about _____ sq.km.

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

6. A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as _____.

- a. Coast b. Island c. Peninsula d. Strait

7. The Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar separates India from _____

- a. Goa b. West Bengal c. Sri Lanka d. Maldives

8. The highest peak in South India is

- a. Doty b. Kodaikanal c. Anaimudi d. Jindhagada

9. _____ Plains are formed by the older alluviums.

- a. Bhabar b. Tarai c. Bhangar d. Khadar

10. Pulicat Lake is located between the states of

- a. West Bengal and Odisha b. Karnataka and Kerala
c. Odisha and Andhra Pradesh d. Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh

II. Match the following:

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Tsangpo | — | Tributary of River Ganga |
| 2. Yamuna | — | Highest peak in India |
| 3. New alluvium | — | River Brahmaputra in Tibet |

4. Mt. Godwin Southern part of East Austen (K2) — Coastal Plain

5. Coromandel Coast — Khadhar

III. Give Reasons:

1. Himalayas are called young fold mountains:

- ✿ The Himalayan Mountains consists of the youngest and the loftiest mountain chains in the world.
- ✿ They have been formed only few millions years ago.
- ✿ It stretches for a distance of 2500 km from the Indus George in the west to Brahmaputra George in the east

2. North Indian Rivers are perennial:

- ☉ Mostly all the North Indian Rivers flow throughout the year and have permanent source of water.
- ☉ They never dry off even though the quantity of water might lesson down in summer.

3. Chottanagpur Plateau is rich in mineral resources:

- ✧ The rivers Chambal, Betwa and Ken drain the Malwa Plateau before they join the river Yamuna.
- ✧ Chotta Nagpur covers much of Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal, Bihar and Chhattisgarh.
- ✧ They are very rich in mineral resources particularly iron ore and coal.

4. The Great Indian Desert is called Marusthali:

- The desert lies in the western part of the aravalli range and covers 2/3 of Rajasthan state.
- There are two major divisions in the Thar Desert.
- They are known as the full desert region (Marusthali) and the semi desert region (Bhangar)

5. The Eastern states are called seven sisters:

- ✧ There are seven states hanging in the eastern part.
- ✧ They are Arunachala Pradesh, Mehalaya, Tripura, Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland.

6. The river Godavari is often referred as Vridha Ganga:

- ✿ Godavari is also called Vridha Ganga, as it is the longest river among peninsular rivers.
- ✿ An area 3.13 lakh km and it originates in Nasik district of Maharashtra a portion of Western Ghats.

IV. Distinguish between the following:

1. Himalayan rivers and Peninsular Rivers

S.NO	HIMALAYAN RIVERS	PENINSULAR RIVERS
1	Its originate from snow covered mountains	It originate from the peninsular plateau
2	They are perennial in nature	They are non - perennial in nature

3	Its suitable for Navigation and Irrigation	It's not suitable for Navigation and Irrigation
4	Indus, Ganga and Bramaputra are Himalayan rivers	Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna , Cauvery, Narmata, Tapti are peninsular rivers.

2. Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.

S.NO	WESTERN GHATS	EASTERN GHATS
1	It forms the western edge of the peninsular plateau	It run from south west to north east from the eastern edge.
2	It runs parallel to the Arabian sea coast	It runs parallel to the Bay of Bengal Coast
3	The northern part of this range is called as Sahyadris	This range is also called as poorvadri
4	It western Ghats are continuous	It eastern Ghats are not continuous

3. Himadri and Himachal.

S.NO	HIMADRI	HIMACHAL
1	The rise abruptly like a wall north of the lesser Himalayas.	It is the middle range of Himalayas.
2	The Himalayas are about 25km wide.	Its width varies upto 80 km.
3	Its average height is 6000 m.	Height of this range varies from 3700 to 4500 m.
4	The notable ones are Mt.Everest and Kanchenjunga.	Pir Panjal, Dhauldhari and Mahabharat are the mountain ranges are here.

4. Western Coastal Plains and Eastern Coastal Plains.

S.NO	WESTERN COASTAL PLAINS	EASTERN COASTAL PLAINS
1	It lies between the Western Ghats and Arabian Sea.	It lies between the Eastern Ghats and Bay of Bengal
2	It extends from Rann of Kutch in the north to Kanyakumari.	It stretches from the delta region of West Bengal to Kanyakumari.
3	The southern part of the plains is known as Malabar Coast.	The Southern part is called Coromandal coast.
4	It's narrow except in Gujarat.	It's are more extensive and wider.

V. Answer in brief:

1. Name the neighboring countries of India.

Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Srilanka.

2. Give the importance of IST.

- ♣ In order to avoid the difference between the places in the country in local time.
- ♣ The local time of the central meridian of India is the standard time of India

3. Write a short note on Deccan Plateau.

- ⊙ The shape of this plateau is roughly triangular.
- ⊙ The area of this plateau is about 7 lakh square km.
- ⊙ Height ranges from 500 to 1000 m above sea level.

4. State the west following rivers of India.

- ✧ Narmata
- ✧ Tapti
- ✧ Mahi
- ✧ Sabarmathi

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

- ➔ This is small group of coral islands located off west coast of India.
- ➔ It covers an area of 32 sq.km.
- ➔ Three divisions namely Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi.
- ➔ It was named as Lakshadweep in 1973.

VI. Answer in a paragraph:

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

- ❖ The Trans - Himalayas
- ❖ Himalayas
- ❖ Eastern Hills
- ❖ Importance of Himalayas

i). The Trans - Himalayas:

- ⊙ It is also known as western Himalayas.
- ⊙ It lies to the north of the great Himalayan range.
- ⊙ It lies in Jammu and Kashmir and Tibetan plateau.
- ⊙ They contain the Tethys sediments.

ii). Himalayas

- ♣ It constitutes the core part of Northern Mountains.
- ♣ It is an young fold mountains.
- ♣ Greater Himalayas, Lesser Himalayas and Siwaliks are the main divisions of Himalayas.

iii). Eastern Hills:

- ★ These are the eastern off shoot of Himalayas.
- ★ It extended in the north eastern states of India.
- ★ Most of these hills are located along the border of India and Myanmar while others are inside of India.

iv). Importance's of Himalayas:

- It causes heavy rainfall to north India.
- It is the sources for many perennial rivers like Indus, Ganges, Brahmaputra etc.
- It provides raw material for many forest based industries.
- Amaranth, Kedarnath, Badrinath and Vaishnavidevi temples are situated here.

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

- ➔ Mahanadi
- ➔ Godavari
- ➔ Krishna
- ➔ Kaveri

i). Mahanadi:

- ⊙ It originates near Sihawa in Rajpur district of Chhattisgarh and flows through Odisha.
- ⊙ Its length is 851 km Seonath, Telen, Sandur and Ib are its major tributaries.
- ⊙ Delta of Mahanadi which is one of the largest deltas in India.

ii). Godavari:

- ✱ It is the longest river 1465 km with an area of 3.13 lakh km among peninsular plateau.
- ✱ It is also called Vridha Ganga.
- ✱ It originates in Nasik district of Maharastra.
- ✱ Kolleru, a fresh water lake is located in the deltaic region of he Godaveri.

iii). Krishna:

- ✱ It originates from spring at a place called mahabaleshwar in the Western Ghats of Maharastra.
- ✱ Its length is 1400 km and an area of 2.58 lakh sq.km.
- ✱ It is the second longest peninsular river.

iv). Kaveri:

- ➔ It originates at Talakaveri, Kudagu hills of Karnataka.
- ➔ Its length is 800 km.

- The river Kaveri is called Dhakshin Ganga.
- It breaks at Srirangam Island with two channels river Coleroon and Kaveri.

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

- ✕ It extends from the Yamuna River in the west to Bangladesh in the east.
- ✕ The total area covered by this plain is about 3.75 sq.km.
- ✕ River Ganga and its tributaries such as Ghaghra, Gandak, Kosi, Yamuna, Champal, Betwa etc..
- ✕ It is the largest plain of India.
- ✕ The general slope of the entire plain is towards east and south east.

VII. Mark the following in the outline map of India:

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

Padasalai

CHAPTER – 2**CLIMATE AND NATURAL VEGETATION OF INDIA****I. Choose the correct answer:****1. Meteorology is the science of _____.**

- a) Weather b) Social c) Political d) Human

2. We wear cotton during _____.

- a) Summer b) Winter c) Rainy d) Northeast monsoon

3. Western disturbances cause rainfall in _____.

- a) Tamilnadu b) Kerala c) Punjab d) Madhya Pradesh

4. _____ helps in quick ripening of mangoes along the coast of Kerala and Karnataka.

- a) Loo b) Norwester c) Mango showers d) Jet stream

5. _____ is a line joining the places of equal rainfall.

- a) Isohyets b) Isobar c) Isotherm d) Latitudes

6. Climate of India is labelled as _____.

- a) Tropical humid b) Equatorial Climate c) Tropical Monsoon Climate d) Temperate Climate

7. The monsoon forests are otherwise called as _____.

- a) Tropical evergreen forest b) Deciduous forest c) Mangrove forest d) Mountain forest

8. _____ forests are found above 2400m Himalayas.

- a) Deciduous forests b) Alpine forests c) Mangrove forests d) Tidal forests

9. Sesahachalam hills, a Biosphere reserve is situated in _____.

- a) Tamil Nadu b) Andhra Pradesh c) Madhya Pradesh d) Karnataka

10. _____ is a part of the world network biosphere reserves of UNESCO

- A) Nilgiri b) Agasthiyamalai c) Great Nicobar d) Kachch

II. Match the following.

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Project Elephant | — | Desert and semi desert vegetation |
| 2. Biodiversity | — | October hotspot December |
| 3. North east | — | Littoral forest monsoon |
| 4. Tropical thorn | — | Protect the forests elephants |

5. Coastal forests — The Himalayas

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

1. **Assertion(A):** Monsoons are a complex meteorological phenomenon

Reason(R): Meteorologists have developed a number of concepts about the origin of monsoons.

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) Both (A) and (B) are true: R explains A | b) Both (A) and (B) are true: R does not explain A |
| c) (A) is correct (R) is false | d) (A) is false (R) is true |

2. **Assertion(A):** The Himalayas acts as a climatic barrier.

Reason(R): The Himalayas prevents cold winds from central Asia and keep the Indian Sub-continent warm.

