

# 10<sup>th</sup> STD - SOCIAL SCIENCE SPECIAL GUIDE

## KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT 2024-2025

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF  
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## முதன்மைக் கல்வி அலுவலகம்

### கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்டம்

#### 10-ஆம் வகுப்பு

#### ஒரு மதிப்பெண் வினாக்கள்

10-ஆம் வகுப்பு பாடப்புத்தகத்தில் உள்ள ஒரு மதிப்பெண் வினாக்கள், GeoGebra மென்பொருளின் உதவியோடு, ஒரு வினாவிற்கு சரியான விடையை தேர்வு செய்ய, அதிகபட்சம் மூன்று வாய்ப்புகள் வழங்கி, மாணவர்களின் கற்றல், கற்பித்தல் திறன் அதிகரிக்கும் வகையில் வடிவமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது என்பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறோம்.

குறிப்பு: Hi-Tech Lab-ல் QR Code -ஐ Scan செய்து அல்லது Link -ஐ click செய்து மாணவர்கள் பயிற்சி

செய்யும் விதமாக மென்பொருள் உருவாக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

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KALIYAPPAN .N ,PG ASST

GHSS BARUR, KRISHNAGIRI.

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<u>பாடம்</u>	<u>தமிழ் வழி (T/M)</u>	<u>ஆங்கில வழி (E/M)</u>
<u>தமிழ்</u> <u>TAMIL</u>	 <a href="https://www.geogebra.org/m/ezxpdqyz">https://www.geogebra.org/m/ezxpdqyz</a>	
<u>ஆங்கிலம்</u> <u>ENGLISH</u>		 <a href="https://www.geogebra.org/m/b7w4y8an">https://www.geogebra.org/m/b7w4y8an</a>
<u>கணிதம்</u> <u>MATHEMATICS</u>	 <a href="https://www.geogebra.org/m/q4wb3una">https://www.geogebra.org/m/q4wb3una</a>	 <a href="https://www.geogebra.org/m/utz8tarz">https://www.geogebra.org/m/utz8tarz</a>
<u>அறிவியல்</u> <u>SCIENCE</u>	 <a href="https://www.geogebra.org/m/gkwn7d2z">https://www.geogebra.org/m/gkwn7d2z</a>	 <a href="https://www.geogebra.org/m/vdjaf82n">https://www.geogebra.org/m/vdjaf82n</a>
<u>சமூக அறிவியல்</u> <u>SOCIAL SCIENCE</u>	 <a href="https://www.geogebra.org/m/szdaxbz">https://www.geogebra.org/m/szdaxbz</a>	 <a href="https://www.geogebra.org/m/yv4frpqy">https://www.geogebra.org/m/yv4frpqy</a>

## Choose the best Answers : (Question No : 1 to 14)

1. What were the three major empires shattered by the end of First World War?  
**a) Germany, Austria Hungary, and the Ottomans**  
 b) Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia  
 c) Spain, Portugal and Italy  
 d) Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy
2. Which country emerged as the strongest in East Asia towards the close of nineteenth century?  
 a) China                      **b) Japan**                      c) Korea                      d) Mongolia
3. Who said " imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism" ?  
**a) Lenin**                      b) Marx                      c) Sun Yat-sen                      d) Mao Tsetung
4. What is the Battle of Marne remembered for?  
 a) air warfare                      **b) Trench warfare**                      c) submarine warfare                      d) ship warfare
5. To which country did the first Secretary General of League of Nations belong?  
**a) Britain**                      b) France                      c) Dutch                      d) USA
6. Which country was expelled from the League of Nations for attacking Finland?  
 a) Germany                      **b) Russia**                      c) Italy                      d) France
7. With whom of the following was the Lateran Treaty signed by Italy?  
 a) Germany                      b) Russia                      **c) Pope**                      d) Spain
8. With whose conquest did the Mexican civilization collapse?  
**a) Hernan Cortes**                      b) Francisco Pizarro                      c) Toussaint Louverture                      d) Pedro I
9. Who made Peru as part of their dominions?  
 a) English                      **b) Spaniards**                      c) Russians                      d) French
10. Which President of the USA pursued "Good Neighbour" policy towards Latin America?  
**a) Franklin D. Roosevelt**                      b) Truman                      c) Woodrow Wilson                      d) Eisenhower
11. Which part of the world disliked dollar imperialism?  
 a) Europe                      **b) Latin America**                      c) India                      d) China
12. When did the Japanese formally sign of their surrender?  
**a) 2 September, 1945**                      b) 2 October, 1945                      c) 15 August, 1945                      d) 12 October, 1945
13. Who initiated the formation of League of Nations?  
 a) Roosevelt                      b) Chamberlain                      **c) Woodrow Wilson**                      d) Baldwin
14. Where was the Japanese Navy defeated by the US Navy?  
 a) Battle of Guadalcanal                      **b) Battle of Midway**  
 c) Battle of Leningrad                      d) Battle of El Alamein
15. Where did the US drop its first atomic bomb?  
 a) Kavashaki                      b) Tokyo                      **c) Hiroshima**                      d) Nagasaki
16. Who were mainly persecuted by Hitler?  
 a) Russians                      b) Arabs                      c) Turks                      **d) Jews**
17. Which Prime Minister of England who signed the Munich Pact with Germany ?  
**a) Chamberlain**                      b) Winston Churchill                      c) Lloyd George                      d) Stanley Baldwin
18. When was the Charter of the UN signed?  
 a) June 26, 1942                      **b) June 26, 1945**                      c) January 1, 1942                      d) January 1, 1945
19. Which American President followed the policy of containment of Communism?.  
 a) Woodrow Wilson                      **b) Truman**                      c) Theodore Roosevelt                      d) Franklin Roosevelt

20. When was People's Political Consultative Conference held in China?  
a) September 1959 b) September 1948 c) September 1954 d) **September 1949**
21. The United States and European allies formed to resist any Soviet aggression in Europe.  
a) SEATO b) **NATO** c) SENTO d) Warsaw Pact
22. Who became the Chairman of the PLO's Executive Committee in 1969?  
a) Hafez al-Assad b) **Yasser Arafat** c) Nasser d) Saddam Hussein
23. When was North and South Vietnam united?  
a) 1975 b) **1976** c) 1973 d) 1974
24. When was the Warsaw Pact dissolved?  
a) 1979 b) 1989 c) 1990 d) **1991**
25. In which year was Sati abolished?  
a) 1827 b) **1829** c) 1826 d) 1927
26. What was the name of the Samaj founded by Dayanand Saraswati?  
a) **Arya Samaj** b) Brahmo Samaj c) Prarthana Samaj d) Adi Brahmo Samaj
27. Whose campaign and work led to the enactment of Widow Remarriage Reform Act of 1856?  
a) **Iswarchandra Vidyasagar** b) Raja Rammohan Roy  
c) Annie Besant d) Jyotiba Phule
28. Whose voice was Rast Goftar?  
a) **Parsi Movement** b) Aligarh Movement  
c) Ramakrishna Mission d) Dravida Mahajana Sabha
29. Who was the founder of Namdhari Movement?  
a) Baba Dayal Das b) **Baba Ramsingh** c) Gurunanak d) Jyotiba Phule
30. Who was the founder of Widow Remarriage Association?  
a) **Mahadev Govind Ranade** b) Devendranath Tagore  
c) Jyotiba Phule d) Ayyankali
31. Who was the author of the book Satyarthaprakash ?  
a) **Dayananda Saraswathi** b) Iyothee Thassar  
c) Annie Besant d) Naranaya Gruru
32. Who was the first Palayakkarars to resist the East India Company's policy of territorial aggrandizement?  
a) Marudhu brothers b) **Puli Thevar** c) Velunachiyar d) Veerapandya Kattabomman
33. Who had established close relationship with the three agents of Chanda Sahib?  
a) Velunachiyar b) Kattabomman c) **Puli Thevar** d) Oomaithurai
34. Where was Sivasubramanian executed?  
a) Kayathar b) **Nagalapuram** c) Virupachi d) Panchalamkurichi
35. Who issued the Tiruchirappalli proclamation of Independence?  
a) **Marudhu brothers** b) Puli Thevar c) Veerapandya Kattabomman d) Gopala Nayak
36. When did the Vellore Revolt breakout?  
a) 24 May 1805 b) 10 July 1805 c) **10 July 1806** d) 10 September 1806
37. Who was the Commander-in-Chief responsible for the new military regulations in Vellore fort?  
a) Col. Fancourt b) Major Armstrong c) **Sir John Cradock** d) Colonel Agnew
38. Where were the sons of Tipu Sultan sent after the Vellore Revolt?  
a) **Calcutta** b) Mumbai c) Delhi d) Mysore

39. Which one of the following was launched by Haji Shariatullah in 1818 in East Bengal?  
a) Wahhabi Rebellion **b) Farazi Movement** c) Tribal uprising d) Kol Revolt
40. Who declared that "Land belongs to God" and collecting rent or tax on it was against divine law?  
a) Titu Mir b) Sidhu **c) Dudu Mian** d) Shariatullah
41. Who were driven out of their homeland during the process of creation of Zamins under Permanent Settlement?  
**a) Santhals** b) Titu Mir c) Munda d) Kol
42. Find out the militant nationalist from the following.  
a) Dadabhai Naoroji b) Justice Govind Ranade  
**c) Bipin Chandra pal** d) Romesh Chandra
43. When did the Partition of Bengal come into effect?  
a) 19 June 1905 b) 18 July 1906 c) 19 August 1907 **d) 16 October 1905**
44. What was the context in which the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act was passed?  
a) Kol Revolt b) Indigo Revolt **c) Munda Rebellion** d) Deccan Riots
45. Who set up the first Home Rule League in April 1916?  
a) Annie Basant b) Bipin Chandra Pal c) Lala Lajpat Rai **d) Tilak**
46. Who drew the attention of the British to the suffering of Indigo cultivation through his play Nil darpan?  
**a) Dina Bandhu Mitra** b) Romesh Chandra Dutt c) Dadabhai Naoroji d) Birsa Munda
47. Who was arrested during the anti-Rowlatt protests in Amritsar?  
a) Motilal Nehru **b) Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew** c) Mohamed Ali d) Raj Kumar Shukla
48. In which session of the Indian National Congress was Non-Cooperation approved?  
a) Bombay b) Madras **c) Calcutta** d) Lucknow
49. Which among the following was declared as 'Independence Day'?  
**a) 26th January 1930** b) 26th December 1929  
c) 16th June 1946 d) 15th January 1947
50. When was the first Forest Act enacted?  
a) 1858 b) 1911 **c) 1865** d) 1936
51. On 8 January 1933 which day was observed  
**a) Temple Entry Day** b) Day of Deliverance c) Direct Action Day d) Independence Day
52. Which Act introduced Provincial Autonomy?  
a) 1858 Act b) Indian Councils Act, 1909  
c) Government of India Act, 1919 **d) Government of India Act, 1935**
53. Who was the first President of the Madras Mahajana Sabha?  
a) T.M. Nair **b) P. Rangaiah** c) G. Subramaniam d) G.A) Natesan
54. Where was the third session of the Indian National Congress held?  
a) Marina b) Mylapore c) Fort St. George **d) Thousand Lights**
55. Who said "Better bullock carts and freedom than a train deluxe with subjection"?  
**a) Annie Besant** b) M. Veeraraghavachari c) B.P. Wadia d) G.S. Arundale
56. Who among the following were Swarajists?  
**a) S. Satyamurti** b) Kasturirangar c) P. Subbarayan d) Periyar EVR
57. Who set up the satyagraha camp in Udyavanam near Madras?  
a) K. Kamaraj b) C. Rajaji c) K. Santhanam **d) T. Prakasam**
58. Where was the anti-Hindi Conference held?  
a) Erode b) Madras **c) Salem** d) Madurai

