



MIND MAP

# INDUSTRIAL CLUSTERS IN TAMILNADU

BENEFITS TO ECONOMY	TYPES (Based on)	HISTORY	CLUSTERS	AGENCIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To produce inputs</li><li>• Existence of market</li><li>• To improve productivity</li><li>• Employment generation</li><li>• Technical development</li></ul>	<p>Users</p> <p>Type of Inputs Used</p> <p>Ownership</p> <p>Size</p>	<p>In the Colonial Period</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Post - Independence to early 1990s</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Liberalization Phase after 1990</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Automotive Clusters</li><li>• Textile Clusters</li><li>• Leather and Leather goods Clusters</li><li>• Fireworks, Matches and Printing Cluster</li><li>• Electronics and Information Technology (IT) Clusters</li></ul>	<p>1. SIPCOT</p> <p>2. TANSIDCO</p> <p>3. TIDCO</p> <p>4. TIIC</p> <p>5. TANSI</p>

**POINTS TO REMEMBER**

- Any human activity which is engaged in the conversion of raw materials into readily usable material is called an industry.
- Industrial clusters are groups of firms in a defined geographic area that share common markets, technologies and skill requirements.
- Chennai is nicknamed as “The Detroit of Asia” because of its large auto industry base.
- Tamil Nadu is home to the largest textiles sector in the country.
- Tamil Nadu is the biggest producer of cotton yarn in the country.
- Tiruppur is famous for clustering of a large number of firms producing cotton knitwear.
- Sivakasi region is famous for printing and fireworks in the country.
- With the expansion of the software sector, Chennai and to a limited extent Coimbatore, have emerged as centres for software services.
- SIPCOT was formed in the year 1971 to promote industrial growth in the state by setting up industrial estates.
- A policy was introduced April 2000 for the settling up of Special Economic Zones in the country with a view to a hassle – free environment for exports.
- MEPZ is a special Economic Zone in Chennai.
- Entrepreneurship is a process of an action of an entrepreneur who undertakes to establish his enterprise.

**ABBREVIATIONS**

◆ SMEs	- small and medium enterprises
◆ BHEL	- Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
◆ SIPCOT	- State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu
◆ TANSIDCO	- Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation
◆ TIDCO	- Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation
◆ TIIC	- Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd.
◆ TANSI	- Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation Ltd.
◆ SEZs	- Special Economic Zones
◆ MEPZ	- Madras Export Processing Zone

**I. Choose the correct answer:****TEXTUAL QUESTIONS**

1. ‘The Detroit of Asia’ is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Tuticorin      b) Coimbatore      c) Chennai      d) Madurai



2. Pumpsets and motors are produced mostly in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Salem      b) Coimbatore      c) Chennai      d) Dharmapuri
3. Tuticorin is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Gateway of India      b) Gateway of Tamil Nadu  
c) Pump city      d) None of these
4. \_\_\_\_\_ are an essential aspect of a nation's development.  
a) Agriculture      b) Industry      c) Railway      d) None of these
5. Tiruppur is known for  
a) Leather tanning      b) Lock making  
c) Knitwear      d) Agro processing
6. Along with Ambur and Vaniyambadi \_\_\_\_\_ is also a centre for leather goods exports.  
a) Chennai      b) Sivakasi      c) Coimbatore      d) Madurai
7. IT means  
a) Indian Technology      b) Information Technology  
c) Institute of Technology      d) Initiative Technology
8. A successful industrial cluster entirely created by Tamil Nadu is  
a) Hosur      b) Dindigul      c) Kovilpatti      d) Tirunelveli
9. SIPCOT was formed in the year  
a) 1972      b) 1976      c) 1971      d) 1978
10. Which is the Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Agency?  
a) SIPCOT      b) TANSIDCO      c) TIDCO      d) All of these



### ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

11. The Salem steel plant was set up in 1973 to produce \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Turbines      b) Stainless steel      c) Boilers      d) All of these
12. \_\_\_\_\_ is home to the largest textiles sector in the country.  
a) Tamil Nadu      b) Kerala      c) Andhra Pradesh      d) Madhya Pradesh
13. The \_\_\_\_\_ district is the top exporter of finished leather goods in the country.  
a) Dindigul      b) Erode      c) Karur      d) Vellore
14. \_\_\_\_\_ region is famous for printing and fireworks in the country.  
a) Sivakasi      b) Kovilpatti      c) Virudhunagar      d) Villupuram
15. If the output is consumed by the final consumers, it is called a \_\_\_\_\_ sector.  
a) consumer goods      b) capital goods      c) basic goods      d) none of these

### ANSWER

- |                            |                              |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. c) Chennai              | 6. a) Chennai                | 11. b) Stainless steel |
| 2. b) Coimbatore           | 7. b) Information Technology | 12. a) TamilNadu       |
| 3. b) Gateway of TamilNadu | 8. a) Hosur                  | 13. d) Vellore         |
| 4. b) Industry             | 9. c) 1971                   | 14. a) Sivakasi        |
| 5. c) Knitwear             | 10. d) All of these          | 15. a) consumer goods  |



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## II. Fill in the Blanks:

## TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. \_\_\_\_\_ are very important in the modern economic activities of man.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ are groups of firms in a defined geographic area that share common market and technologies.
3. Hundreds of leather and tannery facilities are located around \_\_\_\_\_ District in Tamil Nadu.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is fondly called as ' Little Japan'.
5. Special Economic Zones policy was introduced in \_\_\_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is an innovator of new ideas and business processes.

## ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

7. If the output is consumed by another producer, it is called a \_\_\_\_\_ sector.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ was set up to manufacture tanks in Avadi on the outskirts of Chennai.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ too started manufacturing cars in Chennai.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is known as the Gate way of India.
11. The Namakkal – Tiruchengode belt in western Tamil Nadu is known for its \_\_\_\_\_ industry.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ is called the Manchester of South India.
13. Tamil Nadu is the biggest producer of \_\_\_\_\_ in the country.
14. Countries in the southern hemisphere are called \_\_\_\_\_.
15. Madurai and Kanchipuram are famous for \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ sarees.

## ANSWER

- |                        |                           |                            |
|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Industrialisation   | 6. Entrepreneur           | 11. Truck body building    |
| 2. Industrial clusters | 7. Capital goods          | 12. Coimbatore             |
| 3. Vellore             | 8. Heavy vehicles factory | 13. Cotton yarn            |
| 4. Sivakasi            | 9. Standard motors        | 14. Global south countries |
| 5. April 2000          | 10. Mumbai                | 15. Silk, Handloom         |

## III. Choose the correct statement:

## TEXTUAL QUESTION

- I. Entrepreneurship promotes capital formation by mobilising the idle saving of the public.
  - II. They do not provide large scale employment to artisan, technically qualified persons and professionals.
- III. Entrepreneurs help the country to increase the GDP and per capita income.
- IV. Entrepreneurs do not promote country's export trade.
- a) I and IV are correct
- b) I only is correct
- c) III and IV are correct
- d) I and III are correct



## **ADDITIONAL QUESTION**



ANSWER

1. d) I and III are correct                            2. a) I and IV are correct

**IV. Pick out odd one:**



## TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. Which one of the following is not having leather factories?  
a) Ranipet      b) Dharmapuri      c) Ambur      d) Vaniyambadi
  2. Which one of the following is not an industrial developing agency?  
a) TIDCO      b) SIDCO      c) MEPG      d) SIPCOT



## **ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS**

3. Which one of the following is not an IT investment destination?  
a) Chennai      b) Madurai      c) Trichy      d) Tuticorin

4. Which one of the following is not a Special Economic Zone?  
a) Ennore      b) Hosur      c) Bangalore      d) Nanguneri

## ANSWER

- |                                |                                    |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. b) Dharmapuri<br>2. c) MEPG | 3. d) Tuticorin<br>4. c) Bangalore |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|

**V. Match the following:**



## **TEXTUAL QUESTIONS**

- A) 1. Entrepreneur  
2. MEPZ  
3. Indian Ordnance Factory  
4. TNPL  
5. Manchester of South India

