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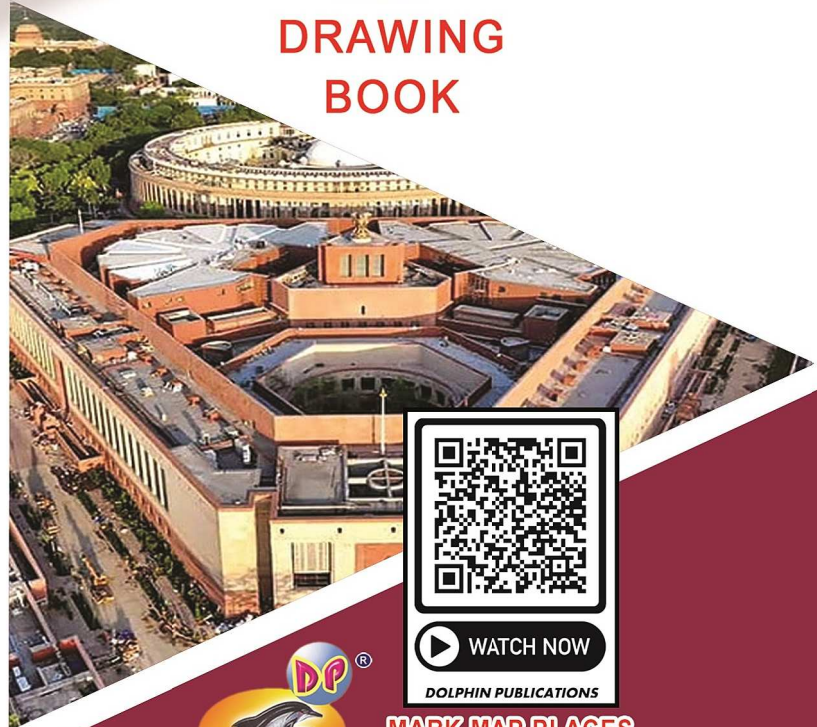
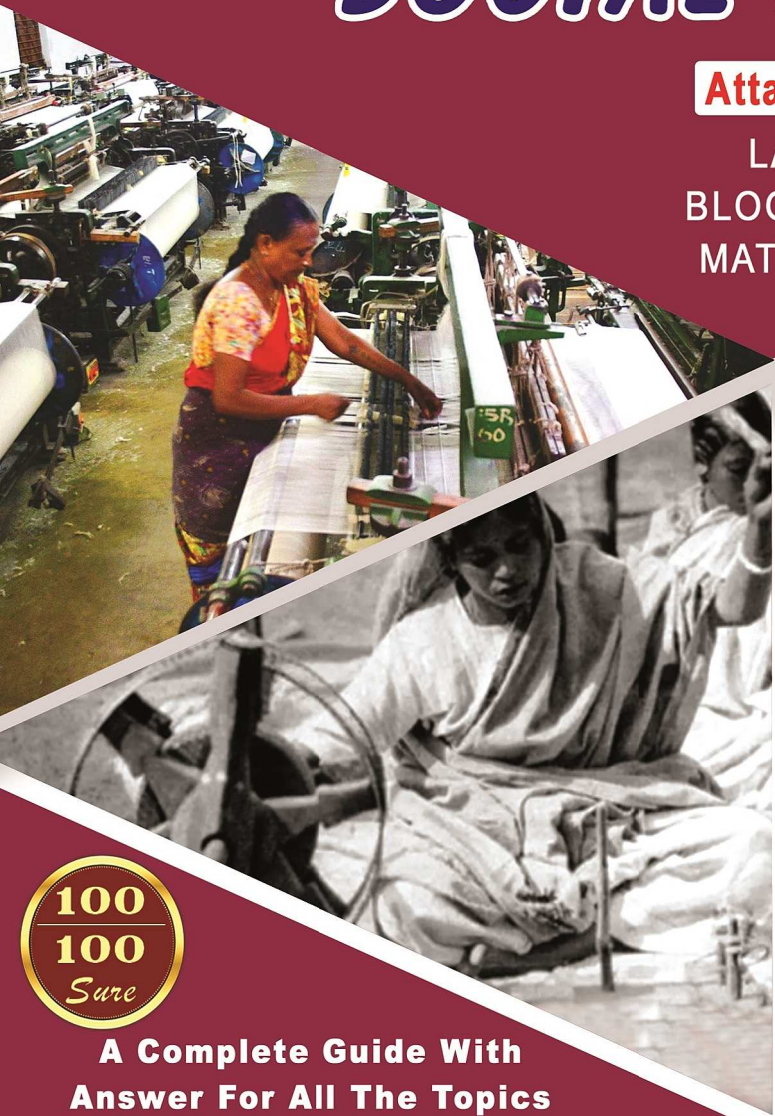
SOCIAL SCIENCE

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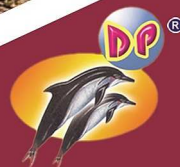
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PREFACE

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Our Dolphin Publications - Social Science guide for 10th Standard is designed with the suggestions and guidance of many Social Science teachers handling 10th Standard for many decades. It is exam oriented. It is prepared on the basis of students in different learning levels.

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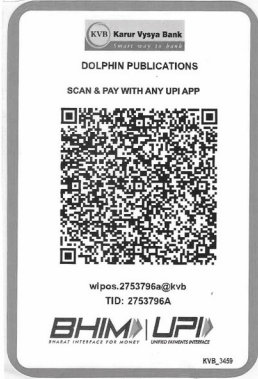
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PART - 1

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1. India - Location, Relief and Drainage



PART - 1

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PART - 2



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Unit - 1

Outbreak of World War I and Its Aftermath



EXERCISE

PAGE-14

★ Learning Outcomes

- SS1006** ➤ recalls names, places, dates, people associated with some important historical events and developments such as French Revolution, nationalism, industrialisation, globalisation, and urbanisation
- SS1037** ➤ Interprets changes in maps brought out by various treaties in Europe

I . CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

- What were the three major empires shattered by the end of First World War?
 a) Germany, Austria - Hungary, and the Ottomans
 b) Germany, Austria- Hungary and Russia
 c) Spain, Portugal and Italy
 d) Germany, Austria- Hungary, Italy
[a] Germany, Austria - Hungary, and the Ottomans]
- Which country emerged as the strongest in East Asia towards the close of nineteenth century? **(JUN-23, APR-25)**
 a) China
 b) Japan
 c) Korea
 d) Mongolia **[b] Japan]**
- Who said “imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism”? **(PTA-6, MAY-22, JU-24, 25, MAR-26)**
 a) Lenin
 b) Marx
 c) Sun Yat-sen
 d) Mao Tsetung **[a] Lenin]**
- What is the Battle of Marne remembered for? **(APR-2024)**
 a) air warfare
 b) trench warfare
 c) submarine warfare
 d) ship warfare
[b] trench warfare]
- To which country did the first Secretary General of League of Nations belong?
 a) Britain
 b) France
 c) Dutch
 d) USA **[a] Britain]**
- Which country was expelled from the League of Nations for attacking Finland? **(SEP-2021)**
 a) Germany
 b) Russia
 c) Italy
 d) France **[b] Russia]**

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

- Where did the Ethiopian army defeat the Italian Army? **(SEP-20)**
 a) Delville
 b) Orange State
 c) Adowa
 d) Algiers **[c] Adowa]**
- The Country which won the Battle of Jutland **(QY-19)**
 a) Germany
 b) England
 c) Russia
 d) France **[b] England]**

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

- Japan forced a war on China in the year _____ [A.D.1894] [Macedonia]
- The new state of Albania was created according to the Treaty of _____ signed in May 1913. (MAY-22) [London] [Russia]
- Japan entered into an alliance with England in the year _____ [A.D. 1902] [Clemenceau]
- In the Balkans, _____ had mixed population. (PTA-1, AUG-22) [1925]

III. CHOOSE THE CORRECT STATEMENT

- The Turkish Empire contained many non -Turkish people in the Balkans.
 - Turkey fought on the side of the central powers
 - Turkey's attempt to attack Suez Canal, but were repulsed.
 - i) and ii) are correct
 - i) and iii) are correct
 - ii) and iii) are correct
 - i), ii) and iii) are correct

[d) i), ii) and iii) are correct]
- Assertion :** The first European attempts to carve out colonies in Africa resulted in bloody battles.
Reason : There was stiff resistance from the native population.
 - Both A and R are correct
 - A is right but R is not the correct reason
 - Both A and R are wrong
 - R is right but A is wrong.

[a) Both A and R are correct]

IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

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

V. ANSWER BRIEFLY

- How do you assess the importance of Sino-Japanese War?** (APR-25)
 - Japan **forced a war** on China in 1894.
 - The crushing **defeat of China** by little Japan in the Sino-Japanese War surprised the world.
 - Japan annexed the **Liaotung Peninsula** with **Port Arthur**, despite the warning of three great powers namely Russia, Germany and France.
 - By this, Japan proved that it was **the strongest Nation of the East Asia**.
- Name the countries in the Triple Entente** (QY-19, HY-19, AUG-22, JULY-24, 25)
 - Britain
 - France
 - Russia
- What were the three militant forms of nationalism in Europe?** (PTA-1, HY-19, MAR-26)
 - **Jingoism** - England
 - **Chauvinism** - France
 - **Kultur** - Germany
- What do you know of trench warfare?** (PTA-3, SEP-21, APR-23)
 - Trenches or ditches dug by troops enabled soldiers to safely stand and protect themselves from **enemy fire**.
 - The main lines of trenches were connected to each other by a series of linking trenches.
 - Through which food, ammunition, fresh troops, mail and orders were delivered.

5. What was the role of Mustafa Kemal Pasha?

- Mustafa Kemal Pasha played key role for Turkey's **rebirth as a nation**.
- He **modernized Turkey** and changed it out of all recognition.

6. List out any two causes for the failure of the League of Nations. (PTA-5)

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

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS**7. Highlight the global influence of Russian Revolution. (SEP-20)**

- In many countries, **communist parties** were formed.
- The Russian communist government encouraged **the colonies to fight for their freedom**.
- Debates over Land reforms, Social Welfare, Workers Right and Gender Equality started in a Global context.

8. Write any two points of Treaty of Versailles. (PTA-6)

- Germany was found guilty of starting the War and therefore was **to pay reparations for the losses suffered**.
- The union of Austria and Germany was **forbidden**
- Alsace–Lorraine was **returned** to France.

9. Answer the following questions given below the heading: (JUN-23)**First World war:**

- (i) When did the First World War begin?

Ans: 1914

- (ii) Which countries are called central power?

Ans: Austria – Hungary, Germany, Italy

- (iii) When did America enter the World War-I?

Ans: 1917

- (iv) Write the name of the treaty relating to Germany.

Ans: Versailles

VI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL**1. Discuss the main causes of the First World War. (PTA-1,SEP-20,SEP-21, MAY-22, APR-24, MAR-26)**

- a) European Alliances and Counter Alliances
- b) Violent Forms of Nationalism
- c) Aggressive Attitude of German Emperor
- d) Hostility of France towards Germany
- e) Imperial Power Politics in Balkans
- f) The Balkan Wars
- g) Immediate Cause

a) European Alliances and Counter Alliances.

- In the 1900, European powers were divided into two armed camps.
- Central Powers: Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy had formed the Triple Alliance in 1882 under the guidance of Bismarck.
- The other Camp, Britain, France and Russia had formed Triple Entente.

b) Violent Forms of Nationalism.

- England's Jingoism, France's Chauvinism and Germany's Kultur were militant forms of nationalism was responsible for the outbreak of the war.

c) Aggressive Attitude of German Emperor:

- Emperor Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany proclaimed that Germany would be the leader of the world.
- Germany's aggressive diplomacy and rapid building of naval bases convinced Britain that a German navy could be directed only against her.

d) Hostility of France towards Germany

- France and Germany were old rivals.
- In 1871, Loss of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany rankled in the minds of the French.

e) Imperial Power Politics in Balkans

- The young Turk Revolution was held at 1908
- Austria announced the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- Austria's action aroused intense opposition from Serbia.
- Germany gave Austria firm support.
- The enmity between Austria and Serbia led to the outbreak of the war.

f) The Balkan Wars:

- Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro formed the Balkan League in March 1912.
- They defeated the Turkish forces in the First Balkan War.
- In 1913 Albania was created by the Treaty of London.
- In second Balkan war, Bulgaria was defeated by Serbia and Greece. It ended by the treaty of Bucharest in 1913.

g) Immediate Cause:

- On 28 June 1914, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary was assassinated by a Bosnian Serb.
- Germany thought that it should strike first. It declared war on Russia on 1st August.
- The German violation of Belgium neutrality forced Britain to enter war.

2. Highlight the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles relating to Germany. (PTA-2,6, JUN-23, APR-25)

- Germany was found guilty of starting the war and therefore was **to pay Reparations for the losses suffered.**
 - The Germany Army was to be limited to **1,00,000** men.
 - The union of Austria and Germany was forbidden.
 - All German colonies became mandated territories under the League of Nations.
 - Germany was forced to revoke the treaty of Brest - Litovsk and Bucharest.
 - Alsace – Lorraine was returned to France.
 - Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were to be Independent countries.
 - Northern Schleswig was given to Denmark and some small districts to Belgium.
 - Poland was recreated.
 - The Rhineland was to be occupied by the Allies.
-

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

- ✓ **Introduction**
- ✓ **Failure of the provisional Government**
- ✓ **Takeover by the Bolshevik Party under the Leadership of Lenin**

i) Introduction:

- Lenin was born in 1870 near the Middle Volga.
- He was influenced by the ideas of Karl Marx.
- He and his supporters started the Bolshevik Party.

ii) Failure of the provisional Government:

- Lenin was in Switzerland when the revolution broke out.
- He wanted continued revolution.
- His slogan of **"All power to the Soviets"** won over the worker's leaders.
- The people were attracted by the slogan of **"Bread, Peace and Land"**.
- He gained the support of small majority known as Bolsheviks, which became the Bolshevik party.
- His Opponents in minority were called 'Menshevik' Party.
- The government banned 'Pravda' and arrested all Bolsheviks including Trotsky.

iii) Takeover by the Bolshevik Party under the Leadership of Lenin:

- In October, Lenin persuaded the Bolshevik Central Committee to decide on immediate revolution.
- Trotsky prepared a detailed plan.
- On 7 November the key government buildings including the Winter Palace, the Prime Minister's head quarters were seized by army factory workers and revolutionary troops.
- On 8 November 1917, a new communist government was in office in Russia under Lenin's head.
- The Bolshevik party was renamed as 'Russian Communist Party'.

4. Estimate the work done by the League of Nations.**(PTA-4, APR-2024, JUNE-25)****a. Activities of the League**

- The League of Nations was formed in 1920 after world war-I for promoting peace and prevent wars.
- The league has settled a number of disputes between 1920 and 1925. It was successful in three issues.

b. First

- In 1920 a dispute arose between Sweden and Finland over the Aaland Islands.
- The league ruled that the islands should go to Finland.

c. Secondly

- The league was asked to settle the frontier between Poland and Germany in Upper silesia.

d. Thirdly

- The dispute arose between Greece and Bulgaria in 1925. Greece invaded Bulgaria.
- The league ordered a ceasefire and decided that Greece was to pay reparations.

e. Treaty of Locarno in 1925

- The league had been successful until signing of the Locarno Treaty in 1925.
- By this treaty Germany, France, Belgium, Great Britain and Italy mutually guaranteed peace in Western Europe.
- Thereafter Germany joined the League and was given a permanent seat on the council.
- **After two years**, the US and Russia began to participate in the non-political activities of the league.

