

STD X SOCIAL SCIENCE,
5,MARKS, QUESTIONS & ANSWERS,
GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL,
PERUMBAKKAM,
CHENGALPATTU DISTRICT



5 Marks Question

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|-------------|--------|--------|------|
| History, | Lesson | 1 - 10 | - 28 |
| Geographiy. | Lesson | 1 - 7 | - 25 |
| Civics. | Lesson | 1- 5. | - 17 |
| Economics. | Lesson | 1- 5 | - 20 |
| Total | | | - 90 |

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History Q&A. 28

Lesson 1.Outbreak of World War 1and It's Afternath.

1. Discuss the main causes of the first world war?

1 European Alliances and counter Alliances: In 1900 of the European Great powers were divided into two armed camps. The central I powers Germany Austria- Hungary and Italy. The Triple Entente of Britain France and Russia.

2. Violence forms of nationalism : with the growth of nationalism the attitude of "my country right or wrong I supported it" developed.

3. Aggressive attitude of German Emperor : The aggressive nature of German Emperor **kaiser William II** who proclaimed that Germany would be the leader of the world.

4. Hostility of France towards Germany : France and Germany were old rivals Bitter memories of the defeat of 1871 and loss of Alsace and lorraine to Germany rankled in the minds of the French.

5. The Balkan Wars : They attacked Greece, Serbia Bulgaria and Montenegro for the control of it. In March 1912 they formed Balkan League. The league attacked and defeated Turkish forces in the first Balkan War.

6. Immediate cause : Austrian Crown Prince Ferdinand was killed by Princip a Serbian lad of Bosnia. Germany thought that it should strike first and declared the war.

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

1.Germany was found guilty of starting the war and therefore was to pay reparations for the losses suffered.

The Reparation commissions set up the compensation 6600 million pounds to be paid.

2.The Germany Army was to be limited to 1,00,000 men.

A small Navy was allowed.

3. The union of Austria and Germany was forbidden.

4.All German colonies become mandated territories under the League of Nations.

5.Germany was forced to revoke the Treaty of brest - Litovsk and Bucharest.

6 Alsace, lorraine was returned to France.

7.Poland was recreated.

3. Explain the course of the Russian revolution under the leadership of Lenin?

1.Lenin gained the support of a small majority known as **Bolsheviks** which became the Bolsheviks party.

2.His opponents in minority were called **Mensheviks**.

3.His slogan of "**All power to the soviets**" Soon won over the workers leaders. The people were attracted by the slogan of **Bread Peace and Land**.

4.In October Lenin persuaded the **Bolshevik Central committee** to decide on immediate revolution

5.**Trotsky** prepared a detailed plan on 7th November the key government buildings were seized by armed factory workers and Revolutionary troops. .

6.on 8 Novmber 1917 a new communist government was in office in Russia. Its head this time was Lenin.

7.The bolshevik party was renamed the **Russian Communist Party**.

4. Estimate the work done by the league of Nation?

1. The league was called in to settle a number of disputes between 1920 and 1925. The league was successful in three issues.

2.In 1920 is disputes arose between Sweden and Finland over the sovereignty of the Aaland Island

3 The league ruled that the islands should go to Finland.

4.The League was asked to settle the Frontier between Poland Germany in upper Silesia which was successfully resolved by the league.

5.The third dispute was between Greece and Bulgaria in 1925. Greece invaded Bulgaria and the league ordered a ceasefire.

6. The league had been successful until signing of the **Locarno Treaty** in 1925. By the Treaty Germany, பிரான்ஸ், Belgium Great Britain and Italy mutually guaranteed peace in western Europe.

7. After 2 years the US and Russia began to the participate in the non political activities of the league.

Lesson. 2.The World between Two World Wars

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

1 Adolf Hitler with a group of seven men met in Munich and founded the **National socialist German workers party** they developed violent political biases against the Jews.

2.During World War 1 Hitler served the **Bavarian army**.

3.In 1923 Hitler attempted to capture power Bavaria and his premature launch of the national Revolution on the outskirts of Munich landed him in prison.

4. Alarmed capitalist and property owners tilted towards supporting fascism Hitler exploited this opportunity to **Usurp powers**.

5.As the Republican government fell the Industrialists, bankers and Junkers prevailed the President to designate **Hitler as chancellor** in 1933.

6.He declared all the **political parties** except the Nazi Party as **illegal** .

7. The Nazi party's **propaganda manipulated** public opinion through planned propaganda.

8.In August 1934, Hindenburg died and Hitler apart from being the chancellor became both **President and commander - in - chief** of the armed forces

6. Attempt a narrative account of how the process of

decolonization happened in India during the inter - war period (1919 -39)?

1 Dyarchy in provinces : The decolonization process started in India from the beginning of the 21st century In 1919 the Government of India at introduced Dyarchy, The Indian National Congress rejected dyarchy and decided to Boycott the legislature.

2.Lack of Measures to Industrialise India : In the case of indigenous Industries, support was only in form of providing technical advice and education and the establishment of pioneer and factories in new industries,

3.Impact of Depression on Indian Agriculture : The Great Depression also dealt a death blow to Indian agriculture and the indigenous manufacturing sector. The value of farm produce declined by half while the land rent to be paid by the peasant remained unchanged.

4.The 1930 saw the emergence of the Indian National Congress as militant mass movement.

5.Government of India Act 1935 : The British had to appease the Indian Nationalist and the outcome was the passage of the Government of India Act 1935.

This provided for Greater power to the local governments and the introduction of direct election.

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

1There were two Main political parties in south africa the **unionist party**. Which was mainly british and the **south Africa party**.

2.The first prime minister **Botha** belonged to the south Africa party ruled **cooperation** with the British

3.A militant section of the south africa party formed the **National party** under **Herzog**

4.In the 1920 elections the **National party** gained Fortyfour seats.

5The south Africa party now led by Smuts, secured forty one Seats.

6.The british dominated **unionist party** merged with the south africa party

7 This gave sumts a majority over the militant afrikaner controlled national party.

Growth of Nationalist : 1.The act of 1913 had segregated black and white farmer which made it impossible for their black Acquire land in most part of countryy

2.The 1924 election were won by the national party with the support of the **labour movement**, composed mainly of white miners

3.The act 1924 prevented blacks from **striking** work from joining **trade unions**.

4.Native blacks suffered in all spheres, social economics and politics

Lesson. 3.World War II

8. Analyse the effect of the World War II?

New geo political power alignment :

1.World War II changed the world in **fundamental** ways.

2.The world was polarized into two main blocs led by superpowers one led by the United States with pronounced anti- communist ideology and the other by Soviet Russia

3.Europe was divided into two 1.communist 2.non communist.

Nuclear proliferation :

1The United States and the Soviet Union entered into a race to have more nuclear powered weapons.

2.Britain and France also developed their own nuclear weapons.

3.countries began to devote large amount of resources in developing more and more powerful weapons of great destructive power and in defence

International agencies :

1many international agencies in particular the **United Nation** the **World Bank** and the **International Monetary Fund** came into existence providing forum for countries large and small.

9.Assess the structure and their activities of the UN?

1 The executive wing of the United Nation is in the UN Secretariat and is headed by the **secretary General** who is elected by the General Assembly on the Recommendation of the **security council**

2.The secretary general along with his cabinet and other officials runs the United Nations.

3 The International Court of Justice headquartered at The Hague in Holland is the judicial wing of the United Nations

4.The Economic and social Council the fifth organ the United Nation is responsible for coordinating all the economic and social work of the United Nation.

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.In the 1960 the decolonization was an important issue.

3.Human rights, the problems of refugees climate change, gender equality are all now within the ambit of the activities of the united nations.

4.A special mention must be made of the UN Peace keeping force which has acted in many area of conflict all over the world.

5.The indian army has been an important part of the peace keeping force and has been there deployed in many parts of the world.

Lesson. 4.The world After World War II.

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

1 After 1911 when the revolution had broken out in China.

2.Mao began his full-fledged political activities of Hunan and emerged as staunch communist.

3. In 1928 Chinag kai - shek was successful in capturing peking once again he established Central Government in China

4. In 1993 Mao had gained full control of the Chinese communist party.
5. In 1934, the communist Army of about 100,000 set out on the legendary March by 1937 Mao had become the leader of the over 10 million people.
6. With the surrender of the Japanese (1945), both the Kuomintang and the Communists tried to capture the power. In this race, Kuomintang was successful
7. In the summer of 1948, Communist control was established in most of the parts of China.
8. In 1949, the People's Republic of China emerged under the leadership of Mao Tse-tung
9. There were now two Mighty communist powers in the world the Soviet Union and People's Republic of China.

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

Council of Europe :

1. One of the momentous decisions taken in the post World War II era was to integrate the states of Western Europe.
2. The Europeans countries wanted to prevent further European wars by ending the rivalry between France and Germany.
3. to create a united Europe to resist any threat from Soviet Russia.
4. To form a third force in the world to counter-balance the strength of the **US** and **USSR**.
5. to make full use of the economic and military resources of Europe by organizing them on a continental scale
6. In May 1949 ten countries met in London and signed to form a Council of Europe. The Council of Europe with headquarters at Strasbourg was established.
7. **European Coal and steel community** : ECSC signed the treaty of Rome which established the European.
8. **European economic community** : it also prohibited public policies. A Common agriculture policy and the common external trade policy where evolved.
9. **Single European act** : The single European act came into force on July 1 1987.
10. **European Union** : The Maastricht (Netherlands) Treaty signed on Feb. 1992 created the **European Union**
11. The monetary policy and a common currency (Euro) to replace national currencies managed by common monetary institutions were subsequently planned and implemented.
12. Today, the European Union has 28 member states and functions from its headquarters at Brussels, Belgium.

