

SOCIAL SCIENCE

HISTORY - Choose the correct answer

1. Germany and Italy became unified countries in
a. 1870 b. 1872 c. 1780 d. 1782
2. A great demand for the raw materials was created by
a. Industrial Revolution b. IT Revolution c. French Revolution d. Agrarian Revolution
3. The policy of Imperialism followed by the European countries from 1870 – 1945 was known as
a. Neo – Imperialism b. Political Imperialism
c. New Imperialism d. Military Imperialism
4. China was politically Independent under the
a. Chin rule b. Shang Rule c. Chou rule d. Manchu rule
5. The movement of goods was speeded up by the development of
a. Railways b. Roadways c. Airways d. Waterways
6. The 'Sphere of Influence' was adopted by the European countries in
a. Japan b. China c. India d. Burma
7. The English East India company was formed in
a. 1600 b. 1664 c. 1644 d. 1700
8. The French East India company was established by
a. Louis XIV b. Colbert c. Louis XVI d. De Brazza
9. The Second opium war came to end by the Treaty of
a. Peking b. Nanking c. Canton d. Shantung
10. The Policy formulated by England and USA for China
a. Open door Policy b. Doctrine of Lapse
c. Protective Trade Policy d. Scorched Earth Policy
11. The Mughal emperor who gave permission to English East India Company to set up trading post at Surat
a. Shahjahan b. Jahangir c. Aurangzeb d. Humayun
12. The Republic of China was established under
a. Dr. Sun Yat Sen b. Chou – En – Lai c. Mao Tse Tung d. Chiang Kai Sheik
13. Germany alone was competent to rule the whole world' said by
a. Bismarck b. Kaiser William II c. Hitler d. Mussolini
14. Kaiser William II stationed a fleet at
a. Heligoland b. Aaland c. Jutland d. Ireland
15. France wanted to get back

- a. Alsace and Lorraine b. Bosnia and Herzegovina
c. Austria and Hungary d. Estonia and Latvia
16. Austrian crown prince was
a. Francis Ferdinand b. Francis Duke c. Francis de Lesseps d. Francis Baycon
17. Austria declared war on Serbia on
a. 28th July 1914 b. 28th June 1914 c. 28th March 1914 d. 28th August 1914
18. Germany invaded France by crossing
a. Nether Land b. Luxemburg c. Rhineland d. Belgium
19. Turkey extended her support to the
a. Allied powers b. Axis Powers c. Central Powers d. Super powers
20. This expedition was an utter failure for the British
a. German Expedition b. French Expedition
c. Dardanelles Expedition d. Cuban Expedition
21. The famous American merchant ship sunk by Germany
a. Luftwaffe b. Royal c. Lusitania d. Berlin
22. In Russia the Czarist government was over thrown by
a. Lenin b. Karl Mark c. Martov d. Stalin
23. German battle cruiser was destroyed in the battle of
a. Jutland b. Dogger bank c. North Sea d. Baltic Sea
24. Germany sued for peace on
a. Nov. 11, 1918 b. Nov. 21, 1918 c. Nov. 12, 1919 d. Nov. 22, 1918
25. The First World War came to an end by the
a. London Peace Conference b. Rome Peace Conference
c. Berlin Peace Conference d. Paris Peace Conference
26. The League of Nations was officially founded in
a. March 7, 1993 b. May 2nd 1928 c. Jan. 20, 1920 d. Jan. 20, 1924
27. The Great Economic Depression began in
a. England b. U.S.A c. France d. Germany
28. In 1929, the American President was
a. Theodore Roosevelt b. Woodrow Wilson
c. Herbert Hoover d. F.D. Roosevelt
29. The greatest craze in America was
a. Trade b. Gambling c. Cinema d. Share Market
30. FD Roosevelt assumed office on
a. March 4, 1933 b. March 4, 1993 c. April 6, 1933 d. April 6, 1943

31. There were normal economic activities in the USA by
a. 1930 b. 1940 c. 1950 d. 1945
32. The founder of the Fascist Party was
a. Adolf Hitler b. Benito Mussolini c. Stalin d. Lenin
33. Mussolini organized the National Fascist Party in
a. Nov. 1921 b. Dec. 1921 c. Jan 1921 d. Feb 1921
34. Mussolini provided a
a. Democratic Government b. Communist Government
c. Stable Government d. Republican Government
35. The great relief was provided to the workers by
a. ILO b. Factory Act c. Charter of Labour d. Trade Unions
36. Mussolini made common cause with
a. Churchill b. Hitler c. Stalin d. Lenin
37. Mussolini left the League of Nations in
a. 1931 b. 1932 c. 1935 d. 1937
38. A democratic constitution with the federal structure was established by a National Assembly met at
a. Berlin b. Weimer c. Frankfurt d. Bavaria
39. The Allied armies occupied the resources rich
a. Rhineland b. Sudetenland c. Greenland d. Finland
40. Hitler's anti – Semitism grew to the extent of killing the
a. Aryans b. Mongolians c. Jews d. Austrians
41. For some time Hitler was a
a. Painter b. Tailor c. Teacher d. Banker
42. In 1941, Hitler invaded
a. Russia b. France c. Prussia d. Persia
43. The Allies were strengthened by the entry of
a. Austria b. America c. Finland d. Poland
44. This treaty contained the seeds of the Second World War
a. Treaty of Versailles b. Treaty of Rome
c. Treaty of London d. Treaty of Aix-la-chappelle
45. The coal mines given to France were
a. Jharia b. Saar c. Bokaro d. Raniganj
46. The country emerged as a World Power after the First World War was
a. China b. Japan c. India d. Korea

47. The principles of war and conquests was glorified by
a. Moderates b. Extremists c. Dictators d. Reformers
48. In Sep. 1938 Hitler threatened a war on
a. Yugoslavia b. Poland c. Finland d. Czechoslovakia
49. Hitler demanded the surrender of
a. Tannenburg b. Danzig c. Jutland d. Estonia
50. Blitzkrieg means a
a. Lightning war b. Trench warfare c. Submarine warfare d. Guerilla warfare
51. The British Prime Minister during the Second World War was
a. Sir Winston Churchill b. Clement Atlee c. Margaret Thatcher d. Lloyd George
52. Hitler signed the Non – Aggression Pact with
a. Gorbachev b. Boris Yeltrin c. Stalin d. Lenin
53. The UNO was established in
a. 1955 b. 1945 c. 1965 d. 1975
54. The UN charter was signed at
a. New York b. Geneva c. San Francisco d. California
55. UN's main deliberative body is
a. The General Assembly b. The Secretariat
c. The Security Council d. The Trusteeship Council
56. The Seat of International Court of Justice is at
a. The Hague b. Berlin c. Rome d. Tokyo
57. The United Nations celebrated its 50th Anniversary in
a. 1985 b. 2005 c. 1995 d. 1975
58. European Union traces its origin from the
a. ECSC b. EEC c. EURATOM d. ETC
59. EURATOM was established by the
a. Treaty of Nanking b. Treaty of London
c. Treaty of Rome d. Treaty of Versailles
60. The council of the European Union is sometimes referred to as the
a. Council of traders b. Council of farmers
c. Council of consumers d. Council of Ministers
61. The first permanent President of the European Council is
a. Ramsay Mac Donald b. Herman Van Rampay
c. Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit d. Bismark
62. Euro zones monetary policy is governed by
a. European Central Bank b. Reserve Bank c. State Bank d. Swiz Bank

63. The name of the single European currency
a. Dollar b. Yen c. Euro d. Pounds
64. The EU has established a strong relationship with the
a. USA b. USSR c. UNO d. UAE
65. The British historians call the revolt of 1857 as
a. Military revolt b. The great revolt
c. War of Independence d. Freedom struggle
66. Indian historians describe the Revolt of 1857 as
a. Sepoy Mutiny b. The great revolt
c. First War of Indian Independence d. Military revolt
67. During the great revolt of 1857 the Governor General of India was
a. Lord Lytton b. Lord Ripon c. Lord Canning d. Lord Wellesley
68. The peasants had to pay heavy
a. land taxes b. tariffs c. revenue taxes d. service taxes
69. Resumption of rent free system was introduced by
a. Lord Linlithgow b. Lord Dalhousie c. Lord Bentinck d. Lord Mount Battern
70. General Services Enlistment Act was passed in
a. 1856 b. 1865 c. 1586 d. 1685
71. The first sign of unrest appeared at
a. Meerut b. Barrackpore c. Barailley d. Kanpur
72. The Sepoys broke out into open revolt at
a. Meerut b. Barrackpore c. Barailley d. Kanpur
73. The wife of Nawab of Oudh was
a. Mumtaz Mahal b. Fathima Begum c. Begum Hazarat Mahal d. Sultana Razia
74. After 1857 revolt the Governor General of India was designated as
a. Viceroy of India b. Ruler of India c. Governor of India d. Minister of India
75. The pioneer of the reform movements was
a. Raja Rammohan Roy b. Swami Dayanandha Saraswathi
c. Keshab Chandra Sen d. Devendranath Tagore
76. Lord William Bentinck Passed an Act in 1829 to abolish Sati due to the efforts of
a. Mrs. Annie Besant b. Swami Vivekanandha
c. Raja Rammohan Roy d. Lala Hansraj
77. Swami Dayanandha Saraswathi started the
a. Brahma Samaj b. Arya Samaj c. Prarthawa Samaj d. Aligarh movement
78. The headquarters of the Rama Krishna Mission is at
a. Kanchipuram b. Belur c. Melur d. Hampi

79. Vallalar's devotional songs are compiled in a volume called
a. Devaram b. Thiru Vasagam c. Ettuthogai d. Thiru Arutpa
80. Sir Syed Ahamed Khan started the
a. Aligarh Movement b. Thosophical Society
c. Samarasa Sudha Sanmarka Sangam d. Muslim League
81. Sir Syed Ahamed Khan started a school at
a. Alipore b. Allepey c. Ghazipur d. Kanpur
82. A great socialist reformer from Kerala is
a. Sree Narayana Guru b. Guru Prasad c. Guru Nanak d. Guru Sai
83. The Unification of the country was brought by the British
a. Imperialism b. Politics c. Conquests d. Negotiations
84. The language of the educated Indians was ____
a. French b. English c. Hindi d. Bengali
85. The religious and social reformers prepared the ground for the rise of
a. Nationalism b. Revolution c. Mutiny d. Rebellion
86. The policies of the moderates were described by the Extremist as
a. Political Mendicancy b. Subsidiaries c. Mandatories d. Open door policy
87. Open split in the Congress occurred in the sessions held at
a. Surat b. Lahore c. Tripura d. Madras
88. The Minto-Morley reforms introduced separate electorate for the
a. Hindus b. Muslims c. Sikhs d. Christians
89. Home Rule League in Bombay was formed by
a. Nehru b. Mrs. Annie Besant c. Tilak d. Bharathiar
90. Gandhiji advocated a new technique in our freedom struggle
a. Satyagraha b. Glasnost c. Long march d. Violence
91. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the ____ party
a. Khadar b. DMK c. Swaraj d. Akalidal
92. The Indian Constitution was formally adopted on
a. Jan. 26, 1950 b. Feb. 26, 1950 c. Aug. 26, 1950 d. Mar. 26, 1950
93. In 1932, the British Government announced a scheme known as
a. Mid-day meals b. open University c. Adult education d. Communal award
94. The British Viceroy responsible for involving Indians in the Second World War was
a. Canning b. Dalhousie c. Linlithgow d. Litton
95. To form the interim Government Nehru sought the help of
a. Abul Kalam Azad b. Jinnah c. Salimullahkhan d. Khan Abdul Ghaffarkhan

96. First and last Indian Governor General of India is
 - a. Lord Mount Battern
 - b. Nehru
 - c. C. Rajagopalachari
 - d. Kamaraj
97. The task of unifying Indian states was undertaken by
 - a. Dr. B.R. Ambedkhar
 - b. Rajendraprasad
 - c. Rajaji
 - d. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
98. First President of India is
 - a. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 - b. Gandhiji
 - c. Dr. Radhakrishnan
 - d. Sathyamoorthy
99. Indian soliders were instigated by the sons of
 - a. Hyder Ali
 - b. Tipu Sultan
 - c. Shivaji
 - d. Shajahan
100. The first organization in the Madras Presidency to agitate for the rights of people was the
 - a. Indian National Congress
 - b. Muslim League
 - c. Swarajya Party
 - d. Madras Native Association
101. The first President of the Madras Mahajana Sabha was
 - a. P. Rangaiah Naidu
 - b. Rajaji
 - c. Kamaraj
 - d. Bharathiar
102. At Vedaranyam, the Salt law was broken by
 - a. T.S. Rajan
 - b. Bakthavachalam
 - c. Rajagopalachari
 - d. V.O.C.
103. In 1908, Bharathiar organized a huge public meeting to celebrate
 - a. Swaraj day
 - b. Birth Day
 - c. Republic day
 - d. Service day
104. Faced with the prospectus of arrest by the British, Bharathi escaped to
 - a. Chennai
 - b. Bangalore
 - c. Hyderabad
 - d. Pondicherry
105. The Head Quarters of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee is named as
 - a. Raj Bhavan
 - b. Rashtra pathi Bhavan
 - c. Sathyamurthi Bhavan
 - d. Vidhan Sabha
106. In 1940, Kamaraj went to Wardha to meet
 - a. Nehru
 - b. Gandhiji
 - c. Tilak
 - d. Jinnah
107. Kamaraj served as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for
 - a. 9 years
 - b. 8 years
 - c. 10 years
 - d. 7 years
108. Kamaraj was famous for policy
 - a. 'S' plan
 - b. 'L' Plan
 - c. 'K' plan
 - d. 'J' plan
109. South Indian Liberal Federation is otherwise known as the
 - a. Dravidan Party
 - b. Janantha Party
 - c. Telugu Desam
 - d. Justice Party
110. Periyar transformed the Justice Party into
 - a. Akalidal
 - b. Pattali Makkal Kazhagam
 - c. Dravidar Kazhagam
 - d. Swarajaya
111. The greatest social reformer of Tamil Nadu
 - a. E.V. Ramasamy Naicker
 - b. Nehru
 - c. Gandhiji
 - d. Raja Rammohan Roy

112. Vaikam is a place in
 a. Tamil Nadu b. Andra Pradesh c. Karnataka d. Kerala
113. C.N. Annadurai was affectionately called as
 a. Chacha b. Nethaji c. Anna d. Periyar
114. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam was founded by
 a. C.N. Annadurai b. M. Karundanidhi c. K. Kamaraj d. M.G. Ramachandran
115. C.N. Annadurai was conferred Doctorate by
 a. Anna University b. Annamalai University
 c. Manipal University d. Bharathiar University
116. Due to Dr. Muthulakshmi's good efforts the cancer institute was started at
 a. Anna Nagar b. Chenglpat c. Kanjeeपुरam d. Adayar
117. All India women conference was organized at
 a. Pune b. Bombay c. Thane d. Satara
118. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy started an orphanage known as
 a. Anbu Illam b. Saraswathi Illam c. Avvai Illam d. Lakshmi Illam
119. Dr. S. Dharmambal started an agitation for the cause of Tamil teachers called
 a. Nalla varam b. Hindi varam c. Tamil Varam d. Elavu Varam
120. Moovalur Ramamirdham was born in
 a. 1885 b. 1887 c. 1889 d. 1883
121. The Bay of Bengal is located to the _____ of India
 a. West b. South c. South-east d. South-west
122. Palk Strait separates India from _____
 a. Sri Lanka b. Myanmar c. Maldives d. Lakshadweep
123. The most centrally located meridian of India passes through _____
 a. Ahmadabad b. Allahabad c. Hyderabad d. Auranghabad
124. The highest peak in the world is _____
 a. Mt. Everest b. Nanda Devi c. Mt. K2 d. Dhaulagiri
125. The source of River Ganga is _____
 a. Yamotri b. Siachen c. Gangotri d. Karakoram
126. The Himalayas are known as
 a. Abode of snow b. Himachal c. Siwalik d. Himadri
127. India experiences _____
 a. Temperate climate b. Tropical Monsoon Climate
 c. Tropical Climate d. Cold Climate
128. The Coastal areas enjoy _____ climate
 a. Continental b. Equable c. Humid d. Hot