ADDITIONAL QUESTION

5. Explain about structure and composition of League of Nations.**(MAY-2022)**

- The Covenant of the League was worked out at the Paris Peace Conference.
- It was largely due to the pressure from President Wilson that this task was accomplished.
- In drawing up the constitution of this organization, the ideas of Britain and America prevailed.
- The League was formed in 1920 consisted of five bodies: The Assembly, The Council, The Secretariat, The Permanent Court of Justice, and The International Labour Organisation.

i) The Assembly

- Each member-country was represented in the Assembly.

ii) The Council

- The Council was the executive of the League. Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the United States were originally declared permanent members of the Council.
- Each member had one vote and since all decisions had to be unanimous, even the small nations possessed the right of veto.

iii) The Secretariat

- The secretariat of the League of Nations was located at Geneva. Its first Secretary General was Sir Eric Drummond from Britain.
- The staff of the secretariat was appointed by the Secretary General in consultation with the Council.

iv) The International Court of Justice

- The International Court of Justice was set up in The Hague.
- The court was made of fifteen judges.

v) The International Labour Organisation

- The International Labour Organisation comprised a secretariat and general conference which included four representatives from each country.

LATE BLOOMERS MATERIAL

V. ANSWER BRIEFLY

1. How do you assess the importance of Sino-Japanese War? (APR-25)

1. Japan forced war on China in 1894.
2. Japan annexed the Liaotung with Port Arthur.
3. By this Japan proved that it was the strongest Nation of the East Asia.

2. Name the countries in the Triple Entente.**(HY& QY-19, AUG-22, JUL-24, 25)**

1. Britain 2. France 3. Russia

3. What were the three militant forms of nationalism in Europe? (PTA-1, HY-19)

1. England - **Jingoism**
2. France - **Chauvinism**

3. Germany - Kultur**4. What do you know of trench warfare? (PTA-3)**

1. **Trenches** dug by soldiers to protect from enemy fire.
2. Running parallel to each other.
3. Used it for delivering **food, ammunition, mail, fresh troops and orders.**

5. What was the role of Mustafa Kemal Pasha?

1. Mustafa Kemal Pasha played a key role for Turkey's rebirth.
2. He modernized Turkey and changed it out of all recognition.

6. List out any two causes for the failure of the League of Nations. (PTA-5)

1. No standing army and no power to enforce its decisions
2. The principle of "**Collective Security**" could not be applied.
3. Lack of Military Power.

VI. ANSWER IN DETAIL

1. Discuss the main causes of First World war. (PTA-1, SEP-20,21, MAY-22, APR-24)

European alliances and counter alliances

1. **Triple Entente** of Britain, France and Russia
2. **Triple alliances** of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy.
3. Violent Forms of Nationalism.
4. **Aggressive** attitude of German Emperor.
5. Hostility of France towards Germany.
6. Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria and Montenegro formed the Balkan league in March 1912.
7. **Immediate cause** - Assassination of Austrian Prince Archduke Francis Ferdinand by Princip, a Bosnian Serb on 28 June 1914.

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

(PTA-2, JUN-23, APR-25)

1. Germany was to pay reparations for the losses suffered.
2. Germany was not allowed to have large army.
3. The union of Austria and Germany was forbidden.
4. All German colonies became mandated territories under the League of Nations.
5. Germany gave up all her over-seas possessions.
6. Alsace-Lorraine was returned to France.

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

1. Lenin was influenced by the ideas of Karl Marx.
2. Lenin and his supporters were Bolshevik.
3. They did not want Tsar Rule.
4. Lenin influenced workers by his slogan '**Bread, Peace and Land**'.
5. Lenin convened the Bolshevik Central Committee.
6. He led a Revolution against Tsar.
7. Bolshevik seized the key Government Buildings.

4. Estimate the work done by the League of Nations. (PTA-4, APR-24, JUL-25)

Activities of the League

1. The League of Nations was formed in 1920 after world war-I for promoting peace and prevent wars.

First

1. Settled dispute between Sweden and Finland (1920)

Secondly

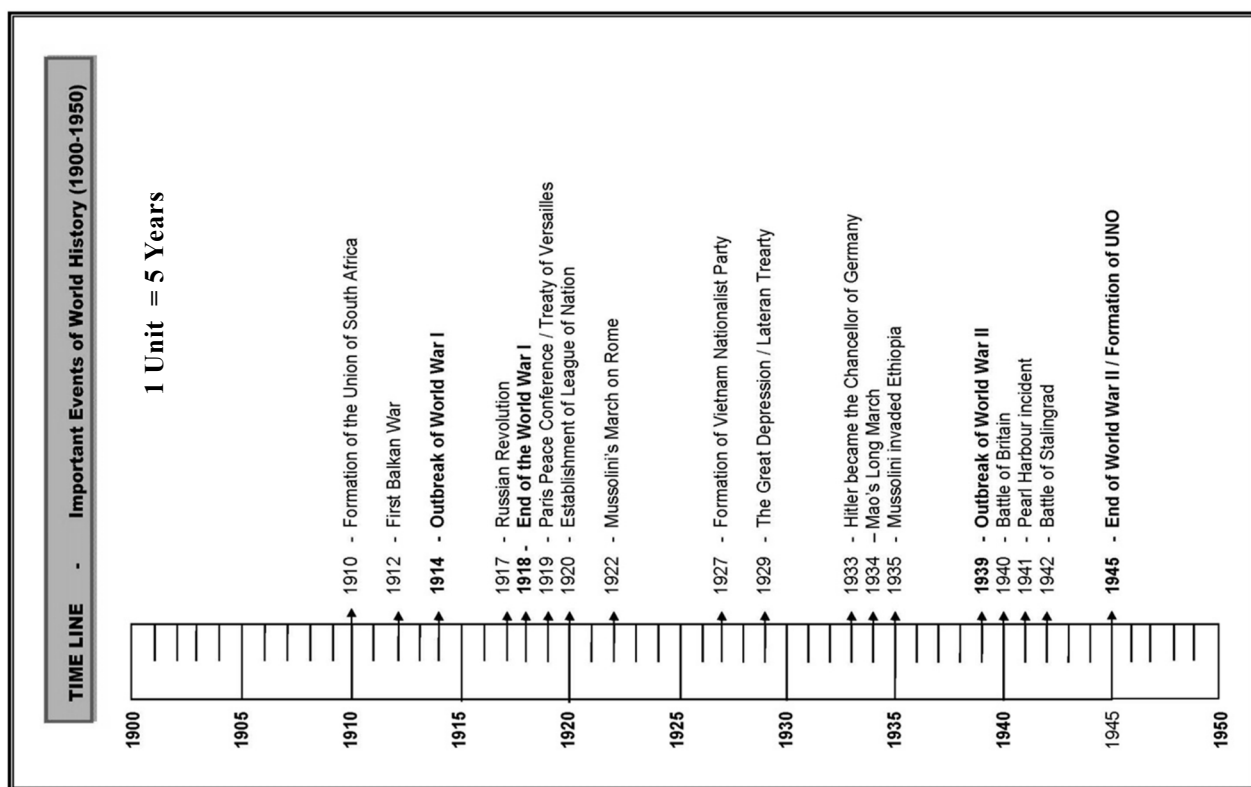
2. In 1921, Upper Silesia was split between Germany and Poland.

Thirdly

1. Greek-Bulgarian Border Dispute (1925).
2. Greece paid fine for invading Bulgaria.

Treaty of Locarno in 1925

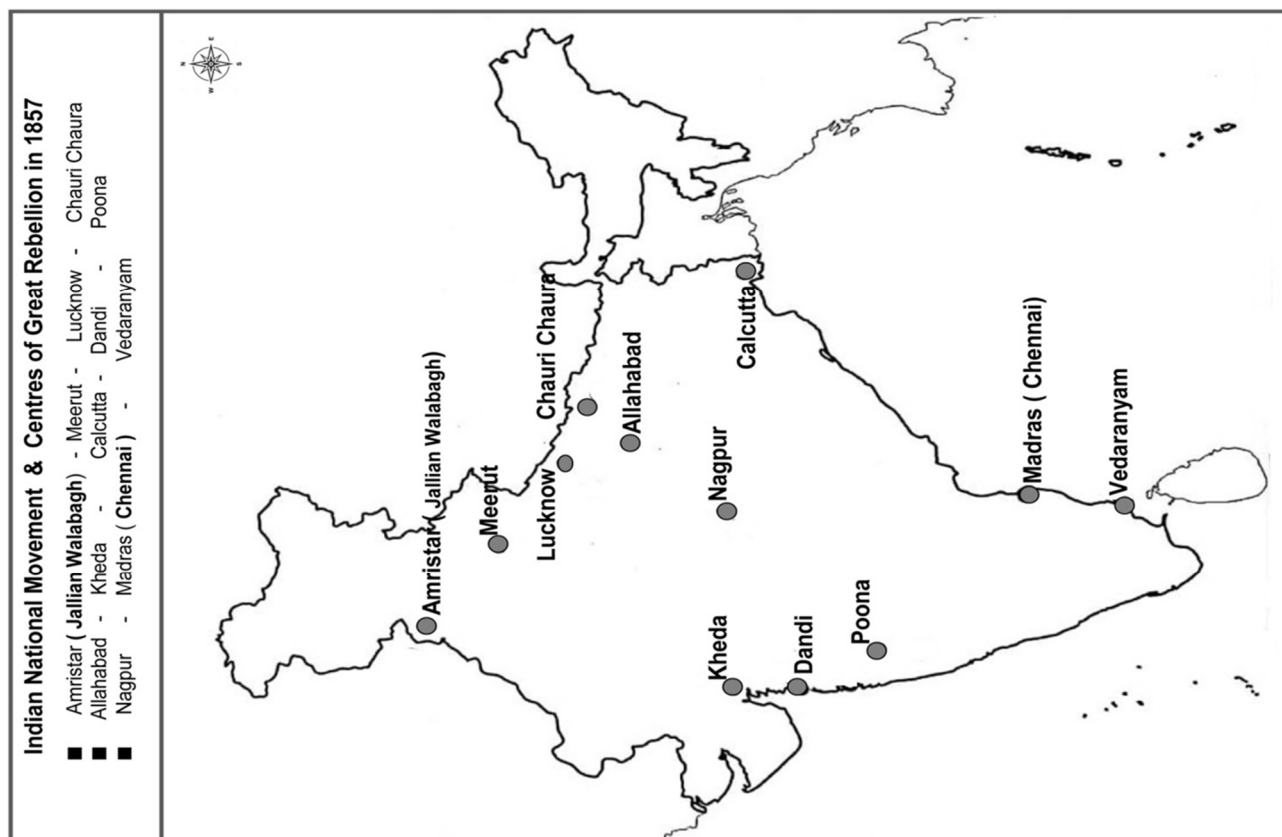
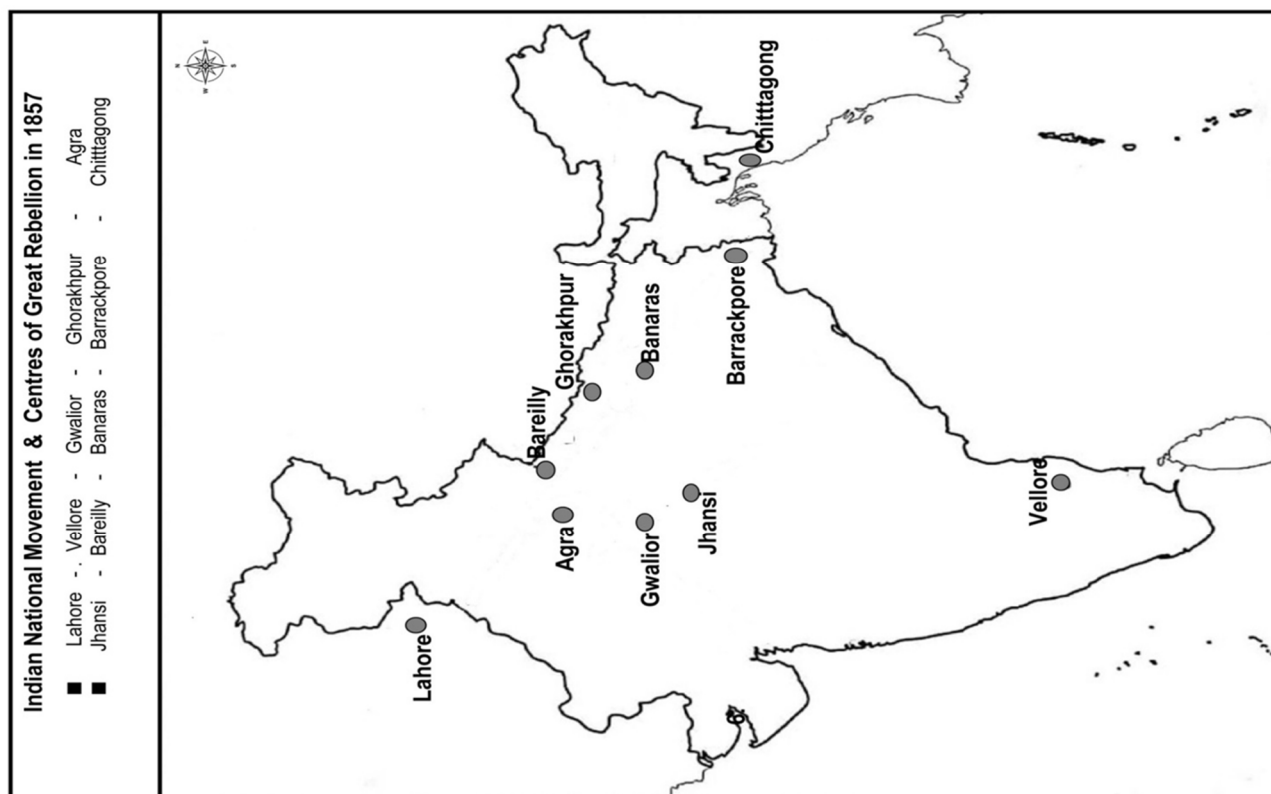
1. By this treaty Germany, France, Belgium, Great Britain and Italy mutually guaranteed peace in Western Europe.
2. US and Russia began to participate in non-political activities.

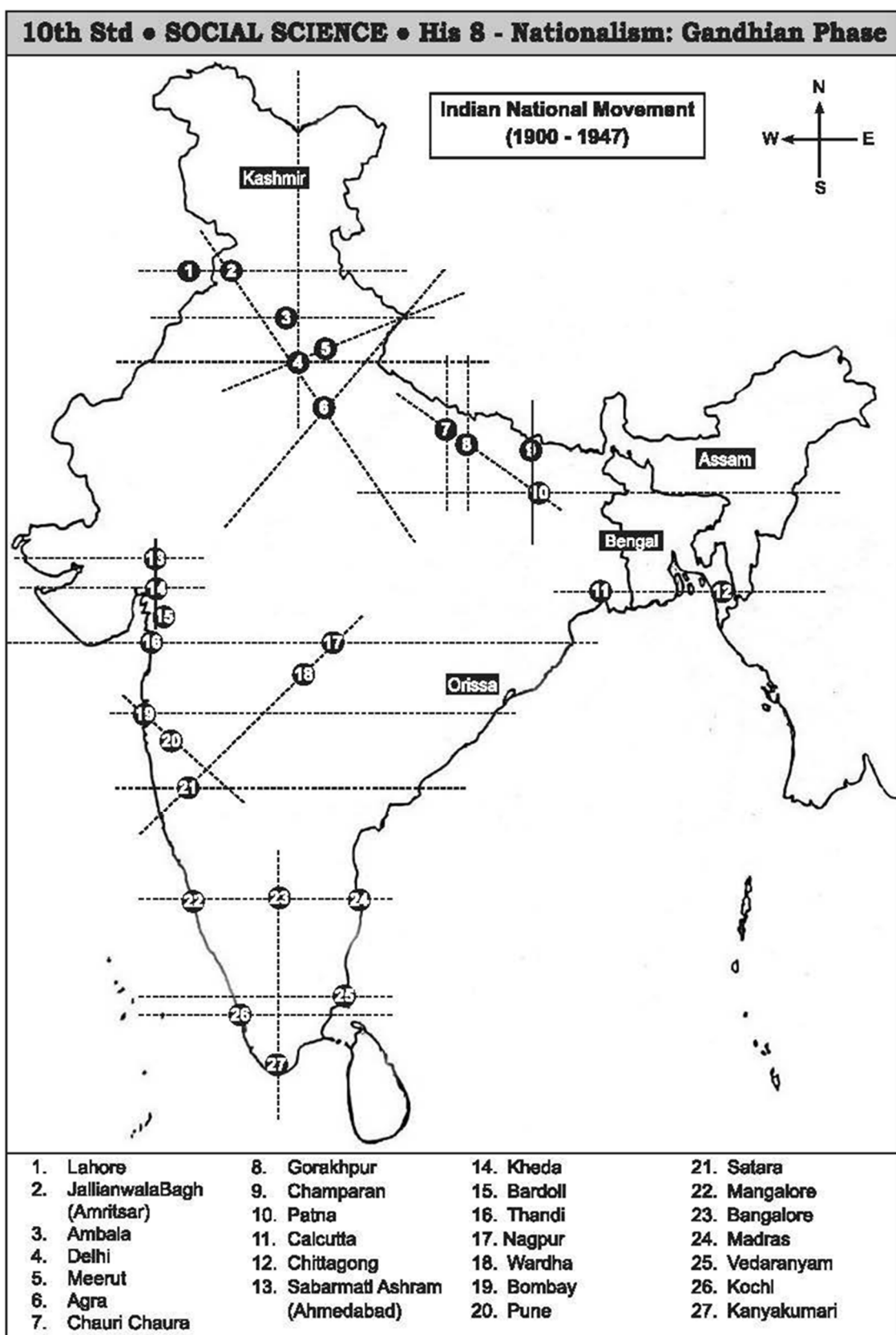


TIME LINE
Important Events of World History (1900-1950)