Lesson 5. .Social and Religious Reform Movements in the 19th Century.

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

1. In the 19th century many Reform measures were taken in society and religion in India

2. Indian people were attracted by the Western ideas such as rationality, equality, liberty and humanity.
3. English education introduced with the object of producing clerks, also produced a new English educated middle class.
4. This class came under the influence of western ideas and thoughts.
5. Though small in number, the educated middle class began to take a lead in political as well as in reform movements.
6. Instead they attempted to harmonize both Indian and western culture.
7. Their ideas and their action helped to mitigate social evils Such as sati, female infanticide and child marriage and various superstitious beliefs.
8. These were the circumstances that led to the Reform movements in the 19th century.

13 Evaluate the contributions of Ramakrishna Paramahansa and Swami Vivekananda to regenerate Indian society?

1 Contribution of Ramakrishna Paramahansa:- :

1. Ramakrishna Paramahansa emphasised the spiritual union with God through ecstatic practices such as singing bhajans.
2. In his view, all religions contain the universal elements which would lead to salvation.
3. He said, "**Jiva is Siva**" (all living beings are God)
4. According to him service to man is service to God.

2. Contributions of Swami Vivekananda ' :

1. Swami Vivekananda was the prime follower of Ramakrishna Paramahansa.
2. Dissatisfied with conventional philosophical positions and practices, he advocated the practical Vedanta of service to humanity.
3. He attacked the tendency to defend every institution simply because it was connected with religion.
4. His ideas bred a sense of self-confidence among Indians who felt inferior in relation to the materialist achievements of the west.
5. Vivekananda inspired many of the youths involved in the militant nationalist struggle
6. He founded Ramakrishna Mission.

14. write on essay on the role played by the 19th century reformers towards the cause of Women?

1. Raja Rammohan Roy:

- i. His campaign played a key role in abolishing sati in 1829.
- ii. For women struggled against child marriage and for polygamy and advocated the rights of widows to remarry..

2. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar :

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

3. **Swami Dayananda Saraswathi** : i. For women's development he struggled for child marriage opposition, widow remarriage

4.Dr. Atma Ram Pandurnag. :i He devoted his life for inter-caste dining, inter-caste marriage, widow remarriage and improvement of women and depressed classes.

5.Jyotiba Phule :

i Jyotiba was also against child-marriages and supported of widow remarriage. He opened orphanages and homes for widows.

Lesson. 6.Early Revolts against British Rule in Tamil Nadu

15. Attempt an essay of the heroic fight Veerapandya Kattabomman conducted against the East India Company.?

1.Rebellion of Veerapandiya Kattabomman:

Veerapandya Kattabomman became the Palayakkarar of Panchalamkurichi at the age of thirty.

To collect the taxes, Collectors were appointed.

The Collectors humiliated the Palayakkarars and adopted force to collect the taxes. This was the bone of contention between the English and Kattabomman.

2 Confrontation with Jackson :

On 18 August 1798, Collector Jackson ordered Kattabomman to meet him in Ramanathapuram. he was ill-treated. When Kattabomman felt that he was in danger, he escaped with the help of Oomathurai

3.Confederacy of Palayakkarars :

As Kattabomman was interested in Tiruchirappalli proclamation marudhu brothers and Kattabomman jointly decided on a confrontation with the English. Kattabomman tried to influence sivagiri Palayakkarars, who refused to join Kattabomman advanced towards Shivratri.

4.The siege of Panchalamkuruchi

On 1 September 1799, the British issued an ultimatum to Kattabomman to surrender.

As Kattabomman gave an "evasive reply" Bannerman moved his entire army to Panchalamkurichi on 5th September. When the fort was attacked Kattabomman escaped to Pudukkottai

5.Execution of Kattabomman : Finally, Kattabomman was captured; mockery trial was conducted and hanged at Kayathar on 16 Oct. 1799.

16.Highlight the tragic fall of Sivagangai and its outcome.?

1.The British troops under Colin Macaulay retook the fort. Marudhu brothers sought shelter in Sivagangai.

2 The English demanded that the Marudu Pandiyars hand over the fugitives Oomathurai and Sevathaiah.

3.But they refused. Colonel Agnew and Colonel Innes marched on Sivagangai

4.In June 1801, Marudu Pandiyars issued a Proclamation of Independence which is called **Tiruchirappalli Proclamation** in history. Many palayakkars of Tamil country rallied together to fight against the English

5. In May 1801, the English attacked the rebels in Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli

6.The rebels went to Piranmalai and Kalayarkoil. They were again defeated by the forces of the English. .

7.The rebellion failed and Sivagangai was annexed in 1801. On 24 October 1801, the Marudhu brothers were executed in the Fort of Tirupathur near Ramanathapuram

17.Account for the outbreak of Vellore Revolt in 1806?

1 The British brought the districts of Salem, Dindigul and Coimbatore under their control.

2 Grievance of Indian soldier : The sepoy in the British Indian army nursed a strong sense of resentment over low salary and poor prospects of promotion.

3.The Officers of British army scant respect for the social and religious sentiments of the Indian sepoy. And economic straight also angered them.

4.New military regulation : According to the new regulations, the Indian soldiers were asked not to wear caste. marks or ear rings when in uniform.

5. They were to be cleanly shaven on the chin and maintain uniformity about how their moustache looked.

6.The new turban added fuel to fire. The most objectionable addition in the new turban was the leather cockade made of animal skin.

7.Outbreak of the Revolt. :On 10 July 1806, in the early hours, guns were booming and the Indian sepoy of the 1st and 23rd regiments raised their standard of revolt.

8.Colonel Fancourt, Colonel McKerras killed Indian sepoy. The sepoy revolution was crushed by Col. Gillespie

Lesson.7.Anti-Colonial Movements and the Birth of Nationalism .

18.Discuss the causes and consequences of the Revolt of 1857

1 Causes of the Revolt : In the 1840s and 1850s, more territories were annexed through two major policies the Doctrine of paramountcy the Doctrine of lapse.

2 British climbed themselves as Paramount exercising Supreme authority .

3. New territories were annexed on the grounds that their native rulers were corrupt and inept.

4.If a native ruler died without a Biologic male heir the territory was to lapse into British.

5. Insensitivity to Indian Cultural Sentiments : The dress code was part of their efforts to convert soldiers to Christianity.

6.The sepoy were also upset with discrimination in salary and promotion Indian sepoy were paid much less than their European counterparts.

7.They felt humiliated and racially abused by their seniors.

8. The Revolt : There was strong suspicion that new cartridges had been greased with cow and pig fat. .

9.On 29 March Sepoy named **Mangal Pandey** assaulted European officer.

10. Burning and arson were reported from the Army cantonments in Ambala Lucknow and Meerut

19.How did the people of Bengal respond to the Partition of

Bengal (1905)?

1 partitions of Bengal : The idea of partition was devised to suppress the political activities against the British rule in Bengal. The partition of Bengal was announced in July 1905..

2. Hindu Muslim Divide : By placing Bengal under two administrative units curzon reduced the Bengali - speaking people to the linguistic minority in a divided Bengal.

3. Instead of dividing the Bengali people along the religious line partition united them.

4.Anti - partition Movements : With the failure to annul the partition moderate leaders that forced to rethink their strategy and look for new techniques of protest

5.The boycott of British good was one such method.

6. However the agenda of swadeshi movement was still restricted to secure an annulment of partition and the moderate were very much against utilising the campaign to start a full-fledged passive resistance.

7.The militant nationalists on the other hand, were in favour of extending the moment beyond bengal and to initiate a full scale mass struggle.

8.The day bengal was officially partitioned - 16 Oct 1905 - was declared as a day mourning

9 Thousand of people took bath in the **Ganga and marched** on the streets of calcutta singing bande mataram.

Lesson. 8 Nationalism: Gandhian Phase

20 Examine the factors that led to the transformation of Gandhi into a mass leader?

1 Gandhi faced racial discrimination for the first time in South Africa.

2. Gandhi was deeply influenced by the works of Tolstoy and John Ruskin.

3.Gandhi developed Satyagraha (**devotion to the truth**) as strategy he took Satyagraha experiments

4.In Champaran in Bihar the '**tinkathia**' **system** was practiced.

5. The success of Champaran satyagraha followed by his fruitful intervention in **Ahmedabad mill strike** (1918) and the **kheda the Satyagraha** (1918) helped Gandhi establish him as a leader of mass struggle.

6.The enactment of the **Rowlatt Act in 1919** provided an opportunity to him to launch satyagraha at the national level.

7.He started the **Non co-operation Movement in 1920** which spread throughout the country.

8. Gandhi announced a no tax campaign in Bardoli in February 1922 These movement greatly enhanced Gandhi reputation as a national leader.

9.Gandhi launched the **salt satyagraha** hundreds of followers followed him. This shows that he was a mass leader.

10. As a mass leader Gandhi was supported by the people in the Quit India Movement.

11.All these above incidents led Gandhi into a mass leader

21.Critically examine the Civil Disobedience Movement as the

typical example of Gandhian movement?

1 In the Congress session held in Lahore in December 1929 with Jawaharlal Nehru as the President **Poorna Swaraj** was declared as the **goal**.

2 Gandhi launch a Civil Disobedience Movement on 26th January 1930 was declared as Independence Day.

3. A pledge was taken all over the country to attain Poorna Swaraj non – violently through civil disobedience including non payment of taxes

4.The Indian national Congress authorized Gandhi to launch the movement.

5. When the Viceroy did not respond to the character of demands Gandhi launched the Civil Disobedience Movement.

6.At the break of dawn **12 March 1930** Gandhi set out from **Sabarmati Ashram** with 78 of its inmates.