59. .... established a full-fledged printing press in 1709, at Tranquebar.  
a) Caldwell                      b) F.W. Ellis                      **c) Ziegenbalg**                      d) Meenakshisundaram
60. .... founded Adi Dravida Mahajana Sabha in 1893.  
**a) Rettaimalai Srinivasan**                      b) B. R. Ambedkar                      c) Rajaji                      d) M. C. Rajah
61. India's first organized trade union, the Madras Labour Union was formed in .....  
**a) 1918**                      b) 1917                      c) 1916                      d) 1914
62. .... was established by the Justice Party Government for the selection of Government officials.  
**a) Staff Selection Board**                      b) Public Service Commission  
c) Provincial Staff Recruitment Borad                      d) Staff Selection Commission
63. .... was the first elected Legislative Council Member from the depressed class in Madras Province.  
**a) M. C. Rajah**                      b) Rettaimalai Srinivasan                      c) T.M. Nair                      d) P. Varadarajulu
64. The north-south extent of India is ----  
a) 2,500 km                      b. 2,933 km                      **c. 3,214 km**                      d. 2,814 km
65. River is known as "Sorrow of Bihar".  
a) Narmada                      b. Godavari                      **c. Kosi**                      d.Damodar
66. A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as .....  
a) Coast                      b. Island                      **c. Peninsula**                      d. Strait
67. The Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar separates India from .....  
a) Goa                      b. West Bengal                      **c. Sri Lanka**                      d. Maldives
68. The highest peak in South India is .....  
a) Ooty                      b. Kodaikanal                      **c. Anaimudi**                      d. Jindhagada
69. .... Plains are formed by the older alluviums.  
a) Bhabar                      b. Tarai                      **c. Bhangar**                      d. Khadar
70. Pulicat Lake is located between the states of .....  
a) West Bengal and Odisha                      b. Karnataka and Kerala  
c. Odisha and Andhra Pradesh                      **d. Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh**
71. Western disturbances cause rainfall in .....  
a) Tamilnadu                      b) Kerala                      **c) Punjab**                      d) Madhya Pradesh
72. .... helps in quick ripening of mangoes along the coast of Kerala and Karnataka  
a) Loo                      b) Norwester                      **c) Mango showers**                      d) Jet stream
73. .... is a line joining the places of equal rainfall.  
a) **Isohyets**                      b) Isobar                      c) Isotherm                      d) Latitudes
74. Climate of India is labelled as .....  
a) Tropical humid                      b) Equatorial Climate  
**c) Tropical Monsoon Climate**                      d) Temperate Climate
75. The monsoon forests are otherwise called as .....  
a) Tropical evergreen forest                      b) Deciduous forest  
c) Mangrove forest                      **d) Mountain forest**
76. Sesahachalam hills, a Biosphere reserve is situated in .....  
a) Tamil Nadu                      **b) Andhra Pradesh**                      c) Madhya Pradesh                      d) Karnataka
77. .... is not a part of the world network biosphere reserves of UNESCO  
a) Nilgiri                      b) Agasthiyamalai                      c) Great Nicobar                      **d) Kachch**
78. The soil which is rich in iron oxides is .....  
a) Alluvial                      b) Black                      **c) Red**                      d) Alkaline

79. Which of the following organization has divided the Indian soils into 8 major groups?  
 a) **Indian Council of Agricultural Research** b) Indian Meteorological Department  
 c) Soil Survey of India d) Indian Institute of Soil Science
80. The soils formed by the rivers are:  
 a) Red soils b) Black soils c) Desert soils **d) Alluvial soils**
81. .... dam is the highest gravity in India.  
 a) Hirakud dam **b) Bhakra Nangal dam** c) Mettur dam d) Nagarjuna Sagar dam
82. .... is a cash crop.  
 a) **Cotton** b) Wheat c) Rice d) Maize
83. Black soils are also called as:  
 a) Arid soils b) Saline soils **c) Regur soils** d) Mountain soils
84. The longest dam in the world is .  
 a) Mettur dam b) Kosi dam **c) Hirakud dam** d) Bhakra-Nangal dam
85. Which crop is called as "Golden Fibre " in India?  
 a) Cotton b) Wheat **c) Jute** d) Tobacco
86. Manganese is used in .  
 a) Paper Industries **b) Steel Making** c) Copper smelting d) Petroleum Refining
87. The Anthracite coal has .  
 a) **80 to 90% Carbon** b) Above 70% Carbon  
 b) c) 60 to 7% Carbon d) Below 50% Carbon
88. The most important constituents of petroleum are hydrogen and  
 a) Oxygen b) Water **c) Carbon** d) Nitrogen
89. The city which is called as the Manchester of South India is  
 a) Chennai b) Salem c) Madurai **d) Coimbatore**
90. The first Nuclear Power station was commissioned in  
 a) Gujarat b) Rajasthan **c) Maharashtra** d) Tamil nadu
91. The most abundant source of energy is  
 a) Bio mass **b) Sun** c) Coal d) Oil
92. The nucleus for the development of the chotanagpur plateau region is  
 a) Transport **b) Mineral Deposits** c) Large demand d) Power Availability
93. The scientific study of different aspects of population is called  
 a) Cartography **b) Demography** c) Anthropology d) Epigraphy
94. .... transport provides door to door services.  
 a) Railways **b) Roadways** c) Airways d) Waterways.
95. The length of Golden Quadrilateral super highways in India is  
**a) 5846 km** b) 5942 km c) 5630 km d) 5800 km
96. The National Remote sensing Centre (NRSC) is located at .  
 a) Bengaluru b) Chennai c) Delhi **d) Hyderabad**
97. The transport useful in the inaccessible areas is  
 a) Roadways b) Railways **c) Airways** d) Waterways
98. Which of the following is associated with helicopter service?  
 a) Air India b) Indian Airlines c) Vayudoot **d) Pavan Hans**
99. The major import item of India is -----  
 a) Cement b) Jewells c) Tea **d) Petroleum**
100. The latitudinal extent of Tamil Nadu is  
**a) 8°4'N to 13°35'N** b) 8°5'S to 13°35'S c) 8°0'N to 13°5'N d) 8°0'S to 13°05'S







136. Which one of the following States does not possess a bicameral legislature?  
a) Andhra Pradesh    b) Telangana                      **c) Tamil Nadu**                      d) Uttar Pradesh
137. The High Courts in India were first started at  
a) **Calcutta, Bombay, Madras**                      b) Delhi and Calcutta  
c) Delhi, Calcutta, Madras                      d) Calcutta, Madras, Delhi
138. Which of the following States have a common High Court?  
a) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh    b) Kerala and Telangana  
c) **Punjab and Haryana**                      d) Maharashtra and Gujarat
139. The Panchasheel treaty has been signed between  
a) India and Nepal                      b) India and Pakistan  
**c) India and China**                      d) India and Sri Lanka
140. Which article of Indian constitution directs to adopt foreign policy?  
a) Article 50                      **b) Article 51**                      c) Article 52                      d) Article 53
141. The Agreement signed by India and China in 1954 related to  
a) Trade and Commerce                      b) Restoration of normal relations  
c) Cultural exchange programmes                      **d) The Five Principles of Co existence**
142. Which is not related to our foreign policy  
a) World co operation                      b) World peace    c) Racial equality                      **d) Colonialism**
143. Which of the following country is not the founder member of NAM?  
a) Yugoslavia                      b) Indonesia                      c) Egypt                      **d) Pakistan**
144. Non-Alliance means  
a) being neutral                      **b) freedom to decide on issues independently**  
c) demilitarization                      d) none of the above
145. Non – military issues are  
a) Energy security    b) Water security                      c) Pandemics                      **d) All the above.**
146. Mc Mahon Line is a border between  
a) Burma and India                      **b) India and Nepal**  
c) India and China                      d) India and Bhutan
147. India is not a member of which of the following  
1) G20    2) ASEAN    3) SAARC    4) BRICS  
**a) 2 only**                      b) 2 and 4                      c) 2, 4 and 1                      d) 1, 2 and 3
148. OPEC is  
a) An international insurance Co.    b) An international sports club  
**c) An Organisation of Oil Exporting Countries**    d) An international company
149. With which country does India share its longest land border?  
a) **Bangladesh**                      b) Myanmar    c) Afghanistan                      d) China
150. Match the following and choose the correct answer form the codes given below.  
1.Salma Dam                      - 1. Bangladesh  
2.Farakka accord                      - 2. Nepal  
3.Chukha hydroelectric project                      - 3. Afghanistan  
4.Sharda River project                      - 4. Bhutan  
**a) 3 1 4 2**                      b) 3 1 2 4                      c) 3 4 1 2                      d) 4 3 2 1
151. How many countries share its border with India?  
a) 5                      b) 6                      **c) 7**                      d) 8
152. Which two island countries are India's neighbours?  
a) Sri Lanka and Andaman island    b) Maldives and Lakshadweep island  
c) Maldives and Nicobar island    d) **Sri Lanka and Maldives**