1 Unit = 5 Years

1910	-	Formation of the Union of South Africa
1912	-	First Balkan War
1914	-	Outbreak of World War I
1917	-	Russian Revolution
1918	-	End of the World War I
1919	-	Paris Peace Conference / Treaty of Versailles
1920	-	Establishment of League of Nation
1922	-	Mussolini's March on Rome
1927	-	Formation of Vietnam Nationalist Party
1929	-	The Great Depression / Lateran Treaty
1933	-	Hitler became the Chancellor of Germany
1934	-	Long March
1935	-	Mussolini invaded Ethiopia
1939	-	Outbreak of World War II
1940	-	Battle of Britain
1941	-	Pearl Harbour incident
1942	-	Battle of Stalingrad
1945	-	End of World War II / Formation of UNO





9. The oldest fold mountain range in India (Qy-19)

- a. Himalayan Mountain
b. The Western Ghats
c. Aravalli Range d. Vindhya Range

[c. Aravalli Range]**10. Pick the odd one out****(Qy-19)**

- a. Kolleru Lake b. Vembanad Lake
c. Chilka Lake d. Pulicat Lake

[b. Vembanad Lake]**FILL IN THE BLANKS****11. _____ is the largest drainage system of India. (PTA-3)****[The Ganga River system]****12. River _____ is called Vridha Ganga. (PTA-6)****[Godavari]****II. MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

1.	Tsangpo (GMQ-2019)	Tributary of River Ganga	River Brahmaputra in Tibet
2.	Yamuna	Highest peak in India	Tributary of River Ganga
3.	New alluvium	River Brahmaputra in Tibet	Khadhar
4.	Mt. Godwin Austen (K2)	Southern part of East Coastal Plain	Highest peak in India
5.	Coromandel Coast (PTA-5)	Khadhar	Southern part of East Coastal Plain

III. GIVE REASONS**1. The Himalayas are called young fold mountains (HY-19, MAY-22)**

- They have been formed only few million years ago.
- They were formed by the folding of the earth crust due to tectonic activity.

- The snow covered Himalayan glacier is a good source for continuous water and the rivers are perennial.

2. North Indian Rivers are perennial**(PTA-2, HY-19, APR-2024)**

- Mostly all the North Indian rivers flow throughout the year and originate from Himalayan Mountain.

3. South Indian rivers are east flowing. (HY-19)

- Most of the south Indian rivers flow from west to east due to the gradient of south Indian land.
- Eastern ghats are lower than the western ghats. So South Indian rivers are east flowing.

IV. DISTINGUISH BETWEEN THE FOLLOWING**1. The Himalayan Rivers and Peninsular Rivers****(PTA-5)**

	The Himalayan Rivers	Peninsular Rivers
1	Originate from Himalayas.	Originate from western Ghats.
2	Perennial	Non – Perennial
3	Indus, Ganges, Brahmaputra.	Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri.
4	Long and wide	Short and narrow
5	They flow in North India	They flow in South India.

2. Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats**(PTA-1, AUG-22, APR-23, JUNE-25, MAR-26)**

	Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
1.	Run parallel to the West Coast.	Run parallel to the East Coast.
2.	Situated at Western part of Deccan Plateau.	Situated at Eastern part of the Deccan plateau.
3.	It is a Continuous Range.	It is not Continuous Range
4.	There are three important passes.	There is no pass.

3. Western Coastal Plains and Eastern Coastal Plains.**(HY-19, SEP-21)**

	Western Coastal Plains	Eastern Coastal Plains.
1.	It lies between the western ghats and the Arabian sea.	It lies between the eastern ghats and the Bay of Bengal.
2.	It extends from Rann of Kutch to Kanyakumari.	It stretches along the states of WestBengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
3.	It has sand dunes, lagoons and back waters	It has rich alluvial deposits
4.	Vemband lake is an important here	Chilka lake, Kolleru lake and Pulicat lake are found here.

V. ANSWER IN BRIEF**1. Name the neighbouring countries of India.****(GMQ-19, MAR-26)**

1. North west – Pakistan and Afghanistan
2. North – China, Nepal, Bhutan
3. East - Bangladesh and Myanmar
4. South – Srilanka.

2. Give the importance of IST. (PTA-2, AUG-22)

- As Arunachal Pradesh in India is towards east, it will have sunrise about two hours earlier than the sunrise at Qujarat which is in the west.
- The local time of the central meridian of India is the standard time of India.
- India's central meridian is 82°30' E longitude.
- It passes through Mirzapur.

3. Write a short note on Deccan Plateau.**(QY-19, HY-19, APR-25)**

- It is the largest part of the plateau region of India.
- Shape is roughly triangular.
- The first arm is marked by the eastern ghats.
- The second arm is marked by the Satpura Range.
- The third arm is marked by the Western Ghats.
- The area of this Plateau is about 7 lakh square km.
- It height ranges from 500 to 1000 m above sea level.

4. State the west flowing rivers of India.**(PTA-3, JULY-24, 25)**

- a) Narmada
- b) Mahi
- c) Sabarmati
- d) Tapti

5. Write a brief note on the island group of Lakshadweep (PTA-4, MAY-22)

- Small group of coral Islands located off the west coast of India.
- Area covered is 32 sq km.
- Kavaratti is its capital.
- The uninhabited 'Pitt Island' of this group has a bird Sanctuary.
- Earlier, it had three divisions namely Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi.
- It was named as Lakshadweep in 1973.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS**6. Write briefly about the Latitudinal and Longitudinal extent of India (PTA-5)**

- India extends from 8°4 'N to 37°6 'N latitudes and 68°7 'E to 97°25 'E longitudes.

7. State the East flowing rivers in India (HY-19)

- Mahanadi
- Godavari
- Krishna
- Kaveri

VI. ANSWER IN A PARAGRAPH**1. Explain the Divisions of Northern Mountains and its importance to India.**

Three Divisions are

(PTA-1, SEP-21, AUG-22, APR-2024)

- 1) The Trans – Himalayas
- 2) Himalayas– Himadri, Himachal, Siwaliks
- 3) Eastern Himalayas or Purvanchal hills

1. The Trans- Himalayas

- The Trans - Himalayas are about 40 km wide.
- It lies in Jammu and Kashmir and Tibetan Plateau.
- It consists Zaskar, Ladakh, Kailash and Karakoram ranges.

2. Himalayas

- It constitutes the core part of Northern Mountain.
- It is an young fold mountains.
- Greater Himalayas, lesser Himalayas and Siwaliks are the main division of Himalayas.
- It was formed by the movement of Euroasian landmass in the north and Gondwana landmass in the south.

3. Purvanchal Hills

- These are the Eastern off-shoot of Himalayas .
- Many hills are located along the border of India and Myanmar, while others are inside India.
- Dabla, Abor, Mishmi, PatkaiBum, Naga, Manipur, Mizo, Tripura, Mikir, Garo, Khasi and Jaintia Hills are the hills which are collectively known as purvanchal Hills.

Importance of Himalayas

- Himalayas block Southwest monsoon wind and it causes heavy rainfall to North India.
- It forms a natural barrier to the sub-continent.
- It is the source for perennial rivers like Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra.
- The Northern Mountains are described as the paradise of tourists due to its natural beauty
- Himalayas are renowned for the rich biodiversity.
- It prevents the cold winds blowing from the central Asia.

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

(APR-25, JUNE-25)

I. East - Flowing Rivers

- i) Mahanadi
- ii) Godavari
- iii) Krishna
- iv) Kaveri

II. West flowing Rivers

- i) Narmada
- ii) Tapi

I. East- Flowing Rivers.**i) Mahanadi**

- It originates in Chattisgarh and flows through Odisha.
- Its length is 851 km.
- It has many tributaries like Sandur, Ib, seonath and Telen.

- The main stream of Mahanadi gets divided into several distributaries such as Paika, Birupa, Chitartala, Genguti and Nun.
- Outfalls in Bay of Bengal.

ii) Godavari

- Godavari is the longest river (1465 km) with an area of 3.13 lakh sq. km among the Peninsular rivers.
- It originates in Nasik district of Maharashtra.
- It flows through the states of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.
- It gets divided into two channels near Rajahmundry called Vasistha and Gautami and forms one of the largest deltas in India.
- Kolleru, a fresh water lake is located in the deltaic region of the Godavari.
- It is also called "Vridha Ganga".
- Purna, Penganga, Pranitha etc. are its major tributaries.
- Outfalls in Bay of Bengal.

iii) Krishna

- It originates from a spring in the Western Ghats of Maharashtra.
- Its length is 1400 km and an area of 2.58 lakh sq. km.
- It is the second longest peninsular river.
- Bhima, Tungabhadra, Musi, Koyna and Thungabhadra are the major tributaries.
- It flows through Andhra Pradesh and joins the Bay of Bengal.

iv) Kaveri

- It originates at Talakaveri in the Kudagu hills of Karnataka.
- Its length is 805 km.

- It is called the "Dhakshin Ganga" or "Ganga of the South".
- In Karnataka, it bifurcates twice, forming islands of Srirangapatnam and Sivasamudram.
- It breaks at Srirangam Island with two channels, river Coleroon and Kaveri.
- Outfalls in Bay of Bengal.

II. West-Flowing Rivers.

i) Narmadha

- It flows for a distance of about 1,312 km and covers an area of 98,796 sq km and forms 27 km long estuary.
- Its tributaries are Burhner, Halon, Heran, Tawa and Kolar.
- This river rises in the Amarkantak Plateau in Madhya Pradesh.
- Its length is about 1312 km.
- It is the largest among the west flowing Peninsular rivers.
- It joins the Arabian Sea.

ii) Tapti

- It covers an area of 65,145 sq. km.
- It is one of the only the three rivers in Peninsular India that runs from east to west – the others being the Narmada and the Mahi.
- The major tributaries are Vaki, Gomai, Arunavati, Aner, Nesu, Buray, Panjhra and Bori.
- Its length is about 724 km.
- It rises in the state of Madhya Pradesh.
- It outfalls into the Arabian sea through the Gulf of Cambay.

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

(PTA-4, MAR-26)

- The Ganga River system is the largest drainage system of India.
- It extends over an area of 8,61,404 sq km.
- The river Ganga originates as Bhagirathi from the Gangotri Glacier in Uttarakhand District of Uttarkhand state, at an elevation of 7010 m.

- Its length is **2525 km**.
- Its major tributaries are Gomti, Gandak, Kosi, Ghaghra, Yamuna, Son and Chambal.
- It is known as the River Padma in Bangladesh.
- The combined river of Ganga and Brahmaputra creates the **World's largest Delta** known as **Sundarbans** in Bangladesh before joining the Bay of Bengal.

ADDITIONAL QUESTION**4. Explain the Peninsular Plateau.****(APR-23)**

- The Plateau region lies to the south of the Great Northern Plains. This is the largest physiographic division of our country.
- It covers an area of about 16 lakh sq.km (about half of the total area of the country). It is an old rocky plateau region.
- The altitude of a large portions of the plateau is more than 600m from mean sea level.
- Aravalli hills mark the north-western boundary of the plateau region.
- Its northern and north-eastern boundaries are marked by the Bundelkhand upland, Kaimur and Rajmahal hills.
- The Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats mark the western and eastern boundaries respectively.
- The peak of Anaimudi is the highest point in the plateau. Its height is 2,695 m and is located in Anaimalai.
- The river Narmada divides the plateau region of India broadly into two parts.
- The region lying to the north of the Narmada is called the Central Highlands and their region lying to the south of Narmada is called the Deccan Plateau.
- All the major rivers (Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri etc.) lying to the south of the Vindhyas flow eastwards and fall into the Bay of Bengal.
- Narmada and Tapi are the two rivers situated to the south of the Vindhyas flow westward.
- Their movement towards west is due to the presence of a rift valley in the region.

LATE BLOOMERS MATERIAL**V. ANSWER IN BRIEF****1. Name the neighbouring countries of India.**

- Pakistan
- Afghanistan
- China
- Nepal
- Bangladesh
- Myanmar
- Srilanka
- Bhutan

2. Give the importance of IST.

- The standard meridian of India is 82° 30 'E longitude.
- It passes through Mirzapur.
- In order to avoid the time difference among the Indian states IST is calculated.
- IST is 5.30 hrs ahead of Greenwich Mean time.

3. Write a short note on Deccan Plateau.

- Deccan Plateau is the largest plateau in India.
- It is triangular in shape.
- The area of this plateau is about 7 lakh square km.
- Its height ranges from 500 to 1000 m above sea level.

4. State the west flowing rivers of India.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. Narmada | 2. Tapi |
| 3. Mahi | 4. Sabarmati |

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

- It is located off the West Coast of India.
- It is a Coral Island.
- It covers an area of 32 sq.km.
- Kavaratti is the capital of Lakshadweep.

VI. ANSWER IN A PARAGRAPH**1. Explain the Divisions of Northern Mountains and its importance to India.**

(PTA-1, SEP-2021, AUG-2022, APR-2024)

1. The Trans Himalayas :

It is also known as Tibetan Himalayas.

2. The Himalayas:

Greater Himalayas (Himadri)	-	Permanently Covered with snow
Lesser Himalayas (Himachal)	-	Middle range Hill stations
Outer Himalayas (Siwaliks)	-	Suited for human settlements.

3. Eastern or Purvanchal Hills

Eastern off – Shoot of Himalayas

Importance:

- Blocks Southwest monsoon winds and causes rainfall.
- Natural barrier.
- Source of perennial rivers.
- Natural beauty – Tourist spots.

- Pilgrim centres.
- Helps forest based industries.
- Bio diversity.

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

- The Rivers in South India are called the Peninsular Rivers.
- They originates from the Western Ghats
- Seasonal rivers

East flowing rivers:

Mahanadhi	-	Flows through Odisha
Godavari	-	Longest of the Peninsular rivers
Krishna	-	Second longest of the Peninsular rivers.
Kaveri	-	Ganga of the South- Hogenakkal falls- mettur dam.

West flowing rivers:

Narmada	-	Longest among the west flowing Peninsular rivers
Tapti	-	➤ It originates near Multai in Madhya Pradesh. ➤ It drains into the Arabian Sea.

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

- Ganga originates from the **Gangotri** Glacier in Uttar Pradesh.
- It enters through Uttarkhand State.
- It is the largest drainage system of India.
- Many towns are developed on the banks of the river Ganga.
- The Ganga plain is densely populated.