129. The place that gets rain from Western disturbance is _____
 a. Punjab b. Mumbai c. Allahabad d. Chennai
130. The mountains which lie parallel to the direction of the Southwest Monsoon wind is _____
 a. Aravalli b. Satpura c. Vindhya d. Maikala Range
131. The local storms in the northeastern part of India during hot weather season are called _____
 a. Norwesters b. Loo c. Mango showers d. Monsoon
132. The soil found in the Arid zone is known as _____
 a. Desert soil b. Laterite soil c. Black Soil d. Alluvial Soil
133. The Monsoon forests are otherwise called as _____
 a. Tropical Evergreen forest b. Deciduous forest
 c. Mangrove forest d. Mountain forest
134. Which one of the following mineral is contained in the monazite sand _____
 a. Oil b. Uranium c. Thorium d. Coal
135. Paddy is grown well in the _____
 a. black soil b. laterite soil c. alluvial soil d. red soil
136. Tea and Coffee crops are grown well on the _____
 a. Mountain slopes b. Plain c. Coastal plain d. River Valleys
137. The crop that grows in drought is _____
 a. Rice b. Wheat c. Jute d. Millets
138. Cotton is a _____
 a. Food crop b. Cash crop c. Plantation crop d. dry crop
139. The staple food crops are _____
 a. rice and wheat b. coffee and tea c. Cotton and Jute d. fruits and vegetables
140. Cotton textile industry is _____
 a. Mineral based b. Agro based c. Forest based Industry d. Software Industry
141. Manchester of India is _____
 a. Delhi b. Chennai c. Mumbai d. Kolkata
142. Tata Iron and steel industry is located at _____
 a. Durgapur b. Bhilai c. Jamshedpur d. Burnpur
143. Chota Nagpur Plateau is noted for _____
 a. Natural Vegetation b. Mineral resource c. Alluvial Soil d. Cotton Cultivation
144. The City known as Electronic Capital is _____
 a. Kanpur b. Delhi c. Bangaluru d. Madurai

145. Natural nutrient enrichment of streams and lakes is _____
a. Water pollution b. Eutrophication c. Thermal power plants d. Air pollution
146. The main causes for natural air pollution
a. Vehicular emission b. Volcanic eruption
c. Thermal power plants d. water Pollution
147. The main cause for the environmental problems in India is
a. Moderate density of pollution b. high density of pollution
c. Very high density of pollution d. low density of pollution
148. Trade carried on within the domestic territory of a country is known as _____ trade
a. External b. Foreign c. Internal d. International
149. Trade blocs are created to make the _____ trade easier
a. Multi Lateral b. Bilateral c. Unilateral d. Local
150. Cost efficient and most popular mode of transport in our country is _____
a. Airways b. Road ways c. Waterways d. Railways
151. The headquarters of Indian Railways is _____
a. Mumbai b. Delhi c. Nagpur d. Chennai
152. The Costliest and most modern means of transport is _____
a. Air Transport b. Road Transport c. Water Transport d. Rail Transport
153. Maps created by using aerial photographs are called _____ maps
a. Ortho photo b. Aerial Photo c. Physical d. Political
154. The Object under study is known as _____
a. Target b. Source c. Sensor d. Image
155. The device to detect the Electro Magnetic Radiation is ____
a. Target b. Sensor c. Object d. camera
156. India is a country with an unbounded faith in _____
a. War b. Peace c. Love d. Enmity
157. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's five principles of peace are named as
a. Swadeshi b. New Deal c. Pancha sheel d. Apartheid
158. Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was signed in
a. 1963 b. 1993 c. 1936 d. 1998
159. India brought a resolution in the UN General Assembly in favoru of disarmament in
a. 1965 b. 1956 c. 1995 d. 1976
160. Apartheid was abolished in
a. 1990 b. 1991 c. 1850 d. 1989
161. The first Secretary General of SAARC was
a. Jinnah b. Abul Ashan c. Kofi Annan d. Gandhiji

- 162.The most popular form of Government in modern days
a. Monarchy b. Oligarchy c. Democracy d. Hirarchy
- 163.Direct democracy existed in ancient
a. Greece b. Italy c. Sardinia d. Cyprus
- 164.Telugu Desam is a
a. Regional Party b. National Party c. International Party d. Cultural Party
- 165.If two parties exist in a country, it is called
a. Single party system b. Bi-party system c.Multi party system d.Regional party
- 166.The opposition party leader will be given the status of a
a. Cabinet Minister b. Deputy Minister c. Minister of state d. Council of Minister
- 167.To vote an election a person should be above the age of
a. 20 b. 18 c. 25 d. 35
- 168.The body of the elected representative at the Central level is known as
a. Legislature b. Supreme Court c. House of command d. Parliament
- 169.The status of election commissioner is equivalent to that of the
a. High court judge b. Supreme court judge
c. District court judge d. Magistrate
- 170.The election process in the state level is supervised by
a. Chief Election Commissioner b. Chief Electoral officer
c. High court judge d. Supreme court judge
- 171.Election Commission is situated at
a. Madras b. Mumbai c. Moradabad d. New Delhi
- 172.The ancient religion of our country is
a. Vedic religion b. Christianity c. Islam d. Zorastrianism
- 173.Recognised official languages of India
a. 25 b. 23 c.22 d. 27
- 174.Language is, the means of
a. Transport b. Irrigation c. Communication d. Spirituality
- 175.Thembavani is related to
a. Hinduism b. Sikhism c. Christianity d. Islam
- 176.Buddha Poornima is celebrated by the
a. Hindus b. Muslims c. Jains d. Buddhist
- 177.They play an important part in fostering unity and integration
a. Music and Dance b. Art and Architecture
c. Food and Customs d. Dressand Habits

178. A person one who gives final utility to a commodity is
 a. Producer b. Consumer c. Shop keeper d. Farmer
179. The customer are exploited by the
 a. Carpenters b. Farmers c. Tailors d. Traders
180. The Right to Information Act was passed by the parliament on
 a. 12th Oct. 2005 b. 21st Oct. 2005 c. 12th Oct. 2006 d. 21st Oct. 2006
181. World consumer day is celebrated on
 a. March 15 b. March 16 c. March 14 d. March 11
182. The Magnacarta of consumers
 a. WHO b. COPRA c. EXNORA d. FAO
183. One of the planning schemes to create awareness among the consumers
 a. Vana Mahotsava b. Operation 21 c. Trade fair d. Rajarajan 1000
184. National Income is otherwise called
 a. Real Income b. Money Income c. Nominal Income d. Gross National Product
185. National Income of a country can be calculated by
 a. 2 methods b. 3 methods c. 4 methods d. 5 methods
186. Net National Product
 a. GNP (-) Depreciation b. Net domestic product (-) Depreciation
 c. Per capita Income (-) Depreciation d. Gross domestic product (-) Depreciation
187. India's per capita Income of
 a. 220 dollars b. 950 dollars c. 2930 dollars d. 600 dollars
188. Primary sector consists of
 a. Trade b. Construction c. Agriculture d. Telecommunication
189. National Income is a measure of
 a. Total value of money b. Total value of food grains
 c. Total value of Industrial products d. Total value of goods & services
190. Expenditure method estimates national income from the
 a. Output side b. Income side c. Expenditure side d. Savings side
191. Income method sums all forms of
 a. Expenditure b. Income c. Savings d. Investment
192. Per capita Income is an Indicator of
 a. Richness of People b. Poverty of People
 c. Living Standard of people d. Literacy of people
193. Primary sector Contribution to national Income in India is
 a. 15.8% b. 25.8% c. 58.4% d. 12.8%

194.Five year plan in India was borrowed from

- a. Soviet Russia b. United States of America
c. United kingdom d. United Arab Emirates

195.Eleventh Five Year Plan Period is

- a. 1956-1961 b. 1997-2002 c. 2002-2007 d. 2007-2012

196.Chairman of Planning commission of India is

- a. President of India b. Prime Minister of India
c. Finance Minister of India d. Vice President of India

197.Planning Commission of India was setup in the year

- a. 1962 b. 1950 c. 1956 d. 1949

198.Nehru decided that India would be a

- a. Mixed Economy b. Socialist Economy
c. Capitalist Economy d. Money Economy

199.Green revolution was introduced in the year

- a. 1967 b. 1977 c. 1987 d. 1957

200. Bhodan Movement was started by

- a. Jayaprakash Narayan
b. Jawaharlal Nehru
c. Acharya Vinobhabhave
d. Dr.Rajendra Prasad

201.Which year has a special Significance in Indian Economy

- a. 1981 b. 1991 c. 2001 d. 2010

202.The Organization which is responsible for research and development in the area of Satellite and Communication is

- a. CAR b. ICME c. ISRO d. CSIR

203.As per 2011 census the literacy rate in India is

- a. 74.04 % b. 65.8% c. 66.8% d. 67.8%

**Answers :**

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|------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1.a. 1870 | 36.b. Hitler |
| 2.a. Industrial Revolution | 37.d. 1937 |
| 3.c. New Imperialism | 38.b. Weimer |
| 4.d. Manchu rule | 39.a. Rhineland |
| 5.a. Railways | 40.c. Jews |
| 6.b. China | 41.a. Painter |
| 7.a. 1600 | 42.a. Russia |
| 8.b. 1664 | 43.b. America |
| 9.a. Peking | 44.a. Treaty of Versailles |
| 10.a. Open door Policy | 45.b. Saar |
| 11.b. Jahangir | 46.b. Japan |
| 12.a. Dr. Sun Yat Sen | 47.c. Dictators |
| 13.b. Kaiser William II | 48.d. Czechoslovakia |
| 14.a. Heligoland | 49.b. Danzig |
| 15.a. Alsace and Lorraine | 50.a. Lightning war |
| 16.a. Francis Ferdinand | 51.a. Sir Winston Churchill |
| 17.a. 28th July 1914 | 52.c. Stalin |
| 18.d. Belgium | 53.b. 1945 |
| 19.c. Central Powers | 54.c. San Francisco |
| 20.c. Dardanelles Expedition | 55.a. The General Assembly |
| 21.c. Lusitania | 56.a. The Hague |
| 22.a. Lenin | 57.c. 1995 |
| 23.b. Dogger bank | 58.a. ECSC |
| 24.a. Nov. 11, 1918 | 59.c. Treaty of Rome |
| 25.d. Paris Peace Conference | 60.d. Council of Ministers |
| 26.c. Jan. 20, 1920 | 61.b. Herman Van Rampay |
| 27.b. U.S.A | 62.a. European Central Bank |
| 28.c. Herbert Hoover | 63.c. Euro |
| 29.d. Share Market | 64.c. UNO |
| 30.a. March 4, 1933 | 65.a. Military revolt |
| 31.b. 1940 | 66.c. First War of Indian Independence |
| 32.b. Benito Mussolini | 67.c. Stable Government |
| 33.a. Nov. 1921 | 68.c. Charter of Labour |
| 34.c. Stable Government | 69.b. Hitler |
| 35.c. Charter of Labour | 70.d. 1937 |
| | 71.b. Weimer |

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|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 72.a. Meerut | 108.c. 'K' plan |
| 73.c. Begum Hazarat Mahal | 109.d. Justice Party |
| 74.a. Viceroy of India | 110.c. Dravidar Kazhagam |
| 75.a. Raja Rammohan Roy | 111.a. E.V. Ramasamy Naicker |
| 76.c. Raja Rammohan Roy | 112.d. Kerala |
| 77.b. Arya Samaj | 113.c. Anna |
| 78.b. Belur | 114.a. C.N. Annadurai |
| 79.d. Thiru Arutpa | 115.b. Annamalai University |
| 80.a. Aligarh Movement | 116.d. Adayar |
| 81.c. Ghazipur | 117.a. Pune |
| 82.a. Sree Narayana Guru | 118.c. Avvai Illam |
| 83.a. Imperialism | 119.d. Elavu Varam |
| 84.b. English | 120.d. 1883 |
| 85.a. Nationalism | 121.c. South-east |
| 86.a. Political Mendicancy | 122.a. Sri Lanka |
| 87.a. Surat | 123.b. Allahabad |
| 88.b. Muslims | 124.a. Mt. Everest |
| 89.c. Tilak | 125.c. Gangotri |
| 90.a. Sathyagraha | 126.a. Abode of snow |
| 91.c. Swaraj | 127.b. Tropical Monsoon Climate |
| 92.a. Jan. 26, 1950 | 128.b. Equable |
| 93.d. Communal award | 129.a. Punjab |
| 94.c. Linlithgow | 130.a. Aravalli |
| 95.b. Jinnah | 131.a. Norwesters |
| 96.c. C. Rajagopalachari | 132.a. Desert soil |
| 97.d. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel | 133.b. Decidious forest |
| 98.a. Dr. Rajendra Prasad | 134.b. Uranium |
| 99.b. Tipu Sultan | 135.c. laterite soil |
| 100.d. Madras Native Association | 136.a. Mountain slopes |
| 101.a. P. Rangaiah Naidu | 137.d. Millets |
| 102.c. Rajagopalachari | 138.b. Cash crop |
| 103.a. Swaraj day | 139.a. rice and wheat |
| 104.d. Pondicherry | 140.b. Agro based |
| 105.c. Sathyamurthi Bhavan | 142.c. Jamshedpur |
| 106.b. Gandhiji | 143.b. Mineral resource |
| 107.a. 9 years | |

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 144.c. Bangaluru | 180.a. 12 th Oct. 2005 |
| 145.b. Eutrophication | 181.a. March 15 |
| 146.a. Vehicular emission | 182.b. COPRA |
| 147.c. Very high density of pollution jy; | 183.c. Trade fair |
| 148.c. Internal | 184.d. Gross National Product |
| 149.a. Multi Lateral | 185.b. 3 methods |
| 150.b. Road ways | 186.a. GNP (-) Depreciation |
| 151.b. Delhi | 187.b. 950 dollars |
| 152.a. Air Transport | 188.c. Agriculture |
| 153.a. Ortho photo | 189.d. Total value of goods & services |
| 154.a. Target | 190.c. Expenditure side |
| 155.b. Sensor | 191.b. Income |
| 156.b. Peace | 192.c. Living Standard of people |
| 157.c. Pancha sheel | 193.a. 15.8% |
| 158.a. 1963 | 194.a. Soviet Russia |
| 159.b. 1956 | 195.d. 2007 – 2012 |
| 160.a. 1990 | 196.b. Prime Minister of India |
| 161.b. Abul Ashan | 197.b. 1950 |
| 162.c. Democracy | 198.a. Mixed Economy |
| 163.a. Greece | 199.a. 1967 |
| 164.a. Regional Party | 200.c. Acharya Vinobhabhave |
| 165.b. Bi-party system | 201.b. 1991 |
| 166.a. Cabinet Minister | 202.c. ISRO |
| 167.b. 18 | 203.a. 74.04% |
| 168.d. Parliament | |
| 169.b. Supreme court judge | |
| 170.b. Chief Electoral officer | |
| 171.d. New Delhi | |
| 172.a. Vedic religion | |
| 173.c. 22 | |
| 174.c. Communication | |
| 175.c. Christianity | |
| 176.d. Buddhist | |
| 177.a. Music and Dance | |
| 178.b. Consumer | |
| 179.d. Traders | |

Match the following :

Lesson : 1

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. The Carnatic wars | - | a. Asia |
| 2. Protectorate | - | b. China |
| 3. Racial Discrimination | - | c. England |
| 4. Island of Hong Kong | - | d. Eng of French Influence in India |
| 5. International Colony | - | e. France |
| | - | f. Imperialism |
| | - | g. Africa |

Lesson : 2

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|-------------|
| 1. Clemenceau | - | a. Britain |
| 2. Orlando | - | b. France |
| 3. Lloyd George | - | c. Germany |
| 4. Woodrow Wilson | - | d. Austria |
| 5. Kaiser William - II | - | e. Russia |
| | - | f. America |
| | - | g. Italy |
| 1. Treaty of Versailles | - | a. Rumania |
| 2. Treaty of Trianon | - | b. Turkey |
| 3. Treaty of Neuilly | - | c. Italy |
| 4. Treaty of Severes | - | d. Hungary |
| 5. Treaty of Germaine | - | e. Austria |
| | - | f. Germany |
| | - | g. Bulgaria |

Lesson : 3

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. Share market collapse | - | a. Banks and industries |
| 2. Reconstruction Finance Corporation | - | b. Loans |
| 3. Economic Depression | - | c. License to stock exchange |
| 4. Federal Reserve Bank | - | d. Compensation to formers |
| 5. The Security Exchange Act | - | e. Speculation on borrowed money |
| | - | f. Early 1930's |

Lesson : 4

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. Duce | - | a. Secret Police of Mussolini |
| 2. Black Shirts | - | b. 1922 |
| 3. Ovra | - | c. 1924 |
| 4. March on Rome | - | d. Mussolini |
| 5. Capturing of Albania | - | e. Mussolini's followers |
| | - | g. 1939 |

Lesson : 5

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Brown shirts | - | a. Nazi Emblem |
| 2. Fuhrer | - | b. My struggle |
| 3. Swastika | - | c. Leader |
| 4. Gestapo | - | d. Chancellor |
| 5. Mein Kampf | - | e. Followers of Hitler |
| | - | f. Governor |
| | - | g. Hitler's Secret Police |

Lesson : 6

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Scorched Earth Policy | - | a. Germany |
| 2. 'U' Boats | - | b. Theodore Roosevelt |
| 3. Luftwaffe | - | c. England |
| 4. Royal Air Force | - | d. China |
| 5. Atlantic Charter | - | e. Russia |
| | - | f. F.D. Roosevelt |
| | - | g. German Submarines |