- a. Export Processing Zone
  - b. Coimbatore
  - c. Organizer
  - d. Aravankadu
  - e. Karur

**Ans:**

1)c

2) a

3) d

4) e



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### ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

B)	1. Chennai 2. Coimbatore 3. Madurai 4. Trichy 5. Tirunelveli	a. Vilankurichi b. Sholilnganallur c. Navalpattu d. Ganagaikondan e. Ilandhaikulam	<b>Ans:</b> 1) b 2) a 3) e 4) c 5) d
C)	1. Vellore 2. Salem 3. Kanchipuram 4. Erode 5. Sivakasi	a. Fireworks b. Leather c. Stainless steel d. Silk sarees e. Turmeric	<b>Ans:</b> 1) c 2) e 3) d 4) b 5) a
C)	1. Namakkal 2. Coimbatore 3. Thiruvallur 4. Karur 5. Perambalur	a. Textile b. Poultry c. Cement d. Automotive e. Power looms	<b>Ans:</b> 1) b 2) a 3) d 4) e 5) c

### VI. Write Short Answers:



### TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

#### 1. Why should a developing economy diversify out of agriculture?

- First, demand for food remains constant with regard to income.
- Second, even the food that is consumed is subject to more transformation as an economy expands and there is greater division of labour between people and between regions.
- Third, there are limits to the ability of agriculture to absorb labour due to the declining marginal productivity of land. Wages cannot increase and as a result poverty levels may remain high.
- Due to all these factors, there is a need for an economy's production and employment base to diversify away from agriculture.

#### 2. Why are wages low in the agricultural sector?

There are limits to the ability of agriculture to absorb labour due to the declining marginal productivity of land. As a result, labour productivity in the agricultural sector cannot increase much. Wages cannot increase as more and more people continue to rely on agriculture. So wages are low in agricultural sector.

#### 3. What is meant by an industrial cluster?

- Industrial clusters are groups of firms in a defined geographic area that share common markets, technologies and skill requirements.
- An important aspect of clusters is the nature of inter – firm networks and interactions.



**4. What are the routes for cluster formation?**

- Cluster may arise due to many factors.
- Certain clusters evolve over a long time in history when artisans settle in one locality and evolve over centuries.
- Handloom weaving clusters are one examples of this development.
- Or else, in some sectors, when a large firm is established, a cluster of firms may emerge to take care of its input and service requirements.
- At times, governments may decide to encourage manufacturing using raw materials from a region, which may also lead to emergence of clusters.

**5. Mention the 3 areas of policy making that helped Tamil Nadu become one of the most industrialised states in the country.**

Policy factors can be divided into three aspects:

**Education:**

- Industries require skilled human resources.
- Apart from a lot of attention to primary education to promote literacy and basic arithmetic skills, the state is known for its vast supply of technical human resources.

**Infrastructure:**

- The widespread diffusion of electrification has contributed to the spread of industrialisation to smaller towns and villages in the states.
- Along with electrification, Tamil Nadu is known for its excellent transport infrastructure, especially minor roads that connect rural parts of the state to nearby towns and cities.

**Industrial promotion:**

- Apart from investments in education and transport and energy infrastructure, active policy efforts were made to promote specific sectors and also industrialisation in specific regions.
- In addition, the state has put in place several industrial promotion agencies for both large enterprises and the small and medium segments, as well as to provide supporting infrastructure.

**6. Mention any three industrial development agencies in Tamil Nadu and their role.**

**SIPCOT (State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu) 1971**

SIPCOT was formed in the year 1971 to promote industrial growth in the state by setting up industrial estates.

**TANSIDCO (Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation) 1970**

- TANSIDCO is a state – agency of the state of Tamil Nadu established in the year 1970 to promote small – scale industries in the state.
- It gives subsidies and provide technical assistance for new firms in the small scale sector.

**TIDCO (Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation ) 1965**

- TIDCO is another government agency to promote industries in the state and to establish industrial estates.