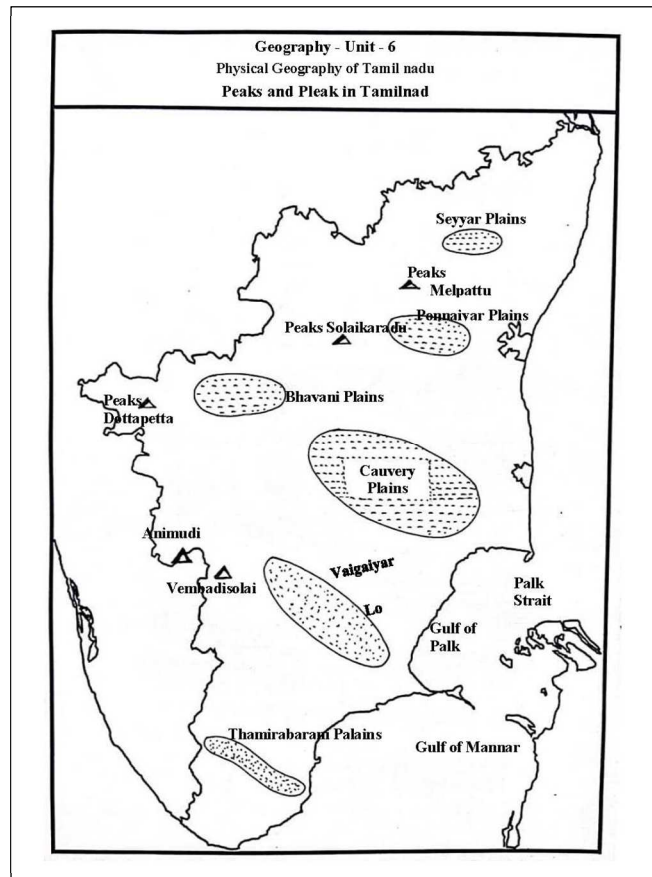
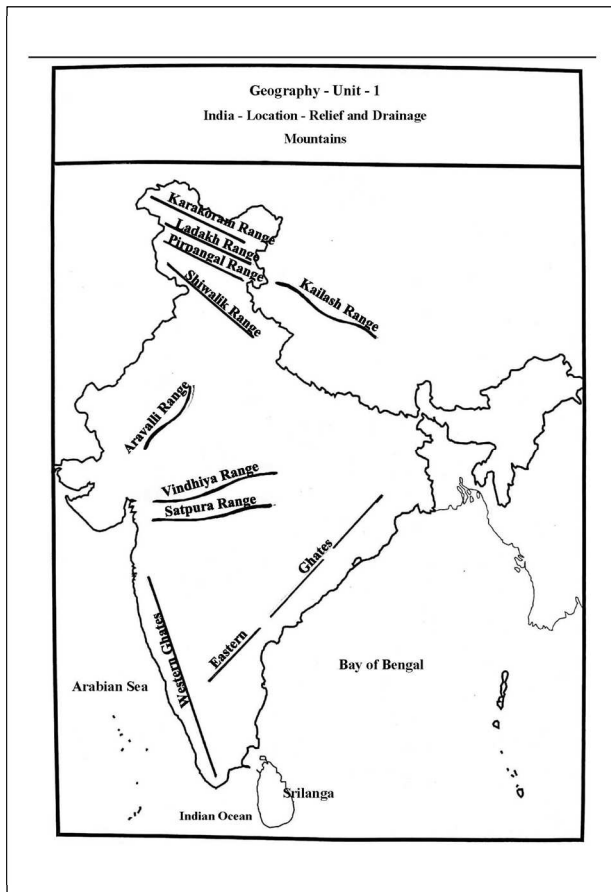
Major Tributaries

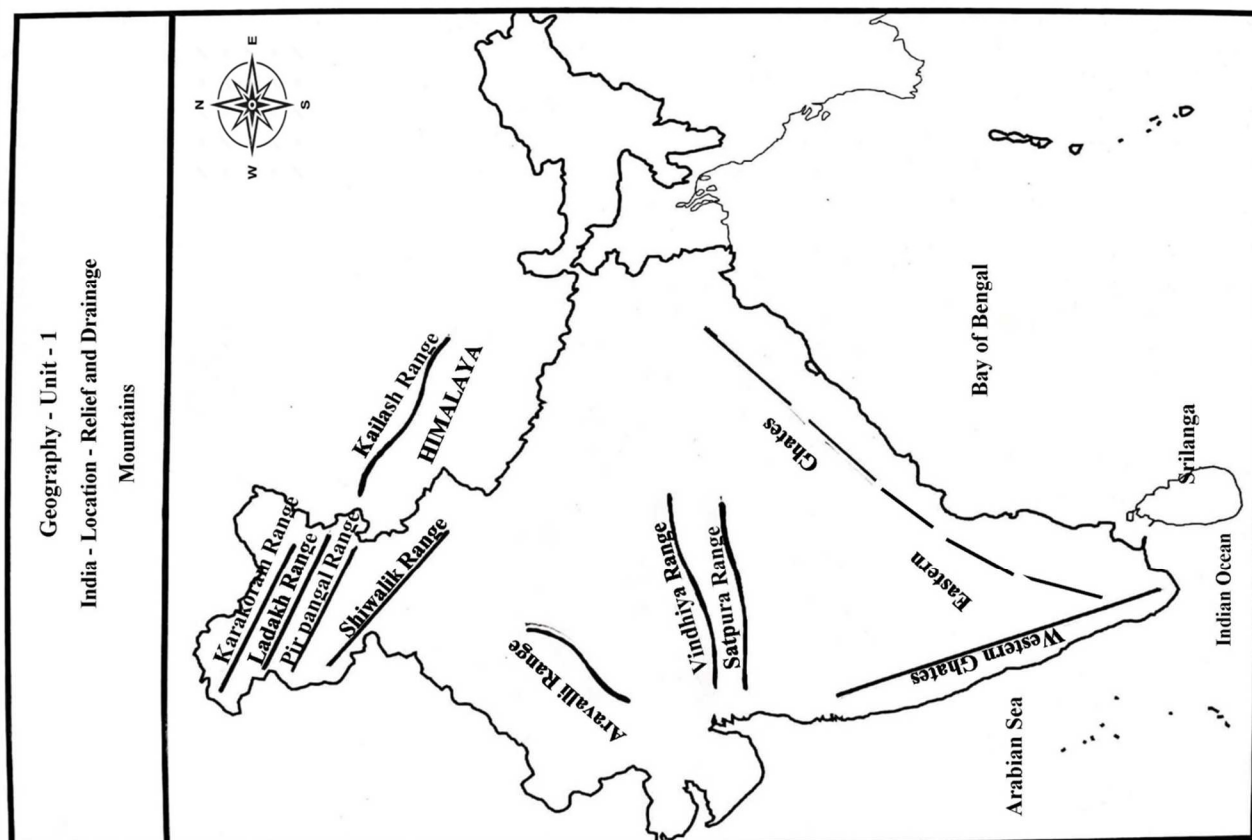
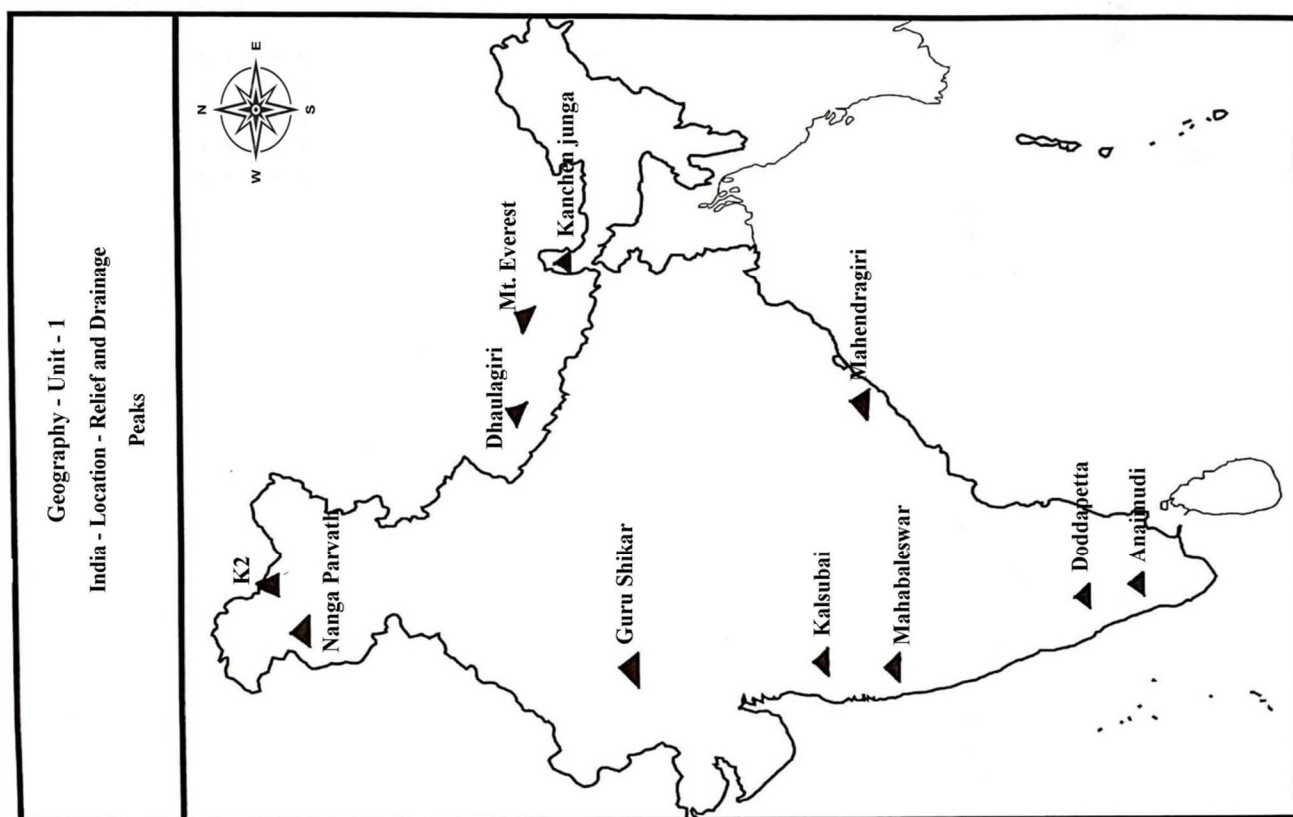
- Gomati, Gandak, Kosi, Ghaghra, Yamuna, Son and Chambal.
- It is known as the River Padma in Bangladesh.
- The combined river of Ganga and Brahmaputra creates **World's largest Delta (Sundarbans)**

MAP DRAWING EXERCISE WERE GIVEN LESSON WISE

GEOGRAPHY

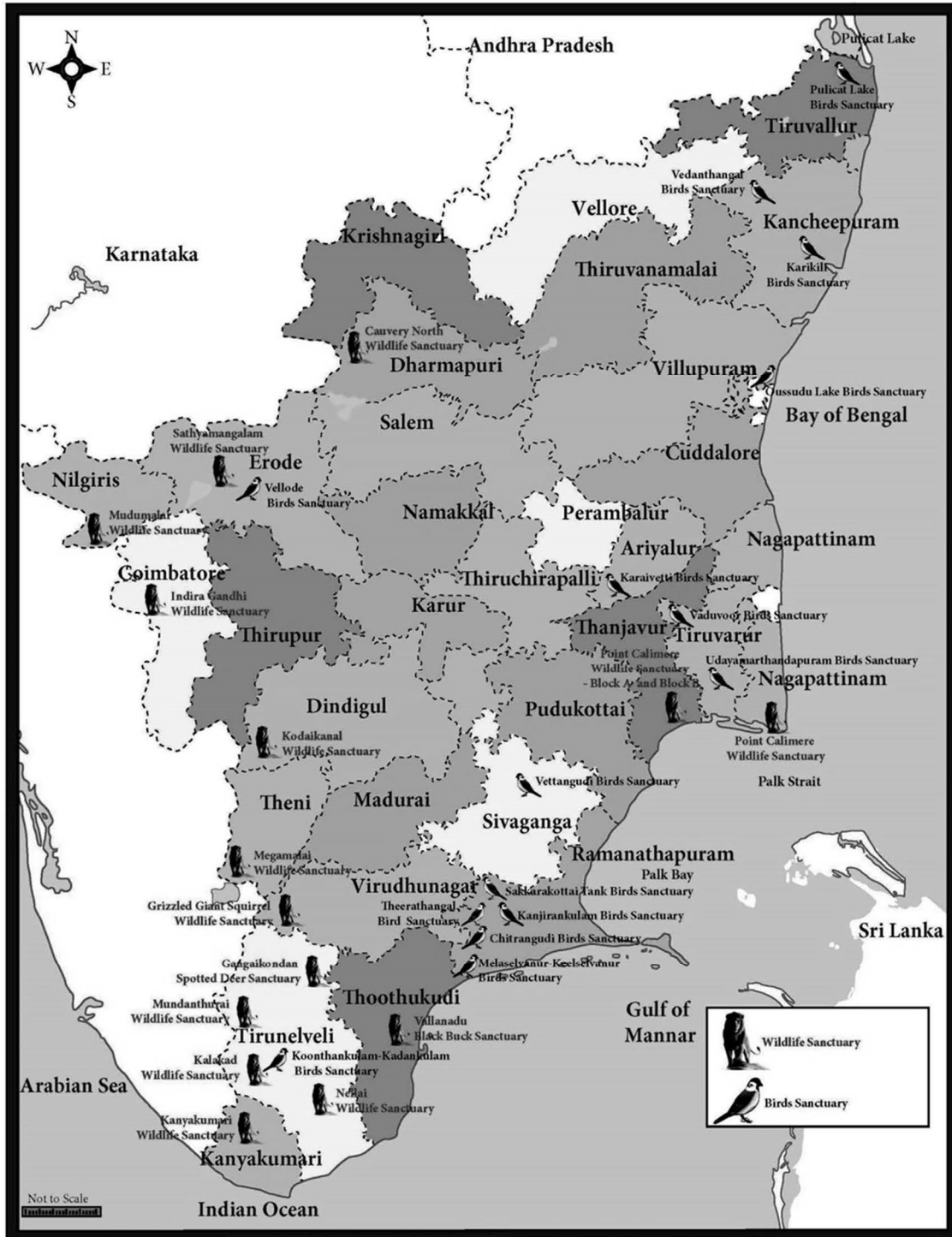
1. India, Tamil Nadu Map





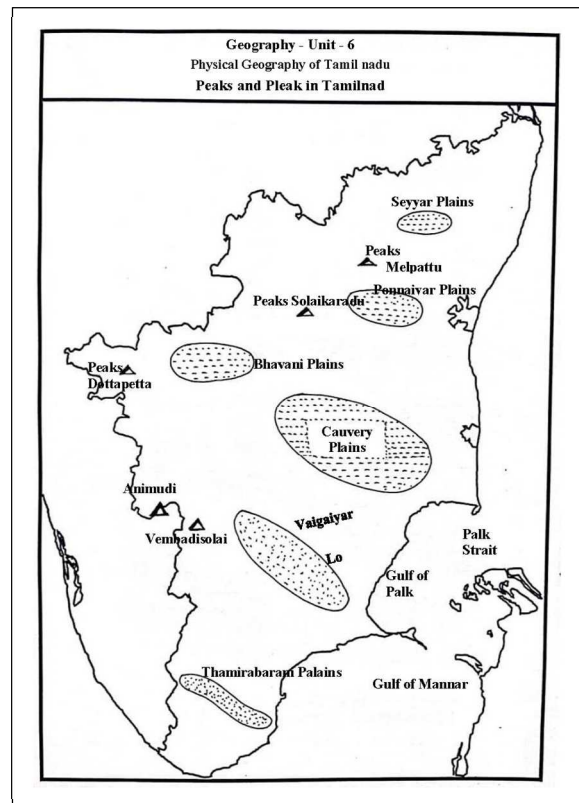
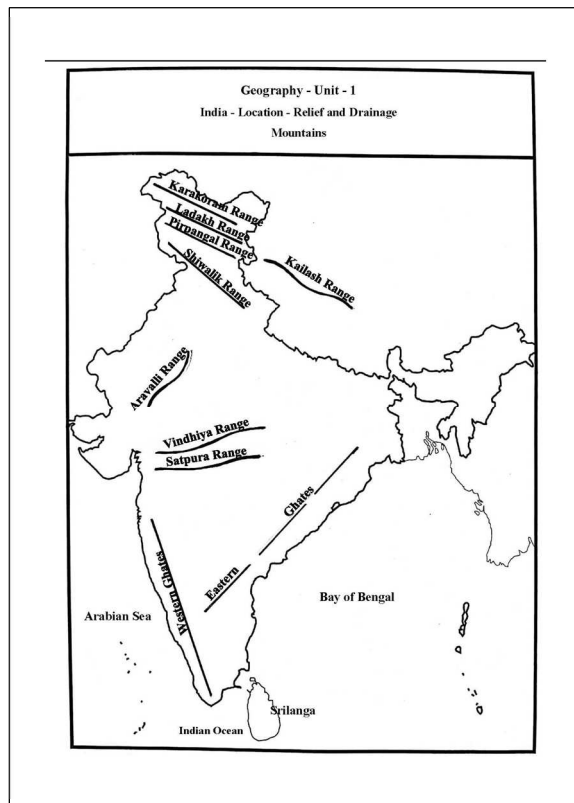
Geography - Unit - 6
Physical Geography of Tamil nadu