153. Which Indian state is surrounded by three countries?  
a) **Arunachal Pradesh**                      b) Meghalaya                      c) Mizoram                      d) Assam
154. How many Indian states have their boundary with Nepal?  
a) **Five**                      b) Four                      c) Three                      d) Two
155. Who drew up the borders for newly independent Pakistan?  
a) Lord Mountbatten                      **b) Sir Cyril Radcliffe**  
c) Clement Atlee                      d) None of the above.
156. GNP equals.....  
a. NNP adjusted for inflation  
b. GDP adjusted for inflation  
**c. GDP plus net property income from abroad**  
d. NNP plus net property income or abroad
157. National Income is a measure of.....  
a) Total value of money                      b) Total value of producer goods  
c) Total value of consumption goods **d) Total value of goods and services**
158. Primary sector consist of  
**a) Agriculture**                      b) Automobiles                      c) Trade                      d) Banking
159. .... approach is the value added by each intermediate good is summed to estimate the value of the final good.  
a) Expenditure approach                      **b) Value added approach**  
c) Income approach                      d) National Income
160. Gross value added at current prices for services sector is estimated at lakh crore in 2018-19.  
a) 91.06                      **b) 92.26**                      c) 80.07                      d) 98.29
161. India is larger producer in agricultural product.  
a) 1<sup>st</sup>                      b) 3<sup>rd</sup>                      c) 4<sup>th</sup>                      **d) 2<sup>nd</sup>**
162. India's life expectancy at birth is years.  
**a) 65**                      b) 60                      c) 70                      d) 55
163. Which one is a trade policy?  
a) irrigation policy **b) import and export policy** c) land-reform policy d) wage policy
164. Who is the head of the World Trade Organisation (WTO)  
a) Ministerial conference                      **b) Director General**  
c) Deputy Director General                      d) None of these
165. Colonial advent in India  
**a. Portuguese, Dutch, English, Danish, French**  
b. Dutch, English, Danish, French  
c. Portuguese, Danish, Dutch, French, English  
d. Danish, Portuguese, French, English, Dutch
166. GATT's first round held in  
a) Tokyo                      b) Uruguay                      c) Torquay                      **d) Geneva**
167. India signed the Dunkel proposal in  
a) 1984                      b) 1976                      c) 1950                      **d) 1994**
168. Who granted the English "golden Fireman" in 1632  
a) Jahangir                      **b) Sultan of Golconda**                      c) Akbar                      d) Aurangzeb
169. Foreign Investment policy (FIP) announced in  
a) June 1991                      b) July 1991                      **c) July- Aug-1991**                      d) Aug 1991

170. Buffer stock is the stock of food grains, namely wheat and rice, procured by the government through the  
a) **FCI**                      b) Consumer Cooperatives    c) ICICI                      d) IFCI
171. Which is correct?  
i) HYV–High Yielding Varieties                      ii) MSP–Minimum Support Price  
iii) PDS–Public Distribution System                      iv) FCI–Food Corporation of India  
a) i and ii are correct                                      b) iii and iv are correct  
c) ii and iii are correct                                      **d) all are correct**
172. .... extended assistance through its Public Law 480.  
**a) United States of America**                      b) India                      c) Singapore                      d) UK
173. .... revolution was born in India paving way for self sufficiency in food grain production.  
a) Blue Revolution                                      b) White Revolution  
**c) Green Revolution**                                      d) Grey Revolution
174. .... is the only state in India to adopt universal PDS.  
a) Kerala                                      b) Andhra Pradesh                      **c) Tamil Nadu**                      d) Karnataka
175. .... is the process of providing or obtaining the food necessary for health and growth.  
a) Health                                      **b) Nutrition**                                      c) Sanitation                                      d) Security
176. The three levels of governments in India are  
a) **Union, state and local**                                      b) Central, state and village  
c) Union, municipality and Panchayat                                      d) None of the above
177. In India, taxes are including  
a) Direct taxes                                      b) Indirect taxes.                                      **c) both ( a ) and ( b )**                                      d) None of these
178. Which is the role of government and development policies? .  
a) Defence    b) Foreign policy                                      c) Regulate the economy                                      **d) all of above**
179. The most common and important tax levied on an individual in India is  
a) Service tax                                      b) Excise duty.                                      **c) Income tax**                                      d) Central sales tax
180. Under which tax one nation, one uniform tax is ensured  
a) Value added tax (VAT)    b) Income tax                                      **c) Goods and service tax**                                      d) Sales tax
181. Income tax was introduced in India for the first time in the year .  
a) **1860**                                      b) 1870                                      c) 1880                                      d) 1850
182. .... tax is charged on the benefits derived from property ownership.  
a) Income tax                                      **b) Wealth tax**                                      c) Corporate tax                                      d) Excise duty
183. What are identified as causes of black money?  
a) Shortage of goods                                      b) High tax rate                                      c) Smuggling                                      **d) All of above**
184. 'The Detroit of Asia' is .  
a) Tuticorin                                      b) Coimbatore                                      **c) Chennai**                                      d) Madurai
185. Pumpsets and motors are produced mostly in  
a) Salem                                      **b) Coimbatore**                                      c) Chennai                                      d) Dharampuri
186. .... are an essential aspect of a nation's development.  
a) agriculture                                      **b) industry**                                      c) railway                                      d) none of these
187. Tiruppur is known for  
a) Leather tanning    b) Lock making                                      **c) Knitwear**                                      d) Agro-processing
188. A successful industrial cluster entirely created by the Tamil Nadu is  
a) **Hosur**                                      b) Dindigul                                      c) Kovilpatti                                      d) Tirunelveli

Choose the inappropriate answer.

189. Tidal forest are found in and around -----  
 a) **Desert** b) The deltas of Ganga and Brahmaputra  
 c) The delta of Godavari d) The delta of Mahanadhi
190. Climate of India is affected by -----  
 a) Latitudinal extent b) Altitude c) Distance from the sea d) **Soil**
191. Pick the ODD One Out  
 a) Wheat b) Rice c) Millets d) **Coffee**
192. Pick the ODD One Out  
 a) Khadar b) Bhangar c) Alluvial soil d) **Black soil**
193. Pick the ODD One Out  
 a) Inundational canals b) Perennial canals c) **Tanks** d) Canals
194. Which one of the following is not having leather factories?  
 a) Ranipet b) **Dharmapuri** c) Ambur d) Vaniyambadi
195. Which one of the following is not a Industrial Developing Agency?  
 a) TIDCO b) SIDCO c) **MEPZ** d) SIPCOT

### History - Two Marks (Question No : 15 to 19)

#### 1. How did Great Depression impact on the Indian Agriculture?

1. Death blow to Indian agriculture.
2. The value of farm produce declined.
3. Prices of agricultural commodities doubled.
4. Land rent unchanged.

#### 2. How are the peasants uprising in British India Classified?

1. Restorative Rebellions.
2. Religious Movements.
3. Social Banditry.
4. Mass Insurrection.

#### 3. Name the territories annexed by the British under the Doctrine of Lapse?

1. Satara, 2. Jhansi, 3. Nagpur, 4. Sambalpur, 5. Parts of the Punjab.

#### 4. Describe the Pearl Harbour incident?

1. On Dec 1941, Japan Attacked American's Fleet in Pearl Harbour.
2. Many battle ships, planes were destroyed.
3. United states declared war on Japan.

#### 5. What are the duties of Palayakkarars?

1. To Collect revenue.
2. To administer the territory.
3. To Settle disputes.
4. To Maintain Law and Order.
5. Police duties were known as padikaval or Arasukaval.

#### 6. What was the contribution of Annie Besant to India's freedom struggle?

1. Demand for Home Rule all over India
2. Carried forward her agenda through Newspaper and books.
3. Because of her efforts commoners, labourers and students join the national movements.

**7. What do you know of Trench warfare?**

1. Introduced in the first world war
2. Trenches dug by soldiers to protect from enemy fire.
3. Through trenches food, fresh troops, mail and orders were delivered

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

1. Britain, 2. France, 3. Russia

**9. What is Poorna Swaraj?**

1. It means complete freedom.
2. Not Satisfied with Dominion with status.
3. In 1929 congress session Nehru declared Poorna Swaraj as the goal.

**10. What do you know of the 'White Terror' in Indo-China?**

1. In 1929 Vietnamese soldiers mutinied and peasant revolts led by communists were crushed.
- 2.. Thousands of rebels were killed.

**11. List the social evils eradicated by Brahmasamaj?**

1. Customs of Sati.
2. Child Marriage.
3. Polygamy.
4. Advocated widow's remarriage.

**12. Highlights the objectives of Home Rule movement?**

1. To attain self - government within the British Empire by using constitutional means.
2. To use non -violent constitutional methods to achieve their goals.

**13. Estimate Periyar as a feminist?**

1. He condemned child marriage and the devadasi system.
2. Emphasising women's right to divorce and property.
3. Motherhood was a burden to women.

**14. What was Marshall Plan?**

1. The US conceived the Marshall Plan.
2. To bring the countries in western Europe under its influence.

**15. What was the impact of Swami Vivekananda's activist ideology?**

1. Cultural nationalism.
2. Political uprising among Bengali youth.
3. Regenerate Hindu Society.

**16. Write short note on the martyrdom of Tirupur Kumaran ?**

Kodikatha Kumaran was martyred on Jan, 11, 1932 in Tirupur by the police for Carrying the national flag and singing folk songs.

**17. What were the results of the Russian Revolution?**

1. Eliminated illiteracy and poverty in Russia
2. Russian industry and Agriculture had developed.
3. Women got equal rights including right vote.
4. Industries and banks were Nationalised.

**18. Highlight the essence of the Tiruchirappalli proclamation of 1801?**

1. The proclamation was passed on the walls of the nawabs palace in Tiruchirappalli Fort .
2. It was an early call to the Indians to unite against the British.
3. Many palayakkars of Tamil country rallied together to fight against the English.

**19. Write a note on reforms of Ramalinga Adigal?**

1. Mercy on all living beings.
2. Free feeding house for everyone.
3. Tiruvarutpa (His Songs).

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

1. England - Jingoism
2. France - Chauvinism
3. Germany - Kultur.

**21. What was the significance of the battle of Kalakadu?**

1. Mahfuzkhan received an additional contingent of Sepoys from Chanda Sahip and the Nawab.
2. He also had the support of cavalry and infantry from the Carnatic.
3. But Travancore forces and Puli Thevar forces together troops in the battle of Kalakadu(1765)-

**22. List out any two causes for the failure of the League of Nations?**

1. Lack of Military Power.
2. The Principle of "Collective Security" could not be applied.

**23. Summarise the essence of Lucknow pact?**

1. Under the Lucknow pact (1916) the Congress and the Muslim League agreed that there should be self-government in India as soon as possible.
2. In return the Congress leadership accepted the concept of separate electorate for Muslims.