Lesson : 7

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. New York | - | a. Negative vote |
| 2. Veto | - | b. 1963 |
| 3. Present Secretary General of UNO | - | c. 1969 |
| 4. NTBT | - | d. Head quarters of the UNO |
| 5. CTBT | - | e. Mr. Kofi Annan |
| | - | f. 1996 |
| | - | g. Mr. Banki Moon |

Lesson : 8

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Merger Treaty | - | a. French foreign Minister |
| 2. EURO | - | b. Court of Auditors |
| 3. Robert Schuman | - | c. 2002 |
| 4. Jean Monnet | - | d. Court of Justice |
| 5. EU budgets | - | e. French politician |
| | - | f. 1967 |
| | - | g. 2007 |

Lesson : 9

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. Mangal Pandey | - | a. Kanpur |
| 2. Bahadur Shah II | - | b. Lucknow |
| 3. Nana Saheb | - | c. Central India |
| 4. Begum Hazarat Mahal | - | d. Arrah |
| 5. Rani Lakshmi Bai | - | e. Barrack pore |
| | - | f. Oudh |
| | - | g. Delhi |

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. Rani Lakshmi Bai | - | a. Mughal Emperor |
| 2. Bahadur Shah II | - | b. Colin Campbell |
| 3. The Great Revolt | - | c. Jhansi |
| 4. Lucknow | - | d. Magna Carta |
| 5. Queen Victoria's Proclamation | - | e. 1856 |
| | - | f. 1854 |
| | - | g. 1857 |

Lesson : 10

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Herald of New Age | - | a. Swami Dayanandha Saraswathi |
| 2. Martin Luther of Hinduism | - | b. Ramakrishna Mission |
| 3. New India | - | c. Mrs. Annie Besant |
| 4. Photo Voltoic Lighting System | - | d. Ramalinga Adigal |
| 5. Vallalar | - | e. Dr. Dharmambal |
| | - | f. Raja Rammohan Roy |

Lesson : 11

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. Iswar Chandra Vidhya Sagar | - | a. Patriotic writer |
| 2. Subramania Bharathi | - | b. Of one's own country |
| 3. Swadeshi | - | c. Bala Gangadhar Tilak |
| 4. New India | - | d. Religious and Social Reformer |
| 5. Kesari | - | e. Mrs. Annie Besant |
| | - | f. Young India |
| | - | g. Bipin Chandra Pal |

Lesson : 12

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------------------|
| 1. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel | - | a. Dutch territories |
| 2. Pondicherry | - | b. Drafting Committee |
| 3. Goa | - | c. First Governor General of free India |
| 4. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar | - | d. Bismarck of India |
| 5. Lord Mount Batten | - | e. Portuguese Possession |
| | - | f. French Possession |
| | - | g. British Territories |

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Motilal Nehru | - | a. Uttar Pradesh |
| 2. Chauri Chaura | - | b. Swarajya Party |
| 3. Lion of Punjab | - | c. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan |
| 4. Communal Award | - | d. Lala Lajpat Rai |
| 5. Frontier Gandhi | - | e. Ramsay Mac Donald |
| | - | f. Bhagat Singh |
| | - | g. Muslim League |

Lesson : 13

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Swadeshi Exhibition | - | a. Sepoy Mutiny |
| 2. Chanakya | - | b. Kamaraj |
| 3. King maker | - | c. Poondi Reservoir |
| 4. Sathya murthi | - | d. Vellore Mutiny |
| 5. Fateh Hyder | - | e. Rajaji |
| | - | f. Periyar E.V.R. |
| | - | g. Madras Mahajana Sabha |

Lesson : 14

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Justice | - | a. E.V.Ramasamy Periyar |
| 2. Vaikam Hero | - | b. Dr. S.Dharmambal |
| 3. Devadasi system | - | c. Moovalur Ramamirtham |
| 4. Veera Tamilannai | - | d. T.M. Nair |
| 5. Justice Party | - | e. Sathyamoorthi |
| | - | f. Dr. Muthu Lakshmi Reddy |
| | - | g. English News paper |

Lesson : 1

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|----------------|
| 1. Pilgrim centre | - | a. Shayadri |
| 2. Terai Plain | - | b. Vembanad |
| 3. Western Ghats in Karnataka | - | c. Deccan |
| 4. Lava Plateau | - | d. Kedarnath |
| 5. Largest lake in Kerala | - | e. Marshy Land |
| | - | f. Chilca Lake |
| | - | g. Tsangpo |

Lesson : 2

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------------|
| 1. Burst of Monsoon | - | a. December to February |
| 2. Norwesters | - | b. October to November |
| 3. Water conservation activities | - | c. Northern and North western part of India |
| 4. The North East Monsoon Season | - | d. Local storms in northeast India |
| 5. Highest rainfall place | - | e. June to September |
| | - | f. Mawsynram |
| | - | g. Involvement of local people |

Lesson : 3

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Black soil | - | a. Petroleum |
| 2. Lignite | - | b. Cotton Cultivation |
| 3. Mangrove forest | - | c. A type of coal |
| 4. Renewable resources | - | d. Sundarban |
| 5. Non renewable resources | - | e. Sun |
| | - | f. Paddy |
| | - | g. A type of iron ore |

Lesson : 4

- | | | |
|--------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. Wheat | - | a. West Bengal |
| 2. Sugarcane | - | b. Kerala |
| 3. Apple | - | c. Uttarpradesh |
| 4. Rubber | - | d. Punjab |
| 5. Jute | - | e. Himachal Pradesh |
| | - | f. Tamil Nadu |
| | - | g. Karnataka |

Lesson : 5

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Jute Industry | - | a. Chennai |
| 2. Automobile Industry | - | b. Gujarat |
| 3. Software Industry | - | c. Mumbai |
| 4. Iron and Steel Industry | - | d. West Bengal |
| 5. Sugar bowl of India | - | e. Chotta Nagpur region |
| | - | f. Bangaluru |
| | - | g. Uttar Pradesh and Bihar |

Lesson : 7

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. Village Roads | - | a. New Delhi |
| 2. District Roads | - | b. Mumbai |
| 3. Central Railways | - | c. Chennai |
| 4. Southern Railways | - | d. Village Panchayat |
| 5. Northern Railways | - | e. Municipalities and Corporations |
| | - | f. Hyderabad |

Lesson : 8

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. Ground Survey | - | a. USA |
| 2. Remote Sensing | - | b. Many Months |
| 3. Hot air balloon | - | c. systematic aerial images |
| 4. Airplanes | - | d. French Map Makers |
| 5. TIROS | - | e. Short span of time |
| | - | f. Geographical Information System |
| | - | g. Global Positioning System |

Answers - Matching :

Lesson : 1

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. The Carnatic wars | - | Eng of French Influence in India |
| 2. Protectorate | - | France |
| 3. Racial Discrimination | - | Africa |
| 4. Island of Hong Kong | - | England |
| 5. International Colony | - | China |

LESSON: 2

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|---------|
| 1. Clemenceau | - | France |
| 2. Orlando | - | Italy |
| 3. Lloyd George | - | Britain |
| 4. Woodrow Wilson | - | America |
| 5. Kaiser William – II | - | Germany |

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|----------|
| 1. Treaty of Versailles | - | Germany |
| 2. Treaty of Trianon | - | Hungary |
| 3. Treaty of Neuilly | - | Bulgaria |
| 4. Treaty of Serveres | - | Turkey |
| 5. Treaty of Germaine | - | Austria |

LESSON: 3

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. Share market collapse | - | Speculation on borrowed money |
| 2. Reconstruction Finance Corporation | - | Banks and industries |
| 3. Economic Depression | - | Early 1930's |
| 4. Federal Reserve Bank | - | Loans |
| 5. The Security Exchange Act | - | License to stock exchange |

LESSON: 4

- | | | |
|------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Duce | - | Mussolini |
| 2. Black Shirts | - | Mussolini's followers |
| 3. Ovla | - | Secret Police of Mussolini |
| 4. March on Rome | - | 1922 |
| 5. Albania | - | 1939 |

LESSON: 5

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|------------------------|
| 1. Brown shirts 1925 | - | Followers of Hitler |
| 2. Fuhrer | - | Leader |
| 3. Swastika | - | Nazi Emblem |
| 4. Gestapo | - | Hitler's Secret Police |
| 5. Mein Kampf | - | My struggle |

LESSON: 6

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. Scorched Earth Policy | - | Russia |
| 2. 'U' Boats | - | German Submarines |
| 3. Luftwaffe | - | Germany |
| 4. Royal Air Force | - | England China |
| 5. Atlantic Charter | - | F.D. Roosevelt |

LESSON: 7

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. New York | - | Head quarters of the UNO |
| 2. Veto | - | Negative vote |
| 3. Present Secretary General of UNO | - | Mr. Banki Moon 1969 |
| 4. NTBT | - | 1963 |
| 5. CTBT | - | 1996 |

LESSON: 8

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Merger Treaty | - | 1967 |
| 2. EURO | - | 2002 |
| 3. Robert Schuman | - | French foreign Minister |
| 4. Jean Monnet | - | French politician |
| 5. EU budgets | - | Court of Auditors |

LESSON: 9

(A)

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|---------------|
| 1. Mangal Pandey | - | Barrackpore |
| 2. Bahadur Shah II | - | Delhi |
| 3. Nana Saheb | - | Cawnpore |
| 4. Begum Hazarat Mahal | - | Lucknow |
| 5. Rani Lakshmi Bai | - | Central India |

(B)

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------|
| 1. Rani Lakshmi Bai | - | Jhansi |
| 2. Bahadur Shah II | - | Mughal Emperor |
| 3. The Great Revolt | - | 1857 |
| 4. Lucknow | - | Colin Campbell |
| 5. Queen Victoria's Proclamation | - | Magnacarta |

LESSON: 10

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Herald of New Age | - | Raja Rammohan Roy |
| 2. Martin Luther of Hinduism | - | Swami Dayanandha Saraswathi |
| 3. New India | - | Mrs. Annie Besant |
| 4. Photo Voltoic Lighting System | - | Ramakrishna Mission |
| 5. Vallalar | - | Ramalinga Adigal |



LESSON: 11

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. Iswar Chandra Vidhya Sagar | - | Religious and Social Reformer |
| 2. Subramania Bharathi | - | Patriotic writer |
| 3. Swadeshi | - | 'Of one's own country |
| 4. New India | - | Mrs. Annie Besant |
| 5. Kesari | - | Bala Gangadhar Tilak |

LESSON: 12

A)

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel | - | Bismarck of India Dutch territories |
| 2. Pondicherry | - | French Possession |
| 3. Goa | - | Portuguese Possession |
| 4. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar | - | Drafting Committee |
| 5. Lord Mount Batten | - | First Governor General of free India |

(B)

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Motilal Nehru | - | Swarajya Party |
| 2. Chauri Chaura | - | Uttar Pradesh |
| 3. Lion of Punjab | - | Lala Lajpat Rai |
| 4. Communal Award | - | Ramsay Mac Donald |
| 5. Frontier Gandhi | - | Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan |

LESSON: 13

- | | | |
|------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Swadeshi | - | Madras Mahajana Sabha |
| 2. Chanakya | - | Rajaji |
| 3. King maker | - | Kamaraj |
| 4. Sathya murthi | - | Poondi Reservoir |
| 5. Fateh Hyder | - | Vellore Mutiny |

LESSON: 14

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Justice | - | English News paper |
| 2. Vaikam Hero | - | E.V.Ramasamy Periyar |
| 3. Devadasi system | - | Dr. Muthu Lakshmi Reddy |
| 4. Veera Tamilannai | - | Dr. S.Dharmambal |
| 5. Justice Party | - | T.M. Nair |

GEOGRAPHY

LESSON: 1

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-------------|
| 1. pilgrim centre | - | Kedarnath |
| 2. Terai Plain | - | Marshy Land |
| 3. Western Ghats in Karnataka | - | Shayadri |
| 4. Lava Plateau | - | Deccan |
| 5. Largest lake in Kerala | - | Vembanad |

LESSON: 2

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Burst of Monsoon | - | June to September |
| 2. Norwesters | - | Local storms in northeast India |
| 3. Water conservation activities | - | Total involvement of local people Northern and |
| 4. The North East Monsoon Season | - | October to November |
| 5. Highest rainfall place | - | Mawsynram in Cherrapunji |

LESSON: 3

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|--------------------|
| 1. Black soil | - | Cotton Cultivation |
| 2. Lignite | - | A type of coal |
| 3. Mangrove forest | - | Sundarban |
| 4. Renewable resources | - | Sun |
| 5. Non renewable resources | - | Petroleum |

LESSON: 4

- | | | |
|--------------|---|------------------|
| 1. Wheat | - | Punjab |
| 2. Sugarcane | - | Uttarpradesh |
| 3. Apple | - | Himachal Pradesh |
| 4. Rubber | - | Kerala |
| 5. Jute | - | West Bengal |

LESSON: 5

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Jute Industry | - | West Bengal |
| 2. Cotton Industry | - | Mumbai |
| 3. Software Industry | - | Bangalore |
| 4. Tata Iron and Steel Industry | - | Chotta Nagpur region |
| 5. Sugar bowl of India | - | Uttar Pradesh and Bihar |

LESSON: 7

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. Village Roads | - | (village) Panchayat |
| 2. District Roads | - | Municipalities |
| 3. Central Railways | - | Mumbai |
| 4. Southern Railways | - | Chennai |
| 5. Northern Railways | - | Delhi |

LESSON: 8

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Ground Survey | - | Many Months |
| 2. Remote Sensing | - | Short span of time |
| 3. Hot air balloon | - | French Map Makers |
| 4. Airplanes | - | systematic aerial images |
| 5. TIROS | - | USA |

Short Answers :

1. Define Imperialism.

The term imperialism refers to,

1. The policy of extending a country's rule over the others.
2. The aggressive behavior of one state against another.
3. A country's dominant over the political and economic interest of another nation to exploit its natural resources.

2. What is colonialism ?

1. Colonialism refers to the policy of acquiring and maintaining colonies especially for exploitation.
2. It also means that it is a relationship between an indigenous majority and minority foreign invaders.
3. Colonialism is practice of the concept imperialism.

3. Write about Military Imperialism.

1. The USA's invasion against Iraq with its military power, forced it to have another sort of government favorable to the USA.
2. This is called Military Imperialism.

4. Write a note on Taiping Rebellion.

1. The Americans, the French and other foreign countries signed treaties with China.
2. The Chinese rebelled against the native Manchu Kings and the foreigners in 1854.
3. This rebellion was known as Taiping Rebellion.

5. Why did Germany need colonies?

1. Germany needed colonies not only as a sign of her world importance but also for her growing population.
2. Germany also needed colonies for additional markets and raw materials.

6. What was the immediate cause of the First World War?

1. In June 28, 1914 Austrian crown prince Francis Ferdinand and his wife Isabella were assassinated by a Serbian lad at Sarajevo on 28th July, 1914.
2. Austria sent an ultimatum to Serbia with humiliating terms. When Serbia ignored the ultimatum, Austria declared war on Serbia on 28th July, 1914.
3. This was the immediate cause for the First World War.

7. Why did America enter into First World War?

1. In 1917, Germany drowned four merchant ships of America including Lusitania with her submarines.
2. More than hundred Americans died in this incident.
3. Hence on 6th April 1917, Woodrow Wilson declared war on Germany.

8. What are the organs of the League of Nations?

1. The General Assembly
2. The Council

- 3.The Secretariat
- 4.An International Court of Justice.
- 5.International Labour Organization

9. what were the causes for the Great Economic Depression?

- 1.The collapse of American share market was the main cause for the Great Economic Depression.
- 2.The share market collapse was due to speculation of on borrowed money.

10. Write note on National Industrial Recovery Act?

The National industrial Recovery Act was passed to reform the conditions of the workers by raising wages and lowering their working hours.

11. What does the term “Fascism” mean?

The term Fascism is derived from the Latin word Fasces means a bundle or group.

12. What were the four pillars of Fascism?

- 1.Charismatic leadership
- 2.Single party rule under a dictator
- 3.Terror and
- 4.Economic control.

13. What did Hitler declare?

Hitler became the Leader of Germany and declared “One people,One State, One Leader”.

14. What did he do in 1923? What was the result?

In 1923, he made an attempt to capture power through Beer Hall Revolution.

15. Write a brief note on Munich Agreement.

When Hitler seeking Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia an agreement was signed between Germany and Neville Chamberlin the prime minister of Great Britain at Munich in 1938.

16. What was the immediate cause of the Second world War?

- 1.In1939, Hitler demanded from Poland,the right to construct a military road connecting East Prussia and Germany through Polish Corridor.
- 2.He also demanded the surrender of Danzig.
- 3.When Poland refused,Hitler attacked Poland on 1st September1939.
- 4.BRITAIN DECLARED WAR ON Germany to protect Poland.
- 5.France was also joined with Britain.