(Give option for this questions)

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) Both (A) and (B) are true: R explains A | b) Both (A) and (B) are true: R does not explain A |
| c) (A) is correct (R) is false | d) (A) is false (R) is true |

IV. Choose the inappropriate answer.

1. Tidal forests are found in and around _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| (a) Desert | (b) The deltas of Ganga and Brahmaputra |
| (c) The delta of Godavari | (d) The delta of Mahanadhi |

2. Climate of India is affected by _____.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|----------|
| (a) Latitudinal extent | (b) Altitude | (c) Distance from the sea | (d) Soil |
|------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|----------|

V. Answer briefly.

1. Define 'Meteorology'.

The branch of science concerned with the processes and phenomena of the atmosphere, especially as means of forecasting the weather.

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

- ★ The altitude increases, the temperatures decreases.
- ★ Temperature decreases at the rate of 6.50C for every 1000 meters of ascent.
- ★ It is called normal lapse rate.

3. What are 'jet streams'?

- The fast moving winds blowing in a narrow zone in the upper atmosphere.
- The onset of southwest monsoon is driven by westerly jet.

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

- ☆ The word 'monsoon' has been derived from the Arabic word 'Mausim' which means 'season'.
- ☆ The most dominant factor which affects the climate of India is the monsoon winds.
- ☆ South west monsoon and North east monsoon are the two types of monsoon winds.

5. Name the four distinct seasons of India.

- ✿ Cold Weather Season
- ✿ Summer Season
- ✿ Rainy Season
- ✿ Northeast monsoon

6. What is 'burst of monsoon'?

- Prior to the onset of the southwest monsoon, the temperature in north India reaches upto 46° c.
- The sudden approach of monsoon wind over south India with lightening.
- It lowers the temperature of India to a large extent.

7. Name the areas which receive heavy rainfall.

- ❏ Western Coast
- ❏ Meghalaya
- ❏ Tripura
- ❏ Nagaland
- ❏ Arunachala Pradesh

8. State places of mangrove forest in India.

- ✕ The delta of the Ganga – Brahmaputra has the largest tidal forest.
- ✕ The deltas of Mahanadi, Godavari and Krishna rivers are also known for tidal forest.

9. Name the trees of tropical evergreen forest.

- ♣ Rubber
- ♣ Mahogany
- ♣ Ebony
- ♣ Rosewood
- ♣ Coconut
- ♣ Bamboo

10. Write any five biosphere reserves in India.

- ☆ Gulf of Mannar

- ✧ Nandadevi
- ✧ Nilagiris
- ✧ Sundarbans
- ✧ Great Nicobar

II. What is 'Project Tiger'?

It was launched in April 1973 with the aim to conserve tiger population in specifically constituted "Tiger reserves" in India.

VI. Distinguish between.

I. Weather and Climate

S.NO	WEATHER	CLIMATE
1	The state of the atmosphere at a particular place and time.	The weather conditions prevailing in an area in general.
2	It is changeable.	It is long lasting.
3	It is day to day condition of atmosphere at any place.	It is the average state of weather for a long period.
4	We need day to day record.	35 years of weather record is necessary.

2. Tropical Evergreen Forest and Deciduous Forest.

S.NO	TROPICAL EVERGREEN FOREST	DECIDUOUS FOREST
1	These forests are found in 200 cm or more annual rainfall.	These are found in the areas with 100 to 200 cm.
2	The annual temperature is about more than 22°C	The annual temperature is about more than 27°C
3	Rubber, Mahogany, Coconut, Rosewood and Palm trees are important trees.	Teak, Sal, Sandalwood, Rose wood are the important trees.
4	They do not shed their leaves as they are evergreen	They shed their leaves due to dryness.
5	These have not been fully exploited due to lack of transport facilities.	These forests also provide fragrant oil, varnish, oil.

3. North East Monsoon and South West Monsoon.

S.NO	NORTH EAST MONSOON	SOUTH WEST MONSOON
1	It is also known as retreating monsoon.	It is also known as advancing monsoon.
2	It blows from October to November.	It blows from June to September.
3	They are moisture laden wind.	They are cold dry wind.

4	It blows from ocean towards the land.	It blows from land to the sea.
5	It receive good amount of rainfall accounted for 35% of their annual total.	Over all about 75% of Indian rainfall is received this monsoon.

VII. Give reasons for the following topics.

1. Western Coastal plain is narrow.

The rivers flowing through this coastal plain do not form any delta.

2. India has a tropical monsoon climate.

- Latitudinally most of India lies in the tropical delta.
- The climate of India is also influenced by the monsoon winds.

3. Mountains are cooler than the plains.

- ✱ The normal lapse rate temperature decreases at the rate of 6.5°C for every mts ascent
- ✱ Hence, places in the mountains are cooler than the places on the plains.

VIII. Write in detail.

1. Write about South West Monsoon.

- ⊙ The southwest monsoon is the most significant feature of the Indian climate.
- ⊙ The monsoon is influenced by global phenomenon like **ElNino**.
- ⊙ Prior to the onset of the southwest monsoon, the temperature in north India reaches upto 46°C.
- ⊙ The sudden approach of monsoon wind over south India with lightning and thunder is termed as the 'burst of monsoon'.
- ⊙ It lowers the temperature of India to a large extent.
- ⊙ The wind from Bay of Bengal branch moves towards northeast India and Myanmar.
- ⊙ Over all about **75% of Indian rainfall is received from this monsoon.**

2. Describe the forests of India.

i). Tropical Evergreen Forest

- ✱ These forests are found in areas with 200 cm or more annual rainfall.
- ✱ The annual temperature is about more than 22°C and the average annual humidity exceeds 70 percent in this region.
- ✱ The most important trees are rubber, mahogany, ebony, rosewood, coconut, bamboo, palm, iron wood and cedar.

ii). Tropical Deciduous Forest

- ➡ These are found in the areas with 100 to 200cm. annual rainfall.

- These are called '**Monsoon Forests**'.
- The mean annual temperature of this region is about 27°C and the average annual relative humidity is 60 to 70 percent.
- The trees of these forests drop their leaves during the spring and early summer.

iii). Tropical Dry Forest

- ➔ These are found in the areas with 50 to 100 cm. annual rainfall.
- ➔ These are found in Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Telangana, Karnataka and Tamilnadu.
- ➔ These are also called as 'Tropical thorn forests'.

iv). Alpine Forest

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

v). Tidal Forest

- ✖ These forests occur in and around the deltas, estuaries and creeks prone to tidal influences and as such are also known as delta or swamp forests.
- ✖ The delta of the Ganga- Brahmaputra has the largest tidal forest.
- ✖ The deltas of Mahanadi, Godavari and Krishna rivers are also known for **tidal forests**.
- ✖ These are also known as **mangrove forest**.

3. Write the names of biosphere reserves and their location in India.

No.	Biosphere Reserves	State
1	Achanakmar- Amarkantak	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh
2	Agasthyamalai	Kerala
3	Great Nicobar	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
4	Gulf of Mannar	Tamil nadu
5	Kachch	Gujarat
6	Kanchenjunga	Sikkim
7	Manas	Assam
8	Nanda Devi	Uttarakhand
9	The Nilgiris	Tamil nadu
10	Sundarbans	West Bengal

IX. Mark the following on the outline map of India.

1. Direction of South West Monsoon wind.
2. Direction of North East Monsoon wind.
3. Areas of heavy rainfall.
4. Mountain forests.
5. Panna biosphere reserve
6. Agasthiyamalai biosphere reserve.

Padasalai

CHAPTER - 3**COMPONENTS OF AGRICULTURE****I. Choose the correct answer:**

1. The soil which is rich in iron oxides is _____.

- a) Alluvial b) Black c) Red d) Alkaline

2. Which of the following organization has divided the Indian soils into 8 major groups?

- a) Indian Council of Agricultural Research b) Indian Meteorological Department
c) Soil Survey of India d) Indian Institute of Soil Science

3. The soils formed by the rivers are:

- a) Red soils b) Black soils c) Desert soils d) Alluvial soils

4. _____ dam is the highest gravity in India.

- a) Hirakud dam b) Bhakra Nangal dam c) Mettur dam d) Nagarjuna Sagar dam

5. _____ is a cash crop.

- a) Cotton b) Wheat c) Rice d) Maize

6. Black soils are also called as:

- a) Arid soils b) Saline soils c) Regur soils d) Mountain soils

7. The longest dam in the world is _____.

- a) Mettur dam b) Kosi dam c) Hirakud dam d) Bhakra-Nangal dam

8. The leading producer of rice in India is _____.

- a) Punjab b) Maharashtra c) Uttar Pradesh d) West Bengal

9. Which crop is called as "Golden Fibre" in India?

- a) Cotton b) Wheat c) Jute d) Tobacco

10. The state which leads in the production of coffee is

- a) West Bengal b) Karnataka c) Odisha d) Punjab

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

1. **Assertion (A):** Horticulture involves cultivation of fruits, vegetables, and flowers.

Reason (R): India ranks first in the world in the production of mango, banana, and citrus fruits.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A) (b) Both (A) and (R) are true: (R) does not explain (A)

(c) (A) is correct (R) is false

(d) (A) is false (R) is true

2. Assertion (A): Alluvial soil is formed by the deposition of eroded and decayed materials brought by the rivers.

Reason (R): Paddy and wheat are grown well in the soil.

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

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

(c) (A) is correct (R) is false

(d) (A) is false (R) is true

III. Pick the odd one out:

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

IV. Match the following:

1. Sugar bowl of India - a) Mahanadi
2. Coffee - b) Golden revolution
3. Tehri - c) Karnataka
4. Hirakud - d) Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
5. Horticulture - e) Highest dam in the India

V. Answer in brief:

1. Define soil.

Soil is the uppermost layer of the land surface usually composed of minerals, organic matter, living organisms, air and water.

2. Name the types of soil found in India.

- ★ Alluvial soil
- ★ Black soil
- ★ Red soil
- ★ Laterite soil
- ★ Desert soil

3. State any two characteristics of black cotton soil.

- ★ Black cotton soil black color, due to presence of titanium, iron.
- ★ Sticky when wet High degree of moisture retentivity.

4. What is Multipurpose project?

- Construction of dam across rivers it is termed as multi-purpose river valley projects.
- The various purposes of a dam serves are irrigation, hydropower generation, water supply for drinking and industrial purpose etc...

5. Define Agriculture.

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

6. State the types of agriculture practices in India?

- Subsistence Farming
- Shifting Agriculture
- Intensive Farming
- Dry farming

7. Name the seasons of agriculture in India?

- ➔ Kharif
- ➔ Rabi
- ➔ Zaid

8. Mention the plantation crops of India.

- ✎ It is cultivated for the purpose of exports.
- ✎ These are cultivated in large estates on hilly slopes.
- ✎ Tea, Coffee, Rubber and Spices are the major plantation crops of India.