**24. Write a note on the Khilafat movement?**

1. Ali Brothers started Khilafat movement.
2. Gandhiji supported the moment.
3. It was an opportunity to unite Hindus and Muslims.
4. Adopted Gandhi's non violent and non- cooperation program.



**25. Give any two provisions of the Treaty of Versailles?**

1. Germany was found guilty of starting the war and forced to pay the reparations.
2. All German colonies became mandated territories under the League of Nations.
3. Poland was recreated.
4. The Rhineland was to be occupied by the allies.

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

1. The company appointed its collectors to collect taxes from all the palayams.
2. The collectors humiliated the palayakaras and adopted force to collect the taxes.
3. This was the bone of contention.

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

1. By his impassioned Speeches.
2. Promising a return to the glorious military past of Germany.

**28. How do you assess the importance of Sino-Japanese war ?**

1. Japan annexed the Liaotung Peninsula of China
2. By this action Japan Proved that the strongest nation in East Asia

**29. Discuss Mahadev Ranade's Contribution to Social reforms ?**

1. Inter caste dining and marriage.
2. Widow remarriage, improvement of women.
3. Widow marriage Association,
4. Deccan Education Society.

**30. Who were the three prominent dictators of the post world war I?**

1. Mussoline (Italy).
2. Hitler (Germany).
3. Franco (Spain).

**31. Name the Bretton woods Twins?**

1. World Bank.
2. International Monetary Fund.
3. Both Established in 1945.

**32. What are the objectives of IMF?**

1. To Foster global monetary co- operation.
2. Secure financial stability.
3. Promote high employment.
4. Reduce poverty around the world.

**33. Write a note in Mao's Long March?**

1. In 1934 Mao's Communist Army of about 1,00,000 Set out on the Long March.
2. Only 20,000 finally reached Sheni.

**34. Write a note on Third world Countries?**

1. First world -The capitalist countries led by the U.S.
2. The Communist States led by the Soviet Union.
3. States outside these two were called Third world.

**35. What was the role of Mustafa Kemal Pasha?**

1. He played a remarkable role for Turkey's rebirth as a nation.
2. He modernised Turkey and change it out of all recognition with the support of the Soviet Union.

**36. Define 'Dollar Imperialism'?**

1. It describes the policy of the USA.
2. Maintaining and dominating over distant lands through economic aid.

**37. What do you mean by drain of wealth?**

1. India was economically subjugated and transformed into a supply of raw material to the British industries.
2. Transfer of resources from India to Britain without any favourable returns back to India

**38. Describe the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre?**

1. On 13 April 1919 a public meeting (thousands of villagers) arranged at Jallianwala Bagh.
2. General Dyer surrounded the place with his Troops and firing took place without warning.
3. 379 were killed and more than 1000 injured.

**39. What do you know of Beveridge report?**

1. It was published in the United Kingdom In 1942.
2. It proposed the government should adopt to provide citizens with adequate income, healthcare education, housing and Employment to overcome poverty and disease.

**40. What are the terms of the Poona pact?**

1. The principal of separate electorates was abandoned.
2. The principles of joint electorate was accepted with reservation.
3. Reserved seats for the depressed were increased from 71 to 148.

**41. Write a note on Bhagat Singh?**

1. He reorganised and renamed the Hindustan Republic Army in Punjab.
2. He threw a smoke bomb inside the central Legislative Assembly in 1929.
3. He threw Pamphlets and shouted 'Inquilab Zindabad' and 'Long Live The proletariat'.
4. So he was arrested and sentenced to death.

**42. List out the personalities who contributed to the revival of Tamil literature through their writings?**

1. U.Ve. Sa
2. Thiru.Vi.Ka
3. Bharathiyar
4. Bharathidasan
5. Maraimalai Adigal
6. Paruthimar Kalaigarnar.

**43. Write a note on Tamil Renaissance?**

1. The introduction of printing press, linguistic research on Dravidian languages, etc..under pinned the process of Tamil renaissance.
2. Publication of the Ancient literary created awareness among the Tamil people
3. The rediscovery of Indian classics and their Publication is considered the foundation of Tamil renaissance.

**44. List the major events that took place during the Quit India Movement in Tamil Nadu?**

1. Kamaraj organised people during the Quit India Movement.
2. All sections of the society participated in the movement.
3. Students of various colleges took active part in the protests.
4. In Tamil Nadu The Quit India Movement was suppressed with brutal force.

**45. Name the newspapers published by the Indian liberal Foundation?**

1. Dravidian - Tamil
2. Justice - English
3. Andhra prakasika– Telugu

**Geography - Two Marks (Qestion No : 20 to 23)****1. Name the important multipurpose projects of Tamil Nadu?**

- |                  |                    |                       |
|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Mettur dam.   | 2. Vaigai Dam.     | 3. Krishnagiri Dam.   |
| 4. Sathanur dam. | 5. Amaravathi Dam. | 6. MullaiPeriyar Dam. |

**2. List the factors affecting climate of India?**

- |                     |                          |                 |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Latitude.        | 2. Distance from the sea |                 |
| 3. Relief features. | 4. Monsoon winds.        | 5. Jet streams. |

**3. Define Agriculture?**

1. Cultivation of certain plants.
2. Producing food for people and cattle.
3. Raising of domesticated animals.

**4. Name the tributaries of river Thamirabarani?**

- 1.Karaiyar    2.Servalar    3.Manimuthar    4 Pachaiyar.    5.Chittar    6.Rama Nathi.

**5. What is communication? What are its types?**

1. Exchange of information, thoughts and ideas.
2. **Two Types**
  1. Personal Communication.
  2. Mass Communication.

**6. What is 'brust of Monsoon'?**

- 1.The South West monsoon starts with thunder and lightning.
2. India's temperature will drop.

**7. Give the importance of IST?**

1. India's central meridian is 82° 32 E longitude.
2. It passes through Mirzapur.
3. The IST is 5.30 Hrs ahead of GMT.

**8. Write a brief note on the Island group of Lakshadweep?**

1. Located off the west coast of India
2. Small group of coral islands.
3. It covers an area of 32 Sq.Km.
4. Kavaratti - Administrative capital.

**9. Name the seasons of agriculture in India?**

1. Kharif    2. Rabi    3. Zaid

**10. Name the areas which receive heavy rainfall?**

1. Assam
2. Western Coast
3. Thripura
4. South Megalaya
5. Nagaland

**11. State the boundaries of Tamil Nadu?**

1. North - Andhra
2. East - Bay of Bengal.
3. South - Indian Ocean.
4. West - Kerala
5. North-West - Karnataka

**12. State the types of agriculture practices in India?**

1. Dry
2. Mixed
3. Terrace
4. Intensive
5. Shifting
6. Subsistence

**13. Define 'International Trade'**

1. Trade carried on between two or more countries.
2. Two components - Import and Export

**14. What is mixed farming agriculture?**

1. As a system of farm which includes crop production, raising livestock, poultry, fisheries, bee keeping etc.,
2. It satisfies many needs of the farmers.

**15. What is 'Teri'?**

The sand dunes formed along the coast of Ramanathapuram and Thoothukudi districts are called Teri.

**16. What are the risk reduction measures taken before cyclone?**

1. Keep boats and rafts tied up safely.
2. Don't venture out in the sea
3. Listen to Radio and watch TV for weather updates.

**17. Write a brief note on terrace farming?**

1. This is practiced specially in hilly areas, where lands are of sloping nature.
2. The hill and mountain slopes are cut to form terraces.

**18. Name the neighbouring countries of India?**

1. China,
2. Srilanka,
3. Pakistan
4. Bangladesh
5. Afghanistan
6. Nepal
7. Bhutan
8. Myanmar

**19. What are the determinants of agriculture?**

1. Physical factors
2. Institutional factors
3. Infrastructural factors
4. Technological factors

**20. Name of the types of soil found in India?**

1. Alluvial,      2. Black,      3. Red,      4. Laterite,
5. Forest,      6. Mountain,      7. Desert soil.

**21. What are the major Physiographic Divisions of India?**

1. Northern Mountains, Plains      2. Peninsular plateau
3. Coastal plains      4. Islands

**22. Write a short note on Deccan Plateau?**

1. Roughly triangular shape.
2. Area of this plateau is about 7 Lakh Sq.Km

**23. What is meant by 'Normal lapse rate'?**

1. When the altitude increase, the temperature decreases.
2. For every 1000 Meters 6.5°C Temperature decreases.

**24. What are 'Jet Streams'?**

1. The fast moving winds blowing in a narrow zone in the upper atmosphere
2. The onset of south west monsoon is driven by westerly jet.

**25. Define disaster risk reduction?**

1. Concept and Practice of reducing disaster risks.
2. Analyse and reduce the casual factors of disasters.

**26. Name the different types of coal with their carbon content?**

1. Anthracite - 80-90%
2. Bituminous - 60-80%
3. Lignite - 40-60%
4. Peat - less than 40%

**27. State the uses of Magnesium (Manganese)?**

1. For making iron and steel.
2. Basic raw material for allowing.
3. Used in manufacturing of Bleaching powder, Insecticides, Paints and Batteries.

**28. State any two characteristics of black cotton soil?**

1. It is black in colour
2. It is sticky when wet
3. High degree of moisture retentively state the types of agriculture.

**29. What is MRTS?**

1. MRTS - Most Rapid Transport System.
2. It is currently developing a metro system.
3. Chennai has a well-established Sub urban railway network.

**30. Name the important oil producing regions in India?**

1. Mumbai High, 2. Gujarat coast      3. Digboi      4. Brahmaputhra valley.

**31. What are the minerals and state its types?**

1. Minerals are the natural substance of organic or inorganic origin with definite chemical and physical properties.
2. Two Types-1.Metallic- Gold,Copper                      2.Non-Metallic-Mica,Coal.

**32. Define the resource and state its types?**

1. Anything derived from the environment.
2. That is used by living thing.

**Types**

1. Renewable Resources.
2. Non-Renewable Resources.

**33. Mention the major areas of jute production in India**

- 1)West Bengal,              2) Andhra              3) Bihar              4) Assam 5) Odisha,

**34. State the West following rivers of India?**

1. Narmada,              2.Tapti,              3.Mahi,              4.Sabarmathi

**35. Mention the plantation crops of India?**

- 1.Cultivated for the purpose of exports.
- 2.Cultivated in large estates on hilly slopes. Eg-Tea, Coffee, Rubber and Spices.