7.At the age of 61 Gandhi recovered a distance of 241 miles in 24 days to reach **Dandi** at sunset on 5 April. 1930.

8.The next morning, he took a lump of salt law.

9.Gandhi was arrested at midnight and sent to Yervada Jail.

10. It was the biggest mass movement India had ever witnessed.

22.Discuss the reasons behind the partition of India.?

1. The British Government followed Divide and Rule policy to separate the Muslims and Hindus and weaken the national movement.

2.**Partition of Bengal** and Formation of Muslim League are the examples of Divide and Rule Policy.

3. **Simla conference** : The wavell plan was announced on 14 June 1945 it provided for interim government with an equal number of Hindus and Muslims in the Viceroy's Executive council.

4. **Cabinet mission**: In Britain the labour party had won a landslide victory and Clement Atlee became the Prime Minister he declared that he wanted to transfer power at the earliest.

5 Jinnah demanding separate state for Muslims revived the Muslims League

6. **Direct Action day** call by Muslim League: Jinnah declared 16 August 1946 as the "Direct Action Day" Hartals and demonstration took place which soon turned into Hindu - Muslim conflicts.

7. **Mountbatten plan**: The interim government headed by Jawaharlal Nehru was formed in September 1946. After some hesitation the Muslim League joined it in October 1946.

8.**Independence and partition** : However by the enactment of the Indian Independence Act on 18 July 1947 by the British parliament, India was partitioned into two dominions India and Pakistan.

Lesson. 9. Freedom Struggle in Tamil Nadu .

23.Discuss the response to Swadeshi Movement in Tamil Nadu

1.**The partition of Bengal (1905)** led to the Swadeshi Movement and changed the course of the struggle for freedom

2.V.O.Chidambaranar, V.Chakkaraiyar, Subramania Bharathi and Surendranath Arya were some of the prominent leaders in Tamil Nadu.

3. Public meetings attended by thousands of people were organised in various parts of Tamilnadu.

4.Subramania Bharathi's patriotic songs stirred patriotic emotions.

5.Many journals were started to propagate Swadeshi ideals. Swadeshmitran and India were prominent journals.

6. Bipin Chandra Pal toured Madras and delivered lectures which inspired the youth.

7. Students and youths participated widely in the Swadeshi Movement.

8. V.O.Chidambaranar started **Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company in Thoothukudi**.

9.V. O Chidambaram purchased two ships between Thoothukudi and Colombo.

10.V.O.C and Subramania Siva, who organized a public meeting to celebrate the release of Bipin Chandra Pal, were arrested.

11.The news of the arrest sparked riots in Tirunelveli.

12.The brutal crackdown on Swadeshi leaders virtually brought the Swadeshi Movement to a close in Tamil Nadu.

24.Examine the origin and growth of Non- Brahmin Movement in Tamil Nadu.?

1 The non-Brahmins organized themselves into political organizations to protect their interests.

2. So, in 1912 the Madras Dravidian Association was founded.

3.In June 1916, D.Natesanar established the Dravidian Association Hostel for the non-Brahmin students.

4.On 20 November 1916, a meeting of about thirty non-Brahmins was held under the leadership of P. Tyagaraya Chetti, Dr. T.M. Nair and C. Natesa Mudaliar at Victoria Public Hall in Chennai.

5.The South Indian Liberal Federation (SILF) was founded to promote the interests of the non-Brahmins.

6.The Congress boycotted the election of 1920 The justice party won 73 of 98 elected seats in the Legislative Council.

7.A subburayalu of the Justice party became the first chief minister. After the 1923 election Raja of panagal of the justice party formed the ministry.

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

1 The Madras session of the Indian National Congress in 1927 declared complete independence as its goal. In 1930, Gandhi announced the **Civil Disobedience movement**.

2.When the Viceroy did not accept the Demand put forward by Gandhi he launched the civil disobedience movement

3.Rajaji organised and led a **Salt Satyagraha** March to Vedaraniyam.

4. The March started from Tiruchirapalli on 13 April 1930, on reaching **vedaranyam** 12 volunteers under the leadership of

Rajaji broke the salt law by picking up salt. Rajaji was arrested. 5 woman were participated enthusiastically in Salt Satyagraha across the province.

6.Rukmani Lakshmipathi was the first woman to pay fine for taking part in the Satyagraha.

7.On 11 January 1932, Tiruppur Kumaran fell dead holding the national flag aloft He is hailed as **Kodikatha Kumaran**.

8. Thus Civil disobedience Movement was one of the largest mass movement in Tamilnadu with participation of people from all sections of the society

Lesson. 10 Social Transformation in Tamil Nadu

26.Attempt an essay on foundation and development of Tamil Renaissance in the 19th Century.?

1 The cultural hegemony of colonialism and the rise of humanism brought several changes in the socio cultural life of the Indian subcontinent.

2 The Introduction of printing press linguistic research on **Dravidian languages**

3.religious literature and secular published after the advent of printing Technology

4.Modern Tamilnadu too experienced such a historical transition.

5.Tamil learning language and culture played a significant role in their identity construction.

4.Tamil was the **first non-European language** that went into print. Works that can be described as secular were taken up for publishing.

5 Thirukural was one of the earliest Tamil literary texts to be published in 1812.

6. This led the resurgence of interest among Tamil scholars in publishing the ancient Tamil classics

7.C.W.Damotharanar collected and edited different Palm leaf manuscripts of the Tamil grammar and literature.

8.His edition included such a text as Tholkappiyam, Verscholiyam, Iraiyanar Akapporul vilakkam, and chulamani.

9.U V swaminathar took efforts to publish the classical texts such as civakachinthamani,, chilapathikaram, purananuru, puraporul venba-malai, manimekalai and pathitruppathu.

10.Maraimalai Adigal promoted the use of pure Tamil words and removal of Sanskrit influence from the Tamil language.

11 Robert Caldwell, p. sundaranar, Thiru vi ka Bharathiar, Bharathidasan and Maraimalai Adigal helped on the foundation and developed of Tamil Renaissance in the 19th century.

27.Describe the background for the formation of the

Justice party and point out its contribution to the cause of social justice?

- 1 On 20 November 1916 non Brahmin leaders like Natesanar, Sir Pitti Theyagarayar, Alamelu Mangai and T.M. Nair formed the South Indian Liberal Federation.
2. **The South Indian Liberal Federation** came to be called the Justice Party.
3. In December 1916 meeting holding in the Victoria public hall the non Brahmin Manifesto was released and its articulated to the voice of the non Brahmin communities
4. The association started publishing three newspaper **Dravidian, Justice and Andhra Prakasika** to propagate the ideals of the party.
5. The Justice party government widened education and employment opportunities for the majority of the population.
6. It created space for them in the political sphere.
7. The Justice party removed the legal hindrances restricting inter-caste marriage and broke the barriers that prevented the Depressed classes from using public wells and tanks
8. The justice party government order that Public Schools accommodate the children of the depressed classes.
9. The Madras legislature under the justice party government was the first to approve participation of women in the electoral politics in 1921.
- 10 This resolution created space for women and thus facilitated **Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar** to become the first woman legislator in India in 1926.
11. In 1929 the Government of British India adopted the pattern and established the public service commission.
12. Justice party introduced to the Hindu religious endowment act in 1926 and enabled any individual irrespective of their caste affiliation to become a member of the temple committee and government the resources of the religious institutions.

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

- 1 E.V.R. Periyar was the founder of the **Self Respect Movement**.
2. His selfless public service and forthrightness made him a popular personality.
3. He launched **anti- Hindi agitation movement** for oppositions introduce compulsory Hindi in schools
4. Popular proposed a resolution regarding the rights of untouchables to temple entry. In the name of "**caste dharma**" the **lower caste** "people were denied access to the temple and streets surrounding the temple.
5. He struggle with this so people hailed him as **vaikam virar**.
6. Periyar started the self respect Movement in 1925. Periyar understood the relevance of mass communication in spreading rationalist thought.
7. Periyar opposed Rajaji introduced as compulsory **Hindi in school** and **Kula kalvi**. he was jailed for anti - Hindi protest.
8. Periyar was critical of patriarchy. He condemned **child marriage** and the **Devadasi system**

9. Periyar had been emphasising women rights to divorce and property

10. Periyar objected to terms like "**giving in marriage**" He wants it substituted a word **valkaithunai**.

11. He believed that property rights for women would provide them a social status and protection

Geography Q&A. 25

Lesson 1 India – Location, Relief and Drainage

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

Three Divisions are 1. The Trans - Himalayas 2 Himalayas.

3) Eastern Himalayas or Purvanchal Himalayas.

1. The Trans Himalayas : i. The Trans - Himalayas are about 40 km wide.

ii. It lies in Jammu and Kashmir and Tibetan Plateau.

iii It consists Zaskar, Ladakh, Kailash and Karakoram ranges

2. Himalayas : i. It is a young fold mountain.

ii. It consists of many ranges.

iii The main divisions are (i) Greater Himalayas or Himadri (ii) The Lesser Himalayas or The Himachal (iii) The Siwaliks or the Outer Himalayas.

3. Purvanchal Hills :

i. These are the Eastern off-shoot of Himalayas.

ii Many hills are located along the border of India

iii It extended in the North eastern States of India.

Importance of Himalayas.

i. Himalayas block South West Monsoon wind and it causes heavy rainfall to North India.

ii It forms a natural barrier.

iii It is the source for perennial rivers.

iv Himalayas are renowned for the rich biodiversity.

v. Many Hill stations Pilgrim Centres are here

v. It provides raw materials for forest based Industries.

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

The South Indian rivers are called the Peninsular Rivers. These rivers are seasonal rivers (non-perennial). Based on the direction of flow, the peninsular rivers are divided into the West flowing and East flowing rivers.

