

X-STANDARD

SOCIAL SCIENCE

ஒரு மதிப்பெண் வினாக்கள்(SOCIAL SCIENCE)

10- ஆம் வகுப்பு SOCIAL SCIENCE 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.*

<i>SOCIAL SCIENCE</i>	<i>TAMIL MEDIUM</i>	<i>ENGLISH MEDIUM</i>
<i>QR</i>		
<i>LINK</i>	https://www.geogebra.org/m/szdzaxbz	https://www.geogebra.org/m/yv4frpqy

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

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 Satyarthapradakash ?
 a) **Dayananda Saraswathi** b) Iyothee Thassar
 c) Annie Besant d) Naranaya Gruru

32. Who was the first Palayakkars to resist the East India Company's policy of territorial aggrandizement?
 a) Marudhu brothers **b) Puli Thevar** c) Velunachiyar d) Veerapandy Kattabomman

33. Who had established close relationship with the three agents of Chanda Sahib?
 a) Velunachiyar b) Kattabomman **c) Puli Thevar** d) Omaithurai

34. Where was Sivasubramanianar executed?
 a) Kayathar **b) Nagalapuram** c) Virupachi d) Panchalamkurichi

35. Who issued the Tiruchirappalli proclamation of Independence?
 a) **Marudhu brothers** b) Puli Thevar c) Veerapandy 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) Kasturirangan 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 Board 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

101. The longitudinal extent of Tamil Nadu is
a) **76°18' E to 80°20'E** b) 76°18' W to 80°20'W
c) 86°18' E to 10°20'E d) 86°18' W to 10°20'W

102. The highest peak in Tamil Nadu is
a) Anaimudi **b) Doddabetta** c) Mahendragiri d) Servarayan

103. Which of the following passes is not located in the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu?
a) Palghat b) Shencottah **c) Bhorghat** d) Achankoil

104. Which one of the following rivers is flow into the Arabian Sea?
 a) Periyar b) Cauvery c) Chittar d) Bhavani

105. The district with largest mangrove forest cover in Tamil Nadu is
 a) Ramanathapuram b) Nagapattinam c) Cuddalore d) Theni

106. Retreating monsoon wind picks up moisture from
 a) Arabian sea b) Bay of Bengal c) Indian Ocean d) Timor sea

107. The district which has the largest forest cover in Tamil Nadu is
 a) Dharmapuri b) Vellore c) Dindigul d) Erode

108. The delta which is known as Granary of South India is
 a) Cauvery delta b) Mahanadi delta c) Godavari delta d) Krishna delta

109. Second staple food of the people of Tamil Nadu is
 a) Pulses b) Millets c) Oilseeds d) Rice

110. A major hydro-electric power project of Tamil Nadu is
 a) Mettur b) Papansam c) Sathanur d) Thungabahdra

111. Number of major and minor ports in Tamil Nadu are
 a) 3 and15 b) 4 and15 c) 3 and16 d) 4 and15

112. Which of the following sequences in right regarding the Preamble?
 1. Republic, democratic, secular, socialist, sovereign
 2. Sovereign, socialist, secular, republic, democratic
 3. Sovereign, republic, secular, socialist, democratic
4. Sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic

113. How many times has the Preamble to the Constitution of India amended?
 a) Once b) Twice c) Thrice d) Never

114. A foreigner can acquire Indian citizenship through
 a) Descent b) Registration c) Naturalization d) All of the above

115. Find the odd one out.
 a) Right to Equality b) Right against Exploitation
c) Right to Property d) Cultural and Educational Rights

116. One of the following is not an instance of an exercise of a fundamental right?
 a) Workers from Karnataka go to Kerala to work on the farms
 b) Christian missions set up a chain of missionary schools
 c) Men and Women government employees got the same salary.
d) Parents property is inherited by their children

117. Which one of the following rights was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the heart and soul of the Constitution?
 a) Right to freedom of religion b) Right to equality
c) Right to Constitutional remedies d) Right to property

118. How can the Fundamental Rights be suspended?
 a) If the Supreme Court so desires
 b) If the Prime Minister orders to this effect
c) If the President orders it during the national emergency
 d) All of the above

119. We borrowed the Fundamental Duties from the
 a) American Constitution b) Canadian Constitution
c) Russian Constitution d) Irish Constitution

120. Under which Article financial emergency can be proclaimed?
 a) Article 352 b) Article 356 c) Article 360 d) Article 368

121. Which of the following committees/commissions made recommendations about the Centre- State Relations?
1. Sarkaria Commission 2. Rajamannar Committee 3. M.N.Venkatachaliah Commission Select the correct answer from the codes given below
a) 1, 2 & 3 b) **1 & 2** c) 1 & 3 d) 2 & 3

122. The Constitutional Head of the Union is
a) **The President** b) The Chief Justice
c) The Prime Minister d) Council of Ministers

123. Who among the following decides whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not?
a) The President b) Attorney General
c) Parliamentary Affairs Minister d) **Speaker of Lok Sabha**

124. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the:
a) The President b) **Lok Sabha** c) The Prime Minister d) Rajya Sabha

125. What is minimum age laid down for a candidate to seek election to the Lok Sabha?
a) 18 years b) 21 years c) **25 years** d) 30 years

126. The authority to alter the boundaries of state in India rest with?
a) The President b) The Prime Minister c) State Government d) **Parliament**

127. Under which Article the President is vested with the power to proclaim Financial Emergency
a) Article 352 b) **Article 360** c) Article 356 d) Article 365

128. The Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme court are appointed by:
a) **The President** b) The Attorney General c) The Governor d) The Prime Minister

129. The Governor of the State is appointed by the
a) Prime Minister b) Chief Minister c) **President** d) Chief Justice

130. The Speaker of a State is a.....
a) Head of State b) Head of government c) President's agent d) **None of these**

131. Which among the following is not one of the powers of the Governor?
a) Legislative b) Executive c) Judicial d) **Diplomatic**

132. Who can nominate one representative of the Anglo-Indian Community to the State Legislative Assembly?
a) The President b) **The Governor**
c) The Chief Minister d) The Speaker of State legislature

133. The Governor does not appoint
a) Chief Minister b) Chairman of the State Public Service Commission
c) Advocate General of the State d) **Judges of the High Court**

134. The State Council of Ministers is headed by.....
a) **The Chief Minister** b) The Governor c) The Speaker d) The Prime Minister

135. The minimum age for the membership of the Legislative Council is
a) 25 years b) 21 years c) **30 years** d) 35 years

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

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**

Pick the ODD One Out (191 -193)

191. a) Wheat b) Rice c) Millets d) **Coffee**

192. a) Khadar b) Bhangar c) Alluvial soil d) **Black soil**

193. a) Inundational canalsb) 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

Fill in the blanks :

1. Japan forced a war on China in the year **1894**.
2. The new state of Albania was created according to the Treaty of **LONDON** signed in May 1913.
3. Japan entered into an alliance with England in the year **1902**.
4. In the Balkans **MACEDONIA** had mixed population.
5. In the battle of Tannenberg **RUSSIA** suffered heavy losses.
6. **CLEMENCEAU** as Prime Minister represented France in Paris Peace Conference.
7. Locarno Treaty was signed in the year **1925**.
8. The founder of the Social Democratic Party was **FERDINAND LASSALLE**.
9. The Nazi Party's propaganda was led by **JOSEF GOEBBELS**.
10. The Vietnam Nationalist Party was formed in **1927**.
11. The Secret State Police in Nazi Germany was known as **GESTAPO**.
12. The Union of South Africa came into being in May **1910**.
13. The ANC leader Nelson Mandela was put behind the bars for **27** years.
14. Boers were also known as **AFRIKANERS**.
15. Hitler attacked **RHINELAND** which was a demilitarized zone.
16. The alliance between Italy, Germany and Japan is known as **ROME – BERLIN – TOKYO – AXIS**.
17. Britain Prime Minister **CHAMBERLAIN** resigned in 1940.
18. **RADAR** is a device used to find out the enemy aircraft from a distance.
19. **DR. SUN -YAT-SEN** was known as the "Father of modern China".
20. In 1918, the society for the study of Marxism was formed in **PEKING** University.
21. After the death of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the leader of the Kuomintang party was **CHIANG KAI – SHEK**.
22. **CENTO** treaty is open to any Arab nation desiring peace and security in the region.
23. The treaty of **VERSAILLES** provided for mandates in Turkish -Arab Empire.
24. Germany joined the NATO in **1955**.
25. **STRASBOURG** was the Headquarters of the Council of Europe.
26. THE **MASTRICHT** treaty signed on February 7, 1992 created the European Union.
27. **RAMALINGA ADIGAL** (Vallalar) founded the Samarasava Vedha Sanmarga Sangam.
28. The founder of Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was **M.G.RANADE**.
29. Gulumgir was written by **JYOTIBA PHULE**.
30. Ramakrishna Mission was established by **SWAMI VIVEKANANDA**.
31. **SINGH SABHA** was the forerunner of Akali Movement.
32. Oru Paisa Tamilan was started by **IYOTHEE THASSAR**
33. The Palayakkarars system was put in place in Tamil Nadu by **VISWANATHA NAYAKAR**.
34. Velunachiyar and her daughter were under the protection of **GOPALA NAYAKAR** for eight years.
35. Bennerman deputed **RAMALINGANAR** to convey his message, asking Kattabomman to surrender.