Tamil Nadu Wildlife Sanctuaries & Bird Sanctuaries



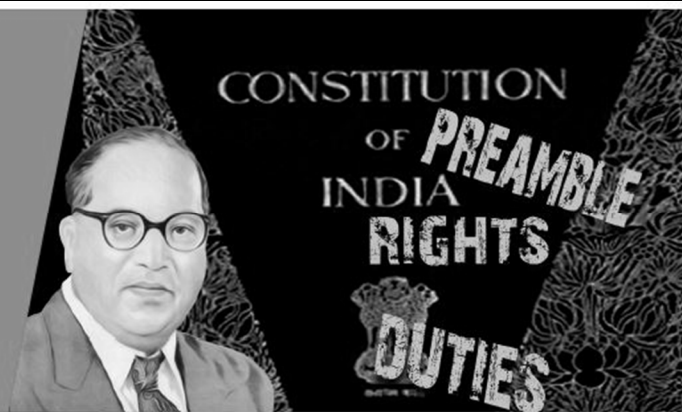
Based on Government Public Exam

Question No. 44 Geography India and Tamilnadu maps (8 places)



Unit - 1

Indian Constitution



EVALUATION

PAGE-246

★ Learning Outcomes

SS1016	➤compares the powers and functions of state and central government in India
SS1018	➤explains the terms used in political discussions and their meaning e.g., Gandhian, communist, secularist, feminist, casteist, communalist, etc.
SS1044	➤identify assumptions/bias/prejudices/stereo type about various aspects region

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Which of the following sequences in right regarding the Preamble? (AUG-22)

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

2. How many times has the Preamble to the Constitution of India amended? (JUN-23)

- a) Once
 - b) Twice
 - c) Thrice
 - d) Never
- [a] Once]

3. A foreigner can acquire Indian citizenship through

- a) Descent
- b) Registration

- c) Naturalisation
- d) All of the above

[c] Naturalisation]

4. Find the odd one out. (PTA-2)

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

[c] Right to Property]

5. One of the following is not an instance of an exercise of a fundamental right? (PTA-6)

- 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

[d] Parents property is inherited by their children]

6. Which one of the following rights was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the heart and soul of the Constitution? (SEP-20)

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

[c) Right to Constitutional remedies]

7. 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

[c) If the President orders it during the national emergency]

8. We borrowed the Fundamental Duties from the (HY-19)

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

[c) Russian Constitution]

9. Under which Article financial emergency can be proclaimed? (MAY-22)

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

[c) Article 360]

10. 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

[b) 1 & 2]

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

11. Article 14 of Indian Constitution ensures

(PTA-5)

- a) Equality before law
- b) Prohibition of discrimination
- c) Equality of opportunity
- d) Abolition of titles

[a) Equality before law]

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

- The concept of constitution first originated in _____ (QY-19) [U.S.A.]
- _____ was elected as the temporary President of the Constituent Assembly. (MAR-26) [Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha]
- The Constitution of India was adopted on _____. [November 26, 1949]
- _____ writs are mentioned in Article 32. [Five]
- Fundamental duties have been given to the citizen of India under Article _____ (APR-25) [51 A]

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

1.	Citizenship Act	a. Jawaharlal Nehru	1955
2.	The Preamble	b. 42nd Amendment	Jawaharlal Nehru
3.	The mini Constitution	c. 1955	42nd Amendment
4.	Classical language	d. 1962	Tamil
5.	National Emergency (PTA-4)	e. Tamil	1962

IV. GIVE SHORT ANSWERS

1. What is a Constitution?

- The Constitution is the fundamental law of a country which reflects the fundamental principles on which the government of that country is based.

- It is the vehicle of a Nation's progress.

- The concept of constitution was first originated in U.S.A.

2. What is meant by citizenship? (PTA-5, JULY-24)

- 'Citizen' is derived from the Latin term CIVIS.
- The word means resident of a City State.
- 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 (PTA-3, JUN-23, MAR-26)

There are six types of fundamental rights

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

4. What is a Writ?

- A writ is an order or command issued by a court in writing under its seal.
- It is in the nature of a command or Prohibition from performing certain acts specified in the orders of the court.

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

- Legislative relations
- Administrative relations
- Financial relations

6. What are the classical languages in India?

(QY-19, AUG-22)

Six Languages are

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

7. What is national emergency? (PTA-6)

- Under **Article 352** the President can declare emergency
- If he is satisfied that India's security is threatened due to war, external aggression or armed rebellion or if there is an imminent danger or threat.
- When a national emergency is declared on the ground of war or external aggression it is known as external emergency.
- On the other hand, when it is declared on the ground of armed rebellion it is known as internal emergency.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

8. Write a note on the writ of Mandamus.

(PTA-1)

- The High court and the Supreme court have the power to issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental rights.
- The writ of Mandamus protects the petitioner who requires legal help to get his work done by respective public authorities.

V. ANSWER IN DETAIL

1. Explain the salient features of the Constitution of India.

(PTA-1, SEP-21,AUG-22, APR-23, JULY-24, APR-25)

1. It is the **lengthiest** of all the **written constitutions** of the world.
2. It has borrowed most of its provisions from the constitution of various countries.
3. It is **partly rigid** and **partly flexible**.
4. It establishes a **federal system of government**.
5. It makes India as a **secular state**.
6. It provides an **independent Judiciary**.
7. It introduces Universal Adult Franchise and accords the **right to vote** to all citizens **above 18** years of age without any discrimination.

2. Point out the Fundamental Rights.**(HY-19, GMQ-19, APR-2024)**

- Fundamental Rights enshrined in Part III, Articles 12 to 35.
- Six Fundamental Rights are

1. Right to Equality

- Art.14 -Equality before law.
- Art.15 - Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
- Art.16 - Equality of opportunity in employment
- Art. 17 - Abolition of Untouchability.
- Art.18 – Abolition of titles except military and academic.

2. Right to Freedom

- Art. 19- Freedom of Speech and expression, assembly, association, movement, residence and profession.
- Art. 20 – Protection in respect of conviction for offences.
- Art. 21- Protection of life and personal liberty.
- Art. 21- A - Right to elementary education
- Art. 22- Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases.

3. Right Against Exploitation

- Art. 23- Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour.
- Art. 24- Prohibition of employment of children in factories etc.,

4. Right to Religion

- Art. 25 – Freedom of conscience, free profession, practice and propagation of religion.
- Art. 26 – Freedom to manage religious affairs.
- Art. 27– Freedom from payment of taxes for promotion of any religion.
- Art. 28 – Freedom from attending religious instruction or worship in educational institutions.

5. Cultural & Educational Rights

- Art. 29– Protection of language, script and culture of minorities.
- Art. 30 – Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.

6. Rights to Constitutional Remedies

- Art. 32- It allows to seek redressal for the violation of their fundamental rights.

3. Write briefly on the Right to Constitutional Remedies.**(PTA-6, JUNE-25)**

- Art.32 of the constitution empowers the citizens to move to a court of law in case of any denial of the fundamental rights.
- A writ is an order issued by a court in writing under its seal.
- A Prohibition from performing certain acts specified in the orders of the court.
- Both the supreme court and the high courts are empowered to issue five kinds of writs. Hence supreme court is called the “Guardian of the constitution”

1. Habeas Corpus

- Safeguards people from illegal arrests

2. Mandamus

- Protects the petitioner by providing legal help to get his work done by respective public authorities

3. Prohibition

- Prohibits a subordinate court from acting beyond its jurisdiction.

4. Certiorari

- It quashes an order issued by a subordinate court by overstepping its jurisdiction.

5. Quo warranto

- It prevents usurpation of public office through illegal manner.

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

(QY-19,MAY-22)

S.No.	Fundamental Rights	Directive Principles of State Policy
1.	It was derived from the Constitution of the USA.	It was drawn on the model of the Constitution of Ireland.
2.	Even the Government cannot take away or abridge these rights.	These are mere instructions to the Government
3.	These are enforceable by a court of law.	These are not enforceable in any court.
4.	These have legal sanctions	These have moral and political sanctions.
5.	These rights strengthens political democracy in the country.	The implementation of these principles ensures social and economic democracy.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

5. List out the Fundamental duties of the citizens of India.

(PTA-4)

- To abide by the constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem.
- To Cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired the national struggle for freedom.
- To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
- To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.
- To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood among all the people of India.
- To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.
- To develop scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform
- To safeguard public property and to abjure violence.
- To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity.
- To provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years.

LATE BLOOMERS MATERIAL

IV. ANSWER IN BRIEF

1. What is a Constitution?

- Constitution is the fundamental law of a country which reflects the fundamental principles on which the government of that country is based.

2. What is meant by citizenship?

- 'Citizen' is derived from the Latin term CIVIS.
- It means resident of a City State.

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

There are 6 types of fundamental rights

1. Right to Equality
2. Right to Freedom

3. Right against Exploitation

4. Right to Religion

5. Cultural & Educational Rights

6. Right to Constitutional Remedies.

4. What is a Writ?

- A writ is an order or command issued by a court in writing under its seal.

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 are the classical languages in India?

1. Tamil 2. Sanskrit 3. Telugu
4. Kannada 5. Malayalam 6. Odia

7. What is national emergency?

- If the president is satisfied that India's security is threatened due to war, external aggression or armed rebellion or if there is an imminent danger he declares National emergency.

V. ANSWER IN DETAIL**1. Explain the salient features of the Constitution of India.**

- It is the lengthiest constitutions of the world.
- It has borrowed provisions from various countries.
- It is partly rigid.
- It is partly flexible.
- It makes India as a secular state.
- It provides an independent Judiciary.
- It establishes federal system.
- Right to vote to all above 18 years of age.

2. Point out the Fundamental Rights.**1. Right to Equality**

- Equality before law.

2. Right to Freedom

- Freedom of Speech, Residence, Assembly, Association, Education

3. Right Against Exploitation

- Prohibition of forced labour.
- Prohibition of employment of children in factories.

4. Right to Religion

- Freedom to practice any religion.

5. Cultural & Educational Rights

- Protection of language, script, culture of minorities.

6. Rights to Constitutional Remedies

- Allows individuals to seek redressal for the violation of their fundamental rights.

3. Write briefly on the Right to Constitutional Remedies.

- Allows individuals to seek redressal for the violation of their fundamental rights.
- A Writ is an order issued by a court in writing under its seal.
- A Prohibition from performing certain acts specified in the orders of the court.

1. Habeas Corpus

- Safeguards from illegal arrests

2. Mandamus

- Protects the petitioner by providing legal help by respective public authorities

3. Prohibition

- Prohibits a subordinate court from acting beyond its jurisdiction.

4. Certiorari

- Quashes an order issued by a subordinate court by overstepping its jurisdiction.

5. Quo warranto

- prevents usurpation of public office.

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

S.No	Fundamental Rights	Directive Principles of State Policy
1.	Derived from the Constitution of the USA.	Drawn on the model of the Constitution of Ireland.
2.	Even the government cannot take away or abridge these rights.	Mere instructions to the Government
3.	Enforceable by a court of law.	Not enforceable in any court.
4.	Have legal sanctions	Have moral and political sanctions.
5.	Strengthens political democracy in the country.	Their implementations ensures social and economic democracy

Unit - 1

Gross Domestic Product and its Growth: an Introduction



EVALUATION

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★ Learning Outcomes

- SS1004** ➤ defines economic terms such as sustainable development, gross domestic product, per capita income, human development index, multinational company, foreign investment
- SS1013** ➤ compares per capita incomes of some important countries
- SS1015** ➤ classifies occupations and economic activities into sectors using criteria
- SS1025** ➤ analyses the change in sectoral composition of gross domestic product

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

- GNP equals, _____
 a) NNP adjusted for inflation
 b) GDP adjusted for inflation
 c) GDP plus net property income from abroad
 d) NNP plus net property income or abroad
[c) GDP plus net property income from abroad]
- National Income is a measure of ____ **(JUNE-25)**
 a) Total value of money
 b) Total value of producer goods
 c) Total value of consumption goods
 d) Total value of goods and services
[d) Total value of goods and services]
- Primary sector consist of _____
(AUG-22, JUN-23, JULY-24, MAR-26)
 a) Agriculture b) Automobiles
 c) Trade d) Banking **[a) Agriculture]**
- _____ approach is the value added by each intermediate good is summed to estimate the value of the final good. **(APR-25)**
 a) Expenditure approach
 b) Value added approach
 c) Income approach d) National Income
[b) Value added approach]
- Gross value added at current prices for services sector is estimated at _____ lakh crore in 2018 -19.
 a) 91.06 b) 92.26
 c) 80.07 d) 98.29 **[b) 92.26]**
- India is _____ larger producer in agricultural product.
 a) 1st b) 3rd
 c) 4th d) 2nd **[d) 2nd]**

7. India's life expectancy at birth is _____ years
 a) 65 b) 60
 c) 70 d) 55 [a) 65]

8. Which one is a trade policy?

- a) Irrigation Policy b) Import and export Policy
 c) Land – reform Policy
 d) Wage policy [b) Import and export Policy]

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

9. Net Domestic Product _____. (PTA-2)

- a) GDP – Depreciation b) GNP - Depreciation
 c) PI – Direct taxes d) None of these

[a) GDP – Depreciation]

10. Amartya Sen was a (an) (PTA-5)

- a) Physician b) Physicist
 c) economist d) astronaut

[c) economist]

11. Which one sector is the highest employment in the GDP (PTA-5)

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

[c) Service Sector]

12. Find the incorrect statement (SEP-2021)

Importance of GDP

- a) Used to study the Economic Growth
 b) Used to solve problems of inflation and deflation.
 c) Used to measure the quality of goods
 d) Used to estimate the purchasing power.

[c) Used to measure the quality of goods]

13. Savings potential of the rural sector not tapped fully.

- a) I, II, IV are correct b) I, II and III are correct
 c) I, II, III and IV are correct
 d) I, III and IV are correct

[d) I, III and IV are correct]

14. Human Development is measured in terms of (PTA-6)

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

[c) Human Development Index]

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. _____ is the primary sector in India.
 (APR-2024) [Agriculture]

2. _____ is an indicator to show the living standard of people. [Per capita income]

3. Secondary sector otherwise called as _____
 (AUG-22, APR-25) [Industrial Sector]

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

4. _____ sector is the growth engine of Indian Economy. (PTA-6) [Service]

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

1.	Electricity / Gas and Water	National Income / Population
2.	Price policy	Gross Domestic Product
3.	GST	Industry Sector
4.	Per capita income	Agriculture
5.	C + I + G + (X-M)	Tax on Goods and Service

Industry Sector
Agriculture
Tax on goods and service
National Income/ Population
Gross Domestic Product

IV. GIVE SHORT ANSWER

1. Define National income. (QY-19)
 ➤ National Income is a measure of the total value of goods and services produced by an economy, over a period of time normally a year.
 ➤ It is called as Gross National Product or National dividend.

2. What is meant by Gross domestic product? (PTA-6, APR-13)
 ➤ GDP is the total value of output of goods and services produced by the factors of production within the geographical boundaries of the country.