17. Write a note on the Secorched Earth policy?

- 1.When HITLER INVADED Russia on 22nd June 1941 Stalin planned to evacuate the city.
- 2.Russians followed the Scorched Earth policy.
- 3.They abandoned the villages and set fire to crops, roads railways factories and even houses.
- 4.This made Germans could not gain anything.

18. Why did America declare War on Japan?

The Japanese attacked American fleet stationed at Pearl Harbour on December 7th 1941. This disastrous attack forced the Americans to enter into the war.

19. What are the main objectives of the UNO?

- 1.To maintain international peace and security.
- 2.To develop friendly relations among nations.
- 3.To settle international disputes by peaceful means.

20. MENTION ANY TWO MAJOR ACHIVEMENTS OF THE UNO

- 1.The UNO settled disputes between Israel and Palestine, Iran and Iraq and withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.
2. It signed many Nuclear Test Ban treaties like NTBT in 1963 AND CTBT in 1996.

21. Mention some of the specialized agencies of the UNO.

- 1.World Health Agricultural Organisation (WHO)
2. Food and Agricultural Organisation(FAO)
- 3.International Labour Organisation(ILO)
- 4.United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation(UNESCO)
- 5.United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)
- 6.The world Bank (IBRD)

22. What is the significance of the EURO?

Euro eliminated foreign exchange hurdles encountered by companies doing business across European border and promotes free trade policy.

23. Mention the importance of Queen Vitoria's Proclamation?

- 1.This proclamation was described as Magna Carta of India
- 2.It confirmed the earlier treaties of the East India Company with the Indian Princess.
- 3.It promised to pay due regard to the ancient rites and customs of India.
- 4.It granted general pardon to all offenders except those who had directly taken part in the murder of the British subjects.

24. What was the immediate cause for the Revolt of 1857?

1. The greased cartridges supplied for the new Enfield Rifles was the immediate cause for the mutiny.
2. Believing that fat of cow and pig had been used to grease these cartridges both Hindus and Muslims refused to bite them and use. 3.On 29th March 1857 Mangal Pandey refused to the greased cartridge Barrackpore.

25. Why was not the revolt widespread?

- 1.The disunity was the foremost cause.
2. It did not extend beyond North India. South India, Punjab, Sind and Rajasthan kept quiet.
3. A large numbers of rulers of the Indian states and the big Zamindars did not join the movement.

26. What are the services rendered by the Arya Samaj?

1. Through his motto Go back to Veda Swami Dyananda Saraswathi created the feeling of self – confidence and self – respect.
2. He started the Suddhi Movement to reconvert the Hindus who had been converted to other religious, earlier.
3. It insisted on education of the women and upliftment of the depressed classes.

27. Mention the main principal of the Theosophical Society?

1. To develop the feeling of Fraternity.
2. To study ancient regions, philosophy and science.
3. To find out the laws of Nature and development of divine power in man.

28. What are the teaching of Vallalar?

1. The primary teaching of Vallalar is Service to mankind is the path of Moksha.
2. God is the personification of mercy and knowledge.
3. The path of compassion and mercy are the only path to God.

29. Point out the impacts of Social and Religious Reform Movement in the 19th Century.

1. These movements greatly helped to abolish sati, child marriage and unsociability.
2. It promoted education, encouraged widow remarriage, inter – caste marriages and inter – dining.

30. Write short note on the Cabinet Mission.

1. In March 1946, the cabinet mission under Pethick Lawrence, A.V. Alexander and Sir Stafford Cripps visited India to negotiate with Indian leaders about the transfer of powers.
2. The committee recommended Federal Government.
3. A Constituent Assembly should be elected to draw up the future constitution of India.

31. What are the aims of Self Respect Movement ?

1. It condemned and fought against Brahmin domination over other castes, society, politics and religion.
2. It fought to abolish traditionalism and superstitious.
3. It advocated women education, widow remarriage, inter caste marriages and opposed child marriage.

32. Why do we call Periyar as “Vaikam Hero” ?

1. Periyar led the Vaikam Sathiya Graha in 1924, where the people of downtrodden community were prohibited to enter into the Temple.
2. Finally the Travancore government relaxed such segregation and allowed the people to enter into the temple.

33. What were the aims of Indian National Congress?

1. Greater representation and expansion of legislative council.
2. Freedom of press.

3. More facilities for the spread of Education.
4. Taxation should be made lighter.
5. Reduction of military expenditure.

34. Name some of the important moderate leaders.

1. Surendranath Banarjee
2. Dadabai Naoroji
3. Pheroze Sha Mehta
4. Gopala Krishna Gokhale and
5. M.G. Ranade.

35. Write a brief note on Vellore Mutiny.

1. The British administration prohibited the Hindu soldiers from smearing religious marks on their forehead and Muslims to shave their beard and trim their moustache.
2. On 9th July 1806, the revolting soldiers gathered at the fort under the pretext of attending the wedding of Tipu Sultan's daughter at Vellore
3. In midnight, they surrounded the fort and killed most of the Europeans and unfurled the flag of Tipu over the fort.
4. Tipu's second son Fateh Hyder was declared as the ruler. But the British crushed the revolt.

36. Write a note on the welfare measures taken by Kamaraj?

1. Opening of new schools.
2. Free education.
3. Mid – day meals scheme
4. Construction of dams and canals
5. Launching of dams and canals

37. Why was Kamaraj called as “King Maker”?

1. Kamaraj played a significant role in the National Politics.
2. He made Lal Bahadur Shastri as the Prime Minister of India in 1964 and Mrs. Indira Gandhi in 1966 after the death of Shastri.

Geography – 2 Marks :

1. What are the main physical features of India ?

1. Northern mountains
2. Northern Great Plains
3. Peninsular Plateaus
4. Coastal Plains
5. Islands

2. Write any two points on the importance of the Himalayas.

1. Himalayas form the natural boundary for India.
2. It is permanently frozen and is a barrier to invasion.
3. Perennial rivers are originated here

3.Name a few well – known holy places in the Northern Mountains of India.

Amarnath, Kedernath, Badrinath and Vaishnavidevi.

4.Name the rivers that do not form a delta on the west coast of India.

Narmada, Tapti, and Sabarmati rivers.

5.Name the Islands belonging to India.

1. Andaman and Nicobar islands in Bay of Bengal.
- 2.Lakshadweep in Arabian Sea.

6. Name the factors determining the climate of India.

- a. Latitude
- b. Altitude
- c. Distance from the sea
- d. Wind
- e. Position of Mountains

7. What do you mean by Monsoon?

- a. The Monsoon is originated from the Arabic word Mausim meaning season.
- b. It means Seasonal winds.
- c. The term was used by a seaman several centuries ago, to describe system of alternating winds over the Arabian Sea.

8. Name the regions of very heavy and heavy rainfall in India.

- 1.Assam, Bengal, Southern Slopes of the Eastern Himalayas.
- 2.The west coast Region comprising the Konkan and Malabar Coast. Middle Ganga Valley, Western Ghats and Orissa.

9. What do you understand by the term natural resource?

1.All materials obtained from the nature to satisfy the needs of our daily life are known as Natural Resources.

It is broadly classified into two types.

- i. Renewable Resources - E.g air, water sunlight
- ii. Non - Renewable Resources - E.g coal. Petroleum

10. Name the mica producing areas of India ?

Major Mica producing states of India are Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar and Rajasthan.

11. What are the major determinant factors of agriculture ?

- (1)Land form
- (2)Climate
- (3)Soil types and
- (4)Water

12. What are the types of agriculture ?

- 1.Primitive agriculture
- 2.subsistence agriculture

3.Commercial agriculture

4.Plantation agriculture

13. Name the agricultural seasons in India ?

1.Kharif - June to November

2.Rabi - November to March

3.Zaid - March to June

14. Name the cotton growing areas of India ?

Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana.

15. What are Plantation Crops ?

Tea, Coffee and Rubber.

16. Define manufacturing.

The process by which the natural resources or raw materials are converted into finished products with a help of machines is known as manufacturing.

17. Name the factors that determine location OF an Industry.

1.Raw materials,

2.power

3.transport

4.manpower

5.water

6.market and

7.government policies

18. What are the by products of Jute Industry

1.Gunny bags

2.canvas

3.pack sheets

4.jute webs

5.Carpets and

6.cordage

19. What is Noise pollution ?

1.The sounds created by human or machine that distrpts the activity or balance of human or animal like is known noise pollution.

20. What is bio diversity ?

Bio diversity is the degree of variation of life forms within a given ecosystem.

21. What is meant by pollution due to e-waste ?

Tonnes of e-waste are generated out of television sets, mobile phones, computers, refrigerators and printers.

22. State the merits of pipeline transport.

1.Pipeline can be laid through difficult terrain as well as under water.

2. Pipe line operating involves very low consumption energy.

23. What are the advantages of communication in India ?

1. It enhanced the efficiency of communication.
2. It leads to the enormous growth of trade.
3. It promotes Edusat programs.
4. It improves the quality of human life.

24. What is meant by remote sensing ?

1. Remote - far away
2. Sensing - getting information
3. Remote sensing can be defined as the collection of data about an object from a distance.

Civics – 2 Marks :

1. Why is world peace an essential one?

1. Economic development of the nations can be achieved only through world peace.
2. So, world peace is essential for the economic development of all countries, and for avoiding wars.

2. Write a note on the policy of Apartheid ?

1. Apartheid is the policy of racial discrimination followed in south Africa
2. In 1946, India raised this issue for the first time in the UN General Assembly.
3. By the continuous struggle of Dr. Nelson Mandela, Apartheid was abolished in 1990.

3. Why is India called the “ Museum race “?

1. India has a population of more than hundred crores made up of diverse ethnic groups, casts, religions and dialects.
2. This marvelous diversity of people in India has made it both a museum and a laboratory for the study of man.

4. Name some of the religions of India.

Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism and Zoroastrianism are the some of the religions of India.

5. Give Abraham Lincoln's definition of Democracy.

According to Abraham Lincoln “Democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people”.

6. What is a Political Party ?

A political party is an organized association of people who come together on a common platform with the objective of winning political power.

7. Write a brief note on the birth of COPRA.

1. The Consumer Protection Act was passed in 1986 in India.
2. It has been defined as the Magna Carta of consumers.
3. The right to redress lead to the passing of this consumer protection Act (COPRA)

Economics – 2 Marks :

1. Define National Income?

1. 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.
2. It is called as Gross National Product or National Dividend.

2. How you arrive at NNP?

1. Net National Product is arrived by deducting the value of depreciation from Gross National Product. (GNP)
2. $NNP = GNP - \text{Depreciation}$

3. What is Per Capita Income ?

1. Per Capita Income is an indicator to show the living standard of people in a country.
2. It is obtained by dividing the National Income by the population of a country.
3. It is obtained by dividing the National Income by the population of a country.

$$\text{PER CAPITA INCOME} = \frac{\text{National income}}{\text{Population}}$$

4. What is Laissez – faire ?

1. Laissez faire means non – intervention by the Government .
2. In olden days the Laissez – faire doctrine was very much prevalent.

5. Write any three objectives of Eleventh Five year plan.

1. To abolish poverty .
2. Promoting agricultural research
3. To reduce the dropout rate in primary schools.

6. Write a note on Green revolution ?

1. Green Revolution was introduced in the year 1967.
2. This is introduced to increase the agricultural production through land reforms, promoting the use of High Yielding Variety seeds and improved irrigation facilities.

7. What is Mixed Economy?

1. Mixed economy means the co – existence of both the government owned and private owned industries. Ex. INDIA.

8. Write a note on Cottage Industries.

1. Cottage industries are household industries depending on local market.
 2. Production is of Primitive methods.
- Example : Handlooms , Coir industries.

9. Write note on Liberalization.

1. Liberalization means movement towards a free market system.
 2. Liberalization is otherwise known as withdrawal of regulation and restrictions for private sectors.
- Ex : private sectors are permitted into electricity.

10. What is Privatisation ?

1. Privatisation generally means transforming all economic activities from public sector to private sector.
2. It also refers to the setting up private units in public utility services.

11. What do you mean by Globalization ?

1. Globalization is the linkage of nation's markets with global markets.
2. It refers where a country draws raw materials from any source of the world and manufactures goods and services.

History - Caption :

1. Causes for the rise of imperialism:

- a. What became the fashion of the later part of the 19th Century?
Imperialism
- b. What was the "White man's burden"?
To civilize the backward and uncivilized native people of Africa and Asia was felt as white man's burden.
- c. Why were the European Nations forced to acquire new colonies?
European nations were forced to acquire new colonies to achieve a balance with their neighbours and competitors
- d. What promoted the spirit of Nationalism?
The discovery of new routes to African and Asian continents promoted the spirit of imperialism.

2. Battle of Plassey and Buxar:

- a. Who was the Nawab of Bengal in 1757? Siraj-ud-daulah
- b. Who introduced the Subsidiary Alliance? Lord Wellesley
- c. Name the policy of Lord Dalhousie. Doctrine of Lapse
- d. When was Queen Victoria's Proclamation issued? 1858

3. Imperialism in China:

- a. Why was the trade restricted to the city of Canton and Macao?
The Asian traders adopted the Chinese culture but not the European traders.
- b. What were the goods sold by the Chinese to the British?
The Coffee and Silk
- c. Name the Chinese Empress. How was she known as?
1. Dowager 2. She was known as Old Buddha
- d. Who formulated open door policy?
USA and England

4. Boxer Rebellion:

- a. What was the result of the Sino – Japanese war?
China was defeated by Japan
- b. Name the Island ceded by China to Japan.

Island of Formosa

c. What led to the out break of Boxer – Rebellion?

The Empress made Chinese youths turn their anger towards the foreign powers.

d. What did the Boxers do?

The Boxers attacked the British, French, German, Japanese and US settlements and all the Christians in 1899.

5. Ambition of Germany:

a. Who was the ruler of Germany during First World War?

Kaiser William II

b. What did he believe?

He believed that his country alone was competent to rule the whole world.

c. What could not be tolerated by him?

The British saying “sun never sets in the British Empire”

d. Where did he station a fleet?

Heligoland

6. Balkan Problem:

a. Name the Balkan Countries.

Serbia, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece and Montenegro

b. How did the First Balkan war come to an end?

The war came to an end by the Treaty of London

c. Why did the other Balkan Countries declare war on Bulgaria?

Because dispute arose between Serbia and Bulgaria in sharing the spoils of the war.

d. What was the result of the Second Balkan war?

Bulgaria was defeated and Serbia gained more territories.

7. Immediate cause:

a. When did Austria annex Bosnia and Herzegovina? A.D. 1908

b. Who was the Austrian crown prince? Francis Ferdinand

c. What happened to him? He was assassinated by a Serbian lad.

d. What did Austria do? Austria declared war on Serbia on 28th July 1914.

8. War in the Near East Front:

a. When did Turkey enter the war?

In October 1914

b. Why was it consider a terrible blow?

Because communication between Russia and Allies were cutoff.

c. Why did Britain want to capture Gallipoli Peninsula?

To control Dardanelles and to capture Constantinople.

d. What was the results of Dardanelles expedition?

It was an utter failure.

9. League of Nations:

- a. Name the organisations which were found before the League of Nations.
 1. The League of Nations Society - 1915
 2. The World League for Peace-1917
 3. The League of Free Nations Associations-1918
- b. Where was the League of Nations headquarters situated?
Geneva in Switzerland
- c. How should the Member Nations solve the problems?
Member Nations should solve the problems only through League of Nations.
- d. When did Japan capture Manchuria? In 1931.

10. Franklin D. Roosevelt:

- a. When was the Presidential election held? In 1932
- b. How was Franklin D. Roosevelt commonly known as? F.D.R.
- c. What was his election manifesto?
"I Pledge You, I pledge myself to a New Deal for the Americans"
- d. Name the policy formulated by him. New Deal Policy

11. Fascist Party:

- a. Who was the founder of Fascist party? Benito Mussolini
- b. Give the slogans of Mussolini.
 1. Believe, Obey, Fight
 2. "The more force, The more honour"
- c. What were the aims of Fascism? "The more
 1. Exaltation of the state
 2. Protection of private property and
 3. Spirited foreign policy.
- d. What was the motto of Fascism?
 1. Everything with the state
 2. Nothing against the state
 3. Nothing outside the state

12. Achievements of Fascism:

- a. What did Mussolini bring in the Industrial field?
He brought order and discipline in the industrial field.
- b. What do you know about the "Charter of Labour"?
The charter of labour issued by Mussolini provided great relief to workers.
- c. What were the measures taken by Mussolini in the agricultural field?
Marshes were drained
- d. When was Latern Treaty signed? In 1929

13. Aggressive Foreign Policy of Mussolini:

- a. What was Mussolini's slogan before the Nation?