1 East- Flowing Rivers.

a. Mahanadi : i. It originates in Chattisgarh and flows through Odisha. Its length is 851 km.

ii. The distributaries of Mahanadi form the Delta of Mahanadi which is one of the largest deltas in India.

iii. The Mahanadi empties its water in Bay of Bengal.

B. Godavari :

i. Godavari is the longest river (1465 km) among the Peninsular rivers. It is also called "Vridha Ganga".

ii. It originates from Nasik district of Maharashtra and empties its water in Bay of Bengal.

C. Krishna : i The river Krishna originates from Mahabaleshwar in the Western Ghats of Maharashtra.

ii. It is the second largest Peninsular river.

iii It flows through Andhra Pradesh and joins in Bay of Bengal.

d. Kaveri : i. The river Kaveri originates at Talakaveri, Kudagu hills of Karnataka. Its length is 800 km

ii The Kaveri breaks at Srirangam Island with two channels, river Coleroon and Kaveri.

iii At last, it empties into the Bay of Bengal at Poompuhar.

2 West flowing rivers:

a. Narmada: i It rises in Amarkantak Plateau in Madhya Pradesh and empties in Arabian Sea.

ii It is the largest among the West flowing rivers of Peninsular India.

b Tapti I. Tapti River rises in Betul district of Madhya Pradesh and flows from East to West.

ii Its length is 724 km and covers an area of 65.145 sq. km.

iii. It outfalls into the Arabian Sea through the Gulf of Cambay.

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

1 The Ganga River system is the largest drainage system of India.

2. The Ganga plain is the most densely populated in India

3.. The length of the river Ganga is about 2,525 km and covers 8,61,404 sq. km in India.

4. The river Ganga originates as **Bhagirathi** from the Gangotri Glacier in Uttarkhand .state at an elevation of 7,010 m.

5.. Its major tributaries from the North are Gomati, Gandak, Kosi and Ghaghra and from South, Yamuna (largest tributary of Ganga), son, Chambal, etc.,

6. The river Ganga is known as the River Padma in Bangladesh.

7. The combined river of Ganga and Brahmaputra creates the world's largest deltas. Known as **Sundarbans in Bangladesh** before joining the Bay of Bengal.

Lesson 2. Climate and Natural Vegetation of India.

4. Write about South West Monsoon?

1 The Southwest monsoon is the most significant feature of the Indian climate

2. The onset of the monsoon takes place normally by the first week of June and covers the whole country by 15th July.

3. Prior to the onset of the Southwest monsoon, the temperature in North India reaches up to 46° C.

4. The sudden approach of monsoon wind over South India with lightning and thunder is termed as the '**Burst of monsoon**'.

5. The monsoon wind strikes against the Southern tip of Indian land mass and gets divided into two branches.

i.) Arabian sea branch ii) Bay of Bengal branch.

i. Arabian sea branch : i. The Arabian Sea branch of Southwest monsoon given heavy rainfall of the West coast of India as it is located in the windward side of the Western Ghats.

ii The other part which advances towards North is obstructed by Himalayan mountains and results in heavy rainfall in North.

iii As the Aravalli Mountain is located parallel to the wind direction, Rajasthan and Western part do not get much rainfall from this branch.

2 . Bay of Bengal branch: i The wind from Bay of Bengal branch moves towards North-east India and Myanmar.

ii This wind is trapped by a chain of mountains namely Garo, Khasi, Jaintia are mainly responsible for the heavy rainfall caused at **Mawsynram located in Meghalaya**.

iii. Overall about 75 % of Indian rainfall is received from this monsoon

5. Describe the forests of India?

| Types of Forests | Temperature Annual Rainfall | Types of Tree | Distribution |
|--|--|--|---|
| 1. Tropical Evergreen Forests | Found in areas with an annual rainfall of 200 cm. or more. | Rubber, Mahogany, ebony, bamboo, coconut, , cinchona palm, cedar | Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Assam, West Meghalaya |
| 2. Tropical, Deciduous Forest | Found in areas with 100 to 200 cm rainfall | Sandalwood, Rosewood, Bamboo Amla | Punjab, Haryana, Uttar.. Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Kerala, Tamil Nadu |
| 3. Tropical Dry Forest | Annual rainfall 50 to 100 cm | Banyan, Palas, Haldu, Bamboo and Babool | East Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Karnataka, east Tamil Nadu |
| 4. Desert, semi-Desert Vegetation | Annual rainfall, Less than 50 cm | Babul, Kikar, wild palms | North – West India Very dry part of the Deccan |

| | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|---|--|
| 5. Alphine forest | More than 200 cm | Oak, Silver, Fir, Pine and Juniper | Eastern Parts of Himalayas |
| 6. Tidal Forest | | Deltas of, Ganga Brahmaputra has the largest Tidal forest known as Mangrove forests | Mahanadi, Godavari Krishna also have these type of forests |

Lesson. 3. India - Agriculture.

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

1 Alluvial soils

i **characteristics** : Sandy- Loam-silt - clay profile shows no marked differentiation.

ii. **Distribution** : Ganga and Brahmaputra river valleys, plains of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, West Bengal and Bihar, and river mouth of east coast.

2. Black soils.

I. **Characteristics** : sticky when wet and high degree of moisture retentive.

ii **Distribution**. Maharashtra, Malwa plateau, Kathiawar peninsula, Telangana and Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh and northern part of Karnataka.

3. Red Soils:

i. **Characteristics** : i. Light texture, porous friable presence of limited soluble salts. Clay fraction of the red soils generally consists of kaolinitic minerals

ii. **Distribution** : Eastern part of Deccan plateau, southern states of Kerala, Tamilnadu, Karnataka and Chota Nagpur Plateau.

4. Laterite soils

I. **Characteristics** : more acidic on higher areas and poor in high level, cannot retain moisture while plains they consists of heavy loam and clay and easily retains moisture.

ii. **Distribution** : Assam hills, hill summits of Kerala and Karnataka and Eastern Ghats. and region of Odisha

5. Forest and Mountain soils :

i. **characteristics** : Light sandy thin. and with the pieces of rocks. Very rich in humus, slow decomposition makes it acidic

ii. **Distribution** : coniferous forest belts of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Eastern and Western Ghats.

7. What is Multipurpose projects and write about any two Multipurpose projects of India?

The construction of dams across rivers is aimed at many purposes. Hence it is termed as multipurpose river valley projects.

1. Bhakra-Nangal Project:

i. **Specialized** : I. Highest gravity dam in the world

ii. **River** : Its built across Sutlej

iii **Benefit** : Punjab Haryana and Rajasthan.

2. Hirakud Project:

I. **Specialized** : Longest dam in the world.

ii. **River** : It's built across Mahanadi

iii. **Benefit states** : Orissa

8. Bring out the characteristics of Intensive and Plantation farming.?

1 Intensive farming :

a. Intensive farming is an agricultural intensification and mechanization system.

b It aims to maximize yields from available land through various means such as using pesticides and chemical fertilizers..

c .This method is applied to raise in livestock with billions of animals such as cows, pigs and chickens being held indoors.

d. Intensive farming is practiced in Punjab, parts of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh in India.

2. Plantation agriculture.

a. Plantation crops are cultivated for the purpose of export.

b These are cultivated in large estates on hilly slopes

c. cultivation near the coast is preferable as it facilitates export.

d Tea coffee rubber and spices are the major plantation crops of India.

9. Examine the geographical conditions favourable for the cultivation of rice and wheat?

1 Rice.

a Rice is an indigenous crop and also It is mainly tropical crop,.

b. It is growing mainly with mean temperature of 24° C and annual rainfall of 150 cm.

c Deep fertile clayey or loamy soils are suited well for rice cultivation West Bengal, has the favourable Geographical condition for cultivation of rice.

d Rice is sown in three ways – Broadcasting, Ploughing or drilling and Transplanting.

2. Wheat :

a. Wheat is the second most important food crop of our country after rice.

b. It requires 10-15° C at the time of sowing and 20-25° C at the time of ripening of grains.

c. over 85 % of the India's wheat production comes from 5 states namely Uttar Pradesh Punjab Haryana Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

d. The black soil tract of the Deccan covering parts of Maharashtra and Gujarat also contribute a major wheat production.

Lesson. 4 India - Resources and Industries.

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

1 It is one of the largest sources of Employment generation in

the country.

2. Currently India is the third largest producer of the cotton and has the largest loom, arc and ring spindles in the world.

3. At present cotton textile industry is the largest organized modern industry of India.

4. The higher concentration of textile mills in and around Mumbai makes it as **Manchester of India**.

5. Presence Black cotton soil in Maharashtra, humid climate, Mumbai port, availability of hydro power, good market and well developed transport facility favour the cotton textile industries in Mumbai.

6. The major cotton textile industries are concentrated in the states of Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

7. Coimbatore is the most important centre of Tamil Nadu with 200 mills out of its 435 mills and called as '**Manchester of South India**'.

8. Erode, Tirupur, Karur, Chennai, Thirunelveli, Madurai, Thoothukudi, Salem and Virudhunagar are the major cotton textiles centres in Tamil Nadu

11. Describe the major challenges of Indian industries.?

* Industries in India face many problems. Some major problems are listed below .

1. Shortage and fluctuation in power supply.

2. Non-availability of large blocks of land.

3. Poor access to credit.

4. High rate of interest for borrowed loan.

5. Non-availability of cheap labourers.

6. Lack of technical and vocational training for employees

7. Inappropriate living conditions nearby industrial estates.

Lesson.5. India - Population, Transport, Communication Trade.

12. What is urbanization? Explain its problem.?

The process of society's transformation from rural to urban is known as urbanization..