9. What do you mean by livestock?

- ⊙ It is an integral component of the farming system in India.
- ⊙ It is socially and economically very significant due to its multi functional outputs contribution to socio-cultural security

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

i). Sea Fisheries:

It includes coastal, off shore and deep sea fisheries mainly on the continental shelf upto a depth of 200 m.

ii). Inland Fisheries:

Rivers, lakes, canals, reservoirs, ponds, tanks, etc. are the sources of fresh water and provide fresh water fisheries.

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

- ✱ Indian economy is mainly based on agriculture.
- ✱ Still the agriculture in India employs more than 50% of the population of the country.

2. Rain water harvesting is necessary.

- ✱ It is necessary.
- ✱ Indian rainfall is erratic in nature.
- ✱ To meet the ever growing demand for water in the agriculture, domestic and industrial sector.

3. Small farms are predominant in India.

- ✱ India is densely populated country.
- ✱ India has intensively cultivated states.

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

S.NO	RABI	KHARIF
1	Seeds are sown in October and harvested in March	Seeds are sown in June and harvested in September
2	Major crops cultivated in North wheat, gram, rapeseeds, mustard, barley.	Major crops cultivated in North rice, cotton, bajra, maize, jowar, tur.
3	Major crops cultivated in South rice, maize, ragi, roundnut,, jowar.	Major crops cultivated in south rice, ragi, maize, jowar, groundnut,
4	It depends upon the subsoil moisture.	This season corresponds with the braking of monsoon

2. Inundational canal and perennial canal.

S.NO	INUNDATIONAL CANAL	PERENNIAL CANAL
1	It's are spill channels.	It draws their water from the perennial rivers.
2	These canals do not useful for irrigation all the time.	These channels are useful for irrigation.
3	River Sutlej has many such seasonal canals.	Lower and upper Chenab canal.

3. Marine fishing and Inland fishing.

S.NO	MARINE FISHING	INLAND FISHING
1	It includes coastal, off-shore and deep sea fisheries.	Rivers, lakes, canals, reservoirs, ponds, tanks etc a source of fresh water.

2	It mainly on the continental shelf upto a depth of 200 m.	About 50% of the country's total fish production comes from the inland fisheries.
3	Among the coastal states, Kerala leads in the marine production in India.	Andhra Pradesh is the leading producer on inland fishing.
4	The total marine fish production was 34.91 lakh tones.	The total inland fish production was 65.77 lakh tones.

4. Alluvial soils and Black soils.

S.NO	ALLUVIAL SOIL	BLACK SOIL
1	It's derived from the sediments deposited by the rivers and streams	It's formed due to the spread of weathered lava over the Deccan trap.
2	It consists of rich in potash, phosphoric acid, lime and carbon compounds but poor in nitrogen.	It consists of calcium and magnesium carbonates, high quantities of iron, aluminum, lime and magnesia.
3	Nature of the soil is Sandy, loamy silt and clay.	It is Sticky when wet.
4	Rice, wheat, sugarcane and oilseeds can be cultivated in this soil.	Cotton, millets, tobacco and sugarcane can be cultivated in this soil.

VIII. Answer in a paragraph:

1. State the types of soil in India and explain the characteristics and distribution of soil.

⇒ **Types of Soil:**

- ★ Alluvial soil
- ★ Black soil
- ★ Red soil
- ★ Laterite soil
- ★ Desert soil

i). **Alluvial Soil:**

⇒ **Characteristics:**

Colour – It is dark in colour.

Formation - sediments deposited by streams and rivers when they slowly loose

Nature –Sandy-loam-silt-clay profile shows no marked differentiation

⇒ **Distribution:** Ganga and Yamaputra river valleys, Plains of Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Punjab, Haryana.

ii). Black Soil:**➤ Characteristics:**

Formation - Derived from basalts of Deccan trap.

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

Nature - Sticky when wet High degree of moisture retentivity

➤ Distribution: Maharashtra, Malwa plateau, Telangana, and north part of Karnataka.

iii). Red Soils:**➤ Characteristics:**

Formation - decomposition of ancient crystalline rocks like granites and gneisses and from rock type

Chemical properties - rich in minerals such as iron and magnesium.

Nature - Light texture, porous friable presence of limited soluble salts Clay fraction of the red soils.

➤ Distribution: Eastern part of Deccan plateau, Tamilnadu, Karnataka.

iv). Laterite Soil :**➤ Characteristics:**

Formation - It is formed by the process of leaching

Chemical properties - Composed mainly of hydrated oxides of iron and aluminum.

Nature - More acidic on higher areas poor in high level, cannot retain moisture while plains they consist of heavy loam and clay and easily retain moisture.

➤ Distribution: Assam Hills, hill summits of Kerala and Karnataka, Eastern Ghats.

v). Desert Soil:**➤ Characteristics:**

Formation - Due to prevalence of the dry climate, high temperature and accelerated evaporation, the soil is dry, it also lacks humus content due to the absence of vegetative cover

Chemical properties - Contain high percentages of soluble salts, alkaline with varying degree of calcium carbonate and are poor in organic matter; rich enough in phosphate though poor in nitrogen

Nature - light in colour, low humus, friable structure, low in moisture

➤ Distribution: Rajasthan, Northern Gujarat and Southern Punjab.

2. Write about any two multipurpose projects of India.

1. Name of Project: Bhakra – Nangal Project	
River	Sutlej
Benefit states	Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan
Irrigation (sq.km)	52,609

Hydropower (megawatts)	1500
2. Name of Project: Hirakud Project	
River	Mahanadi
Benefit states	Orissa
Irrigation (sq.km)	141600
Hydropower (megawatts)	347.5

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

i). Intensive Farming

- ✱ It is an agricultural intensification and mechanization system that aims to maximize yields from available land through various means, such as heavy use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers.
- ✱ This intensification and mechanization has also been applied to the raising of livestock with billions of animals, such as cows, pigs and chickens, being held indoors.
- ✱ They have become known as factory farms.
- ✱ Intensive farming is practiced in Punjab, parts of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh in India.

ii). Plantation Farming:

- ✱ It's are cultivated for the purpose of exports.
- ✱ These are cultivated in large estates on hilly slopes.
- ✱ Cultivation near the coast is preferable as it facilitates exports.
- ✱ Tea, coffee, rubber and species are the major plantation crops of India.

4. Examine the geographical conditions favorable for the cultivation of rice and wheat.

Rice:

- ♣ Rice is an indigenous crop.
- ♣ India is the second largest producer of rice in the world after China.
- ♣ It is mainly a tropical crop and annual rainfall of 150 cm.
- ♣ Deep fertile clayey or loamy soils are suited well for rice cultivation.
- ♣ It also needs abundant supply of cheap labour.

Wheat:

- ★ Wheat is the second most important food crop of the country, after rice.
- ★ It accounts for 22 percent of the total area and 34 percent of the total production of food grains.
- ★ It requires 10-15°C at the time of sowing and 20-25°C at the time of ripening of grains.

IX. Map exercise:

1. Demarcate the major tracts of alluvial soils.
2. Delineate the main regions of black soil.
3. Locate the Hirakud dam, Mettur dam and Damodar dam.
4. Shade the regions of jute cultivation.
5. Mark any three tea and coffee growing areas.
6. Demarcate the regions of desert soil.
7. Locate the fishing hubs: Tuticorin, Chennai, Cochin, Mumbai, Machilipatnam.
8. Demarcate: Cauvery delta, Godavari delta?

Padasalai

CHAPTER- 4**RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES****I. Choose the correct answer:**

1. Manganese is used in _____.

- a) Storage batteries b) Steel Making c) Copper smelting d) Petroleum Refining

2. The Anthracite coal has _____.

- a) 80 to 95% Carbon b) Above 70% Carbon c) 60 to 7% Carbon d) Below 50% Carbon

3. The most important constituents of petroleum are hydrogen and

- a) Oxygen b) Water c) Carbon d) Nitrogen

4. The city which is called as the Manchester of South India is

- a) Chennai b) Salem c) Madurai d) Coimbatore

5. The first Jute mill of India was established at

- a) Kolkata b) Mumbai c) Ahmedabad d) Baroda

6. The first Nuclear Power station was commissioned in

- a) Gujarat b) Rajasthan c) Maharashtra d) Tamil nadu

7. The most abundant source of energy is

- a) Bio mass b) Sun c) Coal d) Oil

8. The famous Sindri Fertilizer Plant is located in

- a) Jharkhand b) Bihar c) Rajasthan d) Assam

9. The nucleus for the development of the chotanagpur plateau region is

- a) Transport b) Mineral Deposits c) Large demand d) Power Availability

10. One of the shore based steel plants of India is located at _____.

- a) Kolkata b) Tuticorin c) Goa d) Visakhapatnam

II. Match the following:

- | | | |
|---------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. a. Bauxite | - | 1) Cement |
| b. Gypsum | - | 2) Aircraft |
| c. Black Gold | - | 3) Electrical goods |

- d. Iron ore - 4) Coal
e. Mica - 5) Magnetite

2. a. Detroit of India - 1) Gujarat
b. Thermal power plant - 2) Thiruvananthapuram
c. Wind farm - 3) Andhra Pradesh
d. Tidal energy - 4) 1975
e. Solar power - 5) Chennai

III. Answer the following Questions briefly:

1. Define the resource and state its types.

- ⊙ Any energy derived from the environment that is used by living things including humans is called natural resources.
- ⊙ Two types of resources is i). Renewable and ii). Non-Renewable Resources

2. Name the states that lead in the production of Iron ore in India.

- ✿ Karnataka
- ✿ Andhra Pradesh
- ✿ Tamil Nadu
- ✿ Uttar Pradesh
- ✿ Goa

3. What are the minerals and its types?

- ✧ On the basis of chemical and physical properties, minerals are broadly grouped under two categories.
- ✧ They are i). Metallic ii). Non-Metallic

4. State the uses of magnesium.

- ➔ It is an important used for making iron and steel and serves as basic raw material for alloying.
- ➔ It is the most important mineral for making iron and steel.

5. What is natural gas?

- ✧ It is naturally occurring hydro carbon gas mixture consisting primarily of methane, but commonly includes varying of other higher alkanes.