“Italy must expand or perish” is the slogan

- b. When did he Capture Albania? In 1939
- c. Name the island bombarded by the Allied Forces. Sicily Island
- d. What was the end of Mussolini?

Mussolini was shot dead by his own countrymen in 1945.

14. Adolf Hitler:

- a. Where was Adolf Hitler born? Austria
- b. What was his father? Custom Officer
- c. What did he organize? National socialist – Nazist party
- d. Name the book written by Hitler. Mein Kampf (My struggle)

15. Hitler's Aggressive policy:

- a. Why did Hitler Conquer territories?

To accommodate the growing population and accumulate resources

- b. How did he violate the Locarno Treaty of 1925?

In 1936, he reoccupied the Rhineland and violated the treaty.

- c. What did he demand from Poland?

He demanded the right to construct a military road connecting East Prussia With Germany through Poland and also surrender of Danzing.

- d. When did he declare war on Poland? On 1st September 1939.

16. Causes of the Second World War:

- a. Name the treaty signed by Japan, Italy and Germany.

Rome – Berlin - Tokyo axis

- b. Mention some of the ideologies emerged that after the First World War.

Democracy, communism, Fascism and Nazism

- c. What was the policy followed by the statesmen of the major world powers?

Policy of Appeasement

- d. What did Hitler disobeyed?

Versailles Treaty and Munich Pact

17. Results of the war:

- a. Who occupied Japan?

By American Forces

- b. Name the two super powers that emerged after the Second World War.

America and Russia

- c. Mention some of the countries which got independence after the war.

India, Burma, Egypt, Ceylon and Malaya

- d. Why was UNO set up?

To maintain International peace and harmony

18. Organs of the UNO:

- a. Name the major organs of the UNO.
 1. The General Assembly
 2. The Security Council
 3. The Economic and Social Council
 4. The Trusteeship Council
 5. The International court of Justice
 6. The Secretariat
- b. Who was elected as the president of the UN General Assembly in 1953?
Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Bandit
- c. What is the function of the Trusteeship Council?
Its look after certain territories placed under the Trusteeship of the UNO.
- d. How is the Secretary General of the UNO appointed?
The General Assembly on the advice of Security Council

19. Major achievements of the UNO:

- a. Name the treaties signed by the UNO
 1. NTBT in 1963
 2. CTBT in 1996
- b. Where was the UN Conference on Environment and Development held?
At Rio de Janeiro in 1992
- c. What was adopted by all the countries?
Agenda 21
- d. How did UNO tackle Suez Canal crisis?
UNO made France, Britain and Isreal to withdraw troops from Egypt.

20. Organs of the EU:

- a. Which is the Legislative body of the EU?
European Parliament
- b. What is the function of the court of Justice?
It drafts proposals for new European laws and presents to the European Parliament and the Council
- c. Where is the seat of the court of Justice?
Luxemburg
- d. Who is responsible for the foreign exchange operation?
The European Central Bank

21. Political causes for the Revolt of 1857:

- a. Who introduced Subsidiary Alliance?
Lord Wellesley
- b. Name the police introduced by Lord Dalhousie?
Doctrine of Lapse

- c. What was the order issued by the British against the Mughal emperor?
On the death of Bahadur Shah II and his successor had to give up their Ancestral place and Red Fort
- d. Why did Nana Saheb develop grudge against the British?
By stopping the pension to Nana Saheb.

22. Revolt at Cownpore:

- a. Who joined the rebels at Cawnpore and with whom?
Nana Saheb
- b. What happened to the English?
The English surrendered to the rebels
- c. Who defeated Nana Saheb?
Sir Colin Campbell
- d. When was Cawnpore brought under British control?
November 1857

23. Revolt at Central India:

- a. Who led the revolt at Central India?
Rani Lakshmi Bai
- b. Name the place captured by Rani Lakshmi Bai Gwalior
- c. What was her end?
She was killed
- d. What did Tantia Tope do?
Escaped but captured and put to death.

24. Brahmo Samaj:

- a. Who founded Brahmo Samaj?
Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- b. What were the languages learnt by Raja Rammohan Roy?
Arabic, Sanskrit, Persian, English, French, Latin, Greek and Hebrew
- c. Name the books written by Raja Rammohan Roy?
Precepts of Jesus Christ
The Guide to Peace and Happiness
- d. What did Brahmo Samaj believe?
Universal religion based on the principle of One Supreme God.

25. Arya Samaj:

- a. What was the original name of Swami Dayanandha Saraswathi?
Mul sankar
- b. Who was his guru?
Swami Virjanand
- c. What was his motto?
Go Back to Vedas

d. What did the Samaj advocate?

Women education, inter caste marriage and inter-dining.

26. The Theosophical Society:

a. Who was the founder of the Theosophical Society?

Madam Blavatsky and Henry S.Olcott

b. Why was it founded?

To preach about God and Wisdom

c. Who was the President of this Society in 1893?

Mrs. Annie Besant

d. Where is the headquarters of this society located?

Adyar in Chennai

27. Ramakrishna Mission:

a. Who was Ramakrishna Paramahansa?

Priest in Kali Temple

b. Who founded the Ramakrishna mission?

Swami Vivekananda

c. When and where was the parliament of Religions held?

1893 at Chicago in USA

d. Who represented the Hindu religion at the parliament of religions?

Swami Vivekananda

28. Factors leading to the rise of National Movement:

a. How did the national leaders inspire the people?

They encouraged the people to fight against the foreign rule.

b. When was the Vernacular Press Act passed?

In 1858

c. What was the policy of the British?

Divide and Rule

d. How did the British consider the Indians?

The Indians as inferiors and uncivilized

29. The Indian National Congress:

a. When was the Indian National Congress founded?

In 1885

b. On whose advice was founded?

Allan Octavian Hume

c. Where was the first session of the congress held? Who was the Chairperson?

Held at Bombay W.C. Bannerjee

d. Name some of the leaders who attended the first session of the Congress.

Dadabai Naoroji, S.N. Banarjee, Madan Mohan Malavia and Gokhale

30. Extremists:

a. Name the extremists leaders.

Bala Gangadara Tilak, Bebin Chandra Pal, Lala Lajapathi Ray

b. What did Tilak declare?

Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it.

c. Name the festivals revived by Tilak.

Ganapathi and Shivaji festivals

d. What was the desire of the militant nationalists? .

To change not only the aim of the congress but also the means to attain it.

31. Jallian Wala Bagh Tragedy:

a. Who were the prominent leaders arrested?

Dr.Satyapal and Dr.Saifuddin Kitchlu

b. Where did the people gather?

Jallian Wala Bagh in Amritsar

c. Who was the British Military commander of Amritsar?

General Dyer

d. What did Rabindranath Tagore do?

Renounced his Knight hood

32. Simon Comission:

a. Why was Simon Commission appointed?

To enquire into the working of the act of 1919

b. Why was it an insult to the Indians?

All the members of this commission were Englishmen

c. How was Simon Commission greeted?

With the slogan "Go Back Simon"

d. Name the Indian leader who died during the Simon Commission agitation.

Lala Lajapat Roy

33. The August Offer:

a. When was the August offer announced?

1940

b. What was promised for India after Second World War?

Dominion Status

c. Why was the committee set up?

To frame a constitution for India

d. Who would be appointed in the war council of the Viceroy?

An Indian.

34. The Mount batten Plan:

a. Who became the Governor General of India in 1947?

Mount batten.

b. Who was the last British Governor General?

Mount batten

c. What was Mount Batten Plan?

India to be divided into Indian Union and Pakistan Union

d. What was the reaction of the Congress and Muslim League?

Accepted this plan.

35. C. Rajagopalachariyar:

a. When and where was he born?

On December 10th 1978 at Thogarapalli

b. Why did he resign his Chief Ministership in 1939?

To protest against the use of Indian men and materials in the second world war

c. What did he introduce during his second term?

The Kula Kali Thittam

d. Why was he often referred as “Chanakya”?

For his diplomatic Skills

36. K. Kamaraj:

a. How did he enter into politics?

By taking part in Vaikam Satyagraha in 1924.

b. Where was he kept in prison in 1930?

Alipore jail

c. Where did he hoist the Indian National Flag in 1947?

In Sathya moorthy's house

d. When did he die?

October 2nd 1975.

37. The Justice Party:

a. Who established the Justice Party?

T.M. Nair and Thiyagaraya Chetty

b. When did the Justice Party come to power?

In 1920

c. When was it defeated?

1937

d. Write any two achievements of the Justice Party.

1. The women were granted right to vote in 1921

2. Abolished Devadashi System.

38. Self Respect Movement:

a. Who started the Self Respect Movement? E.V. Ramasamy Periyar

b. Why did he start?

To spread and execute his ideas and policies of self respect, social equality and women liberation



c. When was it started?

1925

d. Name the laws passed by the Government due to the constant struggle of Self-Respect Movement.

Widow remarriage Act, women's right to property Act, abolition on devadasi Act.

Geography - Distinguish Between

1	GMT	IST
1	GMT means Greenwich Mean Time	IST means Indian Standard Time
2	It is calculated at 0° longitude	In India the centrally located longitude $82^{\circ} 30' E$ has been selected as standard meridian for the whole country
3	GMT is the reference time for the world time zone	IST is the official time for the whole of India once 5 hours 30 minutes a head of GMT
4	Meridian of GMT passes through London	Meridian of IST passes through Allahabad

2	WESTERN GHATS	EASTERN GHATS
1	It is a system of continuous hills	It is a system of discontinuous hills.
2	It extends from Tapti valley to kanyakumari	It extends from Mahanadi river in Orissa to Vaigai river in Tamil Nadu
3	It is parallel to west coast line	It is almost parallel to east coast line
4	Most of the rivers originate in the Western ghats drain into the Arabian Sea	Drain into Bay of Bengal
5	The highest peak Dattapetta is in Nilgiris	The highest peak is Mahendra Giri

3	WEST COASTAL PLAINS	EAST COASTAL PLAINS
1	The western coastal plain extend from ran of kutch to kanniya kumari	The eastern coastal plain extend from west Bengal to kanniya kumari
2	Northern Part Konkan coast Southern part Malabar coast	Northern part Northern circars Southern part coromandel coast
3	The plain has numerous back waters and lagoons	These plans has numerous lakes much as chilka, kolleru & pulicat lake

4	WIND WARD SIDE	LEE WARD SIDE
1	The side of region of the landscape that lies facing ward moist see wind is known as wind ward side	The side or region of the landscape that opposite to moist see wind is known as Lee ward side
2	West coastal line including Mubai, Coastal Karnataka and northern kerala lie on the wind ward side of western ghates	Eastern coastal line including pure and Bangalore lie on the Lee ward side western Ghats
3	Wind ward side received very heavy to heavy rainfall	Lee ward side receives scanty rainfall

5	SOUTH WEST MONSOON	NORTH EAST MONSOON
1	South West Monsoon blows for June to September	North East Monsoon blows during October and November
2	These winds originate from Indian Ocean to land	These winds blow from land to sea
3	These winds are moisture laden winds	It is cold dry wind
4	These winds give heavy rainfall to western coastal plan	These winds give heavy rain to Coromandal Coast

6	WESTERN DISTURBANCE	TROPICAL CYCLONES
1	Western Disturbances are winds that originate in Mediterranean sea and travel east ward across Iran and Pakistan	Tropical Cyclones are formed due to low pressure area in Bay of Bengal and travel across Coromandel Coast
2	Western Disturbances are moisture laden winds	Cyclones are moisture laden and bring rainfall to Southern Andra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu
3	Western disturbances bring rainfall to Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana	Cyclones not only bring rainfall but also damage life and property
4	They bring snowfall to hill of Jammu and Kashmir	They do not bring snowfall to any of the hills

7	WEATHER	CLIMATE
1	Weather is a day to day condition of atmosphere at any place in regard to temperature, pressure, wind, humidity and rainfall	Climate is the average state of weather for a longer period of time at any place.
2	It is the condition of atmosphere for only a short period	To get reliable average of climate a minimum of 35 years is needed.
3	Weather of a place may change daily.	Climate of a place remains constant over a long period



8	LOO	NORWESTERS
1	Loo wind originate in desert area of blow over north and North western part of country	Norwesters originate in Bay of Bengal the blow over North and North Eastern part of country
2	They are strong, dry as well as hot wind	They are strong as well as moisture laden winds
3	They do not bring rainfall	They bring heavy to very heavy rainfall
4	These winds are dry and dust storms	These winds are local thunder storms

9	TROPICAL EVER GREEN FOREST	TROPICAL MONSOON FOREST
1	Evergreen forests are found in the regions where the range of annual rainfall is more than 200 cm	Monsoon forest are found in areas where range of annual rainfall is 100-200 cm
2	These forest are found in western slopes of Western Ghats & north Eastern region of India	Monsoon forests cover a large area of southern as well as Northern India
3	ebhony, mahagony, bamboo, rubber, teak, rosewood, iron-wood trees are found in these forest	sandalwood, sesham, sal & redwood are the most commonly found in the monsoon forest
4	These forest are evergreen and do not shed their leaves	They are not so dense as evergreen and shed their leaves in summer

10	RENEWABLE RESOURCE	NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCE
1	Renewable resources are resources which can be reproduced again and again after utilization	Non-renewable resources are resources which cannot be replaced again after utilization
2	The time taken to renew the resources may be different from one resources to another	They are formed over a very long geological periods
3	Sunlight, air, water and forests are examples of renewable resources	Minerals like coal and petroleum are examples of non renewable resources



16	IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY	SOFTWARE INDUSTRY
1	These industries are based on mineral resources	these industries are based on human resources
2	These industries are applicable for both skilled and unskilled labours	These industries are applicable only for skilled and young professionals
3	Tisco, Bhilai, Bokaro	Bangalore, Mumbai, Chennai

17	WATER POLLUTION	LAND POLLUTION
1	Water pollution is any chemical, physical or biological change in the quality of water that has a harmful effect on any living thing that drinks or uses or lives in it.	Land pollution is contaminating the land surface of the earth through dumping of urban waste matter and it arises from breakage of underground storage tanks, application of pesticides and percolation of contaminated surface water.
2	This mainly affects the water based eco-systems	This affects the soil fertility

18	AIRWAYS	WATER WAYS
1	Airways are the quickest, costliest most modern means of transport	Waterways are the cheapest means of transport
2	They carry passengers, freight and mail	They are most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods at low cost
3	They link local, regional, national and international cities.	Water ways are rivers, canals, backwaters seas and oceans.
4	Airways are classified into domestic airway and international air ways.	Water ways are classified into island waterways and ocean routes.

19	ROAD WAYS	RAIL WAYS
1	Roadways are cost efficient and the most popular dominant mode of transport	Indian Railways provide the principal mode of transport for freight and passengers
2	They link different parts of our country	It brings from the farthest corner of our country
3	It is used by all sections of people in the society	It promotes trade, tourism education and national integration
4	The roads are classified into village roads, District roads, State Highways, National Highway, Golden Quadrilateral Super ways, Express ways, Border roads and international High ways	Railway lines are classified into three categories namely Broad guage, Meter Gauge and narrow guage

5	Road network in India is the second largest in the world accounting for 3,314 million km	Indian railways is the second largest network in the world. It traverses across the length and breadth for 63,273 km connecting 7,025 stations.
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20	NATIONAL HIGHWAYS	STATE HIGHWAYS
1	National highways links the state capitals with national capital	State highways links the state capitals with the different headquarters
2	They are maintained by the central public works department(CPWD)	They are maintained by the state public works department
3	Eg: Varanasi to Kanyakumari NH-7 Ernakulam to cochin-NH-47	Eg: Cuddalore to Chittoor

21	EXPORT	IMPORT
1	Export means goods and services sold for foreign currency	Import refers to goods and services bought from overseas producers
2	India exports nearly 7500 goods to 190 countries of the world	India imports nearly 6000 goods from 140 countries
3	Eg: tea, spices, iron ore, leather, cotton, textile	Eg: machines, transport equipments, wheat, petroleum and newsprint

History – 5 Marks :

1.What were the result of the first world war?

- 1.It caused a heavy loss of property and human lives
- 2.The League of Nations was formed with the main aim of averting another war.
- 3.Monarchy was abolished in Germany, Russia, Austria and Turkey.
- 4.The army of Germany was reduced and to pay high war indemnity.
- 5.The victorious nations forced the defeated nations with unfair treaties, it sowed the seeds for another world war.
- 6.Lithuania, Latvia and Esthonia were granted independence.
- 7.President Woodrow Wilson put forward his famous fourteen points.

2.Write about Relief, Recovery and Reforms introduced by Franklin D.Roosevelt.

F.D. Roosevelt formulated New Deal policy.

1.The Tennessee valley Authority

It promotes dams, power, navigation, flood control, soil conservation.

2.The Federal Emergency Relief Administration

Money granted to the state and local governments.

3.The Federal Bank

Provided loans to industries.

4.The security exchange Act

It issued license to stock exchange.