Problem of urbanization :

i.) It creates urban sprawl.

ii) It makes overcrowding in urban centres.

iii) It leads to shortage of houses in urban areas.

iv) It leads to the formation of slums.

v) It increases traffic congestion in cities.

vi) It creates water scarcity in cities.

vii) It creates drainage problem.

viii) It poses the problem of solid waste management.

ix) It increases the rate of crime.

13. Explain the importances of satellite communication in India?

1. The use of Satellite in getting a continuous and synoptic view of larger area has made this communication system very vital for the country.

2. Satellite images are used for weather forecasting, monitoring of natural calamities, Surveillance of border areas, etc.

3. Satellite system in India can be grouped into two

1. The Indian National Satellite System (INSAT).

2. The Indian Remote Sensing Satellite System (IRS).

4. The INSAT, established in 1983, is a multipurpose system for telecommunication, meteorological observation and for various other programs.

5. The INSAT series are used for relaying signals to television, telephone, radio, mobile phone.

6. It is also useful in weather detection, internet and military applications.

7. The INSAT series, GSAT series, KALPANA-1, HAMSAT, EDUSAT are the major communication satellite used for communication purpose.

8. INSAT-1B launched on 30th August 1983 is the first communication satellite in INSAT series.

14. Classify and explain the roadways in India?

1. National Highways:

a. National Highways form the most important system of road transportation in India.

b. These Highways are running through length and breadth of the country. It connects capitals of states, major ports, rail junctions, industrial, tourist Centres.

c. The longest national highway is NH 44 which runs from Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh to Kanyakumari in Tamilnadu covering a distance of 2369 km.

2. State Highways:

a. The state highways are usually roads that link important cities, towns and district headquarters within the state.

b They connect them with national highways or highways of neighbouring states.

c These roads are maintained by state governments.

3. District Roads:

a District Roads provide connectivity between the district and taluk headquarters with the state highways and national highways.

b District Roads are constructed and maintained by the Public Works Department of the states.

4. Rural Roads (Village Roads) :

a These roads are vital for providing links in the rural. areas. It links the different villages with their neighbouring towns.

b They are maintained by Village Panchayats.

5. Border Road :

a These are the roads of strategic importance in border of areas

b. It was established in 1960 they are constructed and maintained by border roads organisation

6. Golden Quadrilateral :

a Golden Quadrilateral 5,846 km long road of 4/6 lanes.

b. India's four metropolitan cities namely Delhi-Kolkata-Chennai-Mumbai-Delhi in 1999.

7. North-South and East-west Corridors :

a. North-South corridor aims at connecting Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir with Kanniyakumari in Tamil Nadu with 4,076 km long road.

b The East-West corridor has been planned to connect Silchar in Assam with the port town of Porbandar in Gujarat with 3640 km of road length.

8. Expressway :

These are multi-lane good quality highways for high speed traffic. Ex. Mumbai - Pune Road.

9. International Highways:

a. These are the roads that link India with neighbouring countries for promoting harmonious relationship with them.

b. These roads connect important highways of India with those of the neighbouring countries such as Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar.

Lesson. 6. Physical Geography of Tamil Nadu.

15. Describe the nature of the plateau region of Tamil Nadu.?

1 Plateaus of Tamil Nadu :

a. Plateaus of Tamil Nadu are located between the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats.

b It is roughly Triangular in shape and covers an area of about 60,000 Sq km.

2. Bharamahal Plateau:

a Brahmalah plateau is a part of the Mysore plateau situated in the North-western part of Tamil Nadu.

b. Its height ranges from 350 to 710 metres. Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri district are located in this region.

3. Coimbatore Plateau:

a Coimbatore Plateau lies between the Nilgiris and Dharmapuri districts. Its height varies from 150 to 450 metres.

b This region includes Salem, Coimbatore and Erode Districts.

c Moyar River separates this plateau from the Mysore plateau.

4. Madurai Plateau:

a .Madurai plateau found in Madurai district and extends up to the foot hills of the Western Ghats.

b Vaigai and Thamirabarai basins are located in this zone

16. Write an account on river Cauvery.?

1. The river Cauvery originates at Talacauvery in the Brahmagiri hills of Kodagu district of Karnataka in the Western Ghats.

2. About 416 km of its course falls in Tamil Nadu.

3. It serves as the boundary between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu for a distance of 64 km.

4. It forms Hogenakkal waterfalls in Dharmapuri district.

Mettur Dam, also called as the Stanley Reservoir, is located across this river in Salem district.

5. A tributary called Bhavani joins Cauvery on the right bank

about 45 km from the Mettur Reservoir.

6. Two more tributaries, Noyyal and Amaravathi, confluence the river on the right bank at Thirumukkudal, 10 km from Karur.

7. The river is wider in this region where it is called as 'Agandra Cauvery'.

8. In Tiruchirappalli district, the river branches into two parts. Kollidam and Cauvery.

9. After flowing for about 16 km, the two branches join again to form the 'Srirangam Island'.

10 The Grand Anaicut, also called as Kallanai was built across the river Cauvery.

11. After Kallanai, the river breaks into a large number of distributaries and forms a network all over the delta.

12 The network of distributaries within the delta of Cauvery in the coast is called as the 'Garden of Southern India'. It merges into Bay of Bengal to the south of Cuddalore.

17. Explain the characteristic features of summer and winter seasons of Tamilnadu?

1 Summer season:

a The apparent migration of the sun towards north during March, April and May results in the reception of vertical sun's rays by South India.

b. Thus, there is a steady rise in temperature from the equator. Hence Tamil Nadu located to the south of Tropic of Cancer, experiences high temperature.

c Generally the temperature varies from 30°C to more than 40°C.

d During this season particularly in the month of May, southern part of the state receives some rainfall from pre-monsoon showers and some parts experience convectional rainfall.

2 Winter season :

a. During January and February, the vertical rays of the sun fall between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Equator.

b Hence, Tamil Nadu and India on the whole receive slanting rays from the sun.

c The weather is slightly cooler during these months.

Winter temperature in Tamilnadu varies from 15°C to 25°C.

d However In the hill stations, the winter temperature drops below 5°C occasionally.

e. This drop in temperature leads to the formation of thick mist and frost. This season is practically dry.

18. Bring out the types and distribution of soils in Tamil Nadu.?

1 Alluvial soil:

Alluvial soils are formed by the deposition of silt by the river

Spread in : This type of soil is found in the districts of Thanjavur, Tiruvarur, Nagapattinam, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Tirunelveli and Kanniyakumari.

It is also found to small extend along the river valleys in few interior districts.

2. Black Soil

It is formed by the weathering of igneous rocks.

Spread in : Black soils are found extensively in the districts of Coimbatore, Madurai, Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi.

3.Red Soil :

The colour of the soil is due to the presence of high content of iron oxides.

Spread in : i They are found particularly in the central districts of the state.

ii It is dominantly found in Sivagangai and Ramanathapuram districts.

4.Laterite Soil. Laterite Soil is formed by process of intense leaching.

Spread in. Laterite soils are found in some parts of Kancheepuram, Tiruvallur and Thanjavur districts and some patches over the mountainous region in the Nilgiris.

5.Saline Soil : Spread in :

Saline soils in Tamil Nadu are confined to the Coromandel coast. Vedaranyam has a pocket of saline soil.

19.What are the Risk reduction measures taken before and after cyclone?

Risk reduction measures Before cyclone :

- 1.Ignore rumours, stay calm, don't be panic,
- 2.Keep you mobile phones charged to ensure connectivity, use sms, listen to radio, watch TV and read newspapers for weather updates.
- 3.Keep your documents valuables in water proof containers,
- 4.prepare an emergency kit with essential items for survival,
- 5.secure your house, carry out repairs, and don't leave sharp objects loose. Untie cattle/animals for their safety.
- 6.Fishermen should keep a radio set with extra batteries handy; keep boats and rafts tied up safely and don't venture out in the sea.

2. After cyclone :

- 1 Those who shifted to the cyclone centre must remain there till instructions are received.
- 2.strictly avoid loose electrical wires after the cyclone
- 3.Beware of snakes and other insects immediately after the cyclone,
4. Clear debris and carcasses from/near the premise after the cyclone and Report losses truthfully and accurately to the authorities.

Lesson. 7.Human Geography of Tamil Nadu.

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

- 1.Tea, coffee, cashew, rubber and cinchona are the major

plantation crops of the state.

- 2.Tamil Nadu ranks second in area and production of tea in India next to Assam.

- 3.**Tea** plantations are found in the hills of the Nilgiris, and . Coimbatore.

4. **Coffee** plants are grown in the hills of Western Ghats as well as Eastern Ghats.

- 5.The Nilgiris and Yercaud in Salem are the notable regions for tea plantations.

6. It is also found in the hilly slopes of Dindigul, Madurai, Theni and Dharmapuri districts.

- 7.Tamil Nadu stands second in area and production of coffee next to Karnataka.

8. **Rubber** plantations are significant in Kanyakumari.

9. **Pepper** is confined to the warm and wet slopes of Eastern and Western Ghats of Tamilnadu.

- 10.**Cashew** is extensively cultivated in Cuddalore district.

21.Give an account on water resources of Tamil Nadu.?

- 1 Water is the precious gift of Nature to humankind and millions of other species living on the Earth.

- 2 Tamilnadu constitutes 4% of india land area and is. inhabited by 6% of india's population.

- 3.But has one only 2.5 %percent of India's water resources more than 95 % of the surface water and 80% of the groundwater have already been put into use.

- 4.Tamil Nadu. Multipurpose river valley projects are basically designed for the development of irrigation for agriculture, hydropower generation and many other purposes.