**36. Why is Coimbatore called as 'Manchester of South India (Tamil Nadu)?**

1. Major cotton textile industries are concentrated in Coimbatore.
2. Coimbatore is the most important centre in Tamil Nadu with 200 mills out of 435 mills.

**37. What is migration? State its types?**

1. It is the movement of people across regions and territories.
2. Types - 1. Internal, 2. International

**38. Write any five Biosphere Reserves in India?**

1. India has 18 Biosphere Reserves.
2. The Nilgiris, Gulf of Mannar, Great Nicobar, Sundarbans, Nandadevi, Agasthiyamalai.

**39. State the merits of roadways?**

1. Roads are the most Universal mode of transport.
2. It is highly suitable for short distance services
3. Carrying goods and passengers for short medium and long distances.

**40. What is natural gas?**

1. Natural gas usually accompanies the petroleum accumulations.
2. It is naturally occurring hydro carbon gas mixture consisting primary of methane.
3. It is used as a source of energy for heating, cooking and electricity generation.

**Civics - Two Marks (Question No : 24 to 26)****1. What is the qualification of Judges of the Supreme court?**

1. Must be a citizen of India
2. The best legal expert
3. Worked as a judge of high court 5 years and as an advocate for 10 Years.

**2. List any four guiding principles of Panchsheel?**

1. Mutual non-aggression.
2. Mutual non-interference.
3. Peaceful co-existence.
4. Equality and co-operation for mutual benefit.
5. Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.

**3. What is the original jurisdiction of the High Court?**

1. Only in matters of admiralty, probate matrimonial and contempt of court.
2. It deals with criminal cases having a value of Rs.2000 and above.

**4. What are the classical languages in India?**

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

**5. How is President of India Elected?**

1. By an electoral college in accordance with the system of proportional representation.
2. By means of single transferable vote.

**6. List out the member countries of SAARC?**

1. Pakistan 2. Afghanistan 3. India 4. Nepal
5. Maldives 6. Bangladesh. 7. Bhutan 8. Sri Lanka

**7. Mention the main tools of foreign policy?**

1. Treaties and agreement. 2. Foreign aid.
3. Armed forces. 4. International trade. 5. Appointing ambassadors.

**8. Write short note on Money Bill?**

1. Lok sabha can only introduce money Bill.
2. Deals with the income and expenditure.

**9. What is meant by citizenship?**

1. Article 5 to 11 under Part III deals citizenship.
2. It means resident of a city state.
3. The constitution of India provides for a single and uniform citizenship for the whole of India.

**10. What is a Writ?**

1. An order or command issued by a court in writing under its seal.
2. There are five types of writs. 3. Writs prevent the laws which are against the constitution.





**Economics - Two Marks (Question No : 27 and 28)****1. Write some name of the nutrition programmes in Tamil Nadu?**

1. Midday meal program and ICDS.
2. Dr.MGR Nutrition program.
3. Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition programs.
4. Pradhan Manthri Gramodaya yojana scheme.

**2. Write a short note on Goods and Service Tax (GST)?**

1. The act came into effect on 1st July 2017.
2. The Motto is One Nation-One Market- One Tax.
3. The GST is one of the indirect taxes.

**3. What is progressive tax?**

1. The rate of the taxation increases as the tax base increases.
2. When income increases the tax rate also increases.
3. Tax calculated by multiplying the tax base with the tax rate.

**4. What is meant by an industrial cluster?**

Industrial clusters are groups of firms in a defined geographic area that share common markets technology and skill requirements.

**5. What are the problems of industrialisation currently in Tamil Nadu?**

1. Chemicals, Textiles and Leather clusters tend to generate a lot of polluting effluents that affect health and agriculture lands.
2. Employment generation potential has declined.
3. Quality of employment also has suffered.

**6. Write the importance of GDP?**

1. Study of Economic Growth
2. Study of Public Sector
3. Guide to economic planning
4. Estimate the purchasing power.

**7. Name the sectors contribute to the GDP with examples?**

1. Primary sector (Agricultural sector)- Agriculture, Fishing, Mining
2. Secondary sector (Industrial sector)- Iron, Cement and Paper industries.
3. Tertiary (Service Sector)- Postal, Teaching, Banking.

**8. Define National Income?**

Measure of the total value of goods and services produced over a period of time and year.

**9. What is per Capita Income?**

1. It shows the living standard of people in a nation
2.  $\text{Per Capita Income} = \frac{\text{National Income}}{\text{Population}}$

**10. What is Globalization and its types?**

1. Integration of a country with the world economy
2. Types - 1. Archaic, 2. Proto, 3. Modern

**11. What are the effects of Green Revolution?**

1. Increased food grain Production (Rice and Wheat).
2. Self-Sufficient in food grain production.

**12. What are the basic components of food and nutrition security?**

1. Availability of food
2. Access to food
3. Absorption of food

**13. What is meant by Gross Domestic Product (GDP)?**

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

**14. Define the Value Added Approach with example?**

Value of intermediate goods = Value of final goods.

Example: Tea powder + Milk + Sugar = Tea

**15. Define tax and the types of taxes?**

1. Taxes are compulsory payments to the government without Expectations of direct return or benefit to the tax payer.

**2. Types.**

1. **Direct Tax** - Income Tax, Corporate tax, Wealth tax.
2. **Indirect Tax** -Stamp duty, Excise duty, 3. Entertainment tax.

**16. What is Corporate Tax?**

1. This tax is levied on companies that exist as separate entities from their shareholders.
2. It is charged on royalties, interests gains from sale of capital assets located in India.

**17. Define food security according to FAO?**

All people at all times have safe and nutritious food for an active and healthy life.

**18. What is meant by Black money?**

1. Black money is funds earned on the black market on which income and other taxes have not been paid.
2. The unaccounted money that is concealed from the tax administrator.

**19. Write the name of economic polices in India?**

- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Agriculture  | 4. Employment |
| 2. Industrial   | 5. Trade      |
| 3. New Economic | 6. Population |

**20. Write short note on Multinational Corporation?**

1. It owns and controls the production of goods and services in more than one country.
2. It is a corporate organization.

**21. What is Fair Trade?**

1. Aims to keep small farmers an active part of the world market place.
2. Aims to empower consumer to make purchases that support their values.

**22. Write any two positive impact of Globalization?**

1. It increases the GDP of a country.
2. It increases the standard of living.
3. It increases better trade and employment rapidly.

**23. Why we pay tax to the government?**

1. Money provided by taxation to carry out many functions and operation of government.
2. Such as Economic infrastructure, Military, Scientific research, Culture and the arts, Public works and Public insurance.

**24. What is meant by entrepreneur?**

1. He is an innovator of new ideas and business processes.
2. He processes management skills, strong team building ability and essential leadership qualities to manage a business.

**25. What are the objectives of World Trade Organization (WTO)**

1. To resolve trade disputes.
2. To set and enforce rules for international trade.
3. To increase transparency in decision making.

**Geography Distinguish (Question No : 34A)**

<b>1. Western Coastal Plains</b>	<b>Eastern coastal Plains</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Western Coastal Plains are narrow</li> <li>2. It is not a fertile Region</li> <li>3. Vambanad lake</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Eastern coastal plains are wider</li> <li>2. It is a fertile Region</li> <li>3. Kolleru lake, Pulicat lake</li> </ol>
<b>2. Road Ways</b>	<b>Railways</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Suitable for short distance Services</li> <li>2. Maintenance cost is less</li> <li>3. India-The Second longest Road Network in the world.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Suitable for Long distance Servicing</li> <li>2. More maintenance cost</li> <li>3. India-The Second largest Railway net-work in the world</li> </ol>
<b>3. Agro Based Industry</b>	<b>Mineral Based Industry</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Raw Materials -Agricultural Products</li> <li>2. Cotton, Jute and sugar Industry</li> </ol>	Raw Materials -Minerals Cement, Steel and Iron Industry Industries

<b>4. Weather</b>	<b>Climate</b>
1. Changes daily 2. A Day to day condition of atmosphere	1. Records of 35 years of weather. 2. Average state of weather
<b>5. Alluvial Soils</b>	<b>Black Soils</b>
1. Found in the river plains 2. crops-Rice and Wheat.	Found in the Deccan Plateau Crops-Cotton and Millets
<b>6. Western Ghats</b>	<b>Eastern Ghats</b>
1. It is a continuous range 2.Run parallel to the West Coast 3.There are three important Passes	1. It is not continuous Range 2. Run parallel to the East coast. 3. There is no Pass.
<b>7. Marine Fishing</b>	<b>Inland Fishing</b>
1. It is salt water fishing 2. Kerala is the leading Producer 3. Continental Shelf-Main Source of fishing	1. It is fresh water fishing. 2. Andhra is the leading producer 3. River slakes, ponds-Main Sources of fishing
<b>8. Water ways</b>	<b>Road ways</b>
1. Oldest and also the cheapest Means of transport. 2. Fuel efficient and eco friendly. 3. Carries heavy and bulk materials.	1. Quickest, Costliest, Most modern and comfortable means of transport. 2. Not a fuel efficient and eco friendly. 3. Carries passengers, Freight and mail.
<b>9. Food crops</b>	<b>Non-Food crops</b>
1. Produced for human consumption. 2. Maximum used within the country, 3. Paddy, Wheat, millet etc.,	1. Produced for commercial purpose. 2. Sent to foreign countries. 3. Tea, Coffee, Sugarcane
<b>10. Metallic Minerals</b>	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals</b>
1. Contain metallic elements 2. Look Shining 3. Iron, Copper, Gold	1. Do not contain metals 2. Look dull colour 3. Mica, Coal, Petroleum
<b>11. Surface water</b>	<b>Ground water</b>
1. Easy to take and use. 2. Useful to irrigate vast area. 3. Tank, Pond, Lake, etc.,	1. Not an easy process to take. 2. We can irrigate small area. 3. Well and Tube well.