5.The National Industrial Recovery Act

Raising wages and lowering working hours.

3.What were the results of the second World War ?

- 1.Over 50 millions lost their lives
- 2.Destruction of Economy
- 3.Germany was divided into two
- 4.America occupied Japan
- 5.Dictatorship rule came to an end.
- 6.America and Russia became super power countries.
- 7.UNO was formed

4.Enumerate the causes for the failure of the Great Revolt of 1857?

- 1.Disunity among the Indians
- 2.The revolt was not widespread
- 3.The educated Indians did not support it.
- 4.No modern weapons with rebels
- 5.No match to the British generals.
- 6.The rebels had no common idea.

5.Mention the results of the Great revolt of 1857 ?

- 1.It put an end to the company's rule in India in 1858.

2. India was directly taken over by the British Crown
3. The Board of Control and the Court of Directors were abolished.
4. The Secretary of state for India was created.
5. The Indian Princes were given the right of adoption.
6. The Indian Army was thoroughly reorganized.

6. Explain the stages of Non-Co operation Movement of 1920-22. Why was it suspended ?

First Stage

Indians who received titles and honours from the British renounced them in protest.

Second stage

There were large scale demonstration including hartals.

Third stage

Non-payment of taxes.

Suspension

Non-Cooperation Movement was suspended after the incident of Chauri Chaura occurred in 1922.

7. What is the importance of the Three Round Conferences

The First Round Table Conference (1930)

Congress was not attended and it ended in failure.

The Second Round Table Conference (1931)

- i. As per the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, Gandhiji attended this conference.
- ii. No decision could be reached regarding the communal questions and constitutional changes.

The Third Round Table Conference (1932)

No Congress leaders participated in it. It ended in failure.

8. Write a Paragraph on Quit India Movement

1. The Cripps Mission failed, changed in Gandhiji's attitude.
2. Gandhiji asked British to Quit India
3. Congress passed a resolution on 8th August 1942
4. Gandhi said "I am not going to be satisfied with anything short of complete freedom.
5. We shall do or die."
6. Important leaders were arrested and violent riots took place everywhere.

Geography – 5 Marks :

1. Unity in diversity- explain

The following points prove that there is unity in diversity in India.

1. India has unique land forms ranging from highest peak Mt K2 to lowest coastal plain.
 2. The climate of India varies from tropical to temperate zone.
 3. India an ideal habitat for a variety of flora and fauna.
 4. India has wet dense forest to the desert vegetation.
 5. In India so many religions, cultural and language diversity are found.
 6. In spite of several diversity people shed their differences and stand united as Indian.
- When there is a crisis . Ex. Kargil Invasions.

2. Mention the importance of Himalayas

1. Himalayas prevents the South – west monsoon winds cause rainfall and snowfall.
2. Himalayas forms a natural boundary for the sub – continent.
3. It is permanently frozen and prevents foreign invasion.
4. The Himalayas are source of many perennial rivers like Indus and Ganges.
5. Many hill resorts and religious centers are found in Himalayas.
6. It is also the home for many plants and animal species.
7. South west monsoon winds are prevented from moving beyond resulting in copious rainfall.

3. Write the importance of forest?

1. Forests provide valuable timber for domestic and commercial raw material for industries.
2. It supplies such as Lac, Gum, Resins, Tanning materials, medicines, herbs, honey and spices.
3. Export of forest products earns valuable foreign exchange.
4. Grazing cattle in the forest helps in dairy farming.
5. Many forest reserves have been developed into tourist centres.
6. It controls air pollution, soil erosion, floods and land reclamation.
7. Forests helps in water percolation and thus maintain underground water table
8. It provides a natural habitat for animals and birds.
9. Forests, help in controlling soil erosion, land reclamation and flood control.
10. Forests absorb atmospheric carbon-di-oxides and helps in controlling air pollution.
11. Forests meet 40% of energy needs of the country.

4. Explain the various components of Remote sensing.

The four basic components of a remote sensing are

1. Target 2. Energy source 3. Transmission path 4. And a sensor.

1.Target

It is a object or material that is being imaged.

2. Energy source

Provides electromagnetic energy to the target.

3. Transmission path

Transmit information from the target to sensor.

4. Sensor

It is device to detect the electromagnetic radiation.

5. What are the advantages of remote sensing?

1. It has the ability to provide a synoptic view of a wide area in a single frame.
2. It detects features of inaccessible areas that cannot be reached by human vision.
3. Cheaper and rapid method of acquiring data and continuous information over a geographical area.
4. It helps the planners for formulating policies and programmes to achieve the holistic functioning of the environment.
5. It enables the cartographers to prepare Thematic maps with a great speed and accuracy. Ex. Geographical maps.

Civics – 5 Marks :

1. Write a paragraph about Pancha sheel and the policy of Non-Alignment.

1. Pancha sheel:

India is called by the name of 'A Great Peace Maker'. It followed five principles which are popularly known as 'Pancha sheel'. Jawaharlal Nehru laid stress on these five principles.

1. Each country should respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of others.
2. No country should attack any other country.
3. No one should try to interfere in the internal affairs of others.
4. All countries shall strive for equality and mutual benefit.
5. Every country should try to follow the policy of peaceful coexistence.

2. The policy of Non – alignment :

1. After second world war the world was divided into two hostile blocs – the American Bloc and the Russian Bloc.
2. Both of them tried to increase their influence at the cost of the other.
3. But India has not joined either of these two blocs.
4. Whenever any difference arises between these blocs, India tries to remove that difference thereby contributing substantially towards the World Peace.

2. Write short note on SAARC.

1. Formation of SAARC:

1. India took the initiative to form SAARC to maintain peace in the regional level.
2. SAARC'S first meeting was held at Dacca in Bangladesh on Dec 7, 1985.
3. Ashan of Bangladesh was the first Secretary General of SAARC.

2. Member countries of SAARC: [PAIN MBBS]

1. The member countries are Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Sri Lanka.

3. Activities of SAARC:

The SAARC countries identified mutual co – operation in the following areas, transportation, postal services, tourism, shipping, meteorology, health, agriculture, rural reconstruction and telecommunication.

Economics – 5 Marks :

1. Explain two basic concepts on National Income :

1. Gross National Product (GNP) :

1. Gross National Product is the total value of output (goods and services) produced and income received in a year by domestic residents of a country.
2. It includes profits earned from capital invested abroad.

2. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) :

1. Gross Domestic Product is the total value of output (goods and services) produced by the factors of production within the geographical boundaries of the country.
2. In the above two concepts Goods and Services are called as follows :

Goods :

“Goods include the total number of cars, motorcycles, ships, rail engines, pens, pencils, rice, wheat, edible oils etc.

Services :

The services include the services of doctors, engineers, teachers, artists etc.

2. Explain the methods of calculating National Income :

Need for the study of National Income:

1. To measure the size of the economy and level of country's economic performance.
2. To measure the production of goods and services.
3. To trace the trend or speed of the economic growth of our country in relation to previous years and that of other countries.
4. To know the contribution of primary, secondary and tertiary sector in the National Income.
5. To help government, to formulate development plans and policies to increase economic growth.

3. Explain the methods of calculating National Income :

Methods of calculating National Income:

The National Income of a country can be calculated by the following three Methods.

1. Product Method

2. Income Method

3. Expenditure Method.

1. Productive Method :

In this method the total value of all goods and services produced in a country is taken into account.

2. Income Method:

In this method, the Income and Payments received by all the people in the country are calculated.

3. Expenditure Method :

In this method we add up the expenditure of all people on consumer goods, investment and saving.

4. Write about the functions of Modern welfare state.

Function of Modern welfare state:

1. Protective functions:

1. Economic development can be achieved only if there is peace in the state.

2. So the primary function of the government is to maintain law and order besides protecting the people from external aggression and internal disorder.

2. The Administrative function:

The three important wings of the state are legislature, Executive and Judiciary.

3. Social Security functions:

The government undertakes social security measures by offering relief to the poor, sick and the unemployed.

4. Economic Functions:

The government takes various measures to improve agriculture and develop trade and industry.

TIME LINE

YEAR	EVENTS
1885-1920	
1885	Birth of Indian National Congress
1905	Partition of Bengal
1906	Birth of Muslim League
1907	Surat Split
1909	Minto Marley Reforms
1914	Out break of First World War
1918	End of the First World War
1919	Rowlatt Act
1920	Non co-operation movement
1920-1930	
1922	Chauri-Chaura Incident
1923	Swaraj party formed
1927	Formation of Simon Commission
1928	Arrival of Simon Commission
1929	Lahore Congress
1930	Salt Satyagraha
1930-1940	
1930	First Round Table Conference
1931	Second Round Table Conference
1932	Third Round Table Conference
1935	Govt of India Act
1939	Beginning of Second World War
1940	August Offer
1940 - 1950	
1942	Quit India Movement
1945	End of the Second World War
1946	Arrival of Cabinet Mission
1947	Indian Independence Act
1950	India became Republic

Time Line (1900 - 1920)

1900			
1905			1905 - Partition of Bengal
			1906 - Birth of Muslim League
			1907 - Surat Split
			1909 Minto Marley Reforms
1910			
1915			1914 Out break of First World War
1920			1918 End of the First World War

Time Line (1920 - 1940)

1920			1920 Non co-operation movement
			1922 Chauri-Chaura Incident
1925			
			1927 Formation of Simon Commission
			1928 Arrival of Simon Commission
1930			1930 Salt Satyagraha
1935			1935 Govt of India Act
1940			
			1940 August Offer

Time Line (1930 - 1950)

1930		1930 First Round Table Conference
		1931 - Second Round Table Conference
		1932 - Third Round Table Conference
1935		
1940		1939 - Beginning of Second World War
1945		1945 - End of the Second World War
		1947 - Indian Independence Act
1950		1950 India became Republic

MAPS - HISTORY - INDIA

1.1857 – GREAT REVOLT PLACES

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. Delhi | 2. Barailley | 3. Kanpore | 4. Jhansi |
| 5. Kolkatta | 6. Barrackpore | 7. Meerut | 8. Vellore |
| 9. Gwalier | 10. Allahabad | 11. Lauknow | 12. Patna |

2.CENTRES OF NATIONLIST MOVEMENT

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|-----------|----------|
| 1.Vetharanyam | 2. Chauri-chaura | 3. Thandi | 4. Poona |
| 5. Amitsar | 6. Mumbai | 7. Surat | |

GEOGRAPHY – INDIA MAP

1.MOUNTAINS

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1. Mt. Everest | 2. Mt. K2 (Godwin Austin) | 3. Nilgiri | 4. Satpura |
| 5. Aravalli Range | 6. Western Ghats | 7. Eastern Ghats | 8. Vindhiya |

2.PLATEAU

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1.Deccan | 2. Malwa | 3. Chota Nagpur | 4. Thar Desert |
|----------|----------|-----------------|----------------|

3.COSTAL PLAINS

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1.Eastern | 2. Western | 3. Gangatic Plains | 4. Coramandal |
| 5. Northern circars | 6. Malabar | 7. Konkan | |

4.GULF – ISLANDS

1. Palk strait 2. Mannan 3. Katch 4. Khambhat
5. Rann of Kutch 6. Andaman Nicobar 7. Lakshadweep

5.RIVERS

- | | | | |
|------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. Ganga | 2. Bramaputra | 3. Narmata | 4. Gowdavari |
| 5. Krishna | 6. Tapti | 7. Kaveri | 8. Mahanadhi |

6.SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY PARKS

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Bangalore | 2. Hyderabad | 3. Srinagar | 4. Trivandrum |
| 5. Noida | 6. Coimbatore | 7. Baroda | 8. Mysore |

7. SEA PORTS

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|----------|-------------|
| 1.Kandla | 2. Mangalore | 3. Goa | 4. Cochin |
| 5. Kanyakumari | 6. Turicorin | 7. Vizak | 8. Paradeep |

8.CULTIVATION CROPS

1. Paddy
2. Wheat
3. Sugarcane
4. Coffee
5. Tea
6. Cotton
7. Jute
8. Rubber

9.SOIL – FOREST

- 1.Alluvial 2. Black 3. Red 4. Mountain
5. Desert 6. Tropical Ever Green 7.Mongroo (sundarban)