Surface Water resources:

- 5.The total surface water potential of the state is about 24,864 mcm

- 6.There are 17 major river basins and 81 Reservoirs and about 41,127 Tanks,

Ground Water Resources:

7. The utilizable groundwater resource of the state is Tube Wells and other Wells 4,98,644, open wells 15,06,919 MCM

22.Bring out the mineral distribution in Tamil Nadu.?

Tamil Nadu is the leading holder of country's resource of vermiculite, magnetite, dunite, rutile, garnet, molybdenum and limonite.

The state accounts for the country's 55.3% of lignite, 75% of vermiculite, 59% of garnet, 52% of molybdenum and 30% of titanium mineral resources.

mineral distribution

- 1.lignite. - Neyveli,
- 2.Coal - Ramanathapuram.

- 3.Oil and gas - Cauvery basin
- 4.Iron. - Kanjamalai region in Salem district and Kalrayan Malai region of Tiruvannamalai district.
- 5.Magnetite. - Salem .
- 6.Bauxite. - Servarayan Hills, Kotagiri, Udagamandalam, Palani and Kollimalai areas.
- 7.Gypsum. - Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi and Virudhunagar,
- 8.Ilmenite. - Kanyakumari beach.
- 9.Limestone. - Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dindigul, Kancheepuram, Karur, Madurai, Nagapattinam, Namakkal, Perambalur, Ramanathapuram, Salem and Tiruvallur districts.
- 10.Feldspar, quartz, copper and lead are also found in some parts of the state.

23.State the densely populated regions of Tamil Nadu and account for its high density?

- 1 The state ranks 12th among the Indian states in population density.
- 2 In Tamil Nadu Chennai is the densest district with 26,903 persons per sq.km.
- 3.Chennai is followed by Kanyakumari , Tiruvallur Kancheepuram, Madurai, Coimbatore. Cuddalore Thanjavur, Nagapattinam Salem Vellore Tiruchirappalli.
- 4.These are the regions with high density of population
5. **Causes** : There is higher density population in cities than villages
- 6.For the sake of job, educational status of life, economical status, people migrate so there is high density population.
- 7.According to the districts mentioned above agriculture and industrial development are the causes of high density population.

24. Explain the different modes of transport available in Tamil Nadu.?

1 Roadways:

- a The State has a total road length of 167,000 km
- b .In which 60,628km are maintained by state Highways Department.

2.Railways:

- a.Tamil Nadu has a well-developed rail network as part of Southern Railway, headquartered at Chennai.
- b. Chennai has a well-established suburban railway network, a mass rapid transport system(MRTS) and is currently developing a Metro system.

3. Airways

- a.Tamil Nadu has four major international airports.

- Chennai,Coimbatore, Madurai Tiruchirappalli airports.
- b. Tuticorin and Salem airports are domestic airports.
- c. Chennai International Airport is currently the third largest airport in India.

4.Water ways :

- a. Tamil Nadu has three major ports namely Chennai, Ennore and Tuticorin.
- b. It has an intermediate port at Nagapattinam and 15 minor ports.
- c All the minor ports are managed by the Tamil Nadu Maritime Board, Chennai Port.

25.Write about Road safety rules?

- 1.Aware of the road signals
2. Stop, look and cross
- 3.Listen and ensure whether a vehicle is approaching;
- 4.Don't rush on roads;
- 5.Cross roads in pedestrian crossings;
- 6.Don't stretch hands while driving vehicles;
7. Never cross road at bends and stay safe in a moving vehicle.

Civics Q&A, 17

Lesson. 1. Indian Constitution.

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

- 1.It is the lengthiest of all the written constitutions of the world.
2. It has borrowed most of its provisions from the constitutions 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.?

The Fundamental rights are enshrined in Part III of the Constitution from Article 12 to 35

1.Right to equality:

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

2. Right to Freedom

Article 19 – Freedom of speech expression, assembly, association, movement, residence and profession.

Article 20 – Protection in respect of conviction for offences.

Article 21 – Protection of life and personal liberty.

Article 21A – Right to elementary education.

Article 22 – Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases.

3. Right against Exploitation:

Article 23 . – Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour

Article 24 – Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc.

4.Right to religion:

Article 25 – Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion.

Article 26 – Freedom to manage religious affairs.

Article 27 – Freedom from payment of taxes for promotion of any religion.

Article 28 – Freedom from attending religious instruction or worship in certain.

5. Cultural & Educational rights.

Article 29 – Protection of language, script and culture of minorities.

Article 30 – Right of minorities to establish, administer educational institutions

6.Right to constitutional remedies

Article 32 – It allows individuals to seek redressal for the violation of their fundamental rights..

3 Write briefly on the Right to Constitutional Remedies.? A

Writ is an order or command issued by a court in writing under its seal. Both the Supreme Court and the High Courts are empowered to issue five kinds of Writs.

1.**Habeas Corpus**:Safeguards people from illegal arrests.

2.**Mandamus** : It protects the petitioner who requires legal help to get his work done by respective public authorities.

3 **Prohibition** : It 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.?

| Fundamental Rights | Directive Principles of State policy |
|---|--|
| It was derived from the Constitution of the USA | It was drawn on the model of the Constitution of Ireland |
| Even the Government cannot take away or abridge these rights. | These are mere instructions to the Government |
| These are enforceable by a court of Law | These are not enforceable in any Court |
| These have legal sanctions. | These have moral and political sanctions |
| These rights strengthen political democracy in the country. | The implementation of these principles ensures social and economic democracy |

Lesson. 2 Central Government.

5.Describe the Executive and Judicial powers of the President of India.?

Executive Powers: 1The constitution vests all the executive powers with the President of India.

2 Article 77 requires that every executive action of the Union shall be taken in the name of the President.

3.He appoints the Prime Minister the Council of Ministers.

4.He is responsible for making a wide variety of appointments These include the appointment of Governors of States, the Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme Court and high Courts, the Attorney General, the Comptroller and Auditor

5.General, the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners the Chairman and other Members of the Union Public Service Commission

6.Ambassadors and High Commissioners to other countries.

7.**Judicial powers** : Article 72 confers on the President power to grant pardons, reprieves, remissions of punishment, or to commute the sentence of any person convicted of an offence.

6.Explain any three Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India. ?

1. Original Jurisdiction:

a.The cases which are brought directly in the first

instance to the Supreme Court come under original jurisdiction.

b. These may be i) dispute between the Government of India and one or more States

ii) Dispute between two or more states

iii) The writs are issued by Supreme Court for the enforcement of the fundamental rights.

2.Appellate Jurisdiction

a. The Supreme Court is the final appellate court in the country.

b As regard the Appellate jurisdiction, the Supreme Court hears appeals against the decisions of **High Court in civil, criminal and Constitutional** cases with a certificate from the High Court that it is fit to appeal in the Supreme Court.

3.Advisory Jurisdiction

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

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

Article 78. mentioned the duties of the Prime Minister

1.The Prime Minister decides the rank of his ministers and distributes various departments.

2 The Prime Minister decides the dates and the agenda of the meeting of the Cabinet which he presides.

3 The Prime Minister informally consults two or three of his senior colleagues when he does not convene a Cabinet meeting.

4.The Prime Minister supervises the work of various ministers.

5.To converse to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers connecting to the government of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation.

6. The Prime Minister act as the link between the President and the Council of Ministers.

7. The Prime Minister is the leader of the nation and chief spokesperson of the country.

8. As the leader of the nation, the Prime Minister represents our nation at all international conferences like the commonwealth, summit of the Non aligned nations

2 Judicial powers :

1.Article 72 confers on the President power to grant president power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites orand SAARC Nations

8. Critically examine the Powers and Functions of the parliament?

Powers of the Parliament.

1.Parliament is also vested with powers to impeach the President and to remove Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts,

2.Chief Election Commissioner and Comptroller and Auditor-General of India in accordance with the procedure laid down in the constitution.

3 The Parliament has the power to change the boundaries of the States

function of the Parliament

4.The Parliament of India has the functions of Legislation, overseeing of administration, passing of Budget, ventilation of public grievances,

5.discussion of various subjects like development plans, international relations and internal policies.

Lesson. 3.State Government.

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

1 Relating to the Council of Ministers.

1. The Chief Minister recommends the persons who can be appointed as ministers by Governor

2.He allocates the portfolios among the ministers.

3. He shuffles and reshuffles his ministry

4. He presides over the meetings of the Council of Ministers and influences its decisions

5.He guides, directs, controls and coordinates the activities of all the ministers.

2 Relating to the Governor.

1.Advocate General of the State.

2.State Election Commissioner.

3.Chairman and Members of the State Public Service Commission.

4. Chairman and Members of the State Planning Commission.

5.Chairman and Members of the State Finance Commission.

3.Relating to State Legislature

1He announces the government policies on the floor of the house.

2.He can introduce the bills in the Legislative Assembly.

3. He can recommend for the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly to the Governor anytime.

10. Describe the legislative powers of the Governor?

Legislative Powers

1 He has the right to summon, prorogue the state

legislature and dissolve the State Legislative Assembly.

2.He can address the state legislature at the

commencement of the first session after. each general election and the first session of each year.

3. He can send messages to the houses of the state legislature relating to bill pending in the Legislature

4.He can appoint any member of the Legislative Assembly to preside over its proceedings when the offices of both the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker fall vacant.

5. He can nominate one member to the state legislature assembly from the Anglo-Indian Community.

6.He nominates 1/6 of the members of the State Legislative Council from amongst the persons having special knowledge or practical experience in literature, science, art, cooperative movement and social service.

7. Every bill passed by the state legislature will become law only after his signature.

8.He can promulgate ordinances when the state legislature is not in session under Article 213. .

9. He has to lay the annual reports of the state finance commission, the state public service commission and that comptroller and Auditor general relating to the accounts of the state before the state legislature.