3. Write the importance of Gross Domestic Product. (MAY-22)

- Study of Economic Growth
- Estimate the purchasing power
- Problems of inflation and deflation
- Comparison with developed countries of the world.
- Study of Public sector
- Guide to economic planning.

4. What is Per Capita Income?**(HY-19, PTA-3, GMQ-19)**

- It is the indicator to show the living standard of people in a country.
- It is obtained by dividing the National Income by the population of a country.

$$PCI = \frac{\text{National Income}}{\text{Population}}$$

5. Define the value added approach with example.

- The sum of the value added by all the intermediate goods used in production gives us the total value of the final goods produced in the economy.
- Eg: Tea Powder + Sugar + Milk = Tea.
- Value of Intermediate goods = Value of Final Goods.

6. Write the name of economic policies in India.

- Agricultural Policy
- Industrial Policy
- New Economic Policy

7. Write a short note**1) Gross National Happiness (GNH)**

- The term Gross National Happiness was coined in 1972 by the king of Bhutan.
- In 2011, The UN General Assembly passed Resolution "Happiness: towards a holistic approach to development".

2) Human Development Index (HDI) (PTA-2)

- The HDI is a composite index of life expectancy at birth, adult literacy rate and standard of living measured as logarithmic function of GDP, adjusted to purchasing power parity.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS**8. Give a short note on Secondary sector. (PTA-2)****Secondary Sector:**

- Industrial sector is called as secondary sectors.
- Important industries are Iron and Steel Industry, cotton textile, Jute, Sugar, Cement, Paper, Petrochemical, automobile and other small scale industries.
- In this sectors, the goods and commodities are produced by transforming the raw materials.

9. What are the factors supporting Indian development? (PTA-2)

- There is a fast growing population of working age.
- The share of the working-age population over the last two decades has increased.
- India has strong legal system and many English language speakers which attracted the foreign IT companies.

10. What is Economic Growth? (SEP-20)

- It is the positive quantitative change in the output of an economy in a particular time period.

11. What is Human Development? (PTA-2)

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

V. WRITE IN DETAIL ANSWER**1. Briefly explain various terms associated with measuring of National Income.****i. Gross National Product (GNP):****(PTA-1, SEP-21, JULY-24, APR-25)**

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

ii. Gross Domestic Product (GDP):

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

iii. Net National Product (NNP):

- NNP is arrived by making some adjustment with regard to depreciation that is we arrive the NNP by deducting the value of depreciation.
- $NNP = GNP - \text{Depreciation}$

iv. Net Domestic Product (NDP):

- NDP is a part of Gross Domestic Product, Net Domestic Product is obtained from the Gross Domestic Product by deducting the quantum of tear and wear expenses (depreciation)
- $NDP = GDP - \text{Depreciation}$

v. Per Capita Income (PCI) :

- Per Capita Income or output per person is an indicator to show the living standard of people in a country.
- It is obtained by dividing the National Income by the population of a country.
- $\text{Per Capita Income} = \text{National Income} / \text{Population}$

vi. Personal Income (PI):

- Total Income received by individuals and households of a country from all possible sources before direct taxes.

vii. Disposable Income (DI):

- Actual income which can be spent on consumption by individuals or families which can be expressed as,
- $DPI = PI - \text{Direct taxes.}$

2. What are the methods of calculating Gross Domestic Product? and explain it.

(PTA-4, HY-19, GMQ-19, AUG-22, APR-24, JU-25, MAR-26)

i. Expenditure Approach

- The GDP is measured by adding the expenditure on all the final goods and services produced in the country during a specified period.
- The different types of expenditure are shown in this equation:
$$Y = C + I + G + (X - M)$$

ii. The Income Approach:

- This method looks at GDP from the perspective of the earnings of the men and women who are involved in producing the goods and services.
- The income approach to measuring GDP (Y) is $Y = \text{wages} + \text{rent} + \text{interest} + \text{profit.}$

iii. Value Added Approach:

- In the value-added approach the value added by each intermediate good is summed to estimate the value of the final good.
- The sum of the value added by all the intermediate goods used in production gives us the total value of the final goods produced in the economy.
- Each intermediate good, the tea powder, milk and sugar, adds value to the final output, the cup of tea.

3. Write any five difference between the growth and development.**(QY-19)**

S. No.		ECONOMIC GROWTH	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
1.	Concept	Economic growth is the "Narrower concept"	Economic development is the "Broader" concept.
2.	Nature of Approach	Quantitative in nature	Qualitative in nature
3.	Term/Tenure	Short term in nature	Long- term in nature
4.	Applicability	Developed nations	Developing economies
5.	Measurement Techniques	Increase in National Income	Increase in real national income i.e. per capita income
6.	Frequency of Occurrence	In a certain period of time	Continuous process

4. Explain the following the economic policies.**1. AGRICULTURAL POLICY**

- It is the set of government decisions and actions relating to domestic agriculture and imports of foreign agricultural products.
- Some themes include risk management and adjustment, economic stability, natural resources, environmental sustainability, research & development, market access for domestic commodities.
- Some agricultural policies are Price Policy, Land Reform Policy, Green Revolution, Irrigation Policy, Food Policy, Agricultural Labour Policy, Co-operative Policy.

2. INDUSTRIAL POLICY

- It creates employment, promotes research and development, leads to modernization and makes the economy self-sufficient.
- Industrial development even boosts other sectors of the economy like the agricultural sector (new farming technology) and the service sector.
- Closely related to the development of trade. Eg. Sugar Industry Policy, Textile Industry Policy.

3. NEW ECONOMIC POLICY

- The economy of India had undergone significant policy shifts in the beginning of the 1990s.
- The new model of economic reforms is known as the LPG or Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation.
- These economic reforms has influenced the overall economic growth of the country in the significant manner.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS**5. Write about the composition of GDP in India.**

Indian economy is broadly divided into three sectors

Primary sector: (Agricultural Sector)

- Agricultural sector is known as primary sector, in which agricultural operations are undertaken.
- Agriculture based allied activities, production of raw materials such as cattle farm, fishing, mining, forestry, coal etc, are also undertaken

Secondary sector: (Industrial Sector)

- Industrial sector is the secondary sector in which the goods and commodities are produced by transforming the raw materials.
- Important industries are Iron and "Steel industry, cotton textile, jute, sugar, cement, paper, petrochemical, automobile and other small scale industries.

Tertiary sector: (Service Sector)

- Tertiary sector is known as service sector.
- It includes scientific research, transport, communication, trade, postal and telegraph, banking, education entertainment, healthcare and information technology etc.
- In the 20th Century, economists began to suggest that, traditional tertiary services could be further distinguished from 'quaternary' and 'quinary' service sectors.

6. Explain the process of measuring Human Development.**(PTA-4)****Measuring of Human Development:**

Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite index focusing on three basic dimensions of human development:

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

Human Development Classification:

- HDI classifications are based on HDI fixed cut off points, which are derived from the quartiles of distributions of the component indicators.
- The HDI of less than 0.550 is used for low human development, 0.550 - 0.699 stands for medium human development, 0.700 - 0.799 for high human development and 0.8 or greater for very high human development.

LATE BLOOMERS MATERIAL

IV. ANSWER IN BRIEF
1. Define National income.

- National Income is a measure of the total value of goods and services produced by an economy, over a period of time normally a year.

2. What is meant by Gross domestic product?

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

3. Write the importance of Gross domestic product.

- Study of Economic Growth
- Problems of inflation and deflation
- Public sector
- Guide to economic planning.

4. What is Per Capita Income?

- It is the indicator to show the living standard of people.

$$PCI = \frac{\text{National Income}}{\text{Population}}$$

5. Define the value added approach with example.

- In the Value added approach, the value of each intermediate goods are added.
- Tea powder + milk + sugar = Tea
(Intermediate goods) = (final goods)

6. Write the name of economic policies in India.

- Agriculture Policy
- Industrial Policy
- New Economic Policy

7. Write a short note**1) Gross National Happiness (GNH)**

- This term was coined by the king of Bhutan.
- He said 'Gross National Happiness is more important than Gross National Product'
- The UN passed a resolution, 'Happiness is a fundamental human goal'

2) Human Development Index (HDI)

The HDI is a composite index of life expectancy at birth, adult literacy rate and standard of living measured as a logarithmic function of GDP, adjusted to purchasing power parity.

V. ANSWER IN DETAIL**1. Briefly explain various terms associated with measuring of National Income.****(PTA-4, SEP-21, JUL-24, APR-25)****Gross National Product (GNP)**

- It is the total value of goods and services produced by domestic residents of a country.

Net National Product (NNP)

- If we deduct the value of depreciation from Gross National Product, we get Net National Product.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

- It is the total value of goods and services produced within the geographical boundaries of the country.

Net Domestic Product (NDP)

- If we deduct the value of depreciation from Gross Domestic Product, we get Net Domestic Product.

Per Capita Income (PCI)

- Per capita income is obtained by dividing the National income by the population of the country.

Personal Income (PI)

- Personal Income is the total money income received before direct taxes.

Disposable income (DI)

- $DPI = \text{Personal Income} - \text{Direct taxes}$.

2. What are the methods of calculating Gross Domestic Product? and explain it.**(PTA-4, HY-2019, AIG-22, APR-24, JUL-25)****Expenditure approach**

GDP is measured by adding the expenditure on all the final goods and services produced in the country.

Income Approach:

GDP is measured by adding all the earnings of men and women in the country.

$$Y = \text{wages} + \text{rent} + \text{interest} + \text{profit}$$

Value added approach :

GDP is measured by adding the value of each intermediate goods used in the production of the final goods.

Value of intermediate goods = value of final goods.

3. Write any five difference between the growth and development.

S. No.		ECONOMIC GROWTH	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
1.	Concept	"Narrower concept"	"Broader" concept.
2.	Nature of Approach	Quantitative	Qualitative
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6.	Frequency of Occurrence	Certain period of time	Continuous process

4. Explain the following the Economic Policies.

1. Agricultural Policy
2. Industrial Policy
3. New Economic Policy

1. Agricultural Policy

- Agricultural policy is the set of government decisions and actions relating to domestic agriculture and imports of foreign agricultural product.
- Price policy, Land reform policy, Green revolution, Irrigation policy, Food policy and Agricultural labour policy are some of the agricultural policies.

2. Industrial Policy

- It creates employment and promotes research and development.
- It boosts agricultural sector, services sector and also trade Eg : Textile industry policy, Sugar industry policy etc.

3. New Economic Policy LPG

- Liberalisation
- Privatisation
- Globalisation

UNIT WISE TEXTUAL MAP DRAWING QUESTIONS

HISTORY

Unit 1

Mark the following countries on the world map.

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

Unit 3

Mark the following on the world map.

1. Axis Power Countries: 1. Germany 2. Italy 3. Hungary 4. Romania 5. Bulgaria
2. Allied Power Countries: 1. England 2. France 3. Belgium 4. Poland
3. Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Hawai Island, Moscow, San Fransico

Unit 7

Mark the important centres of 1857 Revolt on an outline map.

1. Ambala 2. Meerut 3. Delhi 4. Bareilly 5. Agra 6. Gwalior 7. Kanpur 8. Allahabad
9. Jhansi 10. Banaras 11. Barrackpore

Unit 8

Mark the important places of Indian National/Gandhian Movement in a map.

1. Lahore 2. Kashmir 3. Jallianvalabagh (Amritsar) 4. Meerut 5. Delhi 6. Lucknow
7. Kanpur 8. Gorakhpur 9. Chauri Chaura 10. Champaran (Bihar) 11. Patna 12. Allahabad
13. Assam 14. Jhansi 15. West Bengal 16. Calcutta 17. Chittagong 18. Sabarmati Ashram
(Ahmedabad) 19. Keda 20. Bardoli 21. Dandi 22. Nagpur 23. Wardha 24. Mumbai
25. Poona 26. Sadara 27. Orissa 28. Madras 29. Vedaranyam 30. Vellore

GEOGRAPHY

Unit 1

Mark the following in the outline map of India.

- 1. Mountain ranges :** 1. Karakoram 2. Ladakh 3. Zaskar 4. Aravalli 5. Western Ghats
6. Eastern Ghats.
- 2. Rivers :** 1. Indus 2. Ganga 3. Brahmaputra 4. Narmada 5. Tapti 6. Mahanadi
7. Godavari 8. Krishna 9. Kaveri
- 3. Plateaus :** 1. Malwa 2. Chotanagpur 3. Deccan

Unit 2

Mark the following on the outline map of India.

1. Direction of South West Monsoon wind.
2. Direction of North East Monsoon wind.
3. Areas of heavy rainfall - **Megalaya (400 cm), West coastal area (300 cm)**
4. Mountain forests - **Himachal Pradesh**
5. Panna biosphere reserve.
6. Agasthiyamalai biosphere reserve.

Unit 3

1. Major tracts of alluvial soils - **Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, TamilNadu.**
2. Main regions of black soil - **Maharashtra, Gujarat.**
3. Hirakud dam, Mettur dam and Damodar dam.
4. The regions of jute cultivation - **West Bengal, Bihar.**
5. Tea growing area - **Assam, TamilNadu;**
Coffee growing area - **Karnataka, Nilgiris (TamilNadu)**
6. The regions of desert soil.
7. The fishing hubs - **Tuticorin, Chennai, Cochin, Mumbai, Machilipatnam**
8. Cauveri delta, Godavari delta.

Unit 4

1. Iron ore production centres - **Chota Nagpur Plateau**
2. Centres of Petroleum and Natural Gas production - **Assam, Gujarat, Mumbai Hi.**
3. Coal mining centres - **West Bengal, Neyveli**
4. Areas of cultivation of cotton - **Maharashtra, Gujarat.**
5. Iron and Steel industries - **Jamshedpur**

Unit 5

1. National Highway NH-44
2. Major seaports in India - **Kolkata, Mumbai, Visakhapatnam, Kochi, Chennai.**
3. Major International Airports in India - **Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai**
4. Densely populated state of India - **Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.**
5. State of highest literacy in India - **Kerala**
6. Railways zones of India:
 - Northern Railway - **Delhi**
 - Southern Railway - **Chennai**
 - Central (Western) Railway - **Mumbai**
 - Eastern Railway - **Kolkata**

Unit 6

1. Mark important rivres, distribution of soil and forest types on different Tamil Nadu maps.

Unit 7

1. Mark the areas of major crops, minerals, dams, air ports and sea ports in the outline map of Tamil Nadu.

GEO LESSON WISE MAP QUESTION**Lesson - 1****1. Mountains**

1. K2 (Godwin Austin)
2. Everest
3. Kanchenjunga
4. Guru Shikar
5. Mahendragiri
6. Nilgiris
7. Anaimudi
8. Nanga Parbat

2. Mountain Ranges

1. Himalayas
2. Karakoram
3. Ladakh
4. Jaskar
5. Siwalik
6. Vindya Range
7. Satpura Range
8. Aravalli Range
9. Western Ghats
10. Eastern Ghats

3. Coastal Plains & Coastal areas

1. West Coastal Plain
2. East Coastal Plain
3. Konkan Coast
4. Malabar Coast
5. Northern Circars Coast
6. Coramandal Coast

4. Gulf

1. Gulf of Mannar
2. Rann of Kutch
3. Gulf of Khambat
4. Gulf of Kutch

5. Islands

1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2. Ladshadweep Islands
3. Palk Strait

6. Plateaus

1. Deccan Plateau
2. Malwa Plateau
3. Chota Nagpur Plateau
4. Kathiawar Plateau
5. Shillong Plateau

7. Rivers

1. Sindhu
2. Ganga
3. Brahmaputra
4. Narmada
5. Tapi
6. Mahanadi
7. Godavari
8. Krishna
9. Cauvery
10. Vaigai

9. Lakes

1. Ular lake
2. Sambar lake
3. Shilika lake
4. Kolleru lake
5. Pulicat lake
6. Vembanadu lake

Lesson - 2**1.**

1. Direction of the south west monsoon
2. Direction of the north east monsoon
3. Places that receive the most rainfall (Mawsynram)
4. Rainfall less than 25cm