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

- ➔ Anthracite : contains 80 to 90% carbon
- ➔ Bituminous : contains 60 to 80% carbon

- ☞ Lignite : contains 40 to 60% carbon
- ☞ Peat : contains less than 40% carbon

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

- ☉ Chief Centers of jute production : West Bengal, Titagarh, Jagatdat, Bhadreswar.
- ☉ Other Jute production : Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Odisha

8. Name the important oil producing regions of India.

- ✱ Mumbai
- ✱ Brahmaputra
- ✱ Gujarat
- ✱ Digboi

IV. Distinguish between:

1. Renewable and non-renewable resources.

S.NO	RENEWABLE	NON - RENEWABLE
1	Those which have natural regeneration after their utilization.	The resources that cannot be replaced again after utilization.
2	Do not pollute the environment.	Pollute the environment.
3	Water, sun, light, wind, bio gas, tides are examples.	Coal, petroleum, natural gas is examples.

2. Metallic and non-metallic minerals.

S.NO	METALLIC	NON-METTALIC
1	It is occur in naturally formed as mineral deposits.	It is occur in limestone, sandstone and shale.
2	Ex: Iron, manganese, copper, bauxite nickel, zinc, etc.	Ex: Mica, limestone, gypsum, nitrate, potash, Coal and etc..
3	Metals are malleable	Non-metals are brittle.
4	They are ductile.	They are non ductile.
5	Good conductors of heat and electricity.	Bad conductor of heat and electricity.

2. Agro based industry and mineral based industry.

S.NO	RENEWABLE	NON - RENEWABLE
1	These industries draw their raw materials from agricultural sector.	They use both metals and non-metallic minerals their raw materials.

2	They provide employment in rural areas.	They provide employment both in rural and urban areas.
3	Cotton textile, jute and sugar industries are examples.	Iron and steel, engineering and ship building industries are examples.

4. Jute industry and sugar industry.

S.NO	JUTE INDUSTRIES	SUGAR INDUSTRIES
1	India ranks second in the world in the export of jute products.	India ranks second in the world productions of Sugar.
2	India is the largest producer of jute goods contributing 35% of the world's total output.	India is the world's second largest producer of sugar cane after Brazil.
3	This is second important textile industries in India after cotton textiles.	At present this is the second largest agro based industries of India after cotton textiles.
4	West Bengal is the major jute producing area.	Uttar Pradesh is the major sugar producing area.

5. Conventional energy and non- conventional energy.

S.NO	CONVENTIONAL ENERGY	NON - CONVENTIONAL ENERGY
1	These are non-renewable source of energy.	These are renewable source of energy.
2	These are going to last just for 100-200 years	These are going to last forever.
3	They pollute the environment.	They do not pollute the environment.
4	Ex: Coal and Petroleum	Ex: Solar energy, Wind energy.

V. Answer the following in a paragraph:

1. Write about the distribution of cotton textile industries in India.

- ★ The first cotton textile mill was established at Fort Gloster near Kolkata in 1818.
- ★ The cotton textile industries contribute about 7% of industrial output, 2% of India's GDP and 15% of the country's export earnings.
- ★ It is one of the largest sources of employment generation in the country.
- ★ At present there are 1,719 textiles mills in the country.
- ★ Out of which 188 mills are in public sector, 147 in cooperative sector and 1,284 in private sector.
- ★ Coimbatore is the most important centre in Tamilnadu with 200 mills out of its 435 and called as "Manchester of South India".

- ✱ Erode, Tirupur, Karur, Chennai, Thirunelveli, Madurai, Thoothukudi, Salem and Virudhunagar are the other major cotton textiles centers in the state.

2. Explain the factors responsible for the concentration of jute industries in the Hooghly region.

- ✱ The major jute producing areas are in West Bengal and concentrated along the Hooghly River within the radius of six kilometer of Kolkata.
- ✱ Proximity of the jute producing areas.
- ✱ Cheap transport supported by a good network of railways, roadways, and waterways to facilitate movement of raw materials of the mills.
- ✱ Abundant water for processing raw material.
- ✱ Cheap labour from West Bengal, Insurance, and port facilities for export of just goods.

3. Write an account on the major iron and steel industries of India.

- ✱ Iron and steel industry is called a basic metallurgical industry.
- ✱ The modernization of the industry was started in 1907 with the establishment of Tata Iron and Steel Company at Sakchi, now called Jamshedpur.
- ✱ Iron and steel industry of India is mainly concentrated in the states of Jharkhand, West Bengal and Odisha.
- ✱ This area also has sufficient deposits of limestone, dolomite, manganese, silicon and dolomite which are required for the industry.
 - ✱ Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO)
 - ✱ Indian Iron and Steel Company (IISCO)
 - ✱ Visweshwaraya Iron Steel Ltd(VISL)
 - ✱ Hindustan Steel Ltd (HSL)
 - ✱ Salem Steel Ltd Salem
 - ✱ Vijayanagar Steel Plant
 - ✱ 10 Visakhapatnam Steel Plant(VSP)

VI. On the outline map of India mark the following:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. Iron ore production centers. | 2. Centers of Petroleum and Natural Gas production. |
| 3. Coal mining centers. | 4. Areas of cultivation of cotton. |
| | 5. Iron and Steel industries. |

CHAPTER - 5**INDIA - POPULATION, TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATION AND TRADE****I. Choose the correct answer:**

1. The scientific study of different aspects of population is called

- a) Photography b) Demography c) Choreography d) Population density.

2. The state with highest literacy rate as per 2011 census is _____.

- a) Tamil nadu b) Karnataka c) Kerala d) Uttarpradesh.

3. Human Development is measured in terms of _____.

- a) Human Resource Index b) Per capita index c) Human Development Index d) UNDP

4. _____ transport provides door to door services.

- a) Railways b) Roadways c) Airways d) Waterways.

5. The length of Golden Quadrilateral superhighways in India is

- a) 5846 km b) 5847 km c) 5849 km d) 5800 km

6. The length of navigable Inland waterways in India is

- a) 17,500 km b) 5000 km c) 14,500 km d) 1000 km

7. The National Remote sensing Centre(NRSC) is located at _____.

- a) Bengaluru b) Chennai c) Delhi d) Hyderabad

8. The transport useful in the inaccessible areas is

- a) Roadways b) Railways c) Airways d) Waterways

9. Which of the following is associated with helicopter service?

- a) Air India b) Indian Airlines c) Vayudoot d) Pavan Hans

10. The major import item of India is

- a) Cement b) Jewells c) Tea d) Petroleum

II. Match the following:

1. Border Road Organisation - Satellite communication

2. INSAT - Impact of Urbanization

3. Mazagaon Dock - 1990

4. Urban sprawl - Mumbai
5. Konkan Railways - 1960
- Hyderabad

III. Answer the following Questions briefly:

1. What is Human Development?

- ⇒ "It is a process of enlarging the range of people's choice, increasing their opportunities for education, health care, income and empowerment.
- ⇒ It covers the full range of human choices from a sound physical environment to economic, social and political freedom".

- Dr.Mahabub-ul-haq

2. What is migration? State its types.

- * It is the movement of people across regions and territories.
- * It can be divided into two types:
 - ♣ Internal
 - ♣ International

3. Write any four advantages of railways.

- ❖ Indian railway system is the main artery of the country's inland transport.
- ❖ Railways are considered as the backbone of the surface transport system of India.
- ❖ It also promotes trade, tourism, education etc.
- ❖ Indian railways network is the largest in Asia and second largest in the world.

4. Write a note on Pipeline network transport in India

- ⊙ It is a very convenient mode of transport to connect oil and natural gas fields, refineries.
- ⊙ The initial cost of laying pipeline is high but subsequent running cost is minimum.

5. State the major Inland waterways of India

- ❖ The Ganga – Bhagirathi – Hooghly river system
- ❖ Brahmaputra River between Dhaubri and Sadiya
- ❖ Waterway extends between Kollam and Kottapuram

6. What is communication? What are its types?

- ⇒ It is a process that involves exchange of information thoughts and ideas.
- ⇒ Technology does wonders in communication fields.
- ⇒ It is categorized in to personal and mass communication

7. Define "International trade".

- ✧ Trade carried on between two or more countries is called International Trade.
- ✧ It is also called as external trade or foreign trade.
- ✧ Export and Import are two components of International trade

8. State the merits of Roadways.

- ★ It is highly suitable for short distance services.
- ★ Roads are the most universal mode of transport.
- ★ Indian roads are cost efficient.
- ★ It is used by all sections of people in the society.

IV. Distinguish between:**1. Density of population and Growth of population.**

S.No	DENSITY OF POPULATION	GROWTH OF POPULATION
1	It is a better measure of understanding the variation in distribution of population.	It helps in predicting the future demographic characteristic of an area.
2	It is expressed as number of persons per unit area usually per sq km.	It refers to the change in the number of inhabitants of a country during a specified period
3	In 2011 the density population is 382 persons per sq.km.	In 2011 Population of India increased from 685 million in 1981 to 1210 .
4	India is one of the most thickly populated ten countries of the world.	Growth of population in India has gone through the different phases.

2. Personal communication and mass communication.

S.No	PERSONAL COMMUNICATION	MASS COMMUNICATION
1	The exchange of information between the individuals.	It enables millions of people to get the information at the same time.
2	It enables the user to establish direct contact.	It is a great way to provide education as well as entertainment.
3	It is the most preferred form as it provide instant communication.	It help in creating awareness among the people regarding various national policies.
4	It includes post and telegraph , telephone, Mobile phone, SMS, internet, e-mail, etc...	It includes Radio, television, Internet and Newspaper.

3. Print Media and Electronic Media.

S.No	PRINT MEDIA	ELECTRONIC MEDIA
1	Newspaper and journals are print media.	Radio, television, Internet is examples.
2	It is normally referred as old media.	It is modern form of media.
3	Anything available on hard copy and cannot.	It is available on soft copy and can be updated at anytime.

4. Roadways and Railways.

S.No	ROADWAYS	RAILWAYS
1	It plays an important role in carrying goods and passengers.	To the needs of large scale movement for freight passengers.
2	India has the second largest road network in the world.	It is the largest network in Asia and second largest in the world.
3	Road network in India 56,03,203 km	Railways of India traverses 67,368 km.
4	It can provide door to door transport services.	It cannot provide door to door transport services.

5. Waterways and Airways.

S.No	WATERWAYS	AIRWAYS
1	It is the oldest and cheapest mode of transport.	It is the quickest and costliest mode of transport.
2	It is most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky materials.	It is most suitable for high mountains and sandy deserts.
3	It is fuel – efficient and eco-friendly mode of transport.	It is not fuel – efficient and not eco-friendly mode of transport.
4	It is the mode universal mode of transport.	It is the backbone the surface transport in India

6. Internal trade and International trade.

S.No	INTERNAL TRADE	INTERNATIONAL TRADE
1	Trade carried on within the domestic country.	Trade carried between two or more country.
2	Land transport plays a major role in this trade.	Waterways and Airways play vital role in this trade.
3	It is based on nation's currency.	It is based on the foreign currency.
4	It is called domestic or local trade.	It is called external trade or foreign trade.