10.MINERALS

- 1.Iron 2. Coal 3. Petroleum 4.Manganese 5. Gold

11.TRANSPORTS

1. Chennai – Mumbai
2. Chennai – Kolkatta
3. Chennai – Delhi
4. Mumbai – Kolkatta
5. Mumbai – Delhi
6. Kolkatta – Delhi

12.RAIN FALL REGIONS

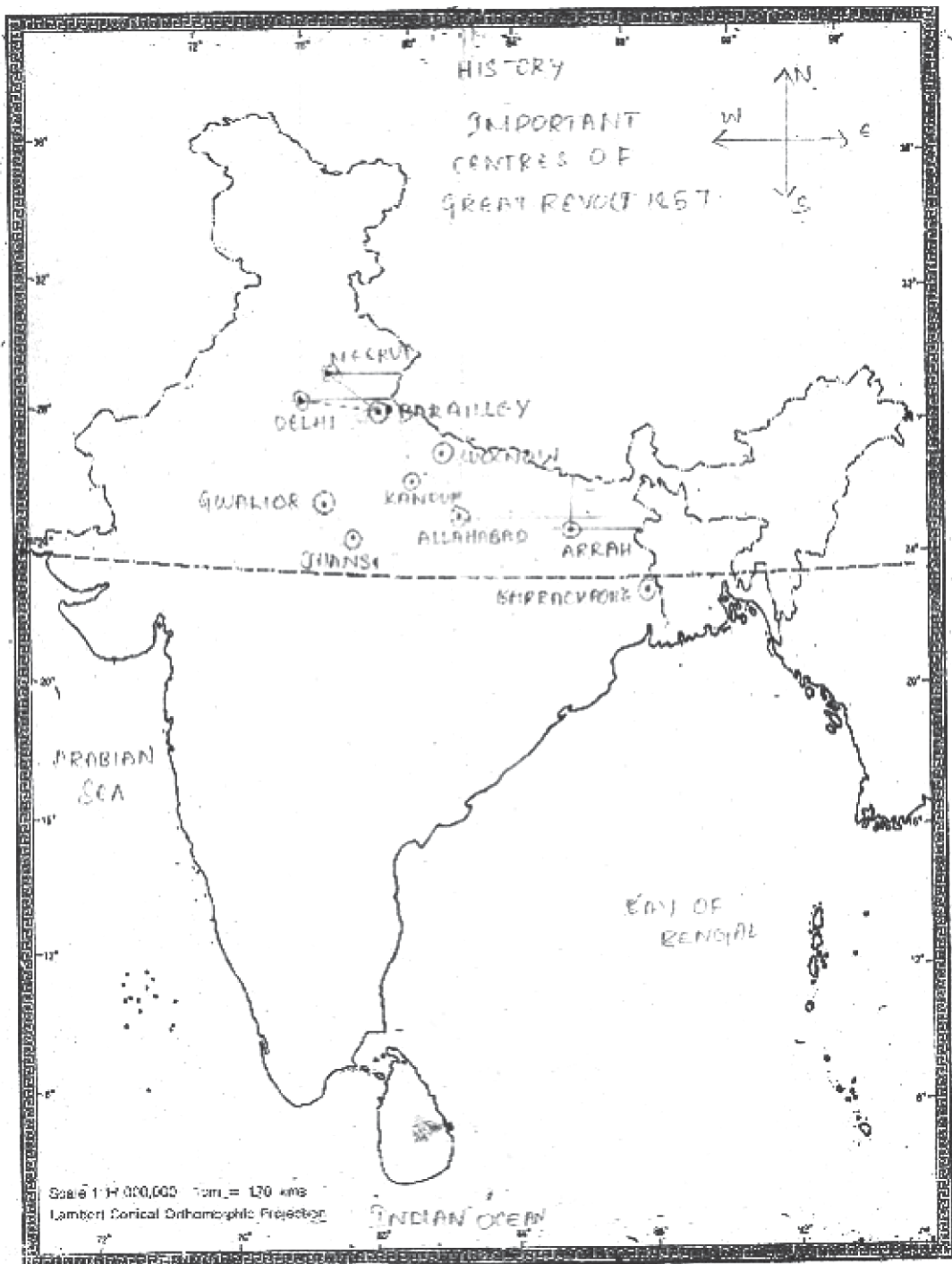
1. Below 50 cm 2. Above 200 cm

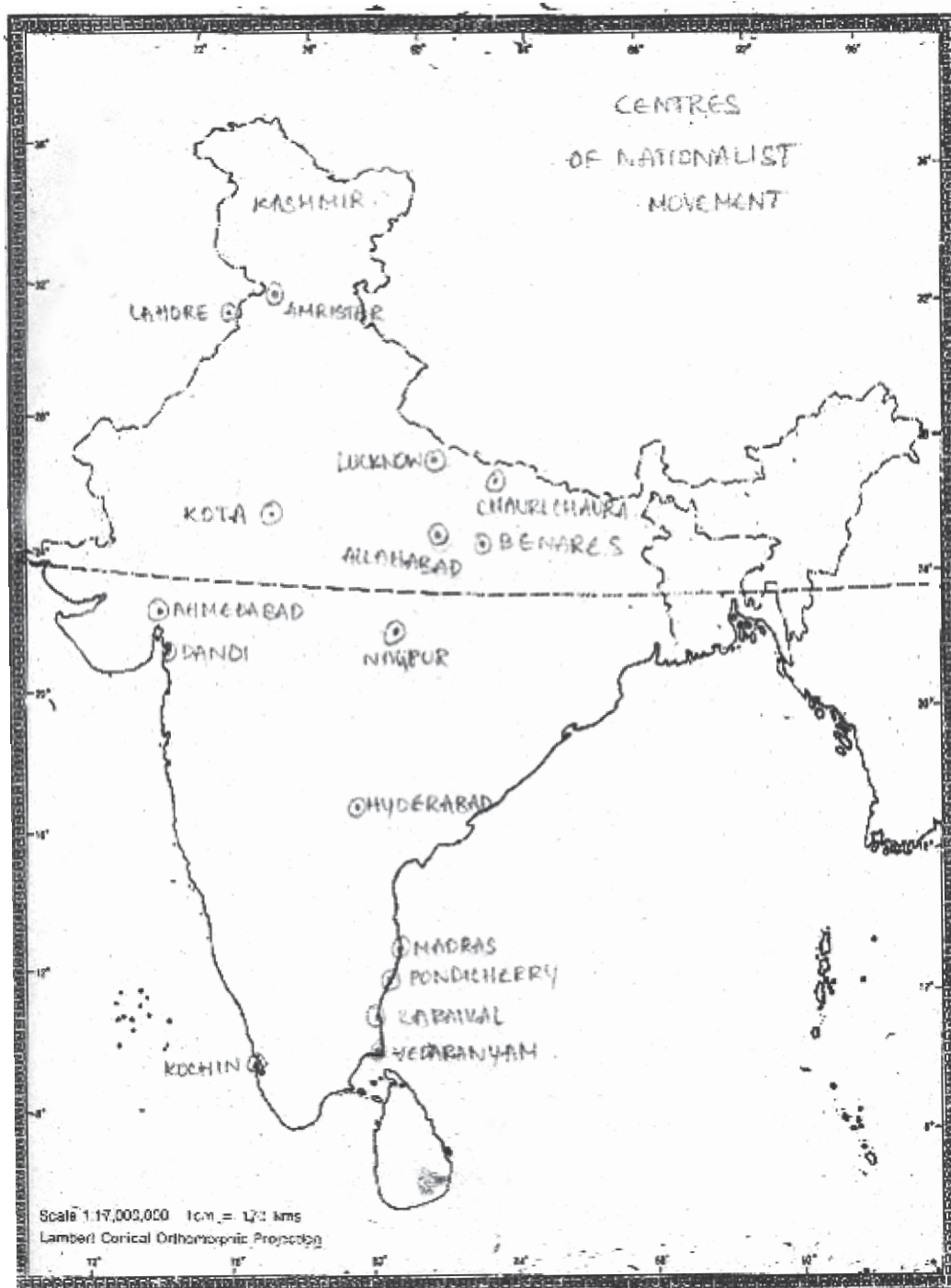
13. MONSOON

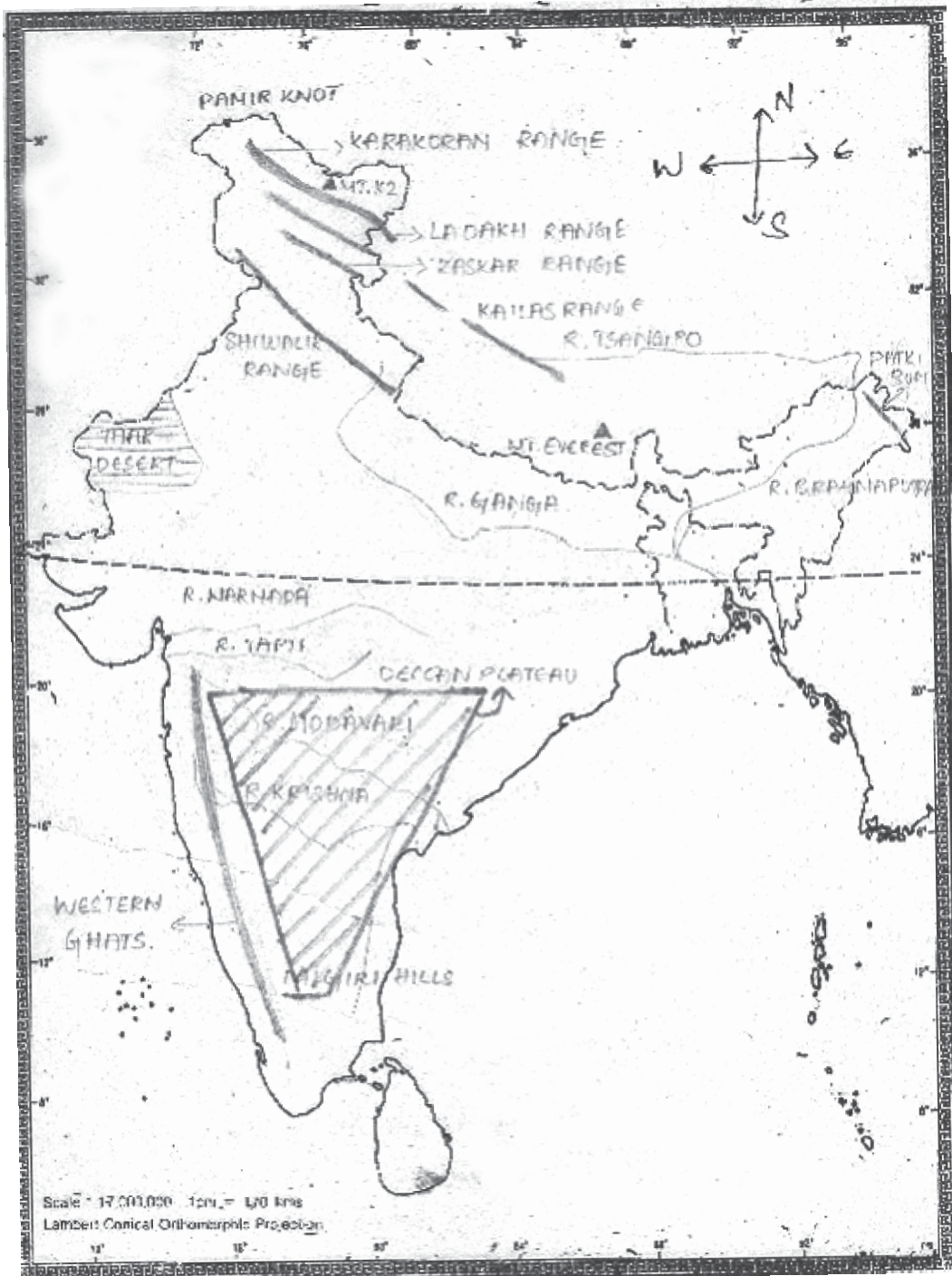