2. Forests

1. Mountain forests
2. Sundarbans forests (Swamp, Mangrove, Tidal)
3. Tropical forests
4. Evergreen forests (or) Tropical dry forests
5. Deciduous forests

3. Biosphere Reserve

1. Panna
2. Seshalam
3. Mount Agastya

Lesson - 3**1. Soil Types**

1. Alluvial soil
2. Black soil
3. Forest (or) Mountain soil
4. Dry desert soil
5. Red soil

2. Crops

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

3. Dams – Multipurpose River Valley Projects

1. Bhakra Nangal
2. Damodar
3. Hirakud
4. Mettur
5. Iduki (Periyar Dam)

4. Fisheries Places

1. Mumbai
2. Cochin
3. Tuticorin
4. Chennai
5. Machilipatnam
6. Vishakhapatnam

5. Delta

1. Sundarban
2. Godavari
3. Cauvery

Lesson - 4**1. India Mineral Resources**

1. Gypsum - Jammu and Kashmir
2. Copper - Gujarat
3. Iron - Chhatta Nagpur Plateau
4. Manganese - Odisha
5. Bauxite - Odisha
6. Mica - Andhra Pradesh
7. Iron - Salem
8. Gold - Karnataka

2. Petroleum and Natural Resources

1. Petrol - Mumbai High (Oil land)
2. Natural Gas - Gujarat

3. Important Industries – Software - Automobiles

1. Sugarcane - Uttar Pradesh, Bihar
2. Cotton - Mumbai
3. Paper - West Bengal
4. Jute - West Bengal
5. Software, Automobile - Chennai
6. Electronic City - Bengaluru

4. Energy Resources

1. Solar - Gujarat, Tamil Nadu
2. Tidal - Kerala
3. Wind - Kanniyakumari, Tuticorin, Coimbatore
4. Thermal Power Station - Ennore
5. Nuclear Power Station - Koodangulam, Kalpakkam

Lesson - 5**1.**

1. National Highway – NH 44 – (4076 km)
(Kanniyakumari – Srinagar)
2. Kundanoor – Cochin – NH 44 (6 km)

2. Important Ports

1. Gujarat - Khantla
2. Maharashtra - Mumbai
3. Goa - Murma Goa
4. Karnataka - Mangaluru
5. Kerala - Cochin
6. TamilNadu - Tuticorin
7. TamilNadu - Chennai
8. Andra Pradesh - Vishakhapatnam
9. Andra Pradesh - Masulipatnam
10. Odisha - Paradeep
11. West Bengal - Kolkatta

3. Routes

1. Sea routes
2. Air ways
3. Railways

SOCIAL SCIENCE**2 Marks - Govt. Common Examination 2020-25 - Analysis****1****எழுது: 10**

Q.No.	September 20	September 21	May 22	August 22	April 23
15.	Global influence Russian Revolution.	Trench Warfare	Depression impact - Indian Agriculture	Peasant uprisings in British India	How Hitler support people - Germany
16.	Pearl Harbour incident.	Duties - Palayakkarars	Social evils - Brahmo Samaj	Countries in the Triple Entente.	Result of Musolini's march - Rome
17.	Impact - Swami Vivekananda's activist ideology	Territories annexed - British - "Doctrine of Lapse"	Territories annexed - British under - Decline of League.	Poorna Swaraj	Reforms of Ramalinga Adigal
18.	Peasant uprisings British India	"Great Depression" impact - Indian Agriculture	Periyar as a feminist.	Duties - Palayakkarars	Essence of Lucknow Pact
19.	Martyrdom of Tirupur Kumaran.	Contribution - Annie Besant - India's freedom	Pearl harbour Incident.	White Terror - Indo-China	Trench Warfare
20.	Burst of Monsoon?	Western - Eastern Coastal Plains	Island group of Lakshadweep	Importance of IST.	Disaster Risk Reduction
21.	Mixed farming agriculture	Factors affecting climate - India	Cropping seasons - Tamil nadu	Define - Agriculture	"International trade".
22.	Communication - its types	Before cyclone - Meteorological Dept warn - fisherman	The areas - receive heavy rainfall - India.	Tributaries - R Thamirabarani	Coimbatore - Manchester of TN
23.	Role played Mangroves - Coastal Zone Management	4 - multipurpose projects - TN	Boundaries of TN	Multipurpose projects - TN	Natural gas
24.	President - India - elected - whom	Original jurisdiction - High Court	Qualifications - Judges - Supreme Court	Classical languages - India	Normal lapse rate
25.	Reasons - formation - BRICS.	Guiding principles - Panchsheel.	The member countries - SAARC.	Basic 3 components - food & nutrition security	The classical lang. in India
26.	Sectors that contribute - GDP - examples.	4 - Nutrition Programmes - TN	Importance - Gross Domestic Product.	Goods & Service Tax.	The member countries - BRICS
27.	Progressive tax	Problems - Industrialisation - TN	Names - nutrition programmes - TN	An industrial cluster	Gross Domestic Product
28.	Main objectives - India's Foreign Policy	'Terrace Farming'	Corporate tax	4 - Guiding principles - Panchasheel	Proportionate tax

Q.No. 41 Time Line		Q.No. 41 Time Line	
Question Paper	Question	Question Paper	Question
September 2020	1920 - 1940	July 2023	1930 - 1950
September 2021	1910 - 1940	April 2024	1920 - 1940
May 2022	1920 - 1940	July 2024	1930 - 1950
August 2022	1930 - 1950	April 2025	1910 - 1940
April 2023	1910 - 1930	July 2025	1910 - 1930

Q.No. 42 - World Map	
Q P	Places
April 2023	Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Morocco.
April 2024	Greece, Turkey, Hiroshima, Moscow, San Francisco.
July 2024	Japan, France, Russia, Morocco, England.
April 2025	Italy, Pacific Ocean, France, Serbia, Japan.
July 2025	Great Britain, Greece, Morocco, Germany, Nagasaki.

Q.No. 42 - India Map	
Q P	Places
Sep. 2020	Meerut, Barrackpore, Dandi, Chauri Chaura, Vedaranyam.
Sep. 2021	Vedaranyam, Jhansi, Madras, Jallianwalabagh, Bombay.
May 2022	Delhi, Gwalior, Jhansi, Banaras, Barrackpore.
August 2022	Bombay, Dandi, Meerut, Chauri Chaura, Calcutta.
July 2023	Dandi, Madras, Barrackpore, Meerut, Jallianwala Bagh.

Map Questions

Question No. 42

PTA - 1	World map. i) Sanfrancisco ii) France iii) Great Britain iv) Morocco v) Italy
PTA - 2	India map. i) Delhi ii) Meerut iii) Lucknow iv) Barrackpore v) Jhansi.
PTA - 3	World map. i) Hiroshima ii) Germany iii) Mosco iv) Turkey v) Greece
PTA - 4	India map. i) Jallianwalabagh ii) Kheda iii) Bardoli iv) Wardha v) Chauri Chaura
PTA - 5	World map. i) Serbia ii) Pacific Ocean iii) Japan iv) Hawai Island v) Nagasahi.
PTA - 6	India map. i) Kanpur ii) Champaran iii) Vedharanyam iv) Madras v) Dandi

India Map Questions

Question No. 44

PTA - 1	i) Karakoram Range ii) River Indus iii) Malwa Plateau iv) Direction of South-West monsoon winds v) Kosi Multipurpose River valley project vi) Coffee growing area vii) Masulipatnam viii) Andaman Nicobar Islands.
PTA - 2	i) Mumbai High ii) River Ganga iii) Chotanagpur Plateau iv) Direction of North-East monsoon wind v) A region of black soil vi) Chilika lake vii) Cauvery delta viii) Eastern ghats.
PTA - 3	i) Electronic Capital of India ii) River Brahmaputra iii) Deccan Plateau iv) An area receiving heavy rainfall v) Hirakud dam vi) Tuticorin vii) Godavari delta viii) Kolleru lake.
PTA - 4	i) Aravalli range ii) River Narmada iii) An area of heavy rainfall iv) Damodar dam v) Chennai vi) An area of cotton cultivation vii) Deserts forests viii) Manchester of India
PTA - 5	i) Western Ghats ii) River Tapti iii) Panna bio-sphere reserve iv) An area of jute cultivation v) Cochin vi) Jamshedpur vii) Mt. Everest viii) Head quarters of Southern railway.
PTA - 6	i) Vindhya range ii) River Mahanadi iii) Agasthiyamalai bio-sphere reserve iv) Tea growing area v) Mumbai vi) Detroit of Asia vii) An area of high density population viii) A nuclear power station in Tamil nadu.

28 Compulsory Questions Economics

1. What is the estimation of GDP?

- The central statistical organization under the Ministry of Statistical Department keeps the record.
- It is a process involves conducting an annual survey of industries and compilation of various indexes.

2. What is GVA?

- Gross value added (GVA) is the measure of the value of goods and services produced by in an area industry or sector of an economy.
- $GVA = GDP + \text{subsidies} - \text{taxes (direct tax, sales tax)}$

3. Write a short on human Development Index?

- In 1990 Muhahab U1 Haq, a paksithani.
- Economist introduced the Human Development Index (HDI)
- An indicator of the countries remarkable achievement of people out of poverty.

4. Define Gross National Happiness?

- Philosophy guiding the Government of Bhutan.
- Created by Jigme Tsingye Wanguk
- Used to measure the population collective happiness and will be in tag.

5. What are the four pililars of the GNH

- Equitable Social Economic Development.
- Environment conservation.
- Preservation and promotion of culture.
- Good governance.

6. What are the nine domains of Gross National Happiness (GNH)

- Psychological well – being
- Health
- Time issue
- Educaiton
- Cultural Diversity and Resilience
- Good governance
- Community vitality
- Ecological diversity and resilience
- Living standards.

7. Name some Indian Multinational Companies

Companies	Kind of Industry	Operating Countries
Bajaj	Auto Mobile	UAE, Bangladesh
TVS	Auto Mobile	Brazil, Columbia
SBI	Bank	Australia, Bangladesh
Bharati Airtel	Communication	South Asia, Africa

8. What are rounds of GATT?

- First in Switzerland
- Second in France
- Third in UK
- Fourth, Fifth, Sixth in Switzerland
- Seventh in Japan
- Eighth and Final round in Uruguay

9. What is Buffer Stock?

- Buffer stock is the stock of food grains namely wheat and rice procured by the government through the food Corporation of India

10. What is purchasing Power parity?

- PPP is the value of a currency expressed in terms of the amount of goods or services that one unit of money can buy.
- A concept related to purchasing price power is purchasing price parity.

11. Name the three dimensions of poverty?

- Health
 - Nutrition
 - Child morality
- Education
 - Years of schooling
 - School attendance
- Living standard
 - Cooking fuel
 - Sanitation
 - Water
 - Electricity
 - Floor
 - Assests

39. Explain various terms associated with measuring of National Income.

40. What is tax? Explain its various types.

41. Draw a Time-line for the following:

Write any five important events of Indian National Movement between 1910 and 1940.

42. Mark the following places on the map of world.

- (i) Italy
- (ii) Pacific Ocean
- (iii) France
- (iv) Serbia
- (v) Japan

PART - IV

Note: Answer the following questions. 2x8=16

43. (a) Critically examine the Civil Disobedience Movement as the typical example of Gandhian Movement.

(OR)

(b) Describe the background for the formation of the Justice Party and point out its contribution to the cause of Social Justice.

44. (a) Mark the following places on the given outline map of India.

- (i) Western Ghats
- (ii) Deccan plateau
- (iii) Panna Biosphere Reserve
- (iv) River Ganga
- (v) Black Soil region
- (vi) Mettur Dam
- (vii) International Airport (Any one)
- (viii) Petroleum region (OR)

(b) Mark the following places on the given outline map of Tamil Nadu.

- (i) Cauvery River
- (ii) Nilgiri
- (iii) Point Calimere Wildlife Sanctuary
- (iv) Pulicat Lake
- (v) Airport (any one)
- (vi) Sugarcane growing area
- (vii) Coal mining area (Any one)
- (viii) Indian Ocean

MARCH - 2026

PART - I

(i) Answer all the questions. 14x1=14

(ii) Choose the most appropriate answer from the given four alternatives and write the option code and the corresponding answer.

1. Who said "Imperialism is the highest stage of Capitalism"?

- a) Lenin b) Marx
- c) Sun Yat-Sen d) Mao Tse Tung

2. With whose conquest did the Mexican Civilization collapse?

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

3. When was the Warsaw Pact dissolved

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

4. Who was the author of the book Satyarthapraksh?

- a) Dayananda Saraswathi b) Iyothee Thassar
- c) Annie Besant d) Narayana Guru

5. Find out the Militant Nationalist from the following:

- a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- b) Justice Govind Ranade
- c) Bipin Chandra Pal
- d) Romesh Chandra

6. Western disturbances cause rainfall in ____.

- a) Tamil Nadu b) Kerala
- c) Punjab d) Madhya Pradesh

7. The soil formed by the riveres are:

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

8. The most abundant source of energy is:

- a) Biomass b) Sun
- c) Coal d) Oil

9. The major import item of India is:

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

10. Number of major and minor ports in Tamil Nadu are:

- a) 3 and 15 b) 4 and 16
- c) 3 and 16 d) 4 and 15

11. The Governor of the State is appointed by the:

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

12. How many Indian States have their boundary with Nepal?

- a) Five b) Four
- c) Three d) Two

13. Primary sector consists of:

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

14. Who granted the English “Golden Fireman” in 1632?

- a) Jahangir b) Sultan of Golconda
- c) Akbar d) Aurangzeb

PART - II

Note: Answer any Ten questions. Question No.28 is compulsory. 10x2=20

15. What were the three militant forms of Nationalism in Europe?

16. What was the result of Mussolini’s March on Rome?

17. Highlight the essence of the Tiruchirappalli Proclamation of 1801.

18. Summarise the essence of Lucknow Pact.

19. Write a note on the Tirunelveli Uprising.

20. State the neighbouring countries of India.

21. What are ‘Jet Streams’?

22. Mention the plantation crops of India.

23. Define Disaster Risk Reduction.

24. Why is Coimbatore called the “Manchester” of South India?

25. What do you understand by the “Appellate Jurisdiction” of the High Court?

26. List out the Member Countries of SAARC.

27. What are the effects of Green Revolution?

28. Write a short note on SIPCOT.

PART - III

Note: Answer any 10 questions. Question No. 42 is compulsory. 10x5=50

29. Fill in the blanks.

(i) Hitler attacked _____ which was a demilitarised zone.

(ii) The First Woman Legislator in India was _____.

(iii) _____ is the highest peak in the Southern most part of the Eastern Ghats.

(iv) _____ was elected as the temporary President of the Constituent Assembly.

(v) Tiruppur is known for _____ industry.

30. Discuss the main cause of the First World War.

31. Assess the structure and activities of the UNO.

32. Discuss the response to Swadeshi Movement in Tamil Nadu.

33. (a) Distinguish between:

(i) Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.

(ii) Rabi and Kharif crop seasons.

(b) Give reason:

Eastern Ghats are not a continuous range.

34. Give a detailed account on the basin of The Ganga.

35. Describe the Forests of India.

36. Explain the mineral distribution in Tamil Nadu.

37. Mention the Fundamental Rights.

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

39. What are the methods of calculating Gross Domestic Product and explain it.

40. Write the structure of GST.

41. Draw a Timeline for the following:

Write any five important historical events between 1930 and 1950.

42. Mark the following places on the world map.

(i) Morocco

(ii) Germany

(iii) Russia

(iv) Hiroshima

(v) San Francisco

PART - IV

Note: Answer the following questions. 2x8=16

43. (a) Examine the factors that led to the transformation of Gandhi into a Mass Leader.

(OR)

(b) Write an essay on the foundation and development of Tamil Renaissance.

44. (a) Mark the following places on the given outline map of India.

(i) Eastern Ghats

(ii) Malwa Plateau

(iii) River Godavari

(iv) Mountain Forests

(v) Agasthiyamalai biosphere reserve

(vi) Andaman and Nicobar Islands

(vii) Tea growing area (mark any one)

(viii) Mt. Everest **(OR)**

(b) Mark the following places on the given outline map of Tamil Nadu.