V. Answer the following in a paragraph:

1. What is urbanization? Explain its impacts.

Meaning:

- ✧ A rapid rate of urbanization in a society is taken as an indicator of its economic development.
- ✧ Urbanization is increasing rapidly in the developing countries including India.

Impacts:

- ➔ It creates urban sprawl.
- ➔ It makes overcrowding in urban centers.
- ➔ It leads to the formation of slums.
- ➔ It increases traffic congestion in cities.
- ➔ It creates water scarcity in cities.
- ➔ It creates drainage problem.
- ➔ It increases the rate of crime.

2. Explain the importance's of satellite communication in India.

- ◎ It's getting a continuous and synoptic view of larger area has made this communication system very vital for the country.
- ◎ Satellite images are used for weather forecasting, monitoring of natural calamities, surveillance of border areas etc.
- ◎ The emerged as a new era in communication in our country after the establishment of **ISRO** in 1969.
- ◎ It can be grouped into two-the INSAT and IRS.
- ◎ The INSAT, established in 1983, is a multipurpose system for telecommunication, meteorological observation.
- ◎ GSAT-7A is the recent launch (December 19, 2018) for communication programs.
- ◎ INSAT-1B launched on 30th August 1983 is the first communication satellite in INSAT series.

3. Bring out the distribution and density of population in India.

- ♣ The term '**Population Distribution**' refers to the way the people are spaced over the earth's surface.
- ♣ The distribution of population in India is quite uneven because of the vast variation in the availability of resources.
- ♣ Population is mostly concentrated in the regions of industrial centers and the good agricultural lands.
- ♣ The areas such as high mountains, arid lands, thickly forested areas and some remote corners are very thinly populated.
- ♣ These five states account for about half of the country's population.

- ♣ More than one fourth of the population lives only in the two states of U.P and Maharashtra.
- ♣ Sikkim is the least populous state of India (0.61 million).
- ♣ Delhi with 16.75 million population tops among the Union territories.

4. Explain the process of measuring Human Development.

It is a composite index focusing on three basic dimensions of human development.

- ❖ Health - Life expectancy at birth
- ❖ Education - Expected years of schooling for school age children and average years of schooling for the adult population.
- ❖ Income - Measured by gross national income and percapita income.

5. Classify and explain the roadways in India.

- National Highways
- State Highways
- District Roadways
- Village Roads
- Border Roads

a) National Highways (NH)

- ⚙ National Highways form the most important system of road transportation in India.
- ⚙ These highways are running through length and breadth of the country connecting capitals of states, major Ports, rail junctions, industrial and tourist centers.
- ⚙ The longest National highway is NH-7 which runs from Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh to Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu covering a distance of 2369 km.

b) State Highways

- ✳ The state highways are usually roads that link important cities, towns and district headquarters within the state.
- ✳ These roads are administered and financed by state governments.
- ✳ State Highway runs to the length of 1, 76,166 km as of 2016.

c) District Roads

- ★ Its provide connectivity between the district and taluk headquarters with the state and national highways.
- ★ District Roads are constructed and maintained by the Public Works Department of the states.
- ★ The total length of the road of this category is 5, 61,940 km in 2016.

d) Rural Roads (Village Roads)

- ✳ Rural roads connectivity is a key component of rural development.

- ✕ These roads are vital for providing links in the rural areas.
- ✕ The total length of rural roads in India is 39,35,337 km as of 2016.

e) Border Roads

- ♣ These are the roads of strategic importance in border areas.
- ♣ They are constructed and maintained by Border Roads Organization.
- ♣ This road runs at an average altitude of 4,270 meters.

VI. On the outline map of India mark the following:

1. National Highway NH-7
2. Major seaports in India.
3. Major International Airports in India.
4. Densely populated state of India.
5. State of highest literacy in India
6. Railways zones of India.

Padasalai

CIVICS Chapter -1**INDIAN CONSTITUTION****Choose the Correct Answer:**

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

- (a) Republic, democratic, secular, socialist, sovereign (b) Sovereign, socialist, secular, republic, democratic
(c) Sovereign, republic, secular, socialist, democratic (d) Sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic

2. How many times has the Preamble to the Constitution of India amended?

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

3. The Indian Constitution gives to its citizens

- (a) Double Citizenship (b) Single Citizenship
(c) Single Citizenship in some States and double in others (d) None of the above

4. A foreigner can acquire Indian citizenship through

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

5. Find the odd one out.

- (a) Right to Equality (b) Right against Exploitation (c) Right to Property (d) Cultural and Educational Rights

6. One of the following is not an instance of an exercise of a fundamental right?

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

7. If the fundamental rights of Indian citizen are violated, they possess the right to have an access to

- (a) The Parliament (b) The Attorney General (c) The President of India (d) The Supreme court of India

8. Which one of the following rights was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the heart and soul of the Constitution?

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

9. How can the Fundamental Rights be suspended?

- (a) If the Supreme Court so desires (b) If the Prime Minister orders to this effect

- (c) If the President orders it during the national emergency (d) All of the above

10. We borrowed the Fundamental Duties from the

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

11. The Directive Principles can be classified into

- (a) Liberal and Communist principles (b) Socialist and Communist principles
(c) Liberal, Gandhian and Communist principles (d) Socialist, Gandhian and Liberal principles

12. Under which Article financial emergency can be proclaimed?

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

13. The procedure for the amendment of the Indian Constitution is given in

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

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

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

Select the correct answer from the codes given below

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

II Fill in the Blanks:

- The concept of constitution first originated in _____.
- _____ was elected as the temporary President of the Constituent Assembly.
- The Constitution of India was adopted on _____.
- _____ writs are mentioned in Article 32.
- Fundamental duties have been given to the citizen of India under Article _____.

III Match the Following:

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

IV Give short Answers:

1. What is a Constitution?

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

2. What is meant by citizenship?

- ◎ The word "Citizen" is derived from the Latin term 'Civis'.
- ◎ It means resident of a city.
- ◎ The constitution of India provides for a single and uniform citizenship for the whole of India.

3. How many types of fundamental rights are listed by the Indian Constitution?

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

4. What is a Writ?

- ♣ A writ is an order issued by a court in writing under its seal.
- ♣ It is in the nature of a command from performing certain acts that are specified in orders of the court.
- ♣ According to Dr. Ambedkar, Article 32 is "the heart and soul of the constitution".

5. What are the classical languages in India?

- 🌀 Tamil (2004)
- 🌀 Sanskrit (2005)
- 🌀 Telugu (2008)
- 🌀 Kannada (2008)
- 🌀 Malayalam (2013)

6. What is national emergency?

- ♠ It is declared on the ground of war is known as external emergency.
- ♠ When it is declared on the ground of armed rebellion it is known as internal emergency.

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

- * Legislative relations
- * Administrative relations
- * Financial relation

V Answer in Detail:**1. Explain the salient features of the Constitution of India.**

- „It is the lengthiest of all the written constitutions of the world.
- „It has borrowed most of its provisions from the constitutions of various countries.
- „It is partly rigid and partly flexible.
- „It establishes a federal system of government.
- „It establishes the parliamentary system not only at the Centre but also in the states.
- „It makes India as a secular state.
- „It provides an independent judiciary.

2. Point out the Fundamental Rights.**I. RIGHT TO EQUALITY**

Art. 14 - Equality before law.

Art. 16 - Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.

Art. 17 - Abolition of Untouchability.

Art. 18 - Abolition of titles except military and academic.

II. RIGHT TO FREEDOM

Art. 19 - Freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association, movement, residence and profession.

Art. 20 - Protection in respect of conviction for offences.

Art. 21 - Protection of life and personal liberty.

Art. 21 A - Right to elementary education.

III. RIGHT AGAINST EXPLOITATION

Art. 23 - Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour.

Art. 24 - Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc.

IV. RIGHT TO RELIGION

Art. 25 - Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion.

Art. 26 - Freedom to manage religious affairs.

Art. 27 - Freedom from payment of taxes for promotion of any religion.

Art. 28 - Freedom from attending religious instruction or worship in certain educational institutions.

V. CULTURAL & EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS

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

Art. 30 - Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.

3. Write briefly on the Right to Constitutional Remedies.

- ✦ A writ is an order or command issued by a court in writing under its seal.
 - ✦ It is in the nature of a command from performing certain acts that are specified in the orders of the court.
 - ✦ That is why the Supreme Court is called the "Guardian of the Constitution".
 - ✦ According to Dr. Ambedkar, Article 32 is "the heart and soul of the Constitution".
- (a) **Habeas Corpus:** Safeguards people from illegal arrests.
- (b) **Mandamus:** It protects the petitioner who requires legal help to get his work done by respective public authorities.
- (c) **Prohibition:** It prohibits a subordinate court from acting beyond its jurisdiction.
- (d) **Certiorari:** It quashes an order issued by a subordinate court by overstepping its jurisdiction.
- (e) **Quo Warranto:** It prevents usurpation of public office through illegal manner.

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

S.no	Fundamental Rights	Directive Principles of State Policy
1	It was derived from the constitution of the USA.	It was drawn on the model of the constitution of Ireland.
2	These are enforceable by a court of law.	These are not enforceable in any court.
3	These have legal sanctions.	These have moral and political sanctions.
4	It cannot take away or abridge these rights.	These are mere instructions to the government
5	These are natural rights	These lead to protect human rights

CHAPTER – 2**CENTRAL GOVERNMENT****I. Choose the correct answer:****1. The Constitutional Head of the Union is**

- a) The President b) The Chief Justice c) The Prime Minister d) Council of Ministers

2. Who is the real executive in a parliamentary type of government?

- a) Army b) The Prime Minister c) The President d) Judiciary

3. Who among the following decides whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not?

- a) The President b) Attorney General c) Parliamentary Affairs Minister d) Speaker of Lok Sabha

4. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the:

- a) The President b) Lok Sabha c) The Prime Minister d) Rajya Sabha

5. The Joint sittings of Indian Parliament for transacting legislative business are presided over by?

- a) Senior most member of Parliament b) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
c) The President of India d) The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

6. What is minimum age laid down for a candidate to seek election to the Lok Sabha?

- a) 18 years b) 21 years c) 25 years d) 30 years

7. The authority to alter the boundaries of state in India rest with?

- a) The President b) The Prime Minister c) State Government d) Parliament

8. Under which Article the President is vested with the power to proclaim Financial Emergency

- a) Article 352 b) Article 360 c) Article 356 d) Article 365

9. The Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme court are appointed by:

- a) The President b) The Attorney General c) The Governor d) The Prime Minister

10. Dispute between States of India comes to the Supreme Court under:

- a) Appellate Jurisdiction b) Original Jurisdiction c) Advisory Jurisdiction d) None of these

11. If you are elected as the President of India, which of the following decision can you take on your own?

- a) Nominate the leaders of your choice to the council of minister
b) Ask for reconsideration of a bill passed by both the Houses

- c) Select the person you like as Prime Minister
- d) Dismiss a Prime Minister who has a majority in the Lok Sabha

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ Bill cannot be introduced in the Parliament without President's approval.
2. _____ is the leader of the nation and chief spokesperson of the country.
3. _____ is the Ex-officio Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha.
4. The President generally nominates two members belonging to the _____ community to the Lok Sabha.
5. _____ has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both Houses of the Parliament.
6. The Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court hold the office up to the age of _____ years.
7. _____ is the Guardian of the Constitution.
8. At present, the Supreme Court consists of _____ judges including the Chief Justice.