<b>12. Tropical Evergreen forest</b>	<b>Deciduous forest</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual rainfall is more than 200 cm.</li> <li>Trees never shed their leaves.</li> <li>Also known as Evergreen forest.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual rainfall is between 100 cm and 200 cm.</li> <li>Trees shed their leaves during Spring and summer.</li> <li>Also known as Monsoon forest.</li> </ol>
<b>13. Print Media</b>	<b>Electronic Media</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Viewed through print resources</li> <li>Newspaper and Books</li> <li>Old Media</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Viewed through electronic tools</li> <li>Radio and computer</li> <li>Modern Media</li> </ol>
<b>14. Himalayan Rivers</b>	<b>Peninsular Rivers</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Originate from Himalayas</li> <li>Perennial Rivers</li> <li>The Ganges</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Originate from Western Ghats</li> <li>Non-Perennial Rivers</li> <li>The Cauvery</li> </ol>
<b>15. North East Monsoon</b>	<b>South West Monsoons</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Winds blow from the land to sea</li> <li>October to November</li> <li>India gets 25% annual rainfall</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Winds blow from the Sea to land</li> <li>June to September</li> <li>India gets 75% annual rainfall</li> </ol>
<b>16. Rabi crop season</b>	<b>Kharif crop season</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Season: October to March.</li> <li>Grow well in low temperature and low rainfall.</li> <li>Wheat, Rice, Gram, Ragi.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Season: June to September.</li> <li>Need high temperature and heavy rainfall.</li> <li>Rice, Cotton Millet, Jute.,</li> </ol>
<b>17. Thamiraparani</b>	<b>Cauvery</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Originates from a peak in Pothigai Hills.</li> <li>Non perennial river.</li> <li>Tributaries : Karaiyar, Manimuthar, Chittar, Pachaiyar.,</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Originates at Tala cauvery.</li> <li>Perennial river.</li> <li>Tributaries : Bhavani, Noyyal, Amaravathi.</li> </ol>
<b>18. Renewable Resources (Non Conventional Energy)</b>	<b>Non-Renewable Resources (Conventional Energy)</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can be replaced after utilization</li> <li>They don't cause pollution</li> <li>Sun light and water</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can't be replaced after utilization</li> <li>They cause pollution</li> <li>Coal and Petroleum</li> </ol>
<b>19. Jute Industry</b>	<b>Sugar Industry</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Raw material : Jute</li> <li>Largest producer in the world.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Raw material : Sugarcane and Sugar beet.</li> <li>Second largest producer in the world.</li> </ol>

3. Located near jute growing area. 4. eg: Jute bags, rope, mats and carpets.	3. Located near sugarcane growing area. 4. eg: Molasses and press mud.
<b>20. Internal trade</b>	<b>International trade</b>
1. Trade carried on within the domestic territory of a country. 2. Also known as Domestic trade or Local trade. 3. Trade is mostly based on the Nation's currency.	1. Trade carried on between two or more countries. 2. Also known as foreign trade or external trade. 3. Trade is carried on the foreign currency.

**Geography Give Reason (Question No : 34-B)**

1. **Himalayas are called young fold mountains**  
They were formed because of the folding of the Earth Crust due to tectonic Activity
2. **Agriculture is the backbone of India**  
India gets 25% of employment, and 50% of National Income
3. **Rain Water harvesting is necessary.**  
For Agriculture, Domestic and Industrial Sector.
4. **Mountains are cooler than the plains**  
For every 1000 meters 6.5° C temperature decreases
5. **North Indian Rivers are perennial**  
They are fed Himalayan Glaciers and monsoon rains
6. **Western coastal plain is narrow**  
The west flowing rivers do not form Deltas
7. **India has a tropical monsoon climate**
  1. Most of India is located in the tropical region
  2. The monsoon winds affect the climate.
8. **South Indian rivers are east flowing**  
The land surface of south India is higher in the west and lower in the east
9. **West flowing rivers do not form deltas**  
They covers very small areas and converge in the ocean.
10. **Eastern Ghats are not a continuous range.**  
They are cut through at many places by the major rivers.
11. **Tamil Nadu receives low rainfall during South West monsoon?**  
As Tamil Nadu lies in the Leeward side of western Ghats.
12. **Cities are densely populated than the villages.**  
Cities provides employment, education, transport and high wages to people

**History - Five Marks (Question No : 29 to 33)****1. Discuss the main causes of the First World War?**

1. European alliances Triple Entente, Triple alliances :
2. Violent Forms of Nationalism : Growth of Nationalism in England, France, Germany
3. Aggressive attitude of Germany and England expanded Navy and involved in the Naval race.
4. Hostility of France towards Germany
5. The enmity between Austria und Serbia
6. Turkey any Bulgaria lost the First and Second Balkan wars.
7. Immediate cause:Assassination of Austrian prince Ferdinand. by Princip, a Bosnian Serb.

**2. Analyse the effects of World War-II**

1. Changed the world in fundamental ways
2. New geo - political power alignment :  
The world was divided into two Super powers led by America and Russia
3. Defence Spending Sky-rocketed in many countries.
4. Many International agencies emerged,  
(1) The UNO (2) The World Bank (3) IMF
5. Colonies became Independent nations
6. Women economically independent
7. Socio economic changes took place.

**3. Write an essay on the role Played by the 19<sup>th</sup> century reformers towards the cause of women?****19th Century Reforms.**

1. **Raja Ram Mohan Roy:**  
Abolished sati, against child marriage and polygamy.  
He advocated education for women, widows remarriage
2. **Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar :**  
Promoting girls education and schools, widows'  
Remarriage Reform Act.
3. **M.G. Ranade :**  
Promoted inter-caste marriage and widow remarriage.
4. **Swami Dayanand Saraswathi :**  
Opposed child marriage, advocated widow remarriage
5. **Jyotiba Phule :**  
Opened orphanages and homes for widows, stood for women education.

**4. What were the causes for the failure of the Great Rebellion (Revolt) of 1857?**

1. The Revolt was not organised and planned.
2. Lack of enthusiasm among the Indian princess.
3. The Indian princess and Zamindars were fearful of British power.
4. English educated middle class did not support.
5. The absence of a Central authority.
6. South Indians did not participate
7. Lack of weapons, organisation, discipline and betrayal.

**5. Account for the out break of Vellore Revolt in 1806?****New Regulations in Army :**

1. Grievances of Indian soldiers (Low salary-and Poor promotion).
2. Indian soldiers were asked not to wear caste marks.
3. New experiments in land tenures.
4. Dire economic straits.
5. Clean shave and uniform moustache
6. The new Turban added fuel to fire.

**Outbreak and Consequences.**

1. On 10 July 1806, the Indian Sepoys started the revolt.
2. Many British officers were killed.
3. But the revolt was crushed by Col. Gillespie.
4. Many rebels were convicted, shot dead and hanged.
5. The military regulations were withdrawn.

**6. Discuss the response to Swadeshi Movement in Tamil Nadu?**

1. The partition of Bengal (1905) led to the Swadeshi Movement.
2. Boycotted foreign goods and promoted national education.
3. Bharathi's patriotic songs.
4. Many journals were started to propagate Swadeshi ideas.
5. Students and youth participated in the Swadeshi movement.
6. Tirunelveli up rising.
7. Rajaji and E.V.R were active during the Non-cooperation movement.
8. No tax campaigns and foreign goods were boycotted.
9. V.O.C started Swadeshi steam navigation company.

**7. Elaborate about Velunachiyar?**

1. Born in 1730 and married at the age of 16.
2. Velunachiyar was trained by martial arts like Valari stick fighting and to wield weapons.
3. She was also adept in horse riding and archery.
4. She was proficiency in English, French and Urdu.
5. With military assistance from Gopal Nayak and Hyder Ali she fought against the British and recaptured Sivagangai.
6. She was crowned as Queen with the help of Maruthu brothers.
7. She was the first female ruler or queen to resist the British colonial power in India.

**8. Write the programme of Non-cooperation movement?**

1. Boycott of Government schools.
2. Boycott of foreign goods
3. Boycott the legislature created under the 1919 act.
4. Non-participation in government functions.
5. Non-participation in government parties and official functions.
6. Surrender of all titles of honours and honorary offices
7. Settlement of court disputes by private arbitration
8. Refusal to accept civil or military post.
9. Spreading the doctrine of Swadeshi.



**9. Discuss the Circumstances that led to the Reform movements of the 19-th Century.**

1. Influence of western ideas and thoughts.
2. English education produced a new English educated middle class.
3. Attempted to harmonize both Indian and Western cultures.
4. Many Social evils induced the leaders to eradicate them sati, casteism, Polygamy, Child marriage
5. Reformist movements and the revivalist movements

**10. Describe the role of Tamil Nadu in Civil Disobedience Movement?**

1. Gandhiji launched the Civil Disobedience Movement.
2. Tamil Nadu was in the forefront of the civil disobedience movement.
3. It was a mass movement with the participation of students, shopkeepers, workers, women, etc.,
4. In the city of Madras shops were picked and foreign goods boycotted.
5. Mill workers struck across the province.
6. Rajaji was arrested because he organised and led Salt Satyagraha March to Vedaranyam.
7. Namakkal V. Ramalinganar, Sathya Murthy and Tirupur Kumaran participated.
8. Police used brutal force to suppress the movement.

**11. Estimate Periyar E.V.R's decisive contribution to the social transformation of Tamil Nadu?**

1. Periyar started Self-Respect movement.
2. He advocated caste marriages.
3. He condemned Child marriage and Devadasi system.
4. He said that motherhood was a burden to women.
5. He objected to terms like 'giving in marriage'.
6. He launched a popular movement the Anti-Hindi agitation.
7. He criticized Kula Kalvi Thittam.
8. He welcomed equal rights for males and females in property.
9. He started newspapers and journals (Kudiyarasu, Viduthalai, Pagutharivu, Puratchi) to spread rational ideas.
10. He advocated a casteless society' devoid of rituals and differences based on birth.

**12. Highlight the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles relating to Germany?**

1. Germany had to pay war indemnity
2. The German army was limited, a small navy was allowed
3. The Union of Austria and Germany was forbidden
4. Alsace-Lorraine was returned to France
5. Poland was recreated
6. The Rhineland was demilitarized
7. All German colonies became mandated territories under the League of Nations.

**History - 8 Marks (Question No : 43)****1. Assess the Structure and the activities of the UN ?**Structure of the UN :

1. General Assembly :
2. Security Council :
3. Administrative Structure : Executive wing of the UN is the UN Secretariat
4. International Court of Justice :
5. Economic and Social Council : Coordinates the economic and social work of UN
6. UN Associated organs :
  1. FAO, WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNDP, Activities of the UNO

**2. Critically examine the Civil Disobedience Movement as the typical example of Gandhian ?**

1. In the congress session (Dec 1929) Poorna Swaraj was declared as the goal.
2. The civil disobedience movement led by Gandhi in the year 1930.
3. It was an important milestone in the history of Indian nationalism.
4. This moment reflected the political ideologies of Ahimsa and Satyagraha of Gandhi.
5. Gandhi started the March from his Sabarmathi Ashram to Dandi.
6. Gandhi took a lump of salt breaking the salt law.
7. Gandhi was arrested at midnight.
8. Dandi salt march had an immense impact on the entire nation.
9. It was the biggest mass movement India had ever witnessed.
10. The movement was given up in 1933. It was an important juncture in the history of Indian independence.