36. Kattabomman was hanged to death at **KAYATHAR**.
37. The Rebellion of Marudhu Brothers was categorized in the British records as the **SECOND PALAYAKKARAR WAR**.
38. **FATEH HYDER** was declared the new Sultan by the rebels in Vellore Fort.
39. **WAHHABI REBELLION** was an anti-imperial and anti-landlord movement which originated in and around 1827.
40. The major tribal revolt which took place in Chotanagpur region was **KOL REVOLT**
41. Chota Nagpur Act was passed in the year **1908**
42. W.C. Bannerjee was elected the president of Indian National Congress in the year **1885**
43. Gandhi regarded **GOPAL KRISNHA GOKHALE** as his political guru.
44. Khilafat Movement was led by **ALI BROTHERS**.
45. Government of India Act 1919 introduced **DYARCHY** in the provinces.
46. The Civil Disobedience Movement in North West Frontier Province was led by **KHAN ABDUL GHAFFAR KHAN**
47. Ramsay Macdonald announced the **COMMUNAL AWARD** which provided separate electorates to the minorities and the depressed classes.
48. **USHA METHA** established Congress Radio underground during the Quit India Movement.
49. **T. MUTHU SWAMI** was appointed the first Indian Judge of the Madras High Court.
50. Nilakanta Brahmachari started the secret society named **BHARATA MATHA SOCIETY**
51. **C. RAJAJI** formed the first Congress Ministry in Madras.
52. **YAKUB HASAN** was the founder of the Madras branch of the Muslim League.
53. **BHASHYAM** hoisted the national flag atop Fort St. George on 26 January 1932.
54. **TAMIL** was the first non-European language that went into print.
55. The College of Fort St. George was founded by **F.W. ELLIS**
56. **MARAIMALAI ADIGAL** is considered the father of Tamil linguistic purism.
57. **JUSTICE PARTY GOVERNMENT** was the first to approve participation of women in the electoral politics.
58. The name Suriyanarayana Sastri changed in Tamil as **PARITHIMAR KALALIGNAR**
59. **ABRAHAM PANDITHAR** gave prominence to Tamil music.
60. The first Woman Legislator in India was **MUTHU LAKSHMI AMMAIYAR**
61. The plateau which lies between the Nilgiris and Dharmapuri districts is **COIMBATORE**
62. **SOLAI KARADU** is the highest peak in the southern most part of the Eastern Ghats.
63. The riverine Island of Srirangam is located between **KOLLIDAM** and **CAUVERY**
64. **NILGIRI TAHR** is the Tamil Nadu state animal.
65. Agriculture of Tamil Nadu constitutes **21 %** of its economy.
66. Sathanur dam is constructed across the river **THENPENNNAI**
67. **CHEENNAI** is the third largest airport in India after Mumbai and Delhi.
68. The difference between the value of exports and imports is called **BALANCE OF TRADE**
69. The concept of constitution first originated in **USA**
70. **DR. SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA** was elected as the temporary President of the Constituent Assembly.
71. The Constitution of India was adopted on **NOVEMBER 26,1949**
72. **FIVE** writs are mentioned in Article 32.
73. Fundamental duties have been given to the citizen of India under Article **51 A**
74. **MONEY** Bill cannot be introduced in the Parliament without President's approval.
75. **PRIME MINISTER** is the leader of the nation and chief spokesperson of the country.

76. **VICE PRESIDENT** is the Ex-officio Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha.
77. **ATTORNEY GENERAL** has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both Houses of the Parliament.
78. The Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court hold the office up to the age of **65** years.
79. **SUPREME COURT** is the Guardian of the Constitution.
80. Governor of the state government surrenders his resignation to **PRESIDENT**
81. Members of the Legislative assembly (MLAs) elected by the **PEOPLE**
82. **GOVERNOR** acts as the chancellor of universities in the state.
83. The Chairman and Members of the State Public Service Commission can be removed only by the **PRESIDENT**
84. India conducted its first nuclear test at **POKHHRAN**
85. **DIPLOMACY** is the instrument for implementing foreign policy of a state.
86. **NON - ALIGNMENT** was India's policy in the face of the bipolar order of the cold war.
87. **BHUTAN** is a small Himalayan kingdom.
88. India's gateway to South East Asia is **MYANMAR**
89. A strip of land **TEEN BIGHA CORRIDOR** belongs to India on West Bengal and Bangladesh border.
90. **BHUTAN** is known as the Land of Thunderbolt.
91. **AGRICULTURE** sector is the primary sector in India.
92. **PER CAPITA INCOME** is the indicator to show the living standard of people.
93. Secondary sector otherwise called as **INDUSTRIAL SECTOR**
94. A better economy introduce rapid development of the **CAPITAL MARKET**
95. WTO agreement came into force from **JANUARY 1,1995**
96. The term globalization invented by **PROF. THEODORE LEVITT**
97. **UNDER WEIGHT** is an important indicator of nutrition deficiency.
98. In the year **2013** National Food Security Act was passed by the Indian Parliament
99. **CONSUMER CO-OPERATIVES** play an important role in the supply of quality goods at responsible rates to common people.
100. **TAX** is levied by government for the development of the state's economy.
101. The origin of the word „tax“ is from the word **TAXATION**
102. The burden of the **DIRECT TAX** cannot be shifted to others.
103. The Goods and Service Tax act came into effect on **1 JULY 2017**
104. The unaccounted money that is concealed from the tax administrator is called **BLACK MONEY**
105. Hundred of leather and tannery facilities are located around **VELLORE** District in Tamil Nadu.
106. Special Economic Zones policy was introduced on in **APRIL 2000**

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

1. 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.

2. Name the countries in the Triple Entente

1. Britain, 2. France, 3. Russia

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

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

4. 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

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. Define 'Dollar Imperialism'?

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

9.. 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.

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

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

11. 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.

12. 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.

13. Describe the Pearl Harbour incident?

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

14. 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.

15. Name the Bretton Woods Twins?

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

16. 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 Shenzi.

17. 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.

18. What was Marshall Plan?

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

19. 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.

20. Write a note on reforms of Ramalinga Adigal?

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

21. List the social evils eradicated by Brahmasamaj?

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

22. 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.

23. 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).

24. 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.

25. 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.

26. 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.

27. 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.

28. What are the duties of Palayakkars?

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.

29. Describe the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre?

1. It was held on 13 April 1919 in Amritsar.
2. Without warning General Dyer opened fire on people at Jallianwala Bagh.
3. 379 were killed the more than 1000 injured.

30. 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.

31. 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.

32. What are the terms of the Poona pact?

1. The principle 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.

33. 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.

34. List out the contribution of the moderates.

1. Believed in constitutional methods.
2. Conducting hall meetings and deliberating the problems of the country in English.

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

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

36. 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.

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

1. U.V.Swaminathar	2.Thiru.Vi.Ka
3.Bharathiyan	4. Bharathidasan
5. Maraimalai Adigal	6. Paruthimar Kalaignar.
7. Damotharanar	

38. Name the newspapers published by the Indian liberal Foundation?

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

39. 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.

Geography - Two Marks (Question No : 20 to 23)**1. Name the neighbouring countries of India?**

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

2. Give the importance of IST?

1. India's central meridian is $82^{\circ} 32' E$ longitude.
2. It passes through Mirzapur.
3. The IST is 5.30 Hrs ahead of GMT.

3. Write a short note on Deccan Plateau?

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

4. State the West following rivers of India?

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

5. 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.

6. List the factors affecting climate of India?

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

7. What is meant by 'Normal lapse rate'?

1. When the altitude increase, the temperature decreases.
2. For every 1000 Meters $6.5^{\circ}C$ Temperature decreases.

8. 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.

11. What is 'brust of Monsoon'?

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

12. Name the areas which receive heavy rainfall?

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

13. Write any five Biosphere Reserves in India?

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

14. Name of the types of soil found in India?

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

15. 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.

16. Define Agriculture?

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

17. State the types of agriculture practices in India?

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

18. Name the seasons of agriculture in India?

1. Kharif
2. Rabi
3. Zaid

19. 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.