III. Choose the correct statement:

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

3. Assertion (A): The Rajya Sabha is a permanent house and it cannot be dissolved

Reason (R): One third of the members of Rajya Sabha retire every two years, and new members are elected to fill the seats thus vacated.

- a) (A) is false but R is true
- b) (A) is false but (R) is true

c) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct reason for(A)

d) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct reason for(A)

IV. Match the following:

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

V. Answer the brief questions:

1. How is President of India elected?

- ★ The president is elected by an electoral college in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.
- ★ Once elected as the president has to take an oath of office before the chief justice of India.
- ★ The president is elected for a term of five years and can be re-elected.

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

- ♣ Cabinet Ministers
- ♣ Ministers of State
- ♣ Deputy ministers

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

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

4. Write a short note on Speaker of the Lok Sabha?

- ☆ It is presided over by the 'speaker' who is elected by its members.
- ☆ The office of the speaker occupies an essential position in our parliamentary democracy.
- ☆ He has power to decide whether a Bill is Money bill.

5. What is Money Bill?

- ✦ Rajya Sabha does not have any power to amend or reject the money bill.
- ✦ Lok Sabha can only introduce money bill and once it is approved by the Lok Sabha, it is passed to Rajya Sabha for its approval.
- ✦ Lok Sabha does not need to consider the amendments proposed by the Rajya Sabha.
- ✦ It can reject all the proposals and pass it.

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

- ☉ To give advice to the government of India upon such legal matters which are referred to him by the president.
- ☉ He enjoys all the privileges and immunities that are available to a member of parliament.

VI. Answer in detail:

1. Describe the powers and functions of the President of India.

i). Executive Powers

- ♣ The constitution vests in the President of India all the executive powers of the Central Government.
- ♣ Article 77 requires that every in the name of the President.
- ♣ So he has to make many appointments to key-offices to run the administration.
- ♣ He is responsible for making a wide variety of appointments.

ii). Legislative Powers

- ☉ The President is an integral part of the Union Parliament.
- ☉ He inaugurates the session of the Parliament by addressing it after the general election.
- ☉ This address is essentially identical in nature to a Speech from the Throne.
- ☉ The President summons Parliament at least twice in a year.

iii). Financial Power

- ✪ Money bill can be introduced in the Parliament only with his prior recommendation.
- ✪ Annual Budget of the Central Government is presented before the Lok Sabha by the Union Finance Minister only with the permission of the President.
- ✪ He causes to be laid before the Parliament the annual financial statement.

iv). Judicial Powers

- Article 72 confers on the President power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or to commute the sentence of any person convicted of an offence.
- In all cases where the punishment or sentence is for and offence against a Union law; and in all cases where the sentence is a sentence of death.

v). Diplomatic Powers

- ✧ The President appoints Indian diplomats to other countries and receives foreign diplomats posted to India.
- ✧ The ambassador designate becomes ambassador after calling on the President and presenting his credentials.
- ✧ All treaties and agreements with foreign States are entered into, in the name of the President.

2. Explain the Jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court of India?

(a) Judicial Functions

- ♣ The "Supreme Court is the Guardian of the Constitution".
- ♣ The followings are the functions of the Supreme Court.

(b) Original Jurisdiction

- ✧ Dispute between the Government of India and one or more States of
- ✧ Dispute between two or more states
- ✧ The cases involving fundamental rights come under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

(c) Appellate Jurisdiction

- ✧ The Supreme Court is the final appellate court in the country.
- ✧ The Supreme Court hears appeals against the decisions of High Court in "civil, criminal and Constitutional" cases with a certificate from the High Court that it is fit to appeal in the Supreme Court.

(d) Advisory Jurisdiction

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

(e) Miscellaneous Jurisdiction

- ❖ The law declared by Supreme Court is binding on all courts within the territory of India.
- ❖ The Supreme Court is authorized to make rules for regulating, generally the practice and procedure of the court with the approval of the President.
- ❖ The Supreme Court has complete control over its own establishment.

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

- The Prime Minister decides the rank of his ministers and distributes various departments.
- The Prime Minister decides the dates and the agenda of the meeting of the Cabinet which he presides.
- The Prime Minister is the Head of the Cabinet and the other ministers are his colleagues.
- The Prime Minister informally consults two or three of his senior colleagues when he does not convene a Cabinet meeting.
- The Prime Minister supervises the work of various ministers.
- The Prime Minister act as the link between the President and the Council of Ministers.
- The Prime Minister is the leader of the nation and chief spokesperson of the country.

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

- ✓ The Parliament of India has the functions of Legislation, overseeing of administration, assign of Budget, ventilation of public grievances, discussion of development plans, international relations and internal policies.
- ✓ Parliament is also vested with powers to impeach the President and to remove Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, Chief Election Commissioner.
- ✓ The Parliament exercises control over the executive through asking questions and supplementary questions, moving motions of adjournment, discussing and passing resolutions, discussing.
- ✓ The Parliament has the power to change the boundaries of the States.

5. List out the functions of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.

Functions of the Rajya Sabha:

- Any bill needs to be approved by Rajya Sabha to get passed.
- It has the same power as Lok Sabha, for passing any bill for constitutional amendment.
- The members of Rajya Sabha have the electoral power for selection of President, Vice President.
- Rajya Sabha has the power to make a state list subject into National Importance.
- Rajya Sabha can also create or abolish an All India Service.

Functions of the Lok Sabha:

- * Any bill can be introduced and passed in the Lok Sabha (Including Money Bill).
- * It has equal power as Rajya Sabha in passing any bill for constitutional amendment.
- * Lok Sabha members have the power to elect the president, vice president.
- * Motion of no confidence can only be introduced in Lok Sabha.
- * If it is passed then the prime minister and other council of ministers need to resign from their post.

CHAPTER- 3**STATE GOVERNMENT****I. Choose the Correct Answer:**

1. The Governor of the State is appointed by the

- (a) Prime Minister (b) Chief Minister (c) President (d) Chief Justice

2. The Speaker of a State is a

- (a) Head of State (b) Head of government (c) President's agent (d) None of these

3. Which among the following is not one of the powers of the Governor?

- (a) Legislative (b) Executive (c) Judicial (d) Diplomatic

4. Who can nominate one representative of the Anglo-Indian Community to the State Legislative Assembly?

- (a) The President (b) The Governor (c) The Chief Minister (d) The Speaker of State legislature

5. The Governor does not appoint

- (a) Chief Minister (b) Chairman of the State Public Service Commission
(c) Advocate General of the State (d) Judges of the High Court

6. The Chief Minister of a State is appointed by

- (a) The State Legislature (b) The Governor (c) The President (d) The Speaker of State Legislative Assembly

7. The State Council of Ministers is headed by

- (a) The Chief Minister (b) The Governor (c) The Speaker (d) The Prime Minister

8. The Legislative Council

- (a) Has a term of five years (b) Has a term of six years
(c) Is a permanent house (d) Has a term of four years

9. The minimum age for the membership of the Legislative Council is

- (a) 25 years (b) 21 years (c) 30 years (d) 35 years

10. The members of Legislative Council are

- (a) Elected by the Legislative Assembly (b) Mostly nominated
(c) Elected by local bodies, graduates, teachers, Legislative Assembly etc.
(d) Directly elected by the people

11. Which one of the following States does not possess a bicameral legislature?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Telangana (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Uttar Pradesh

12. The High Courts in India were first started at

- (a) Calcutta, Bombay, Madras (b) Delhi and Calcutta
(c) Delhi, Calcutta, Madras (d) Calcutta, Madras, Delhi

13. Which of the following States have a common High Court?

- (a) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh (b) Kerala and Telangana
(c) Punjab and Haryana (d) Maharashtra and Gujarat

II. Fill in the blanks:

- Governor of the state government surrenders his resignation to _____.
- Members of the Legislative assembly (MLAs) elected by the _____.
- _____ is the first women Governor of Tamil Nadu.
- _____ acts as the chancellor of universities in the state.
- The Seventh Amendment Act of _____ authorized the Parliament to establish a common high court for two or more states.
- The Chairman and Members of the State Public Service Commission can be removed only by the _____.

III. Match the following:

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

IV. Choose the correct statement

- Only some States in India have Legislative Councils.
 - Some members of Legislative Councils are nominated.
 - Some members of Legislative Councils are directly elected by the people.
- a) ii & iv are correct b) iii & iv are correct c) i & iv are correct d) i, ii & iii are correct

2. Assertion (A): There are limitations on the Legislative authority of the State Legislature.

Reason (R): Certain bills on the State List can be introduced in the State Legislature only with the President's approval.

- a) (A) is false but R is true
- b) (A) is true but (R) is false
- c) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct reason for (A)
- d) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct reason for (A)

V. Answer the brief questions:

1. How the states of Jammu and Kashmir differ from the other states of India?

- ♣ The constitution of Jammu and Kashmir was adopted on the 17 November, 1957 and came into force on 26 January 1957.
- ♣ The constitution of India grants special status to Jammu and Kashmir among Indian states, and it is only state in India to have a separate constitution.

2. What is the importance of the Governor of a state?

- ✕ The governor is the head of the state executive and he has enormous powers.
- ✕ As the executive head in the state level, the governor has following functions and powers.

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

- ✦ He should be a citizen of India.
- ✦ He must have completed 35 years of age.
- ✦ He should be a member of parliament or any state legislature.
- ✦ He should not hold any other profitable occupations.

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

- ✧ In their judicial capacity, the High Courts of the Presidency towns have both original and appellate jurisdictions, while other High Courts have mostly appellate jurisdiction.
- ✧ Only in matters of admiralty, probate, matrimonial and contempt of Court, they have original jurisdiction.
- ✧ The Presidency High Courts have original jurisdiction in which the amount involved is more than 2000 and in criminal cases which are committed to them by the presidency magistrates.