**3. Explain about the activities of the Leagues of Nations and causes for the failure of the League of Nations?****ACTIVITIES :**

1. In 1920-solved issue on Aaland Islands
2. In 1921-solved frontier dispute between Germany and Poland In 1925-Ceasefire between Greece and Bulgaria
3. In 1925-Locarno Treaty peace in western Europe
4. It tried to avoid war to establish peace

**CAUSES FOR THE FAILURE :**

1. It didn't have its own military
2. Appeared like the organisation of the victorious power.
3. Collective security principle was not practiced
4. The USA didn't join the League
5. The rise of dictators weakened the League.

**4. Evaluate the contributions of Ramakrishna Parmahansa and Swami Vivekananda to regenerate Indian Society?****I. RAMAKRISHNA PARAMAHAMSA AND HIS PRINCIPLES :**

1. All religions contain the universal elements for salvation.

2. jiva is siva
3. Service for man is service for God.

**HIS ACHIEVEMENT :**

1. Attracted educated youth
2. His disciples spread his teachings in India and abroad

**II. SWAMI VIVEKANANDA :**

1. He emphasized a cultural nationalism
2. His ideas bred a sense of self confidence among Indians.
3. He induced Indian youth to regenerate Hindu Society.
4. His addresses on Hinduism in Chicago was very famous (1893)
5. The youth of Bengal stood for political Change.

**5. How did the people of Bengal respond to the partition of Bengal (1905)?**

1. The idea of partition was devised to suppress the political activities against the British rule in Bengal.
2. The day Bengal was officially partitioned and declared as a Day of Mourning.
3. Instead of dividing the people, the partition united them.
4. The people boycotted the British goods was one such.
5. The people protested through prayers, press campaigns, petitions and public meetings.
6. The people started Swadeshi movement and Boycotted Movement of British goods.
7. The growth of regional newspapers played a role in building a sense of proud Bengali identity.
8. Thousands of people took bath in the Ganga and marched on the streets of Calcutta singing "Vande Mataram."

**6. Highlight the tragic fall of Sivagangai and its outcome? Fall of Sivagangai.**

1. In May 1801, the English attacked the rebels in Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli.
2. The rebels went to Piranmalai and Kalayarkoil.
3. They were again defeated by the forces of the English.
4. The rebellion failed and Sivagangai was annexed in 1801.
5. The Marudhu brothers were executed in the Fort of Tirupathur
6. Umaithurai and Sevathaiah were captured and beheaded at Panchalamkurichi on 16 November 1801.
7. Seventy-three rebels were exiled to Penang in Malaya:
8. Though the palayakkarars fell to the English, their exploits and sacrifices inspired later generations.

**7. Discuss the Causes and Effects of the revolt of 1857?****CAUSES :**

1. Annexation policy of British India
2. The Doctrine of Lapse.
3. The Doctrine of Paramountcy.
4. Intervention in religion, new dress code and prohibition of wearing religious marks.
5. New cartridges had been greased with cow and pig fat.

**EFFECTS :**

1. India becomes a crown colony.
2. British followed a cautious approach to the issue of social reform.

3. Queen Victoria Proclamation.
4. Company rule Ended.
5. Significant changes were made in the Indian Army.
6. "Divide and Rule Policy.

### Geography - Five Marks (Question No : 35 and 36)

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

##### Three Divisions are

1. **The Trans-Himalayas**
  - i) Lies in Jammu-Kashmir and Tibetan plateau.
  - ii) Prominent ranges :
2. **The Himalayas**

Three divisions i)The Himadri

  - ii) The Himachal (Major hill Stations)
  - iii) The Siwaliks
3. **The Eastern Himalayas**
  - i) Purvanchal Hills.
  - ii) East location

##### Importance of the Himalayas

1. Brings heavy rainfall to North India
2. It is a natural barrier
3. Tourist centre
4. Rich biodiversity
5. Many hill Stations
6. Pilgrim centres
7. Source for perennial rivers.

#### 2. What is Urbanisation Explain its problems?

##### Urbanisation

Transformation of society from rural to urban.

##### Problems of Urbanization

##### It Creates

1. Urban Sprawl
2. Drainage problem
3. Water Scarcity,
4. Over crowding
5. Traffic congestion,
6. Shortage of houses
7. Formation of slums,
8. Problem of solid waste

#### 3. State any five types of soil in India and explain the characteristics and distribution of soil?

- 1). Alluvial Soils
- 2). Black Soils
- 3). Red Soils
- 4). Desert Soils
- 5). Marshy soils

**4. Write about the plantation farming of Tamil Nadu?.****Plantation Forming:**

1. Tea
2. Coffee
3. Rubber
4. Pepper
5. Cashew

**5. Write about South West Monsoon?**

1. Most significant feature of the Indian Climate.
2. ELNino influences the monsoon.
3. June first week South India then whole India
4. Sudden approach of monsoon with lightning and thunder (burst of monsoon).
5. Two Branches of South West Monsoon
  - 1). The Arabian sea branch
  - 2). The Bay of Bengal branch

**6. What is Multipurpose Projects and write about any two Multipurpose projects of India?****Multipurpose Projects**

1. Scientific management of water resources.
2. Construction of dam across rivers for many purposes.
3. Bhakra Nangal Project :
4. Hirakud Project :
5. Major aims of the Projects :
  - i) Irrigation, ii) Hydro-Power

**7. What are the major issues faced by farmers in India?**

1. Infertile soil.
2. Lack of irrigation.
3. Soil erosion.
4. Scarcity of capital
5. Inadequate transport.
6. Inadequate store facilities.
7. High costs of input.
8. Agricultural marketing.
9. Lack of mechanization.

**8. Write about the distribution of cotton textile industries in India?**

1. This sector in India is the second largest in the world.
2. India is the third largest producer of cotton and loom arc and ring spindles in the world
3. Handloom, Handicrafts and Small Power- Loom units are the biggest source of employment for millions of people.
4. Cotton textile industry is the largest organised modern industry of India
5. The higher concentration of textile mills in and around Mumbai, makes it as Manchester of India.
6. In Tamil Nadu, Coimbatore is the most of textile Industries are located.

**9. What are the Risk reduction measures taken before, during and after cyclone?****Before:**

1. Keep your mobile phones charged.
2. Listen to radio, watch TV, read newspaper for weather updates.
3. Keep your valuable things safely.
4. Untie cattle/animals.
5. Fishermen should keep a radio with extra batteries.
6. Keep boats and rafts tide up safely.

**During:**

1. Keep all family members inside the house.
2. Don't go out during cyclone
3. Switch off all electrical appliances.
4. Movable items should be kept securely tied.

**After:**

1. Those who shifted to the cyclone centre must remain there till instructions are received.
2. Strictly avoid loose electrical wires after the cyclone

**10. Write an account on river Cauvery.**

1. Cauvery originates at Tala Cauvery.
2. About 416 KM of its course falls in Tamilnadu.
3. Tributaries are Bhavani, Noyyal and Amaravathi
4. Two branches
5. Northern branch - Kollidam
6. Southern branch - Cauvery
7. Cauvery delta is called as the "Garden of Southern India"

**11. Classify and explain the roadways.****1. National Highways (NH)**

Connects capitals of states major ports Rail junctions.

**2. State Highways**

Connect cities towns and within state

**3. District Roads**

connectivity between district and taluk headquarters

**4. Village Roads**

links the different villages with towns

**5. Border Roads**

maintained by BRO

**6. International Highways**

link India with neighbouring countries

**Civics - Five Marks (Question No : 37 and 38)****1. Explain the Salient features of the Constitution of India?**

1. It is the longest written Constitution in the world.
2. It is partly rigid and partly flexible
3. It makes India as a secular state
4. It Provides Single citizenship

5. It Provides federal form of government
6. It Provides an independent Judiciary
7. It has borrowed Provisions from various countries.
8. Right to vote to all above 18 years of age

## 2. Discuss the Financial and Judicial powers of the governor?

### Financial powers :

1. State legislature should get his approval to introduce budget.
2. Money bills can be introduced only with his prior recommendation.
3. No demand for any grant can be made except on his recommendation.
4. He constitutes a financial commission to review the financial position.

### Judicial powers:

1. He appoints the Attorney-General of the state.
2. He appoints judges to the subordinate courts.
3. Appointing the Chief Justice of the High Court with his consultation.
4. He can pardon, commute punishment on receipt of appeals for mercy.

## 3. Discuss the core determinants of India's foreign policy?

1. Geographical position and size of territory.
2. Nation's history, traditions and philosophical basis.
3. Natural resources.
4. Military strength.
5. International milieu.
6. The compulsion of economic development.
7. Political stability and structure of government.
8. The necessity of peace disarmament and non- proliferation of nuclear weapons.

## 4. Describe the Executive and Judicial Powers of the President of India?

### Executive Powers (Article 77)

1. Every executive action of the union Government is undertaken by his name.
2. Appointing - PM, union Ministers, State Governors, Supreme and High Court Judges, Election Commissioners.
3. Inaugurates the Parliament session after the general election
4. First citizen of India
5. Constitutional head of the union

### Judicial Powers

1. Article 72 describes the judicial powers of the president.
2. He can Pardon, commute and reprieve punishment including death sentence. The president is not answerable to any court.

## 5. What are the powers and functions of the Chief- Minister?

### POWERS AND FUNCTIONS.

1. Appointing ministers, allocates portfolios
2. Leads, ministerial meetings
3. " Shuffles and Reshuffles his ministers
4. He Advices the Governor in the appointment of the high officials
5. He Announces government polices.
6. Introduce bills in the legislative Assembly
7. Introduce bills in the legislative Assembly
8. Recommend for dissolution the Legislative Assembly to the Governor

8. He has to control his party and develop the disciplines.

### 6. What are the Duties and Functions of Prime Minister of India?

#### Duties (Article 78) and Functions

1. He decides and distributes Various departments to ministers.
2. He organises and presides the Cabinet meeting.
3. He Supervises the works of ministers
4. Acts as the link between the president and the Council of Ministers
5. He is the leader of the nation
6. He is the Chief Spokesperson of the Country.
7. He attends international conferences like SAARC, Commonwealth and etc.
8. He is head of the cabinet and the other ministers.