20. 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.

21. 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.

22. 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.

23. 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.

24. 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%

25. Mention the major areas of jute production in India

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

26. Name the important oil producing regions in India?

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

27. What is migration? State its types?

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

28. What is communication? What are its types?

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

29. Define 'International Trade'

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

30. 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.

31. 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

32. What is 'Teri'?

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

33. Name the major Islands of Tamil Nadu.

1. Pamban
2. Hare
3. Nallathanni
4. Srirangam
5. Upputhanni

34. Name the tributaries of river Thamirabarani?

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

35. Define disaster risk reduction?

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

36. 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.

37. 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.

38. Name the important multipurpose projects of Tamil Nadu?

1. Mettur dam. 2. Vaigai Dam. 3. Krishnagiri Dam.
4. Sathanur dam. 5. Amaravathi Dam. 6. Mullai Periyar Dam.

39. 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.

Civics - Two Marks (Question No : 24 to 26)**1. What is a constitution?**

1. Fundamental law of a country
2. Vehicle of a Nation's progress
3. Reflects the fundamental principles of a government.

2. 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.

3. List out the fundamental rights guaranteed by Indian Constitution?

1. Right to Equality,	2. Right to Freedom,
3. Right to Religion,	4. Right against Exploitation
5. Cultural and Education Right	6. Right to Constitutional Remedies.

4. 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.

5. List out the three heads of the relations between the centre and the states?

1. Legislative relations.
2. Administrative relations
3. Financial relations.

6. What is the importance of the Governor of a State?

1. Constitutional head of the State executive.
2. He can dissolve the house with the advice of Chief Minister.

7. 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.

8. List out the member countries of SAARC?

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

9. Write short note on Money Bill?

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

10. 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.

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

1. He should be a citizen of India
2. He must have completed 35 Years of age.
3. He Should not be an MLA and MP.

12. 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

13. 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.

14. Name the architects of the Non Aligned movement?

1. Jawaharlal Nehru
2. Tito
3. Nasser
4. Sukarno,
5. Kwame Nkrumah.

16. What are the two themes of India's nuclear doctrine?

1. No first use.
2. Credible minimum deterrence.

17. Differentiate: Domestic policy and Foreign policy?**Domestic policy :**

1. Nation's plan for dealing issues within its own Nation.
2. Domestic affairs, Social welfare, Health care, Education, Economic issues and Social issues.

Foreign policy :

1. Nation's plan for dealing with other Nations.
2. Trade, Diplomacy, Sanctions, Defence, Intelligence.

18. Name the neighbouring countries of India?

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

19. Mention the member countries of BRICS?

1. Brazil (B)
2. Russia (R)
3. India (I)
4. China (C)
5. South Africa (S)

20. List out any five global grouping in which India is here member?

1. MGC
2. GCC
3. RCEP
4. BCIM
5. EAS

Economics - Two Marks (Question No : 27 and 28)**1. Define National Income?**

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

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. What is per Capita Income?

1. It shows the living standard of people in a nation
2. Per Capita Income=National Income / Population

5. Define the Value Added Approach with example?

Value of intermediate goods = Value of final goods.

Example: Tea powder + Milk + Sugar = Tea

6. Write the name of economic policies in India?

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

7. What is Globalization and its types?

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

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. Define food security according to FAO?

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

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 are the effects of Green Revolution?

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

14. 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.

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. 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.

17. 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.

18. 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.

19. 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.

20. 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.

21. 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.

22. 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.

Geography Distinguish (Question No : 34A)

1.	Western Coastal Plains	Eastern coastal Plains
1.	Western Coastal Plains are narrow Region	Eastern coastal plains are wider
2.	It is not a fertile	It is a fertile region.
3.	Vambanad lake	Kolleru lake, Pulicat lake
2.	Road Ways	Railways
1.	Suitable for short distance Services	Suitable for Long distance Servicing
2.	Maintenance cost is less	More maintenance cost
3.	India-The Second longest Road Network in the world.	India-The Second largest Railway network in the world
3.	Agro Based Industry	Mineral Based Industry
1.	Raw Materials - Agricultural Products	Raw Materials – Minerals
2.	Cotton, Jute and sugar Industry.	Cement, Steel and Iron Industry Industries .
4.	Weather	Climate
1.	Changes daily	Records of 35 years of weather.
2.	A Day to day condition of atmosphere	Average state of weather
5.	Alluvial Solis	Black Soils
1.	Found in the river plains	Found in the Deccan Plateau
2.	Crops-Rice and Wheat.	Crops-Cotton and Millets
6.	Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
1.	It is a continuous range	It is not continuous Range
2.	Run parallel to the West Coast	Run parallel to the East coast.
3.	There are three important Pauses	There is no Pass.
7.	Marine Fishing	Inland Fishing
1.	It is salt water fishing	It is fresh water fishing.
2.	Kerala is the leading Producer .	Andra is the leading producer.
3.	Continental Shelf-Main Source of fishing.	Rivers lakes, ponds-Main Sources of fishing.
8.	Water ways	Road ways
1.	Oldest and also the cheapest Means of transport.	Quickest, Costliest, Most modern and comfortable means of transport.
2.	Fuel efficient and eco friendly.	Not a fuel efficient and eco friendly.
3.	Carries heavy and bulk materials.	Carries passengers, Freight and mail.
9.	Food crops	Non-Food crops
1.	Produced for human consumption.	Produced for commercial purpose.
2.	Maximum used within the country.	Sent to foreign countries.
3.	Paddy, Wheat, millet etc.,	Tea, Coffee, Sugarcane
10.	Metallic Minerals	Non-Metallic Minerals
1.	Contain metallic elements	Do not contain metals
2.	Look Shining	Look dull colour
3.	Iron, Copper, Gold	Mica, Coal, Petroleum
11.	Surface water	Ground water
1.	Easy to take and use.	Not an easy process to take.
2.	Useful to irrigate vast area.	We can irrigate small area.
3.	Tank, Pond, Lake, etc.,	Well and Tube well.
12.	Tropical Evergreen forest	Deciduous forest
1.	Annual rainfall is more than 200 cm.	Annual rainfall is between 100 cm and 200 cm.
2.	Trees never shed their leaves.	Trees shed their leaves during Spring and summer.
3.	Also known as Evergreen forest.	Also known as Monsoon forest.

13.	Print Media	Electronic Media
1.	Viewed through print resources	Viewed through electronic tools
2.	Newspaper and Books	Radio and computer
3.	Old Media	Modern Media
14.	Himalayan Rivers	Peninsular Rivers
1.	Originate from Himalayas	Originate from Western Ghats
2.	Perennial Rivers	Non-Perennial Rivers
3.	The Ganges	The Cauvery
15.	North East Monsoon	South West Monsoons
1.	Winds blow from the land to sea	Winds blow from the Sea to land
2.	October to November	June to September
3.	India gets 25% annual rainfall	India gets 75% annual rainfall
16.	Rabi crop season	Kharif crop season
1.	Season: October to March.	Season: June to September.
2.	Grow well in low temperature and low rainfall.	Need high temperature and heavy rainfall.
3.	Wheat, Rice, Gram, Ragi.	Rice, Cotton, Millet, Jute,..
17.	Thamiraparani	Cauvery
1.	Originates from a peak in Pothigai Hills.	Originates at Tala cauvery.
2.	Non perennial river.	Perennial river.
3.	Tributaries : Kariya, Manimuthar, Chittar, Pachaiyar,..	Tributaries : Bhavani, Neyyal, Amaravathi.
18.	Renewable Resources (Non Conventional Energy)	Non-Renewable Resources (Conventional Energy)
1.	Can be replaced after utilization	Can't be replaced after utilization
2.	They don't cause pollution	They cause pollution
3.	Sun light and water	Coal and Petroleum
19.	Jute Industry	Sugar Industry
1.	Raw material : Jute	Raw material : Sugarcane and Sugar beet.
2.	Largest producer in the world.	Second largest producer in the world.
3.	Located near jute growing area.	Located near sugarcane growing area.
4.	eg: Jute bags, rope, mats and carpets.	eg: Molasses and press mud.
20.	Internal trade	International trade
1.	Trade carried on within the domestic territory of a country.	Trade carried on between two or more countries.
2.	Also known as Domestic trade or Local trade.	Also known as foreign trade or external trade.
3.	Trade is mostly based on the Nation's currency.	Trade is carried on the foreign currency.