5. What do you understand by the "Appellate Jurisdiction" of the High Court?

- ❖ As Courts of appeal, all High Courts entertain appeals in civil and criminal cases from their subordinate Courts as well as on their own.

- ❖ They have, however, no jurisdiction over tribunals established under the laws relating to the Armed Forces of the Country.

VI. Answer in detail:

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

- ⊙ Relating to the council of ministers
- ⊙ Relating to the Governor
- ⊙ Relating to the State Legislature
- ⊙ Other functions and powers.

i). Relating to the Council of Ministers:

- The Chief Minister recommends the persons who can be appointed as ministers by Governor.
- He allocates the portfolios among the ministers.
- He shuffles and reshuffles his ministry.

ii). Relating to the Governor:

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

iii). Relating to State Legislature

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

iv). Other function and powers

- ★ As the leader of the ruling party, the Chief Minister has to control the party and develop the disciplines.
- ★ As the leader of the state, he has to keenly consider the demands of the different sections of the people.
- ★ As the political head of the various services, he has to supervise, control and co-ordinate the secretaries of various departments in the state level.

2. Describe the various powers and functions of the Governor.

i). Executive Powers

- He appoints the leader of the majority party in the State Legislative Assembly as the Chief Minister of the State.
- He appoints other members of the Council of Ministers on the recommendation of the Chief Minister.
- He appoints the Advocate - General of the state and determines his remuneration.
- The Advocate General holds office during the pleasure of the Governor.

ii). Legislative Powers:

- ➔ He has the right to summon, prorogue the state legislature and dissolve the State Legislative Assembly.
- ➔ He can send messages to the houses of the state legislature relating to a bill pending in the legislature.
- ➔ He can nominate one member to the state legislature assembly from the Anglo- Indian Community.

iii). Financial Powers:

- ◎ He causes the Annual Financial Statement of the State to be presented in the Legislative Assembly.
- ◎ Money Bills can be introduced in the State Legislature only with his the prior recommendation.
- ◎ No demand for any grant can be made except on his recommendation.
- ◎ He can make advances out of the state Contingency Fund to meet any unforeseen expenditure.

iv). Judicial Powers:

- ✕ He appoints the Attorney-General of the State.
- ✕ He appoints Judges to the Subordinate Courts in the State.
- ✕ The Chief Justice of the High Court in the State is appointed by the President in consultation with him.

v). Discretionary Powers:

- ✱ The Governor can reserve a bill for the consideration of the president.
- ✱ He recommends for the imposition of the President's rule in the state.
- ✱ He can dissolve the Legislative Assembly if the Council of Ministers has lost its majority.

3. Briefly discuss the Functions of the State Legislature.

i). Legislative powers:

- ❖ The State Legislature can pass laws on all subjects mentioned in the State List as per the constitution.

- ❖ It can also pass laws on concurrent subjects.
- ❖ The passing of Bill into law follows the same procedure, as in the union parliament.

ii). Financial Powers:

- ☉ The Legislature controls the finances of the State.
- ☉ The Lower House enjoys greater power than the Upper House in money matters.
- ☉ Money bills can be introduced only in the Lower House or the Assembly.

iii). Controls over the Executive:

- ☆ The Legislature controls the Executive.
- ☆ The Council of Ministers is responsible to the Assembly.
- ☆ The Ministers have to answer questions asked by the members of the Legislature.

iv). Wide powers:

- The Assembly has complete control over the state finance.
- The Council cannot vote for grants.
- The Council of Ministers is responsible only to the Assembly.

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

- ✦ It formulates and decides the policies of the state and implements them effectively.
- ✦ It decides the legislative programmes of the Legislative Assembly and sponsors all important bills.
- ✦ It controls the financial policy and decides the tax structure for the public welfare of the state.
- ✦ It makes the important appointments of the Heads of Departments.
- ✦ It discusses and takes efforts on the dispute with other states
- ✦ It advises the Governor on the appointment of Judges of the subordinate courts.
- ✦ It frames the proposal for incurring expenditure out of state reserves.

5. Describe the powers and functions of the High Court.

i). Original Jurisdiction:

- In their judicial capacity, the High Courts of the Presidency towns have both original and appellate jurisdictions, while other High Courts have mostly appellate jurisdiction.
- Only in matters of admiralty, probate, matrimonial and contempt of Court, they have original jurisdiction.

ii). Appellate Jurisdiction:

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

iii). Writ Jurisdiction:

- ⚙ Under Article 226 of the constitution, the High Courts are given powers of issuing writs not only for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights, but also for other purposes.
- ⚙ In exercise of this power, a Court may issue the same type of writs, orders or directions which the Supreme Court is empowered to issue under Article 32.

iv). Supervisory Jurisdiction:

- ⚙ Call for returns from them;
- ⚙ Make an issue, general rules and prescribe forms for regulating the practice and proceedings of them.
- ⚙ Prescribe forms in which books, entries and accounts are to be kept by them; and
- ⚙ Settle the fees payable to the sheriff, clerks, officers and legal practitioners of them.

v). Court of Record:

- All the decisions and decrees issued by the High Court are printed and are kept as a record for future references by the Court as well as by the lawyers, in such a need arises.
- Thus, it also acts as a Court of Record.

ECONOMICS -CHAPTER- 1**GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND ITS GROWTH:
AN INTRODUCTION****I Choose the correct answer:****1. GNP equals**

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

2. National Income is a measure of

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

3. Primary sector consist of

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

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

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

5. Which one sector is highest employment in the GDP.

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

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

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

7. India is ____ larger producer in agricultural product.

- a) 1st
b) 3rd
c) 4th
d) 2nd

8. India's life expectancy at birth is ____ years.

- a) 65
b) 60
c) 70
d) 55

9. Which one is a trade policy?

- a) irrigation policy
b) import and export policy
c) land-reform policy
d) wage policy

10. Indian economy is

- a) Developing Economy
b) Emerging Economy
c) Dual Economy
d) All the above

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. ____ sector is largest sector in India.

2. GDP is the indicator of ____ economy.
3. Secondary sector otherwise called as ____.
4. ____ sector is the growth engine of Indian economy.
5. India is ____ largest economy of the world.
6. India is ____ fastest growing nation of the world.
7. ____ policy envisages rapid industrialization with modernization for attaining rapid economic growth of GDP.

III Choose the correct statement:

1. The rate of saving is low in India for the following reason

- | | |
|---|--|
| I. Low per capita income. | II. Poor performance and less contribution of public sector. |
| III. Poor contribution of household sector. | IV. Savings potential of the rural sector not tapped fully. |
| a) I, II, IV are correct | b) I, II and III are correct |
| c) I, II, III and IV are correct | d) I, III and IV are correct |

IV Match the following:

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

V Give short answer:

1. Define National income.

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

2. What is meant by Gross domestic product?

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total value of output of goods and services produced by the factors of production within the geographical boundaries of the country.

3. Write the importance of Gross domestic product.

- ★ Study of Economic Growth.

- ★ Unequal distribution of wealth.
- ★ Estimate the purchasing power.
- ★ Public Sector.

4. What is per capita income?

- Per capita Income or output per person is an indicator to show the living standard of people in a country.
- It is obtained by dividing the National Income by the population of a country.
- $\text{Per capita Income} = \frac{\text{National Income}}{\text{Population}}$

5. Define the value added approach with example.

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

6. Name the sectors contribute to the GDP with examples.

i). Agricultural Sector:

Cattle farm, fishing, mining, forestry, corn, coal etc. .

ii). Industrial Sector:

Iron and Steel industry, cotton textile, Jute, Sugar, Cement, Paper, Petrochemical, automobile and other small scale industries.

iii). Service Sector:

Government, scientific research, transport communication, trade, postal and telegraph, Banking, Education, Entertainment, etc.

7. Write the sector wise Indian GDP composition in 2017.

- Agriculture and allied activity – 17.01%
- Industry – 29.01 %
- Services – 53.09 %

8. What are the factors supporting to develop the Indian economy?

- ✿ Improvement in technology
- ✿ Labour reforms
- ✿ Rising Living Standards

✿ Broader institutional changes is an economy

9. Write the name of economic policies in India.

- ◆ Agriculture policy
- ◆ Industrial policy
- ◆ New economic policy
- ◆ Trade policy
- ◆ Employment policy
- ◆ Population policy

10. Write a short note 1) Gross National Happiness (GNH) 2) Human Development Index (HDI)

a) Gross National Happiness (GNH):

- ⊕ It includes an index which is used to measure the collective happiness and well-being of a population.
- ⊕ It is instituted as the goal of the government of Bhutan in the Constitution of Bhutan, enacted on 18 July 2008.

b) Human Development Index (HDI)

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

VI Write in detail answer:

I. Briefly explain various terms associated with measuring of national income.

i). Gross National Product (GNP):

- ✗ Gross National Product is the total value of produced and income received in a year by domestic residents of a country.
- ✗ It includes profits earned from capital invested abroad.

ii). Gross Domestic Product (GDP):

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

iii). Net National Product (NNP):

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

iv). Net Domestic Product (NDP):

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

v). Per Capita Income (PCI):

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

2. What are the methods of calculating Gross Domestic Product? and explain its.**i). Expenditure Approach:**

- ✪ The GDP is measured by adding the expenditure on all the final goods and services produced in the country during a specified period.
- ✪ The different types of expenditure are shown in this equation:

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

ii). The Income Approach:

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

iii). Value Added Approach:

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

3. Write about the composition of GDP in India.**i). Primary Sector (Agricultural Sector):**

- ◆ Agricultural sector is known as primary sector, in which agricultural operations are undertake .
- ◆ Example: Cattle farm, fishing, mining, forestry, corn, coal etc.

2) Secondary Sector (Industrial Sector):

Industrial sector is secondary sectors in which the goods and commodities are produced by transforming the raw materials.

Example: Iron and Steel industry, cotton textile, Jute, Sugar, Cement, Paper.

3) Tertiary (Service Sector):

It includes Government, scientific research, transport communication, trade, postal and telegraph, Banking, Education, Entertainment, etc..