11.Critically examine the functions and powers of the Council of Ministers?

1 It formulates and decides the policies of the state and implements them effectively.

2. It decides the legislative programmes of the Legislative Assembly and sponsors all important bills.

3.It controls the financial policy and decides the tax structure for the public Welfare of the state.

4.It makes the important appointments of the Heads of Departments.

5. It discusses and takes efforts on the dispute with other states

6.It frames the proposal for incurring expenditure out of state reserves.

7.It decides all the bills whether ordinary bills or money bills to be introduced in the Legislative Assembly.

8. Each minister of the Council of Ministers supervises, controls and coordinates the department concerned.

9.Annual Financial Statement called as the Budget is finalised by the Council of Ministers.

Lesson. 4.India's Foreign Policy

12. Write a detailed note on Non-alignment.?

1 The term 'Non-Alignment' was coined by V. Krishna menon. in his speech at the United Nations in 1953.

2..Non-alignment has been regarded as the most important feature of India's foreign policy.

3.It aimed to maintain national independence in foreign affairs by not joining any military alliance.

4. The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was formed with a membership of 120 countries and 17 states as observers and 10 international organisations.

5.It has transformed from a political movement to an economical movement.

6.The founding fathers of Non-Aligned Movement : Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Tito of Yugoslavia, Nasser of Egypt, Sukarno of Indonesia, and Kwame Nkumarah of Ghana were the founding fathers of NAM.

13.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.The compulsion of economic development

5. Political stability and structure of government

6.The necessity of peace, disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapon.

7.Military strength

8. International milieu

14.Make any two basic concepts followed by India to maintain friendly relations with its neighbours?

1 Neighbourhood First Policy

1 Neighbour first policy India foreign policy has always regarded as the concept of neighborhood as one of widening concentric circles around the central axis of historical and cultural commodities.

2. India gives political and diplomatic priority to her immediate neighbours and the Indian Ocean Island states. such as Maldives.

3.India provides neighbours with support as needed in the form of resources, equipment and training.

4. Greater connectivity and integration is provided for flow of goods, people, energy capital and information..

2.Bridging diplomacy and development:

1.One of the major objectives of India's foreign policy has been to leverage International Partnership for India's domestic development.

2.This includes Improving technological access, sourcing capital, gaining, market access

3. Securing natural resources.

Lesson. 5 India's International Relations.

15.Highlight India and International organisation with special reference to any three India's global groupings.?

- 1 India is a potential superpower and has a growing international influence all around the world.
2. Being a newly industrialised country, India has a great history of collaboration with several countries.
3. It has acted as prominent member of several international organisations and has been a founding members of some.
4. India is a member of formal grouping like **UNO, NAM, SAARC, G20** and the Commonwealth.
5. International organisation with special reference to three India's Global groupings

| Name of the Global groupings-countries | Special Reference |
|--|---|
| IBSA - India, Brazil, South Africa | To focus on agriculture education energy trade culture and defence among others |
| BCIM - Bangladesh China India Myanmar | To respond the Threats such as Natural disasters and data breaches and product business interests |
| BBIN - Bangladesh Bhutan India Nepal | for energy development |

16.Trace the reason for the formation of BRICS and write its objectives.?

Reason for the formation of BRICS:

- 1.To be an alternative to World Bank and IMF to challenge U.S. Supremacy.
- 2.To provide self-owned and self-managed organisations to carry out developmental and economical plans in its member nations

Objectives of BRICS:

- 1.To achieve regional development
2. It acts as a bridge between developed and developing countries
- 3.To contribute extensively to development of humanity.
- 4.To establish a more equitable and fair world
5. Boost intra BRICS trade in their local currencies to increase trade cooperation and cope with the current international financial crisis.
- 6.To promote the technological information exchange among the member states

7.To enhance inclusive economic growth that will lead to an increase in the creation of jobs, fight against poverty and accelerate the economic transformation of members.

17.Mention OPEC missions and how does it help other countries?

OPEC's mission

- 1.To coordinate oil policies in its member countries
- 2.Help stabilise oil markets
- 3.To secure fair and stable income to petroleum producers.
- 4.An efficient, economic and regular supply of oil to consuming Nations.
5. A fair return on capital to those investing in the petroleum industry.

Help to other countries by OPEC:

- 1.The OPEC Fund for International Development (OPID) is an institution that helps finance projects with low interest loans.
2. It also provides grants to social and humanitarian projects.
- 3.OPEC has an Information Centre with over 20,000 volumes including books, reports, maps and conference proceedings related to petroleum, energy and the oil market.
4. The Information Centre is open to the public and is often used by researchers and students.

Economics Q&A 20

Lesson 1 Gross Domestic Product and its Growth: an Introduction

1.Briefly explain various terms associated with measuring of national income.?

1 Gross National Product (GNP):

Gross National Product is the total value of (goods and services) produced and income received in a year by domestic residents of a country.

2 Net National Product (NNP):

Net National Product (NNP) is arrived by making some adjustment with regard to depreciation. that is we arrive the Net National Product (NNP) by deducting the value of depreciation from Gross National Product.

(NNP = GNP – Depreciation)

3.Gross Domestic Product (GDP):

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total value of output of goods and services produced by the factors of production within the geographical boundaries of the country. .

4.Net Domestic Product (NDP):

Net Domestic Product (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. $NDP = GDP - \text{Depreciation}$.

5.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.

$\text{Per capita Income} = \text{National Income} / \text{Population}$.

6.Personal Income (PI):

Personal income is the total money income received by individuals and households of a country from all possible sources before direct taxes.

7.Disposable Income (DI):

1.Disposable income means actual income which can be spent on consumption by individuals and families.

2. It can be expressed as $DPI = PI - \text{Direct Taxes}$.

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

GDP of India includes only in the market value of goods and services produced in India

Methods of calculating.

1. **Expenditure Approach:** GDP is measured by adding the expenditure on all the final goods and services produced in the country during a specified period.

2 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.

3 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.

Example ,Tea powder + Milk + sugar = Tea,

Value of intermediate goods, = value of Finals goods

3.Write about the composition of GDP in India?

1 Primary Sector (Agricultural Sector):

a.Agricultural Sector is known as primary sector.In which agricultural operations are undertaken.

b.Agriculture,based allied activities, production of raw materials such as cattle farm, fishing, mining, corn, coal, etc.

2) Secondary Sector (Industrial Sector):

a. Industrial sector is secondary sectors in which the goods and commodities are produced by

transforming the raw material.

b. Important industries are Iron and Steel industry, cotton textile, Jute, Sugar, Cement, Paper, Petrochemical, automobile and other small scale industries..

3.Tertiary (Service Sector):

Tertiary sector is known as service sector which includes Government service, scientific research, transport, communication, trade, postal and telegraph, Banking, Education, Entertainment, Healthcare and Information Technology etc.

4.Write any five differences between the growth and development.?

| Heads | Economic Growth | Economic Development |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| Concept | Economic growth is the "Narrower" concept | Economic development is the "Broader" concept |
| Nature of Approach | Quantitative in nature | Qualitative in nature |
| Term / Tenure | Short term in nature | Long-term in nature |
| Applicability | Developed nation | Developing economies |
| Frequency of Occurrence | In a certain period of Time | Continuous process |

5.Explain the following the economic policies?

i) Agricultural Policy ii) Industrial policy iii) New economic policy?

1 Agriculture policy: . a Agricultural policy is the set of government decisions and actions relating to domestic agriculture and imports of foreign agricultural products.

b. Some over arching themes include risk management and adjustment, economic stability, natural resources and environmental sustainability research, development, and market access for domestic commodities.

c Some Agricultural policies are Price policy, land reform policy, Green Revolution, Irrigation policy, Food policy, Agricultural Labour Policy and Co-operative policy.

2. Industrial Policy:

a Industrial development is a very important aspect of any economy.

b. It creates employment, promotes research and

development, leads to modernization. and ultimately makes the economy self-sufficient.

c. industrial development even boosts other sectors of the economy like the agricultural sector (new farming technology) and the service sector.

d It is also closely related to the development of trade..

e .Industrial policies on large scale industries. Eg. Textile Industry policy, Sugar Industry policy, Price policy of industrial growth, Small scale industrial policy and Industrial Labour policy.

3. New Economic Policy.

a. This new model of economic reforms is commonly known as the LPG or Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation model.

b. These economic reforms had influenced the overall economic growth of the country in a significant manner.

Lesson. 2 Globalization and Trade.

6. Briefly explain the advantages and disadvantages of MNC.?

Advantages of MNC:

1. Producing the same quality of goods at lower cost and without transaction cost.
- 2 MNC reduce prices and increase the purchasing power of consumers worldwide.
3. A MNC is able to take advantage of tax variation.
4. Spurring job growth in the local economics.

2. Disadvantages of MNC:

1. They are a way for the corporations to develop a monopoly (for certain products).
2. They are also a detrimental effect on the environment.
3. The introduction of MNC in to a host country's economy may also lead to the downfall of smaller, local business.
4. MNC breach ethical standards, accusing them of evading ethical laws and leveraging their business agenda with capital.

7. Write about the World Trade Organisation?

1. The signing of the Final Act of the Uruguay Round by member nations of GATT in April. 1994 .
2. It paved the way for setting up of the World Trade Organisation.
3. An agreement to this effect was signed by 104 members. . The WTO Agreement came into force from January 1, 1995.

World trade organization (WTO)

5. The headquarters of the WTO is situated in Geneva, Switzerland

6. Purpose : Regulation, international trade

7. **Member of WTO** : Director general four Deputy director General and the other 600 officials staff from around 80 member countries.