1. South-West 2. North-East

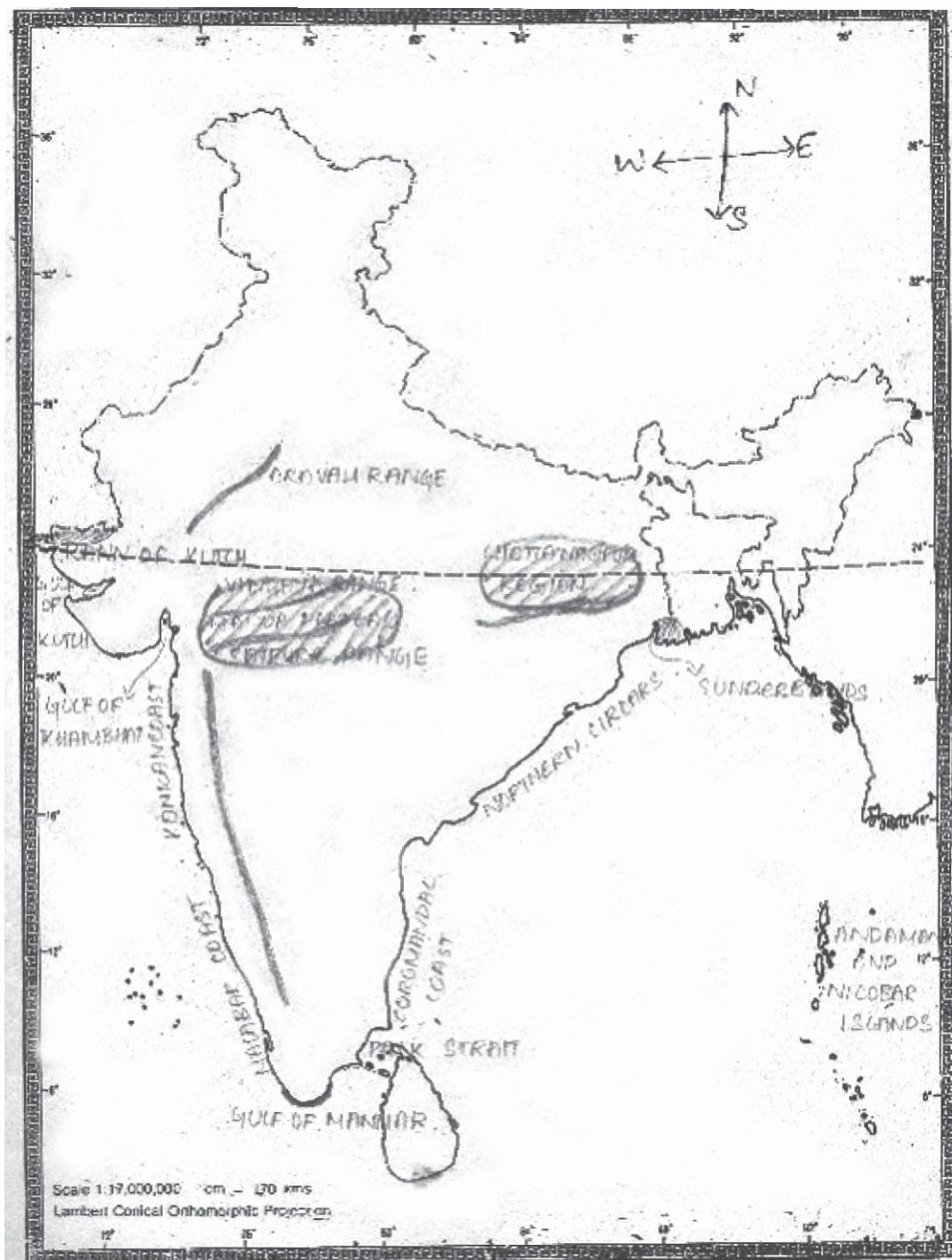


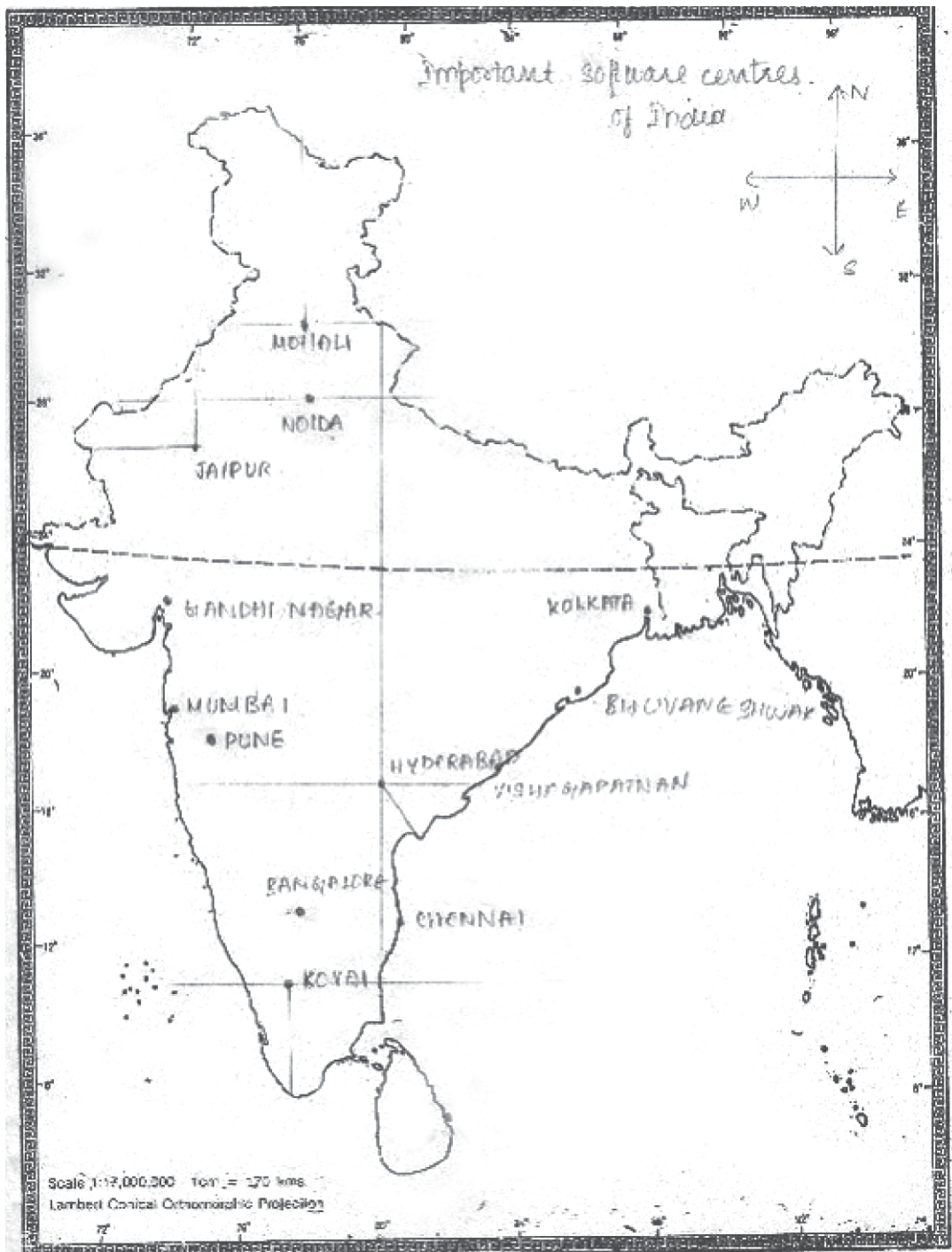


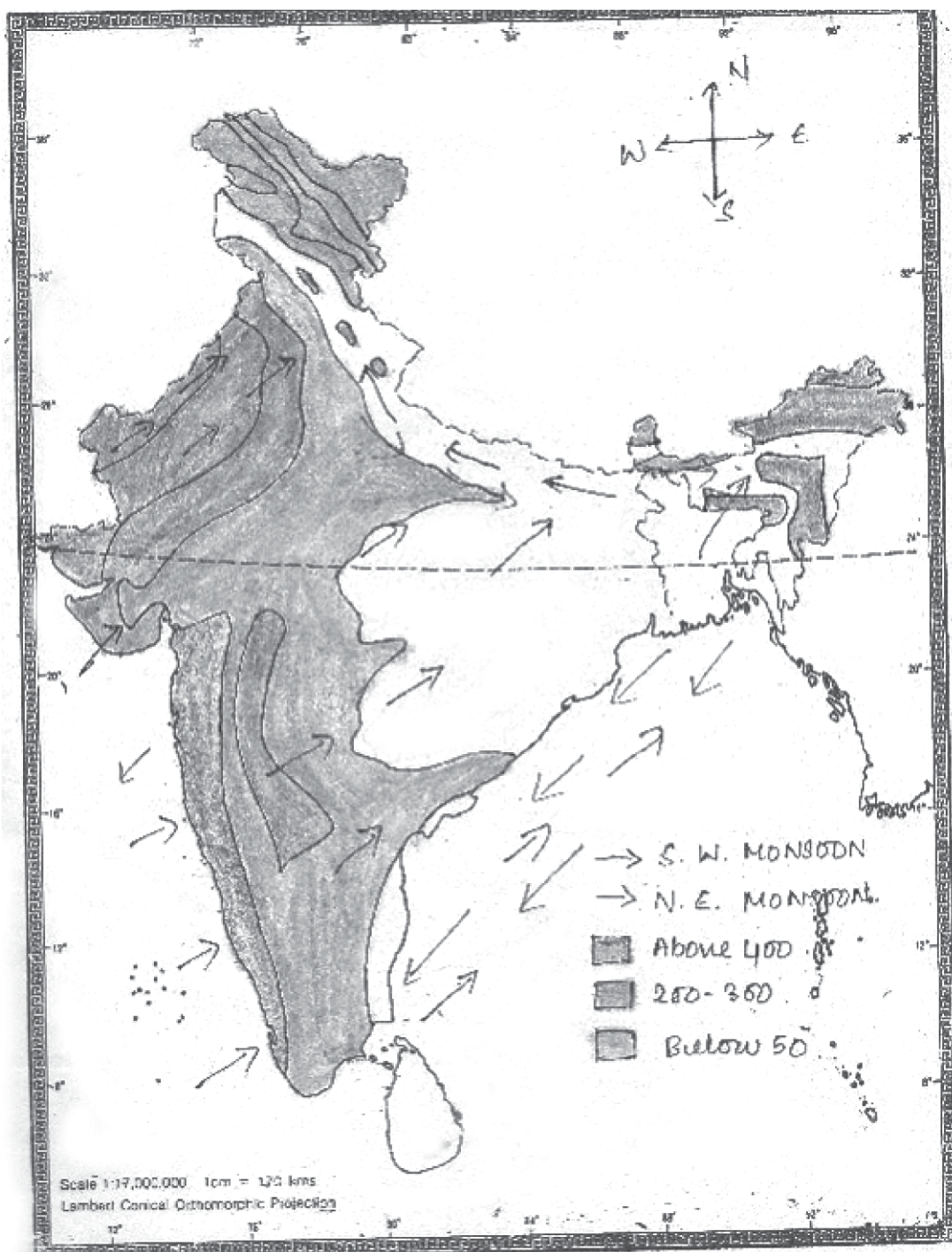


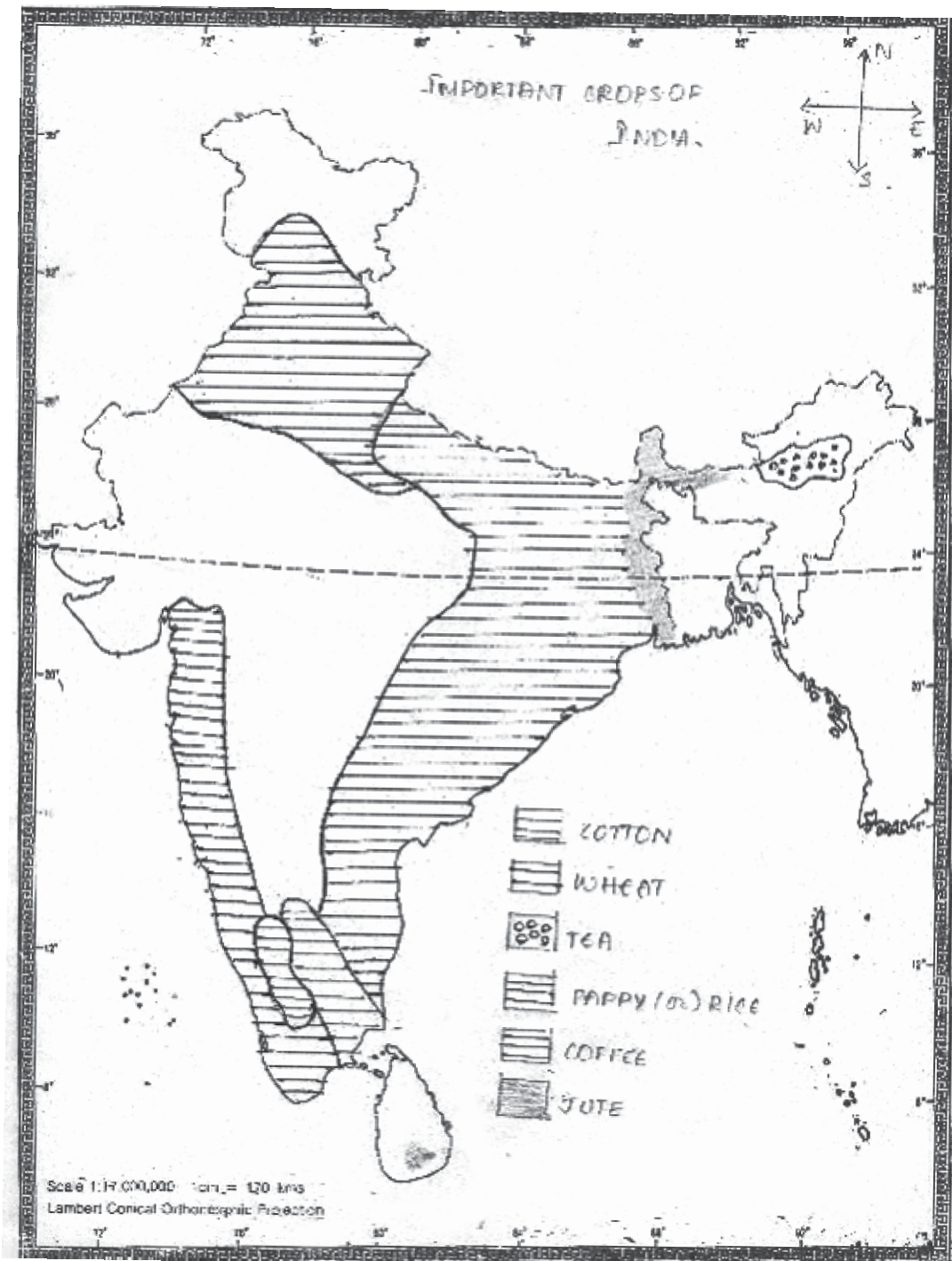


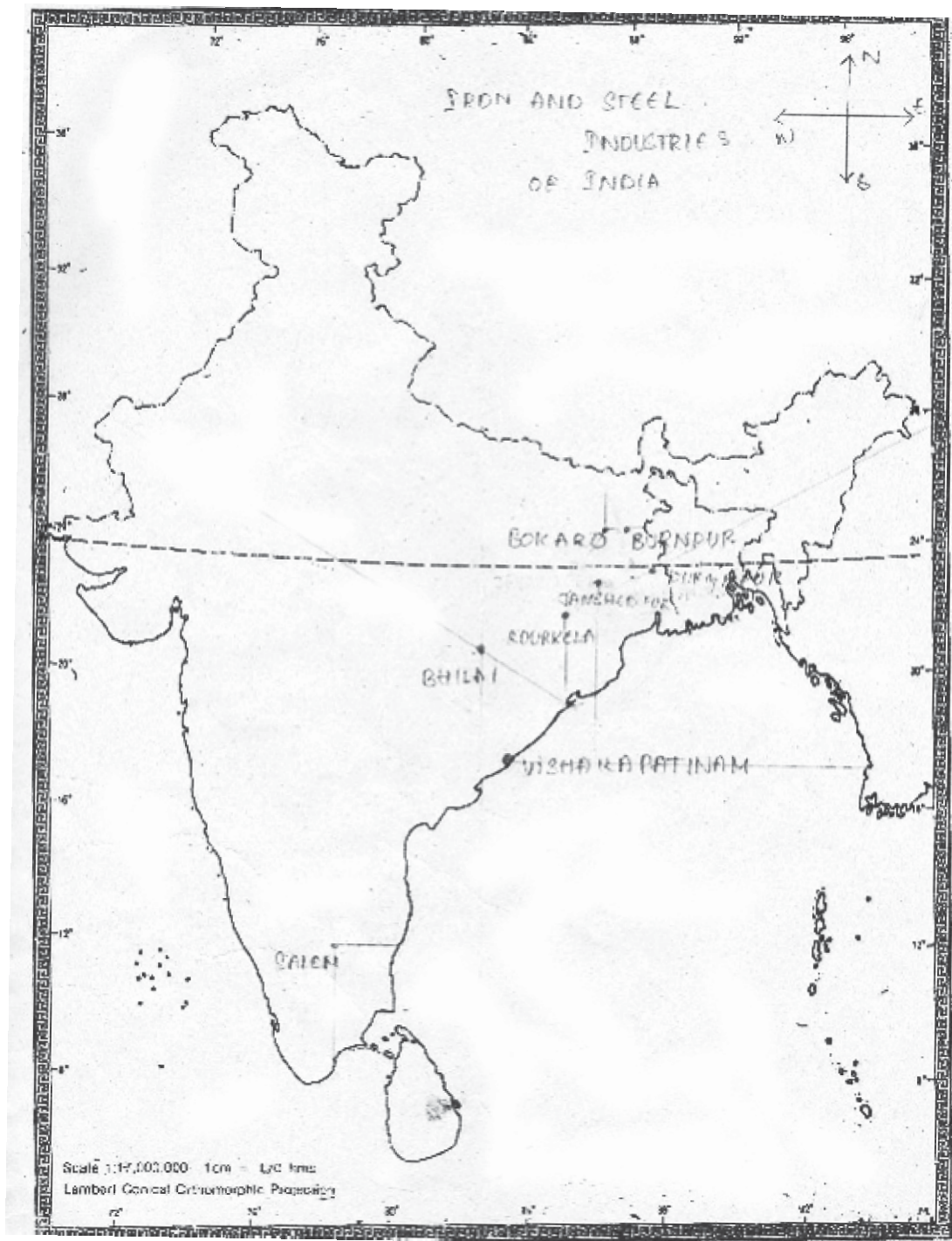


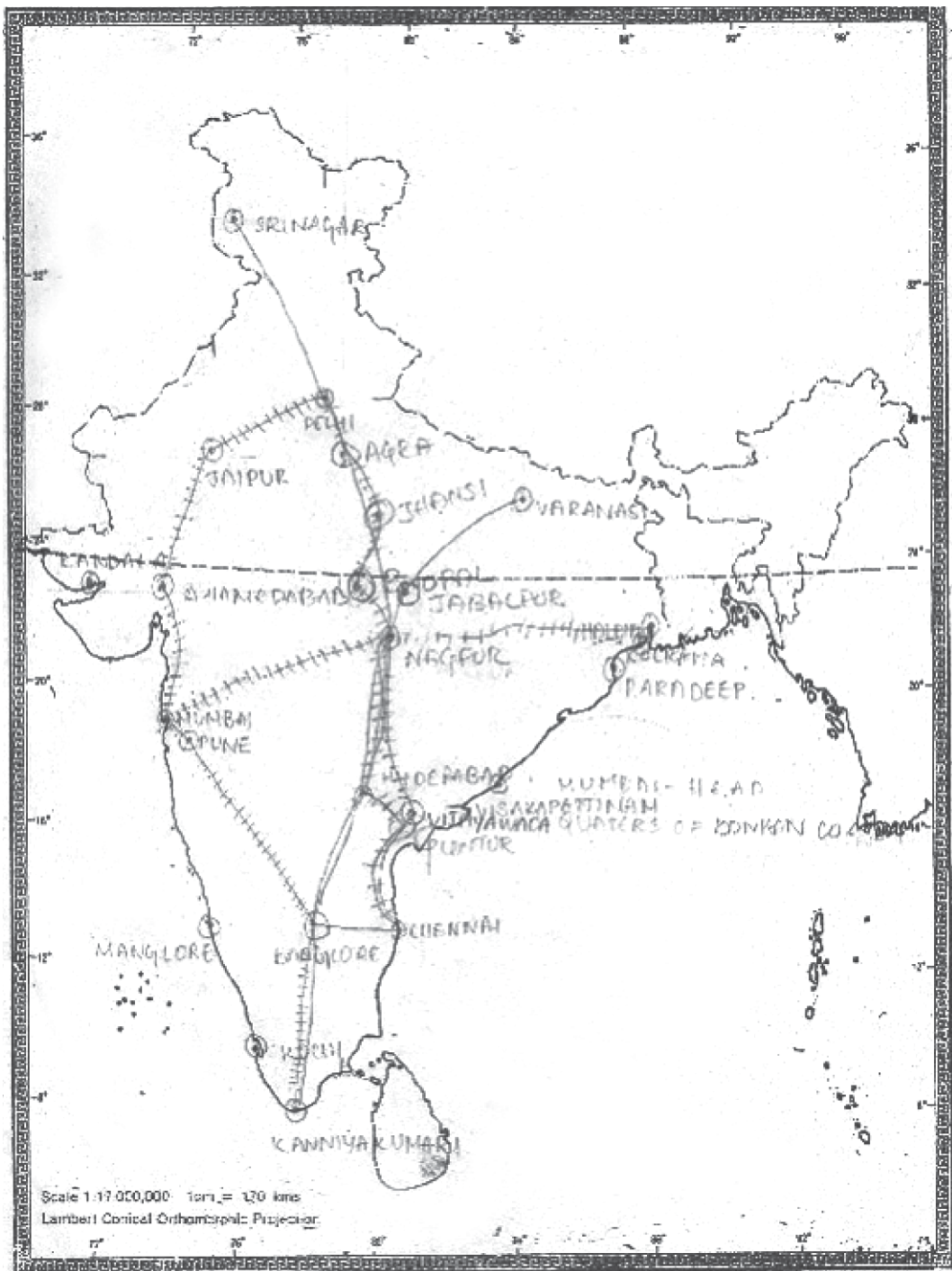




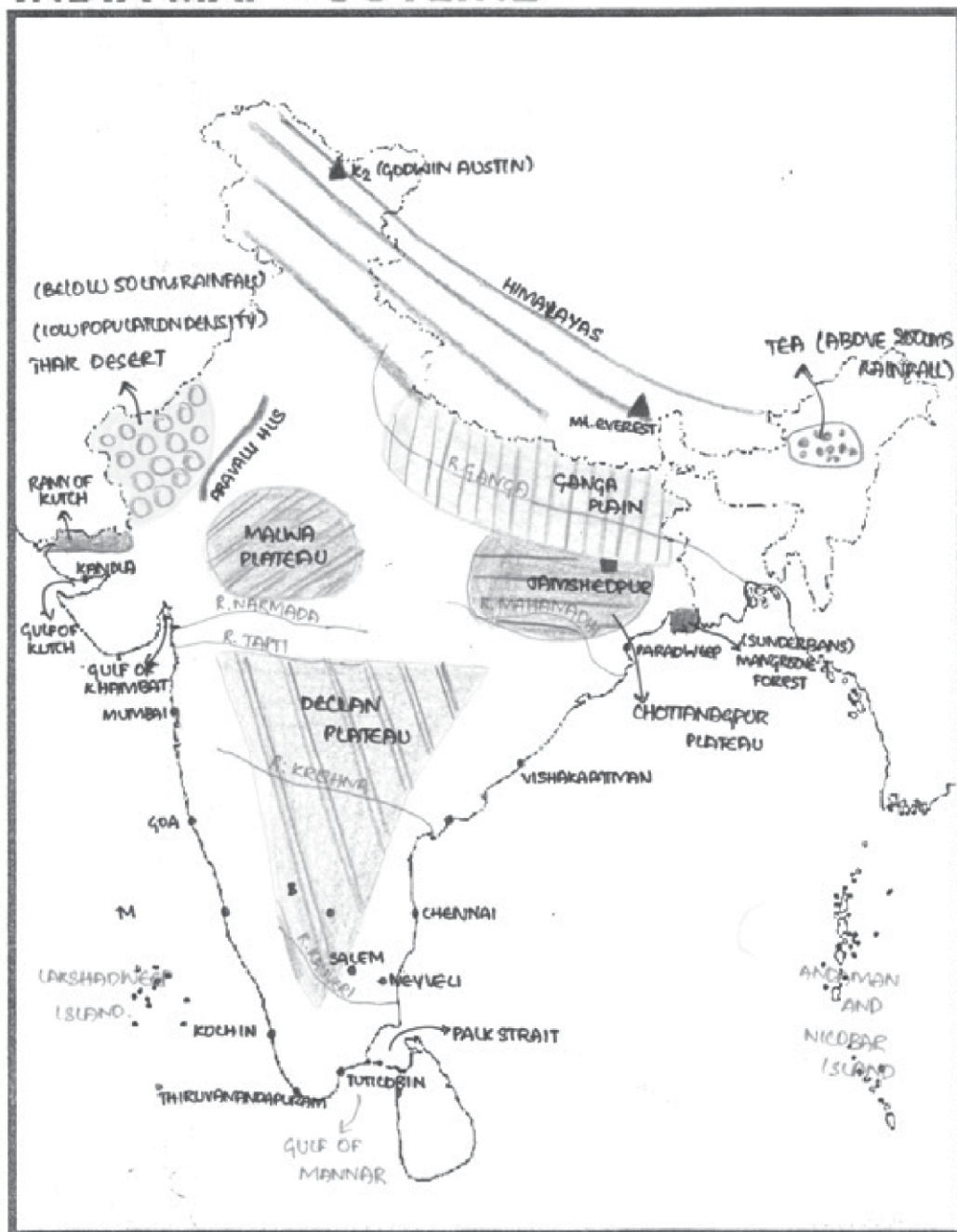








INDIA MAP - OUTLINE



INDIA MAP - OUTLINE