4. Write the differences between the growth and development.

S.no	Comparison	Economic Growth	Economic Development
1	Concept	It is the Narrower concept	It is the Broader concept.
2	Nature	Quantitative in Nature	Qualitative in Nature
3	Term	Short term	Long term
4	Applicability	Developed nation	Developing economics
5	Measurement	Increase in national income	Increase in percapita income
6	Frequency	In a certain period of time	Continuous process

5. Explain the Developmental path based on GDP and employment.**i). Development path based on GDP:**

- ✱ In the development path of India, it first undertook the policy of closed trade.
- ✱ This was to give a thrust to domestic industries and reduce dependence on foreign products and companies.
- ✱ Trade and interaction with the outside world remained limited.
- ✱ This outlook continued till 1991 when India finally decided to open its borders to free trade and liberalized its economy by allowing foreign companies to enter the Indian economy.

ii). Development path based on GDP:

- ♣ A thrust was given to employment generation under the Five Year plans.
- ♣ This was to make up for a rising population and lacking jobs to absorb the increased workforce size.
- ♣ Rural development was also given importance in India, for the important constituent it was of the Indian landscape.
- ♣ Poverty alleviation came as a corollary of rural development of India.

6. Explain the following the economic policies**1. Agricultural Policy 2. Industrial policy 3. New economic policy****i). Agriculture policy:**

- ★ It is the set of government decisions and actions relating to domestic agriculture and imports of foreign agricultural products.
- ★ Governments usually implement agricultural policies with the goal of achieving a specific outcome in the domestic agricultural product markets.
- ★ Some Agricultural policies are Price policy, land reform policy, Green Revolution, Irrigation policy, Food policy and etc.

ii). Industrial Policy

- ⊗ Industrial development is a very important aspect of any economy.
- ⊗ It creates employment, promotes research and development, leads to modernization and ultimately makes the economy self-sufficient.
- ⊗ It is also closely related to the development of trade.
- ⊗ Eg. Textile Industry policy, Sugar Industry policy, Price policy of industrial growth, Small scale industrial policy and Industrial Labour policy.

iii). New Economic Policy

- ⊕ The economy of India had undergone significant policy shifts in the beginning of the 1990s.
- ⊕ This new model of economic reforms is commonly known as the LPG
- ⊕ The primary objective of this model was to make the economy of India the fastest developing economy in the globe.
- ⊕ These economic reforms had influenced the overall economic growth of the country in a significant manner.

CHAPTER - 2**GLOBALIZATION AND TRADE****I. Choose the correct answer:****1. Who is the head of the World Trade Organisation (WTO)**

- a) Ministerial conference b) Director General c) Deputy Director General d) None of these

2. How many countries were membership in WTO at present?

- a) 159 b) 164 c) 148 d) 128

3. Colonial advent in India

- a) Portuguese, Dutch, English, Danish, French b) Dutch, English, Danish, French
c) Portuguese, Danish, Dutch, French, English d) Danish, Portuguese, French, English, Dutch

4. Who first came to India for trading purpose?

- a) Roman Empire b) Portuguese c) Dutch d) Danish

5. When did Portuguese colonize India?

- a) 1600 BC b) 1602 BC c) 1498 BC d) 1616 BC

6. GATT's first round held in

- a) Tokyo b) Uruguay c) Torquay d) Geneva

7. India signed the Dunket proposal in

- a) 1984 b) 1976 c) 1950 d) 1994

8. Who granted the English "golden Fireman" in 1632

- a) Jahangir b) Sultan of Golconda c) Akbar d) Aurangzeb

9. Foreign Investment policy (FIP) announced in

- a) June 1991 b) July 1991 c) July- Aug-1991 d) Aug 1991

10. Indian government was introduced _____ in 1991

- a) Globalization b) World Trade Organisation c) New Economic Policy d) none

II. Fill in the Blanks:**1. The Dutch captured Pondicherry in _____.****2. A better economy introduce rapid development of the _____.**

3. The East India Company built fortified factory in Madras which known as _____.

4. WTO agreement came into force from _____.

5. The term globalization invented by _____.

6. French East India company established second factory at _____.

III. Choose the correct statement:

I) The East Indian Company specially to participate in the East Indian Spice Trade and later added cotton, silk, Indigo.

II) Merchants of the Dutch East India Company first established at Calicut

III) Nanadesis were a guild of traders at the time of Hoysala Empire

a) I is correct

b) II and III are correct

c) I and III are correct

d) I, II and III are correct

IV. Match the following:-

1. Multination corporation in India - 1947

2. MNC - enforce international trade

3. GATT - Minimize cost of production

4. 8th Uruguay Round - Infosis

5. WTO - 1986

V. Give Short Answers:

1. What is globalization?

It is the process of integrating various economics of the world without creating any barriers in the free flow of goods and services, technology, capital and even labour.

2. Write the types of globalization.

- ★ Archaic Globalization
- ★ Proto Globalization
- ★ Modern Globalization

3. Write short note on Multinational Corporation.

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

Otherwise called Multinational Corporations (MNCs) or Transnational Corporation (TNC) or Multinational Enterprise (MNE).

4. Short note: The Dutch in South India.

- ♣ Dutch undertook several voyages from 1596 and formed the Dutch East India company I 1602.
- ♣ In 1610, upon negotiating with the king of Chandragiri, found another factory at Pulicut.
- ♣ Pulicut was the headquarters of the Dutch in India.
- ♣ Nagapatnam on the Tanjore coast acquired from the Portuguese in 1659.

5. What are the reforms made to adopt globalization?

- ⚙ Abolition of Industrial licensing, except for a few industries.
- ⚙ Reduction in the number of industries reserved for public sector.
- ⚙ Foreign exchanges regulations were suitably amended
- ⚙ The Statutory Liquidity Ratio was reduced to increase lending by RBI.

6. What is Fair trade?

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

7. Write any five principles of Fair Trade Practices.

- Transparency and Accountability
- Fair Trading Practice
- Ensuring no child labour
- Promoting fair building
- Respect the environment

8. What is the main objective of WTO?

- ⊙ To set and enforce rules for international trade.
- ⊙ To resolve trade disputes.
- ⊙ To resolve trade disputes.
- ⊙ To increase the transparency of decision making processes.

9. Write short note on TRIPs and TRIMs.

i). Trade Related aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs)

- ◆ “Information with a commercial Value” Under TRIPs Patent shall be available for any invention whether product or process in all fields of industrial technologies.

ii). Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs):

- The Uruguay Round Agreement on TRIMs refers to certain conditions imposed by a government in respect of foreign investment in the country in order to give adequate provisions for the home industries to develop.

10. Write the positive impact of Globalization.

- ★ A better economy introduces rapid development of the capital market.
- ★ Standard of living has increased.
- ★ Introduced new technologies and new scientific research patterns.
- ★ Globalization increasing the GDP of a country.

VI. Brief Answer:**1. Write briefly the history of globalization.**

The historical background of globalization can be discussed on three stages.

i). Archaic Globalization:

- ⊗ It has been in existence since the rise of trade links between Sumer and Indus valley civilization.
- ⊗ An early form of globalized economics and culture, known as Archaic globalization.
- ⊗ When commercialized urban centers were focused around the axis of Greek culture over a wide range.
- ⊗ The Islamic Golden Age was also an important early stage of globalization.

ii). Proto Globalization:

- ♣ It was characterized by the rise of maritime European empires, in the 16th and 17th centuries, first the Portuguese and Spanish Empires, and Dutch and British empires.
- ♣ In the 17th century, globalization became private business phenomenon like British East India Company described as the first multinational company, and the first Dutch East India Company were established.

iii). Modern Globalization:

- ⊛ The 19th century witnessed the advent of globalization approaching its modern form.
- ⊛ Between the globalization in the 19th and in the 20th century there are significant differences.

- ✪ There are two main points one is the global trade in his centuries as well as the capital, investment and the economy and another one is the global trade in the 20th century.

2. Briefly explain the evolution of MNC and its advantages and disadvantages.

i). Meaning:

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

ii). Advantages of MNC:

- ✪ Producing the same quality of goods at lower cost and without transaction cost
- ✪ MNC reduces prices and increase the Purchasing power of consumers world wide
- ✪ MNC is able to take advantage of tax variation.
- ✪ Spurring job growth in the local economies

iii). Disadvantages of MNC:

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

3. Explain the trade and traders in south India.

- ★ **Early traders**
- ★ **European Traders in South India**
- ★ **The Portuguese**
- ★ **The Dutch in South India**
- ★ **The French**

i). Early Traders

- ➞ In the year 1053 AD the Kalinga traders brought red colored stone decorative objects for trade and also cotton textile to Southeast Asia at an early date.
- ➞ Some trade guilds, such as the Nakaras and Gavares, met only in the temple premises.

ii). European Traders in South India:

- ➞ This was due to the trading activities of the various European companies.

- The discovery of a new all-sea route from Europe to India Via cape of Good Hope by Vasco do Gama.
- India's coastal and maritime trade was monopolized by the Europeans.

iii). The Portuguese:

- The Portuguese under the leadership of Vasco da Gama landed at Calicut on the 17th May, 1498.
- Profits of goods brought by Vasco do Gama to Portugal were to 60 times cost of the entire expedition to India.
- Cochin was the early capital of the Portuguese in India.

iv). The Dutch in South India:

- ♣ Dutch undertook several voyages from 1596 and formed the Dutch East India company I 1602.
- ♣ In 1610, upon negotiating with the king of Chandragiri, found another factory at Pulicut.
- ♣ Pulicut was the headquarters of the Dutch in India.

v). The French:

- ✧ The first French factory in India was established in 1668 by obtaining permission from the Sultan of Golconda.
- ✧ In 1693, the Dutch captured Pondicherry but was handed back to the French.
- ✧ In 1701, Pondicherry was the headquarters of the French.

4. Write about the World Trade Organisation.

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

Head Quarter: Geneva, Switzerland

Purpose: Regulation, International trade

Members of WTO: Director General, Four Deputy Director General, and other 600 Official Staff from around 80 member countries.

The WTO mentions five types of subsidies:

- ✧ Cash subsidies, such as the grants mentioned above.
- ✧ Tax concessions, such as exemptions, credits, or deferrals.

- ✘ Assumption of risk, such as loan guarantees.
- ✘ Government procurement policies that pay more than the free-market price.
- ✘ Stock purchases that keep a company's stock price higher than market levels.
- ✘ These are all considered subsidies because they reduce the cost of doing business.

5. Write the challenges of Globalization.

- ♣ The benefits of globalization extend to all countries that will not happen automatically.
- ♣ The fear that globalization leads to instability in the developing world.
- ♣ It leads to global in balance.
- ♣ Globalization has resulted with the embarrassment.
- ♣ Globalization has led to an increase in activities such as child labor and slavery.
- ♣ People started consuming more junk food.
- ♣ This caused the degradation of health and spread of diseases.
- ♣ Globalization has led to environmental degradation.

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