Objectives of the W.T.O:

- 1 To set and enforce rules for international trade.
2. To resolve trade disputes.
3. Introduction the sustainable development and environment can go together.
4. To ensure that developing countries, secure a better share of growth in world Trade.
5. To increase the transparency of decision making processes
6. To ensure full employment and broad increase in effective demand.

8. Write the challenges of Globalization.?

1. The benefits of globalization extend to all countries that will not happen automatically.
2. The fear that globalization leads to instability in the developing world.
3. The industrial world that increased global competition will lead in race to the bottom in wages, labour right, and employment practice.
4. It leads to global imbalance.
5. Globalization has led to an increase in activities such as child labor and slavery.
6. People started consuming more junk food. This caused, the degradation of health and spread of diseases
7. Globalization has led to environmental degradation..

Lesson. 3. Food Security and Nutrition.

9. Elucidate why the Green Revolution was born.?

- 1 After independence India chose to adopt a planned developmental model
2. The recurrent droughts experienced by India Pushed her to be dependent on imports of food grains
3. However the available foreign exchange Reserve could not permit open market purchases and import of grains.
4. India had to plead for food grains from richer countries at concessional rates
5. United States of America extend assistance through its **public law 480 scheme** to India during early 1960s.
6. A growing country with a massive population perceived to be a potential candidate for revolution
7. The American Administration and philanthropic organisations like Ford foundation formulated a plan to increase food production in the country by introducing high Yielding Varieties (HYV) of wheat and rice

8. This programme was implemented in selected districts where irrigation was assured.
9. The results were promising and the programme was extended to cover a larger number of districts
10. Thus Green Revolution was born in the country paving way for self sufficiency in food grain production.

10. Explain Minimum Support Price?

- 1 Minimum Support Price is a price fixed by an expert group for a particular crop by considering various costs involved in the cultivation of that crop.
- 2 After announcing the MSP, the State will open procurement centres in places where these crops are widely grown.
3. However, the farmers are free to sell in the open market if they get a better price for their crop produce.
4. On the other hand, if the open market price is lower than the MSP,
5. The farmers would get an assured price by selling their produce to the FCI.

11. Elaborate the Public Distribution system?

Public Distribution system

1. Universal PDS 2. Targeted PDS.
1. Tamil Nadu has adopted the universal PDS
2. under Universal PDS all the family ration card holders are entitled to the supplies from PDS
3. Both the Union and the State governments subsidised the supplies distributed through PDS.
4. Subsequently, the **National Food Security Act (NFSA)** was passed by the Indian parliament in **2013**.
5. The NFSA covers 50% of urban households and 75% of the rural households
6. These households are known as priority households identified based on a set of criteria.
7. Priority households of this country now have the right to food supplied through PDS
8. The Union government supplies rice at the rate of ` 3 per kg, wheat at the rate of 2 per kg, and millets at the rate of ` 1 per kg under NFSA.
9. Tamil Nadu continues to have the **universal system of PDS and supplies rice at free** of cost to all card holders.

12. What are the factors affecting the purchasing power and explain them?

1. **Over population** a. The population growth rate in India is high as 1.7 per 1000.
- b Large population leads to increasing demand, but supply was not equal to the demand.

C. So, the normal price level will be going an higher. So it affect purchasing power especially in rural population

2. Increasing prices of essential goods :

- a. Even though there has been constant growth in the GDP and growth opportunities in the Indian economy.
- b There have been steady increase in the prices of essential goods.
- c The continuous rises in the prices erodes the purchasing power and adversely affect the poor people.

3. Demand for goods

When demand for goods increases, the price of goods increases then the purchasing. power is affected.

4. Price of goods affect the value of currency

When the price increases the purchasing power decreases and finally the value of currency decreases

5. Production and supply of goods

The production and supply of goods decline, the price of goods increases, then the purchasing power is affected.

6. Poverty and inequality

- a. There exists a huge economic disparity in the Indian economy.
- b The proportion of income and assets owned by top 10% of Indian goes on increasing.
- c This has led to an increase in the poverty level in the society.
- d. Generally purchasing power is affected by poverty and unequal distribution of wealth also.

13. What are the main objectives of the new Agricultural Policy?

1 Raising the productivity of inputs

The main aim of the agricultural policy is to improve the productivity of inputs like, HYV seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, irrigation projects etc

2. Raising value-added per hectare.

Agricultural policy is to increase per hectare value-added rather than raising physical output by raising the productivity of agriculture in general and productivity of small and marginal holding in particular.

3. Protecting the interests of poor farmers

Agricultural policy is proposed to protect the interests of poor and marginal farmers by abolishing intermediaries.

- b It can be achieved through land reforms, expanding institutional credit support to poor farmers etc.

4. Modernising agricultural sector.

The policy support includes the introduction of modern technology in agricultural operations and application of improved agricultural inputs like HYV seeds, fertilizers etc

5.Environmental degradation

Agricultural policy of India has set another objective to check environmental degradation of natural base of Indian agriculture.

6.Removing bureaucratic obstacles

The policy has set another objective to remove bureaucratic obstacles on the farmers' co-operative societies and self-help institutions so that they can work independently.

Lesson 4 Government and Taxes.

14. Explain some direct and indirect taxes.?

1 Direct Taxes : A tax imposed on an individual or organisation, which is paid directly, is a direct tax.

1.Income tax.

a Income tax is the most important tax levied on an individual in India.

b.It is charged directly based on the income of a person.

2 Corporate tax.

a. This tax is levied on companies that exist as separate entities from their shareholders.

b foreign companies are taxed on income that it arises in India.

3.Wealth tax

Wealth tax is charged on the benefits derived from property ownership.

2 Indirect Taxes : If the burden of the tax can be shifted to others, it is an indirect tax.

1.Stamp duty

Stamp duty is a tax that is paid on official documents like marriage registration or documents related to a property and in some contractual agreements.

2 Entertainment tax:

This tax can be charged on movie tickets, tickets to amusement parks, exhibitions and even sports events.

3.Excise duty.

An excise tax is any duty on manufactured goods levied at the movement of manufacture, rather than at sale.

Excise is typically imposed in addition to an indirect tax such as a sales tax

15.Write the structure of GST?

1 State Goods and Service Tax (SGST).

Intra state (within the state)

VAT/sales tax, purchase tax entertainment tax luxury tax, lottery tax and state surcharge and cesses.

2.central Goods and Service Tax (CGST)

Intra state (within the state)

Central Excise Duty, service tax, countervailing duty,

additional duty of customs, surcharge surcharge, education and secondary /higher secondary cess.

3. Integrated Goods and Service Tax (IGST).

Interstate state (integrated GST)

There are four major GST rates: 5%, 12%, 18% and 28%.

Almost all the necessities of life like vegetables and food grains are exempted from this tax.

16.What is black money.?Write the causes of black money.?

Black Money :

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

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

Causes of Black Money:

several sources of black money are identified as causes

1 shortage of goods

2.licensing proceeding

3.contribution of the industrial sector.

4.struggling

5.Tax structure.

Lesson. 5.Industrial Clusters in Tamil Nadu.

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

1 Geographical proximity of small and medium enterprises (SMEs).

2. Sectoral specialisation

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, and Supportive regional and municipal governments

18.Write about the Textile industry cluster in Tamil Nadu?.

1.**Tamil Nadu** is home to the **largest textile sector** in the country.

2.Because of the development of cotton textile industry, Coimbatore is often referred as the '**Manchester of South India**

3.At present most of the Spinning Mills have moved around Coimbatore city

4.Power loom units are also widespread with Erode and Salem regions.

5 **Tiruppur** is famous for clustering of a large number of firms producing **cotton knitwear**. It accounts for nearly

80% of the country's cotton knitwear exports.

6. Generate employment in the range of over three lakh people since the late 1980s it is also a major producer for the domestic market.

7. Because of the success in the global market, textile industry is seen as one of the most dynamic clusters in the Global South

8. Karur is a major centre of exports of home furnishings like table cloth, curtains, bed covers and towels.

9. Bhavani and Kumarapalayam are again major centres of production of carpets both for domestic and the global markets.

10 Traditional artisanal clusters, such as Madurai and Kanchipuram that are famous for silk and cotton handloom sarees.

19. Write in detail about the types of policies adopted by the Tamil Nadu government to industrialist?

1. Education. Industries require skilled human resources. Apart from a lot of attention to primary education to promote literacy and basic arithmetic skills. It is home to one of the largest number of Engineering Colleges Polytechnics and Industrial Training

Centres in the country .

2 Infrastructure.

The widespread diffusion of electrification has contributed to the spread of industrialisation even to smaller towns and villages in the state.

Tamil Nadu is known for its excellent transport infrastructure

A combination of public and private transport has also facilitated rural to urban connectivity.

It connects small producers to markets better.

3. Industrial Promotion.

Active policy awards efforts were made to promote specific sectors and also industrialisation in specific regions.

Automobile auto components bio technology and Information and Communication Technology sectors have been formulated in the post reform period Government has established industrial promotion Agencies at several places throughout the state

4. Industrial Agencies:

SIPCOT, TANSIDCO TIDCO, TIIC, TANSI

20. Explain the role of Entrepreneur?

Entrepreneur play a most important role in the economic growth and development of a country's economy.

1. They promote development of industries and help to remove regional disparities by industrialising rural and backward areas.

2. They help the country to increase the GDP and Per Capita Income.

3. They promote capital formation by mobilising the idle savings of the citizen and countries export trade.

4. Entrepreneurs provide large-scale employment to artisans, technically qualified persons and professionals and work in an environment of changing technology and try to maximise profits by innovations

5. They enable the people to avail better quality goods at lower prices, which results in the improvement of their standard of living.

----- நன்றி ----- ALL THE BEST STUDENTS ----- கல்வி ஒன்றே அழியாத செல்வம் -----

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