(i) Palk Strait

(ii) River Vaigai

(iii) Chennai

(iv) Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary

(v) Paddy growing area (mark any one)

(vi) Manimutharu Dam

(vii) Kanyakumari

(viii) Paper industry (mark any one)

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10th to 12th Std - அமுத சுரபி தமிழ்

6th to 10th Std - சமூகஅறிவியல்

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8th to 10th Std - அறிவியல்

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PART - 1

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PART - 2



PART - 1

காலக்கோடு
Time line Events





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PART - 1

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1. India - Location, Relief and Drainage



PART - 1

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PART - 2



PART - 1



PART - 2

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1. India - Agriculture



PART - 3



PART - 4





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பாடம் - 4

1. இந்தியா - வளங்கள் மற்றும் தொழிலகங்கள்
1. India - Resources and Industries



PART - 1



PART - 1

பாடம் - 5

1. இந்தியா - மக்கள் தொகை, போக்குவரத்து, தகவல் தொடர்பு மற்றும் வணிகம்
1. India - Population, Transport, Communication & Trade



PART - 2



PART - 3



Exercise No:**Date:****Timeline****World History Events 1900 - 1930**

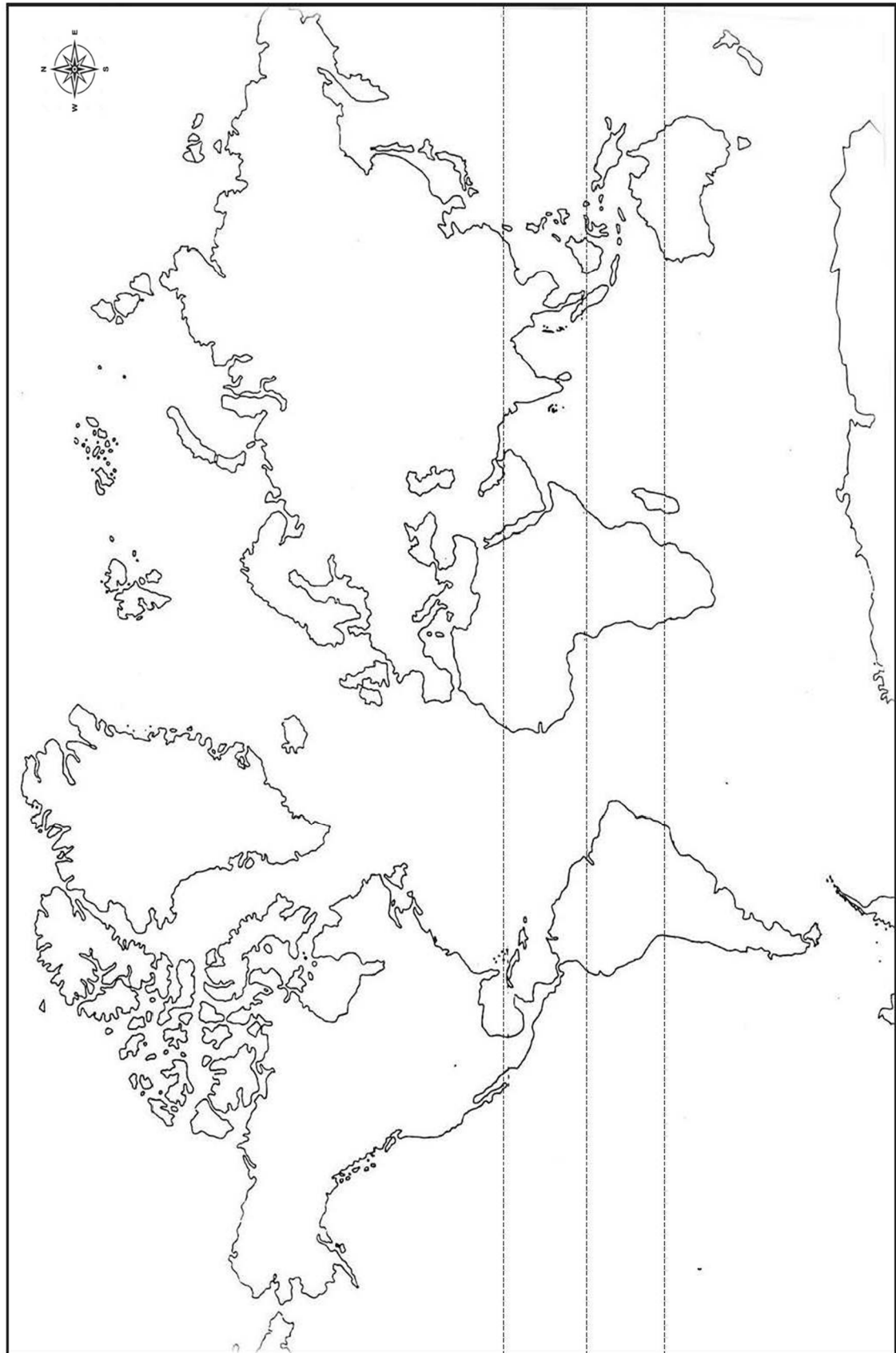
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Unit – 1 Outbreak of World War I and Its Aftermath

Make the following places on the map of World.

1. Great Britain, 2. Germany, 3. France, 4. Italy, 5. Morocco, 6. Turkey, Hawaii Island, 8. China, 9. Pacific ocean, 10. Egypt



Exercise No:

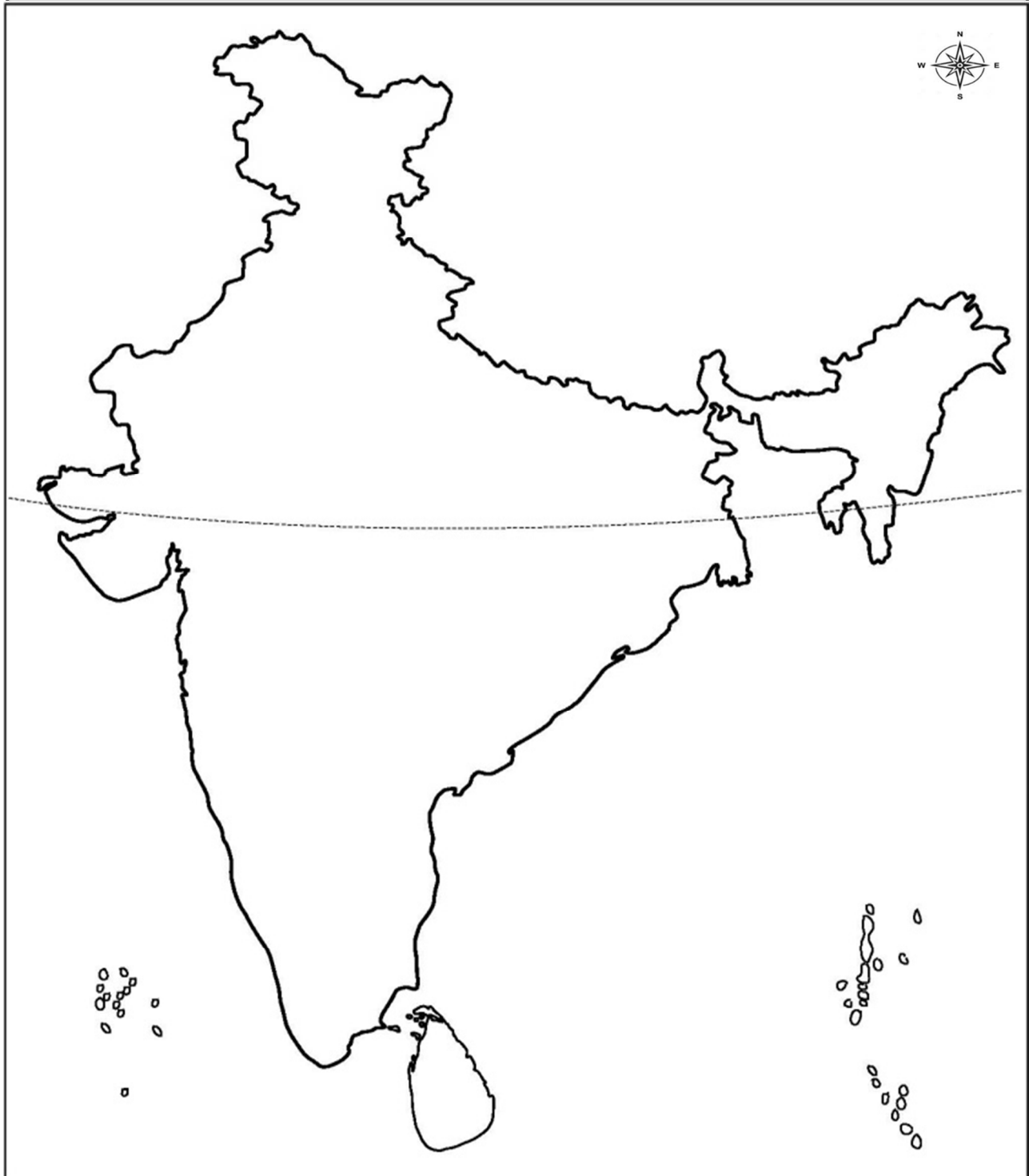
Unit – 7

Date:

Anti – Colonial Movements and the Birth of Nationalism

Mark the important centres of 1857 Great Revolt on an outline map of India.

1. Ambala, 2. Delhi, 3. Meerut, 4. Agra, 5. Lucknow, 6. Kanpur, 7. Bareilly, 8. Gwalior, 9. Jhansi, 10. Barrackpore, 11. Allahabad, 12. Banaras.



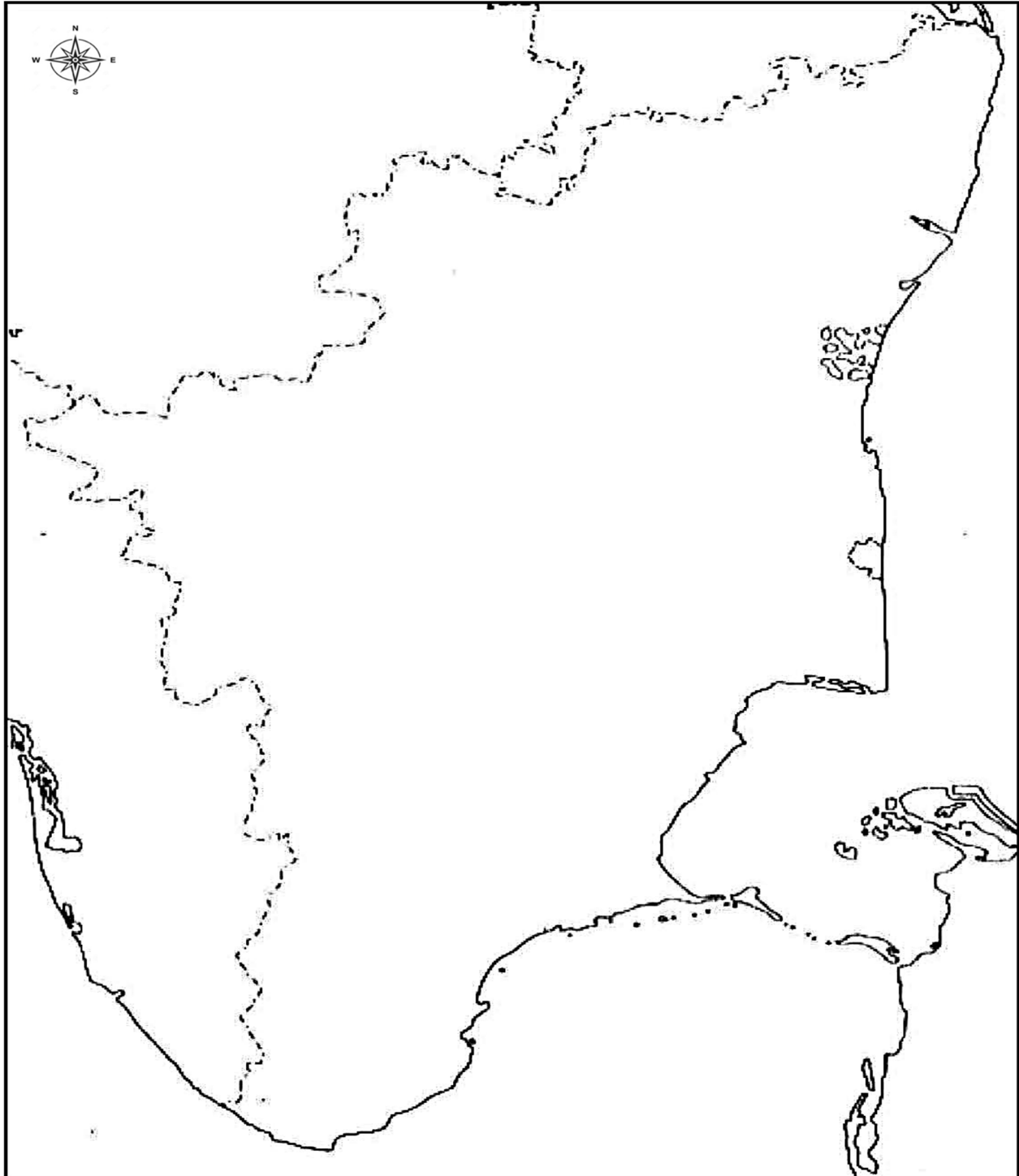
Exercise No:

Geography Unit – 6

Date:

Physical Geography of Tamilnadu**Mark the following places on the given map of Tamil Nadu**

Chennai, Doddabetta, Kanyakumari, Salem, River Cauvery, Gulf of Mannar, Agathiamalai, Bay of Bengal.



SOCIAL SCIENCE

Public Question Papers - 1 Mark Questions

TEST NO : 1 (SEPTEMBER – 2020)
MARKS : 19
I. Choose the best Answer: 14x1=14
1. Where did the Ethiopian army defeat the Italian Army?

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

2. The U.N. Charter was signed on:

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

3. The author of the book Satyarthaprakash is:

- a) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
b) Atma Ram Pandurang
c) Annie Besant d) Debendranath

4. The context in which the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act was passed:

- a) Kol Revolt b) Indigo Revolt
c) Munda Rebellion d) Deccan Riots

5. Assertion (A) : The Congress Ministries resigned in 1939.

Reason (R) : The Colonial Government of India entered the war without consulting the elected Congress Ministries.

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

6. Pick the odd one out.

- a) Kolleru Lake b) Vembanad Lake
c) Chilka Lake d) Pulicat Lake

7. Golden Revolution is related to the production of this:

- a) Potato b) Oil seed
c) Honey d) Jute

8. The National institute of Wind Energy is at _____.

- a) Faridabad b) Chennai
c) Kanyakumari d) Vizhinjam

9. Retreating monsoon wind picks up moisture from

- a) Arabian Sea b) Bay of Bengal
c) Indian Ocean d) Timor Sea

10. Disaster emergency contact number _____.

- a) 1095 b) 1944
c) 1098 d) 1077

11. 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

12. Who drew up the borders for newly independent Pakistan?

- a) Lord Mountbatten
b) Sir Cyril Radcliffe
c) Clement Atlee
d) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

13. A better economy introduces rapid development of the _____.

- a) Cash Subsidies b) Capital Market
c) Tax Concessions d) Property Rights

14. Choose the incorrect statements:

- i) Shortage of goods, whether natural or artificial is the root cause of black money.
ii) Industrial sector has been the major contributor to black money.
iii) Smuggling is one of the major sources of black money.

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10th to 12th Std - அமுத சுரபி தமிழ்

6th to 10th Std - சமூகஅறிவியல்

(Tamil & English Medium)

8th to 10th Std - அறிவியல்

(Tamil & English Medium)



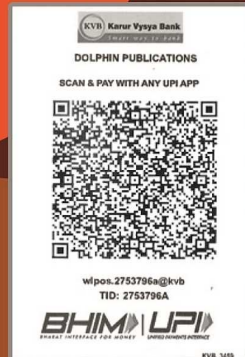
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