Geography Give Reason (Question No : 34-B)

- Himalayas are called young fold mountains**
They were formed because of the folding of the Earth Crust due to tectonic Activity
- Agriculture is the backbone of India**
India gets 25% of employment, and 50% of National Income
- 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 by 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 west and lower in east.
9. **West flowing rivers do not form deltas**
They covers very small areas and converged 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, German
 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 and Bulgaria lost the First and Second Balkan wars.
 7. Immediate cause Assassination of Austria prince Ferdinand.
2. **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.

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

1. The League was called in to settle a number of disputes between 1920 and 1925
2. In 1920 a dispute arose between Sweden and Finland over the sovereignty of the Aaland Island.
3. The League ruled that the islands should go to Finland. In the following year the League was asked to settle the frontier between Poland and Germany in Upper Silesia , which was successfully resolved by the League .
4. The dispute between Greece and Bulgaria in 1925. Greece invaded Bulgaria , and the League ordered a ceasefire .
5. After investigation it blamed Greece and decided that Greece was to pay reparations .
6. Thus the League had been successful until signing of the Locarno Treaty in 1925
7. By this treaty , Germany , France , Belgium , Great Britain and Italy mutually guaranteed peace in Western Europe.

4. 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 become Independent nations
6. Women economically independent
7. Socio economic changes took place.

5. Asses the structure and the activities of the UN.**Structure of UN**

1. Head quarter - Newyork. Started on 14 th October, 1945
2. It consists of six organs that take care of administration, legislation, executive and jud
3. In General Assembly
4. The Security Council - five permanent and ten non permanent members
5. The Secretariate - the executive wing
6. The International Court of Justice
7. The Economic and Social Council
8. FAO, WHO, UNESCO are some of the special agencies of the UN.

Activities of UN

1. It solves the various problems of the world
2. It ensures peace, human rights, problems of refugees, climate changes.
3. The UN Peace Keeping Force has acted to solve the problems of the world.

6. 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

7. Write an essay on the role Played by the 19th 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.

8. 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 were not participated
7. Lack of weapons, organisation, discipline and betrayal.

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

1. Satyagraha Ahimsa - follow up
2. Abolition of tinkatia system success in kheda and Champaran
3. Nationwide Satyagraha again Rowlatt Act in 1919
4. Non co-operation in 1920
5. No tax campaign.
6. Civil Disobedience movement in 1930 -Dandi March.
7. Compaign against untouchability
8. Worked for Hindu Muslim Unity
9. Gandhi was supported by the people in the Quit India Movement in 1942
10. Do or Die.

10. Discuss the response to Swadeshi Movement in Tamil Nadu?

1. The partition of Bengal (1905) lead to the Swadeshi Movement.
2. Boycott foreign goods and promote 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.

11. 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 were participated.
7. Police used brutal force to suppress the movement.

12. 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.

13. 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 (KudiArasu, Viduthalai, Pagutharivu, Puratchi) to spread rational ideas.
10. He advocated a casteless society' devoid of rituals and differences based on birth.

Geography - Five Marks (Question No : 35 and 36)**1. Give and account on the major peninsular rivers.**

Rivers	Joining Place	Origin
1. Mahanadi	Bay of Bengal	Chattisgarh
2. Godavari	Bay of Bengal	Maharashtra
3. Krishna	Bay of Bengal	Maharashtra
4. Kaveri	Bay of Bengal	Karnataka
5. Narmada	Arabian Sea	Madhya Pradesh
6. Tapti	Arabian Sea	Uttar Pradesh

2. 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

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

	Soil Types	Characteristics	Distribution
1.	Alluvial Soil	Dark in colour	Punjab
2.	Black Soil	Black in colour	Maharashtra
3.	Red Soil	Iron and Magnesium	Deccan Plateau, Tamil Nadu
4.	Laterite Soil	Iron and Aluminum	Western Ghats
5.	Mountain Soil	Light, sandy	Jammu & Kashmir

4. 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

5. 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.

6. 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

7. Classify and explain the roadways.

1. National Highways (NH)

Connects capitals of states major ports Rail junctions.

2. State Highways

Connect cities towns and with in 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

8. 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"

9. Write about the plantation farming of Tamil Nadu?.

Plantation Forming:

1. Tea :

1. Tamil Nadu ranks second in area and production of tea next to Assam .
2. Tea plantations are found in the hills of the Nilgiris and Coimbatore.

2. Coffee :

1. Coffee plants are grown in the hills of Western Ghats as well as Eastern Ghats.
2. It is also found in the hilly slopes of Dindigul , Madurai ,Theni and Salem districts . Yercaud , Kolli hills and Kodaikanal are notable for coffee plantations.
3. Tamil Nadu stands second in area and production of coffee next to Karnataka.

3. Rubber :

Rubber plantations are significant in Kanyakumari.

4. Pepper :

Pepper is confined to the warm and wet slopes of Eastern and Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu.

5. Cashew :

It is extensively cultivated in Cuddalore district.

10. Give an account on water resources of Tamilnadu

1. Heavily dependent on Monsoon Rains
2. Average rainfall 930 mm

3. Types of water Resources

- ❖ River Basin
- ❖ Reservoirs
- ❖ Tanks
- ❖ Tube wells
- ❖ Dams
- ❖ Rivers
- ❖ Ponds & Lakes
- ❖ Open wells

11. Explain the different modes of transport available in Tamilnadu

❖ Roadways

- ❖ National Highway
- ❖ State Highway
- ❖ Municipal Road
- ❖ Village Road

❖ Railways

- ❖ Broad Gauge
- ❖ MRTS
- ❖ Metro System

❖ Airways

- ❖ International airport
- ❖ Domestic Airport

❖ Waterways

- ❖ Inland waterways
- ❖ Ocean waterways

Civics - Five Marks (Question No : 37 and 38)

1. Explain the Salient features of the Constitution of India?

1. It is the lengthiest written Constitution in the world.
2. It is party rigid and party 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. Mention the differences between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy

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

3. 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)

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.
- 3 The president is not answerable to any court.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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. Recommend for dissolution the Legislative Assembly to the Governor.
8. He has to control his party and develop the disciplines.

8. Write a detailed note Non alignment.

1. The term 'Non alignment was coined
2. V. Krishna Menon in 1953
3. It formed to maintain national independence in
4. Foreign affairs
5. Countries – 120
6. Observers – 17
7. International organizations – 10
8. **Leaders**
 - ❖ Nehru
 - ❖ Tito
 - ❖ Nasser
 - ❖ Sukarno
 - ❖ Kwame Nkumah

9. 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.

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

1. 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 =

$$(+I+G+(X-M)) + NFIA$$

2. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

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

3. 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

2. 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 $Y = (+I+G+X-M)$

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

3. Write the challenges of Globalization?

1. It leads to instability in the developing world
2. It leads to global imbalance
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

4. Briefly explain the advantages and disadvantages of MNC?

Advantages

1. They produce quality goods at lower cost
2. Due to low prices, purchasing power increased
3. Advantage of tax variation
4. 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

5. 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

6. 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 :

5. Stamp duty :

Tax is paid on official documents like marriage registration.

Documents related to a property.

6. Entertainment tax :

Charged by the government on any source of entertainment provided.

7. Excise duty :

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

7. 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) :

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

II.Central Goods and Service Tax (CGST) :

1. Intra tax (within the state)
2. 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 (IGST) :

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

8. 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.
2. 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.

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

1. 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.

History - 8 Marks (Question No : 43)

1. Assess the Structure and the activities of the UN ?

General Assembly :

1. It is the main organ and deliberative body.
2. Generally, it meets once a year.

Security Council :

1. It has 15 members.
2. Five countries - United States, Britain, France, Russia and China are permanent members, and there are ten temporary members who are elected in rotation.
3. Major issues and conflicts are discussed.

Administrative Structure :

The Secretariat :

The executive wing is the UN Secretariat and headed by Secretary General,

International Court of Justice :

The International Court of Justice, headquartered at The Hague in Holland, is the judicial wing.

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) :

It is responsible for co-ordinating all the economic and social work.

Other Important Organs of the UN :

FAO, WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNDP.

Activities of the UN :

1. Over the decades, the United Nations has expanded its activities in response to the changing problems facing the world.
2. Human rights, the problems of refugees, climate change, gender equality are all now within the ambit of the activities of the United Nations.
3. A special mention must be made of the UN Peacekeeping force, which has acted in many areas of conflict all over the world.

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 Sabarmati 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.

8. It was the biggest mass movement India had ever witnessed.
9. The movement was given up in 1933, it was an important juncture in the history of Indian independence.

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

I. RAMAKRISHNA PARAMAHAMSA 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 :

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

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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 was declared as a Day of Mourning.
3. Instead of dividing the people the partition for the United them.
4. The people boycott of British goods was one such.
5. The people protest through prayers, press campaigns petitions and public meetings.
6. The people started Swadeshi movement and Boycott 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.