### 7 Point out the Fundamental Rights?

- 1 Part III Article -12 to 35
- 2 Derived from USA Constitution.
- 3 Enforceable by a court of Law
- 4 These have legal Sanctions
- 5 Strengthen political democracy in the Country.
- 6 Six Fundamental Rights
- 7 Right to Equality (Article 14-18)
- 8 Right to Freedom (Article 18 – 22)
- 9 Right Against Exploitation (Article 23 - 24)
- 10 Right to Religion (Article 25-28)
- 11 Cultural & Educational Rights (Article 29 - 30)
- 12 Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article - 32)

### 8. Describe the Legislative powers of the Governor?

1. Head of the State executive and the chancellor of universities.
2. He is part of State Legislature
3. He inaugurates the state legislature after the general election.
4. He can Summon, Prorogue and dissolve the legislative Assembly.
5. Bills become Laws after his approval.
6. He can dissolve the house with the advice of Chief minister.
7. He appoints the District Judges, Attorney Commission.
8. The Governor can rule the State. directly during emergency.

### Economics - Five Marks (Question No : 39 to 40)

#### 1. Write the challenges of Globalization?

1. It leads to instability in the developing world
2. It leads to global in balance
3. It has led to environmental degradation
4. It has led to increase child labour and slavery
5. Consuming junk food caused ill health and spread of diseases
6. Increased global competition
7. Benefits extent to all countries that will not happen automatically



**2. Explain some direct and Indirect taxes?****Direct Taxes:****1. Income tax :**

Most important tax levied on an individual in India .Based on the income of a person.

**2. Corporate tax :**

Tax is levied on companies.Charged on royalties, interest gains from sale of capital assets.

**3. Wealth tax :**

Tax is levied on the individuals and companies. Charged on the benefits derived from property ownership.

**Indirect taxes :****1. Stamp duty :**

Tax is paid on official documents like marriage registration.

Documents related to a property.

**2. Entertainment tax :**

Charged by the government on any source of entertainment provided.

**3. Excise duty :**

It is any duty on manufactured goods levied at the movement of manufacture.(Sales Tax).

**3, What are the main objectives of the new Agricultural policy?**

1. Raising the productivity of inputs
2. Raising value added per hectare
3. Protecting the interests of poor farmers
4. Modernising agricultural sector
5. Environmental degradation
6. Removing bureaucratic obstacles

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

GNP-is the total value of goods and Services Produced in a Country in a Year  $GNP = (+I+G+(X-M) + NFIA$

**1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**

GDP is the total value of goods and Produced within the geographical boundaries of a country in a year

**2. Net National Product (NNP)**

$NNP=GNP-Depreciation$

**4. Net Domestic Product (NDP)**

$NDP = GDP-Depreciation$

**5. Per Capita Income (PCT)**

$PCI=National\ Income / Population$

**6. Personal Income (PI)****7. Disposable Income (DI)**

$DPI = PI - Direct\ Taxes$

**5. What is black money ? Write the causes of black money?****Black Money:**

1. Black money is funds earned on the black market on which income and other taxes have not been paid.

- The unaccounted money that is concealed from the tax administrator is called black money.

#### Causes of Black Money :

- Shortage of goods. Root cause of black money.
- Licensing proceeding. Generation of black money.
- Contribution of the industrial sector. Major contribution to black money.
- Smuggling. Major source of black money.
- Tax structure. Tax increased, more black money generated.

#### 6. Write the structure of GST?

GST-Goods and Service Tax. One of the Indirect taxes. GST Act came into effect on 1 July 2017. Motto : One nation, One market, One tax.

##### I.State Goods and Service Tax (SGST) :

- Intra tax (within the state)
- VAT / sales tax purchase tax entertainment tax, luxury tax, Lottery tax and state surcharge and cesses.

##### II.Central Goods and Service Tax (CGST) :

- Intra tax (within the state)
- Central Excise Duty, service tax, counter vailing duty, additional duty of customs, surcharge education and secondary / higher secondary cess.

##### III. Integrated Goods and Service Tax ( 1GST) :

- Inter State (integrated GST)
- There are four major GST rates: { 5% 12%, 18 % und28% }
- Almost all the necessities of life like vegetables and food grains are exempted from this tax.

#### 7. Write about the composition of GDP in India

##### 1. Primary sector (Agricultural Sector)

- Agricultural operations are under taken
- Allied activities — Cattle Farm, Fishing, Mining and Forestry

##### 2. Secondary sector (Industrial sector)

- Raw materials are transformed into finished products
- Iron, Steel, Jute, Sugar, Cement Industry and Textile Industry.

##### 3. Tertiary Sector (Service Sector)

- It is the Service Sector
- Education, Banking, Entertainment, Trade, Transport, IT

#### 8. What are the methods of calculating Gross Domestic Product? And explain its?

##### 1. Expenditure Approach

We get GDP by adding the expenditure on all final goods and services produced in a country in a year  $Y = (+I+G6+(X-M)$

##### 2. The Income Approach

We get GDP by adding the income producing goods and services.  $Y = \text{Wages} + \text{Rent} + \text{Interest} + \text{Profit}$

##### 3. Value added Approach

In this method, The value of intermediate goods used in production = The value of the final goods Tea powder + Milk + Sugar = Tea

#### 9. What are the important characteristics of successful industrial clusters?

- Geographical proximity of Small and Medium Enterprises. (SMEs)

2. Sectoral specification.
3. Close inter —firm collaboration.
4. Inter-firm competition based on innovation.
5. A socio —cultural identity, which facilitates trust
6. Multi- skilled workforce.
7. Active self- help organisations.
8. Supportive regional and municipal governments.

#### 10. Briefly explain the advantages and disadvantages of MNC?

##### Advantages

- a. They produce quality goods at lower cost
- b. Due to low prices, purchasing power increased
- c. Advantage of tax variation
- d. Job growth in the local economy

##### Disadvantages

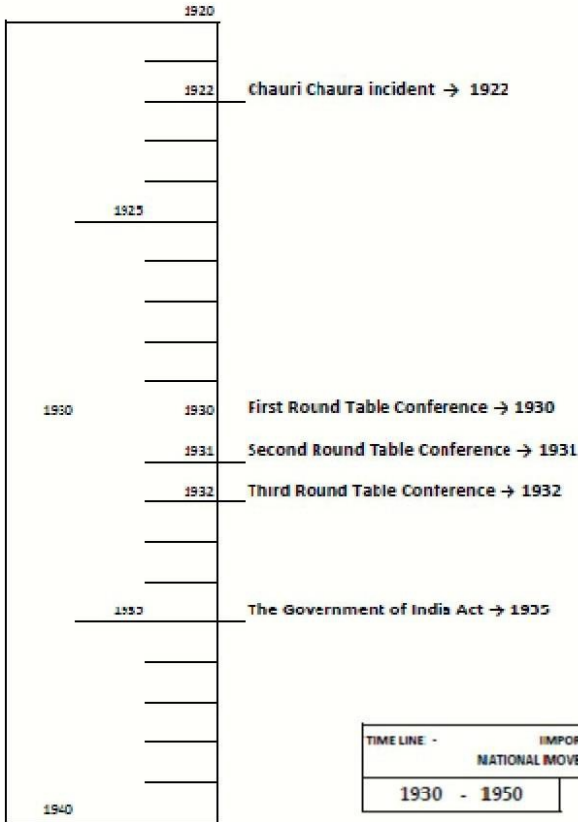
1. MNC Develop monopoly
2. They affect the environment
3. Downfall in small and local business
4. They breach ethical standards

#### Q.NO : 41 HISTORY - TIME LINE

S.No	YEAR	INDIA EVENTS	WORLD EVENTS
1	1914	OUT BREAK OF WORLD WAR I	OUT BREAK OF WORLD WAR I
2	1916	HOME RULE LEAGUE	BATTLE OF VERDUN
3	1917	CHAMPARAN SATYAGRAHA	RUSSIAN REVOLUTION
4	1918	KHEDA SATYAGRAHA	END OF THE WORLD WAR I
5	1919	ROWLATT ACT	PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE
6	1920	KHILAFAT MOVEMENT	LEAGUE OF NATION
7	1922	CHAURI CHAURA INCIDENT	MUSSOLINI'S MARCH ON ROME
8	1927	THE APPOINTMENT OF THE SIMON FORMATION	FORMATION OF VIETNAM NATIOALIST PARTY
9	1929	THE LAHORE CONGRESS SESSION	THE GREAT DEPRESSION
10	1935	THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT	MUSSOLINI INVADED ETHIOPIA
11	1939	OUT BREAK OF WORLD WAR II	OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR II
12	1940	AUGUST OFFER	BATTLE OF BRITAIN
13	1942	CRIPPS MISSION	BATTLE OF STALINGRAD
14	1945	SIMLA CONFERENCE	END OF WORLD WAR II
15	1947	INDIA GOT INDEPENDENCE	ISAREL PEACE TREATY

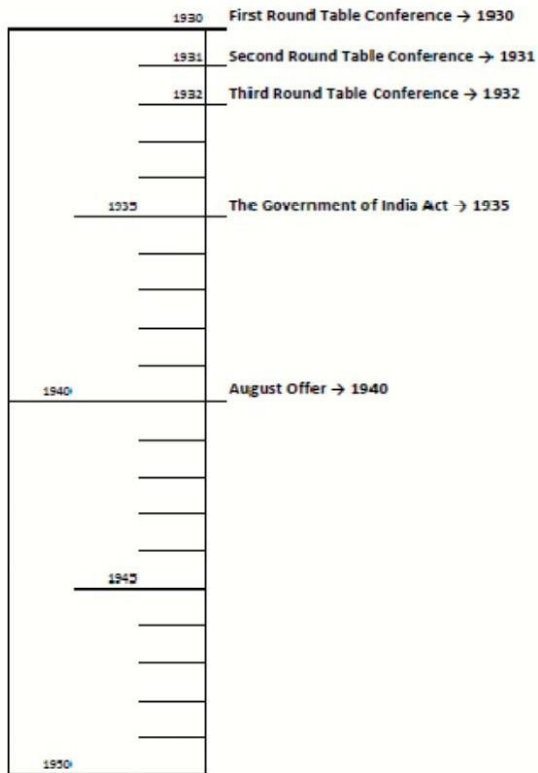
TIME LINE -	IMPORTANT EVENTS OF INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT
1920 - 1940	

<b>SCALE</b>
ONE UNIT = 10 YEARS



TIME LINE -	IMPORTANT EVENTS OF INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT
1930 - 1950	

<b>SCALE</b>
ONE UNIT = 10 YEARS



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