7. 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. Umathurai 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 palayakkars fell to the English, their exploits and sacrifices inspired later generations.

8. Describe the background for the formation of the Justice Party and point out its contribution to the cause of social justice.**Southern Indian Liberal Federation (Justice Party)**

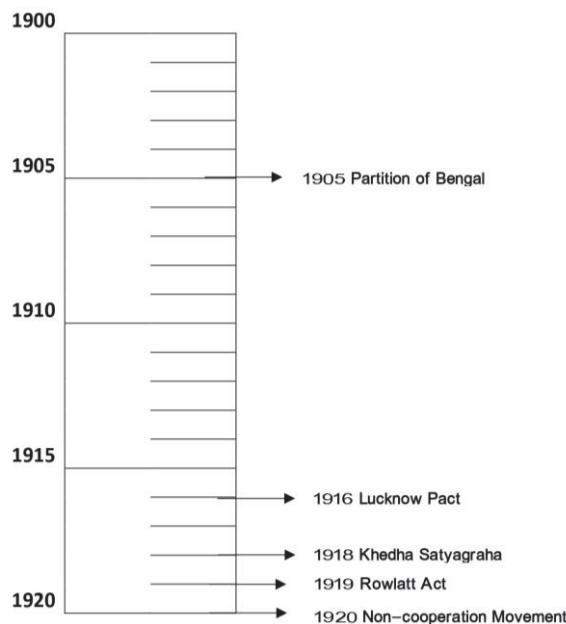
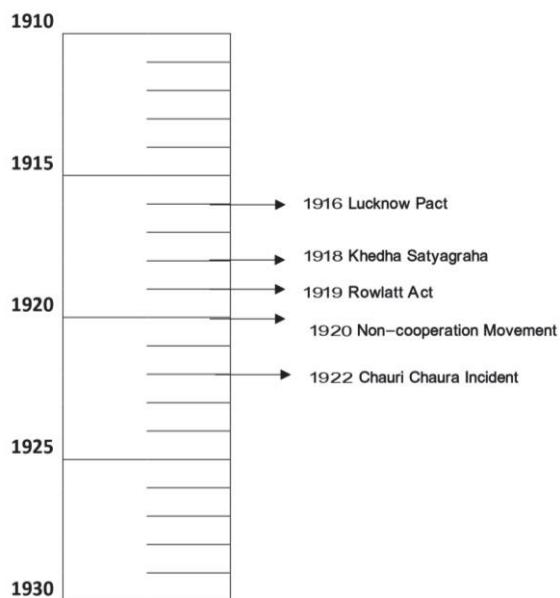
1. on 20 November 1916 around 30 Prominent non - Brahmin leaders including Dr.C. Natesanar, Sir Pitti Theyagarayar, T.M. Nair and Alamelu Mangai Thayarammal came together to form the South Indian Liberation Federation (SILE)
2. Publishing three newspapers : Dravidan in Tamil, justice in English and Andhra Prakasika in Telugu, to Propagate the ideals of the Party

Programmes and activities :

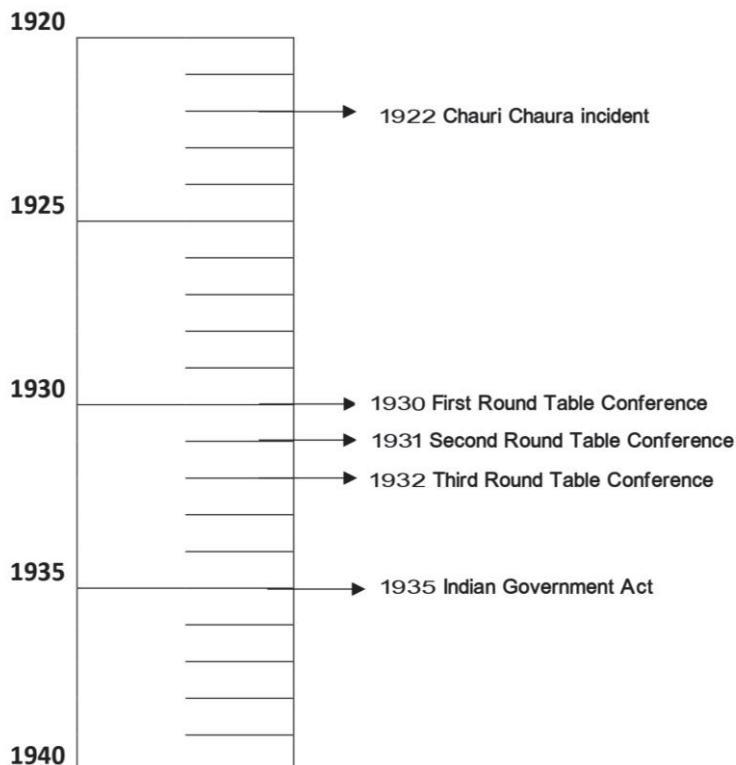
1. The justice Party is the head of the non - Brahmin Movement in the country.
2. It widened education and employment Opportunities and created space for them in the Political sphere.
3. Support inter-caste marriages and abolition of Devadasi System.
4. To approve Participation of women in the electoral Politics in 1921.
5. Established the staff Selection Board in 1924.
6. In 1929 established the Public Service Commission.
7. The Justice Party introduced the Hindu Religious Endowment (HRE). Act in 1926.

Q.NO : 41 HISTORY - TIME LINE

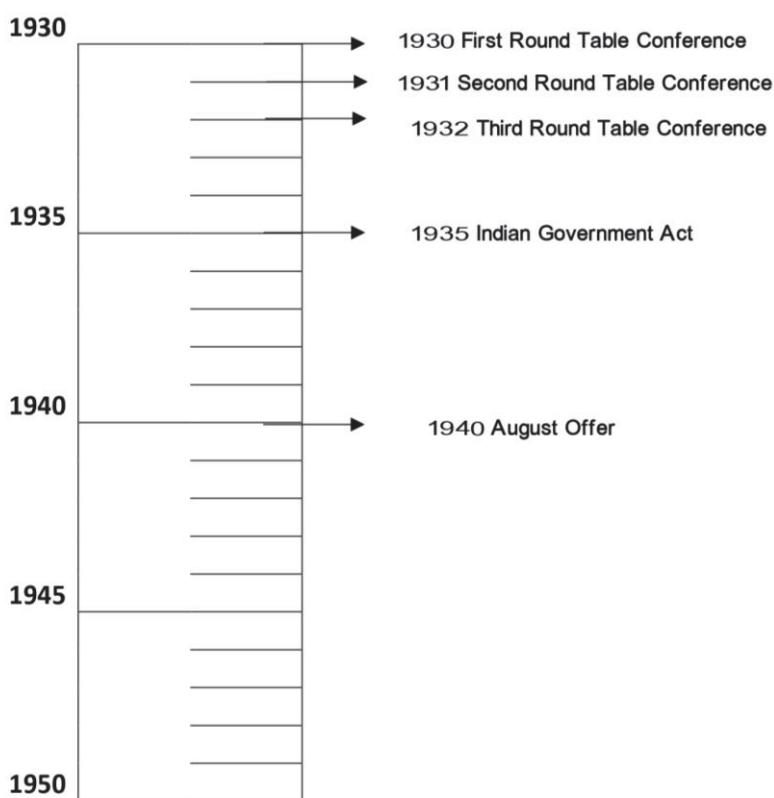
S.No	YEAR	INDIA EVENTS	WORLD EVENTS
1	1914	OUT BREAK OF WORLD WAR I	OUT BREAK OF WORLD WAR I
2	1916	HOME RULE LEAGUE	BATTLE OF VERDUN
3	1917	CHAMPARAN SATYAGRAHA	RUSSIAN REVOLUTION
4	1918	KHEDA SATYAGRAHA	END OF THE WORLD WAR I
5	1919	ROWLATT ACT	PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE
6	1920	KHILAFAT MOVEMENT	LEAGUE OF NATION
7	1922	CHAURI CHAURA INCIDENT	MUSSOLINI'S MARCH ON ROME
8	1927	THE APPOINTMENT OF THE SIMON FORMATION	FORMATION OF VIETNAM NATIONALIST 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

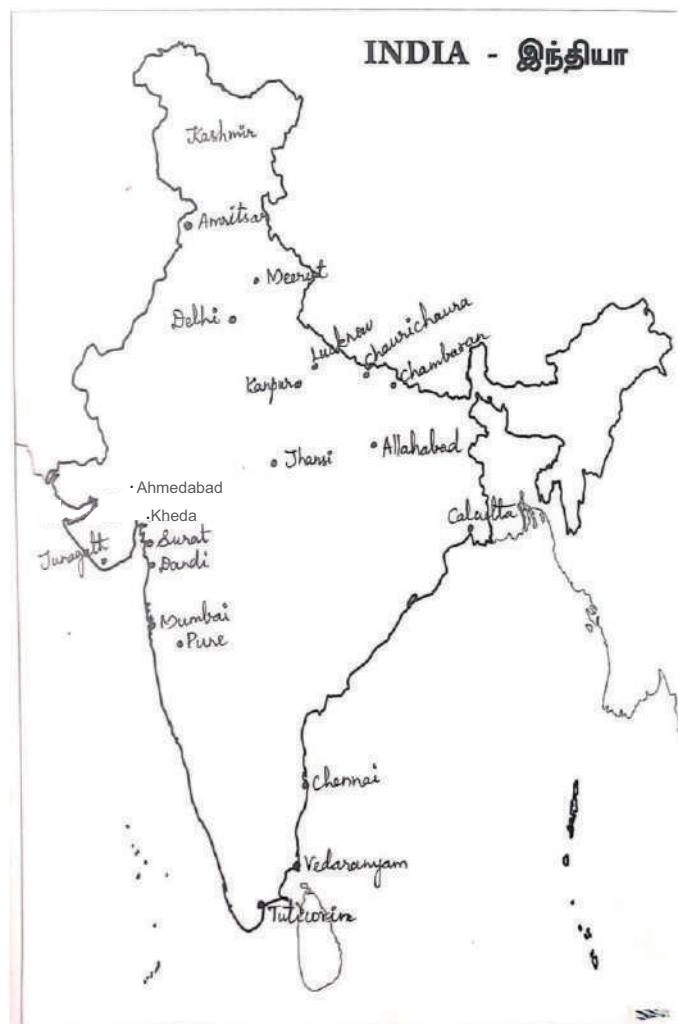
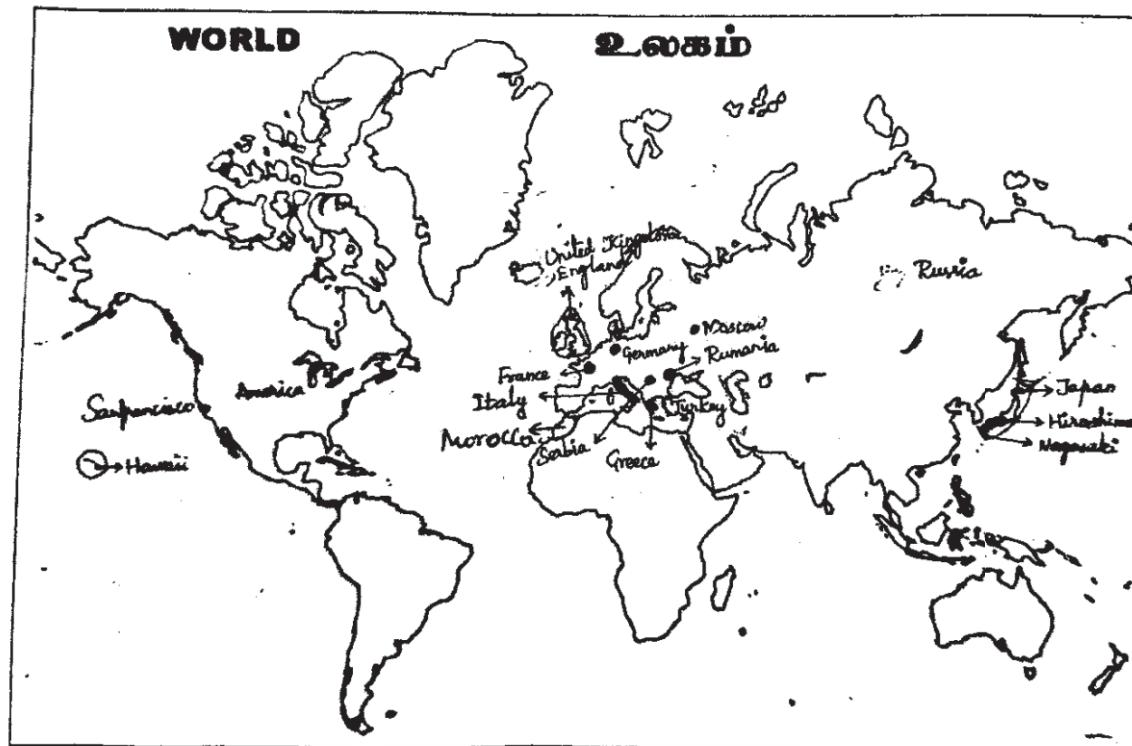
Important Events of Indian National Movement (1900 – 1920)**Important Events of Indian National Movement (1910 – 1930)**

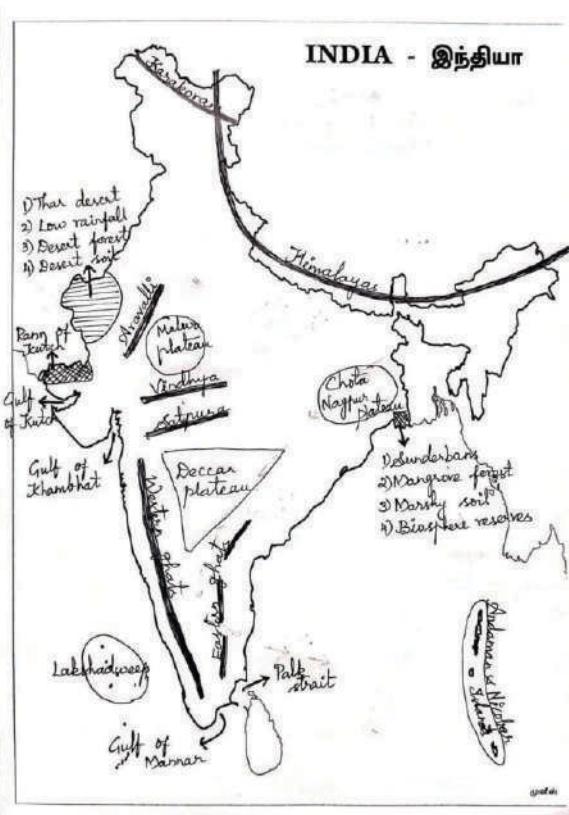
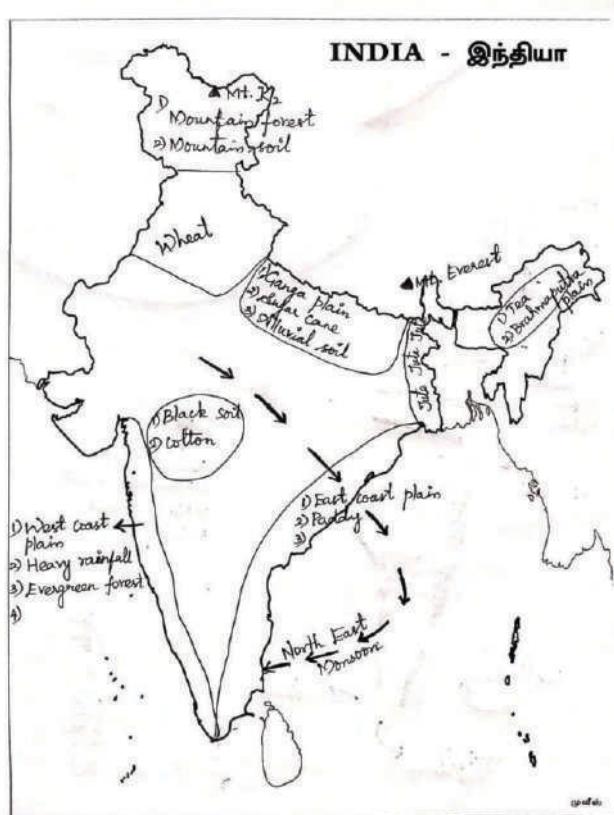
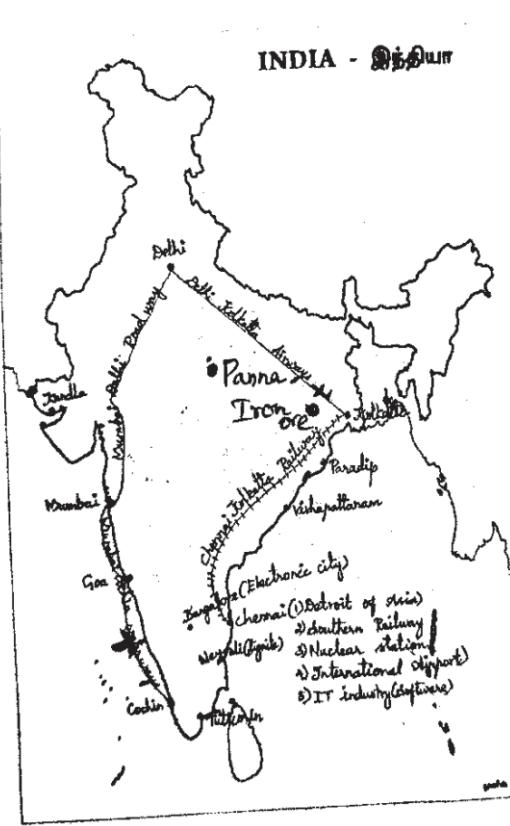
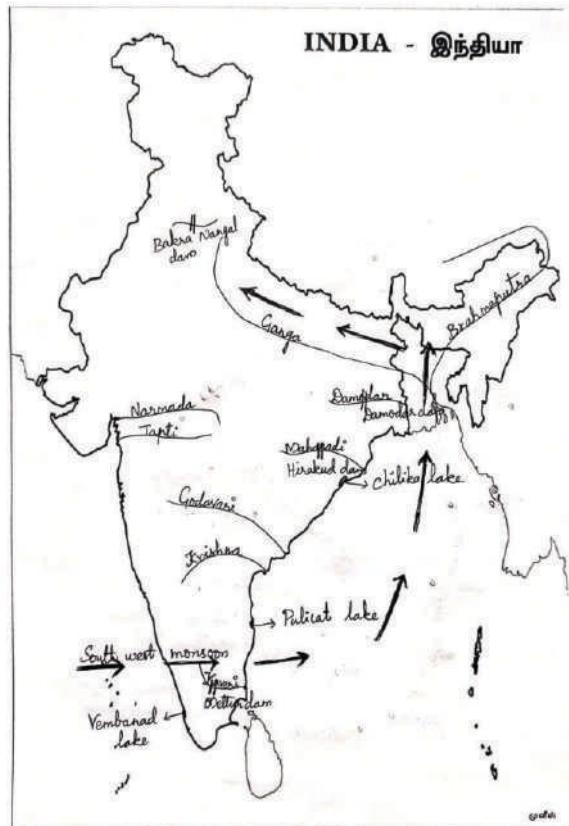
Important Events of Indian National Movement (1920 – 1940)



Important Events of Indian National Movement (1930 – 1950)









திரு. குழந்தை பிரான்சிஸ்
ஜ.வி.டி.பி நிறுவனர் - தலைவர்
லேடீஸ்

சேலம் மாவட்டம், மின்னாம்பள்ளி அக்ரஹாரத்தில் 1946 ஆம் ஆண்டு திரு. குழந்தை-திருமதி. மதலைமேரி தம் பதியினருக்கு மகனாகப் பிறந்தார் திரு. குழந்தை பிரான்சிஸ். அவர் ஒரு ஏழை விவசாயக் குடும்பப் பின்னனியில் பிறந்து வளர்ந்தாலும், உயர்ந்த வாழ்க்கை இலட்சியத்துடன் சமூக சேவையை தன் வாழ்க்கையின் முக்கிய நோக்கமாகக் கொண்டார். கல்வியின்பால் கொண்ட ஆர்வம் காரணமாக, பெற்றோர் தங்களது சொந்த நிலத்தை விற்று, இவரை சிதம்பரம் அண்ணாமலைப் பல்கலைக்கழகத்தில் உயர் கல்வி பயிற்றுவித்தனர். அங்கு இளங்கலை வணிகவியல் பட்டம் முடித்து, மக்கள் பணியில் ஈடுபடவேண்டும் என்ற கனமுடன் தனது வாழ்க்கையை மாற்றியமைத்தார்.

ஆன்மிக பணியிலிருந்து மக்கள் பணிக்கு ...

இளமையிலேயே இயல்பாகவே அனைவருக்கும் உதவிப்புரிவதில் நாட்டமும், அதற்காக தன்னையே அர்ப்பணிக்கவும் துணிவு கொண்ட இவர், திருச்சிலுவை குருக்கள் சபையில் சேர்ந்து சமூகநலப்பணியையும், ஆன்மிகப் பணியையும் செய்வதற்காக முழுமையாக தன்னை அர்ப்பணித்தார். அக்காலக்கட்டத்தில் அகதிகள் பணி, போர் கால பணி, இளைஞர் பணி, மலை வாழ் மக்கள் பணி என்று இவருடைய அர்ப்பணிப்பு பலமுகங்களைக் கண்டது. ஆன்மிகப் பணிக்காக குருக்கள் சபையில் பணியாற்றிய போது, நாட்றாம்பாளையம் மலை கிராமத்திற்கு சென்ற போது, அக்கிராம மக்களின் வழுமையும், துயரமும் கண்டு, 1975 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஆன்மிக சேவையை துறந்து முழுமையாக மக்கள் சேவைக்கு அர்ப்பணிக்க முடிவு செய்தார். இதுவே அவரது வாழ்க்கையின் திருப்புமுனையாக அமைந்தது.

ஜ.வி.டி.பி - மக்கள் மேம்பாட்டின் உந்து சக்தி

1979ம் ஆண்டு, கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்டத்தில் ஜ.வி.டி.பி என்று அழைக்கப்படும் ஒருங்கிணைந்த கிராம வளர்ச்சித் திட்டம் என்ற தன்னார்வத் தொண்டு நிறுவனத்தை உருவாக்கிய இவர், துவக்கத்தில் சவால்களைச் சந்தித்தாலும், பின்னர் மகளிர் சுய உதவிக் குழுக்களை அமைத்து, கிராமப்புற மகளிரின் வாழ்க்கையில் நிதி சுதந்திரத்தையும், விழிப்புணர்வையும் உருவாக்கினார். இன்று, அவரால் தொடங்கப்பட்ட மகளிர் குழுக்கள், கிருஷ்ணகிரி, தர்மபுரி, திருப்பத்தூர் மற்றும் வேலூர் மாவட்டங்களில் 2,55,500 மகளிரை உறுப்பினர்களாக கொண்ட 14,600 சுய உதவிக்குழுக்களாக பரந்து விரிந்து பல்லாயிரக்கணக்கான பெண்களின் வாழ்க்கையை மாற்றியுள்ளன.

ஜ.வி.டி.பி யின் முக்கிய சேவைகள் :

- வ சுய உதவிக் குழுக்கள்
- வ தடுப்பணை கட்டுமானம், நீர்ப்பாசன திட்டங்கள்
- வ கோட்டையூரில் இயங்கிவரும் ஜ.வி.டி.பி நேதாஜி மெட்ரிக் மேல்நிலைப்பள்ளி
- வ கல்வித் திட்டங்கள் - அரசுப் பள்ளி மாணவர்களுக்கு வெற்றி நம் கையில் விணாவிடை கையேடு, வண்ண தொலைக்காட்சிப் பெட்டிகள் உள்ளிட்ட கல்விச் சேவைகள்
- வ நிதியுதவி - ஏழை மாணவர்களுக்கு பள்ளி, கல்லூரி கல்விக்கான உதவித்தொகைகள்
- வ பெற்றோரை இழந்த மாணவர்களுக்கான கல்லூரி கல்வி உதவித்தொகை உறுப்பினர்கள், பணியாளர்கள் மற்றும் ஏழை மாணவர்களுக்கான கல்வி உதவித்தொகை.
- வ ஒருங்கிணைந்த வங்கி வசதியுடன் கூடிய தொழிற்பயிற்சி மையம் (தையற் பயிற்சி, ஆரி வேலைப்பாடு பயிற்சி, கணினிப் பயிற்சி)
- வ சுகாதாரத் திட்டங்கள் - சோலார் விளக்குகள், நேப்கிள்
- வ இறந்த உறுப்பினர்களின் வாரிசுதாரர்களுக்கு வாழ்க்கைப் பாதுகாப்பு நிதி.
- வ சுய உதவிக்குழு உறுப்பினர்களுக்கான ஆரம்ப நிலை புற்றுநோய் கண்டறிதல் மற்றும் இலவச சிகிச்சை உள்ளிட்ட பல்வேறு நலத்திட்டங்கள்.

இராமன் மக்சேசே குழந்தை பிரான்சிஸ்

சாதனைக்கும் பாராட்டுக்கும் உரியவரான திரு. குழந்தை பிரான்சிஸ் அவர்களுக்கு இந்தியா மற்றும் பன்னாட்டளவில் ஏராளமான விருதுகள் வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. இவருடைய வாழ்க்கையின் உச்சமாக, 2012 ஆம் ஆண்டு பிலிப்பைன்ஸ் நாட்டின் தலைநகரான மணிலாவில், ஆசியாவின் நோபல் பரிசு எனப் போற்றப்படும் "இராமன் மக்சேசே விருது" வழங்கப்பட்டது. 2012 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஆகஸ்ட் 31 இல் மணிலாவில் இராமன் மக்சேசே விருது பெற்ற போது இவர் உதிர்த்த வார்த்தைகள் "எல்லாப்புகழும் இந்தியப் பெண்களுக்கே".

இராமன் மக்சேசே விருது - விளக்கம்

பிலிப்பைன்ஸ் அரசின் உடன்பாட்டுடன் பல்வேறு ஆய்வுகளுக்கு பிறகு அரசுப்பணி, பொதுசேவை, சமூக தலைமை, இதழியல், இலக்கியம் மற்றும் மக்கள் தொடர்பு கலை, அமைதி மற்றும் பன்னாட்டு புரிதல் போன்ற துறைகளில் சிறந்து விளங்கும் தனிமனித முயற்சிக்காக இந்த இராமன் மக்சேசே விருது வழங்கப்படுவது குறிப்பிடத்தக்கது. இப்பரிசு "தங்கள் சுற்றுப்புறுத்தில் சமூகமாற்றங்களை ஏற்படுத்த சிறப்பாக பணியாற்றிய, ஆனால் வெளியே அதிகம் அறியப்படாத தனிநபர்களுக்கு வழங்கப்படுகிறது. அங்கும் சாதாரண பெண்களின் மாண்பை, தனிச்சிறப்பை, சக்தியை உணர்ந்த நமது ஜ.வி.டி.பி நிறுவனர் முழுவதுமாக மகளிரைக் கொண்டே சுய உதவிக்குழுக்களை நடத்தி வருகிறார். கிராமப் புறங்களில் அதிகம் கல்வி பெற முடியாத பெண்கள், இன்று குழுவை வழி நடத்துனர்களாக, ஒருங்கிணைப்பாளர்களாக, பயிற்சியாளர்களாக, தணிக்கை ஊழியர்களாக பணிபுரிவதே மாபெரும் வெற்றியாகும். இச்சமூக மாற்றத்தினைக் கொண்டு வந்ததன் அடிப்படையிலேயே இவருக்கு இராமன் மக்சேசே விருதினை பிலிப்பைன்ஸ் அரசு வழங்கி கொரவித்தது.

இராமன் மக்சேசே விருது பெற்றவர்கள் விவரம்

இந்தியாவிலிருந்து இதுவரை 52 சாதனையாளர்கள் இராமன் மக்சேசே விருதைப் பெற்றுள்ள நிலையில், தமிழகத்திலிருந்து கீழ்க்கண்ட மதிப்பிற்குரிய நபர்கள் இவ்விருதைப் பெற்றுள்ளனர்.

1. திரு. ஆ.ஞ.சுவாமிநாதன் - 1971
2. திருமதி.ஆ.ஞ.சுப்புலட்சுமி - 1974
3. திருமதி. அருணாராய் - 2000
4. மருத்துவர் சாந்தா - 2005
5. திரு. பாலகும்மி சாய்நாத் - 2007
6. திரு. குழந்தை பிரான்சிஸ் - 2012
(ஐ.வி.டி.பி நிறுவனர்)
7. மருத்துவர் ரவி கண்ணன் - 2023



ஐ.வி.டி.பி நிறுவனர் திரு. குழந்தை பிரான்சிஸ் அவர்களின் சமூக அக்கறையின் வெளிப்பாடாக, இலவசமாக வழங்கப்படும் இந்த வெற்றி நம் கையில் என்ற இலவச புத்தகமும் இவர் ஏழை மாணவர்களுக்கு செய்து வருகின்ற எண்ணற்ற உதவிகளில் ஒன்றுதான். இதைப்படித்து பயன் பெறுகின்ற இலட்சக்கணக்கான மாணவர்களை இவர் கேட்டுக் கொள்வது கடமைகளைச் செய்யுங்கள். வாழ்க்கையில் முன்னேறுங்கள். சமுதாயத்தில் மற்றவர்களுக்கு உதவுங்கள் என்பது தான்.

உங்கள் தேர்வுகளில் வெற்றி பெற உதவும் சிறந்த கருவியைத் தரும் திரு. குழந்தை பிரான்சிஸ் அவர்களின் சேவை என்றும் தொடர வாழ்த்துவோம்!

தேர்வை சிறப்பாக எழுத சில குறிப்புகள் தேர்வுக்கு ஒரு மாதத்திற்கு முன்

- ஒரு மாத காலத்தை 3 நாட்களுக்கு ஒரு பாடம் என்ற கூழற்சி முறையில் பிரித்துக் கொண்டு, அட்வகை போட்டு, படிக்கும் அறையில் பார்வையில் படிம்படி ஒட்டிவிடவும்.
- சுவர்மையான ஆயுதம், பிளேடு, கத்தி போன்றவற்றை அவசரமாக பயன்படுத்துவதை தவிர்த்தல் நலம்.
- தேர்வு கால விடுமுறை நாட்களில் சற்று ரிலேக்ஷேஷனுக்காக டி.வி பார்ப்பதையோ, கிரிக்கெட் மாட்ச் விளையாடுவதையோ கட்டாயம் தவிர்க்க வேண்டும். ஏனேனில் அரைமணி நேரம் அதில் செலுத்தும் கவனம் குறைந்தபட்சம் 6 மணி நேரமாவது மனதில் தாக்கத்தை ஏற்படுத்திவிடும். இதனால் கவனக்குறைவு ஏற்பட வாய்ப்புள்ளது.
- ஒய்வு என்பது செய்கின்ற வேலையை மாற்றிச் செய்வது, அதாவது தமிழ் படித்துக் கொண்டிருந்தால், அறிவியல் படித்தல், ஆங்கிலம் படித்துக் கொண்டிருந்தால் கணக்கை போட்டுப்பார்த்தல் என்று மாற்றி படிக்கவும்.
- யோகா, தியானம் போன்ற மனம் சார்ந்த பயிற்சிகளை தினமும் சிறிது நேரம் செய்யுங்கள்.
- ஒவ்வொரு பாடத்தையும் அதன் பொருளுணர்ந்து புரிந்து படிக்கவும். படித்ததை மறக்காமல் இருக்க எழுதிப் பாருங்கள். அப்பாமுதுதான் எழுதுவதற்கு எவ்வளவு நேரம் எடுத்துக் கொள்கிறது என்பது புரியும். மேலும் ஒரு தடவை எழுதிப் பார்த்தால் நூறு தடவை படிச்சதுக்கு சமம்.

தேர்வு எழுதும்பொழுது

- தேர்விற்கான பல் அடிக்கும் வரை, தேர்வுறைக்கு செல்லும் முன் புத்தகத்தை பிரித்து வைத்துக் கொண்டு படித்துக் கொண்டிருந்தீர்கள் எனில் பதப்படமே மிஞ்சும். எனவே ரிலாக்ஷாக தேர்வுறைத்துச் செல்லுங்கள்.
- கேள்வித்தானள் வாங்கியவுடன் ஒருமுறை படித்து பார்த்துக் கொள்ளலும். இதனால் அவசரத்தில் எழுதும்பொழுது நன்கு விடை தெரிந்த கேள்விக்கே பதில் எழுதாமல் போகும் சந்தர்ப்பம் தவிர்க்கப்படும். தவறின்றி தெளிவாக விடை தெரிந்த கேள்விக்கே முதல் விடையளிக்கவும்.
- ஒவ்வொரு பதிலுக்கும் முன்னே அப்பதிலுக்குரிய கேள்வியின் எண்ணை தெளிவாக குறிப்பிடவும். பதிலை சரியாக எழுதி, கேள்வியின் எண்ணை தவறாக எழுதிவிட்டால் மதிப்பெண் குறைய வாய்ப்புள்ளது.
- ஒவ்வொரு பதிலுக்கும் ஒடையே உரிய ஒடைவெளி விட்டு கோடிட்டு காட்டவேண்டும். முக்கியமான குறிப்புகளை அடிக்கொடிட்டு காட்டவேண்டும்.
- தெளிவான கையெழுத்துடன், வரிக்கு வரி சீரான ஒடைவெளியில் ஒரு பக்கத்திற்கு குறைந்தது 20வரிகள் வருமாறு எழுத வேண்டும்.
- அறிவியல் விதிகள், சூத்திரங்கள் தவிர்த்து ஏனைய வினாக்களுக்கான விடையை இயன்றவரை சொந்த நடையில் எழுதிப் பழகுங்கள்.

அதீக மதிப்பெண்களுடன் வெற்றி காணப்போகும் உங்களுக்கு நல்வாழ்த்துக்கள்.