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### 7. What are the problems of industrialisation currently in Tamil Nadu?

- Some clusters, especially chemicals, textiles and leather, clusters, tend to generate a lot of polluting effluents that affect health.
- The effluents also pollute water bodies into which effluents are let into and also adjoining agricultural lands.
- Employment generation potential has declined because of use of frontier technologies because of the need to compete globally.
- Quality of employment also has suffered in recent years as most workers are employed only temporarily.

### 8. What is meant by Entrepreneur?

- Entrepreneur is an innovator of new ideas and business processes.
- He possesses management skills, strong team building abilities and essential leadership qualities to manage a business.

### 9. What is Entrepreneurship?

- Entrepreneurship is a process of the action of an entrepreneur who undertakes to establish his enterprise.
- It is the ability to create and build something.



## ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

### 10. What is TANSI?

The Tamil Nadu small Industries Corporation Limited, popularly known as TANSI was formed in 1965 to takeover the small scale units that were set up and run by the Department of Industries and commerce.

### 11. Write a note on TIIC.

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd, popularly known as TIIC is intended to provide low – cost financial support for both setting up new units and also for expansion of existing units. Though it is meant to meet the requirements of all types of firms, 90% of support goes to micro, small and medium enterprises.

## VII. Write Brief Answer:



## TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

### 1. What are the contributions of industrialisation to development?

- It is essential to produce inputs to other producers in an economy. Even agriculture requires inputs from industry such as fertilisers and tractors to increase productivity.
- A market exists for both producers and consumer goods. Even services like banking, transport and trade are dependent on production of industrial goods.
- By using modern methods of production, industries contribute to better productivity and hence lower cost of production of all goods produced. It therefore helps people to buy goods at a cheaper rate and help create demand for more products.



- Through such expansion of production, Industrialisation helps to absorb the labour force coming out of agriculture. Employment generation is therefore an important objective of industrialisation.
- The advantage of industrialisation is technological change. Through use of modern techniques, industrialisation contributes to learning of such methods and their improvement. As a result, labour productivity increases, and it helps workers earn higher wages.
- Expanding incomes lead to more demand for goods and services.
- If an economy is not able to produce enough to meet such demand, it has to rely on imports and therefore spend a lot of foreign exchange.
- If the economy does not earn enough from exporting, it will be difficult to meet the growing demand.
- Industrialisation helps an economy to save and also generate foreign exchange through exports.

## 2. Write a note on history of industrialisation in Tamil Nadu.

### **Colonial period:**

- There is lot of evidence for presence of industrial activities such as textiles, shipbuilding, iron and steel making and pottery in pre-colonial Tamil Nadu.
- There are two sets of factors that have contributed to the process.
- The introduction of cotton cultivation in Western and Southern Tamil Nadu by the colonial government led to the emergence of a large – scale textile sector in these parts. This involved ginning, pressing spinning and weaving operations.
- The introduction of railways also expanded the market for cotton yarn and helped develop the sector.
- Second, increase in trade during this period led to industrial development around two of the most active ports in the region, Chennai and Tuticorin.
- The Chennai region also saw the beginning of the automobile sector during this period along with leather.
- The growth of jaggery industry in South Tamil Nadu is another example of this.
- Match factories too emerged during the colonial period in the Sivakasi region.
- Port – related activity too contributed to the growth of the region.
- Leather production was also taking place in Dindigul, Vellore and Ambur areas.
- In Western Tamil Nadu a number of textile industries sprang up.
- It led to the rise of a number of small workshops for repair and producers of machinery components.

### **Post independence period:**

- Large enterprises were set up by both central and state governments. Some of them are....
- Chennai Integral coach factory.
- Thiruchirappalli BHEL.
- AVADI - Heavy vehicles - Tanks.
- Chennai Ashok Leyland and Standard Motors.



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- Salem Steel plants.
- Textiles, electric motors, pumpsets and agricultural machinery in Coimbatore.
- Cotton knitwear in Tiruppur.
- Home furnishing in Karur.
- Hosur industrial cluster.

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

The following are the chief characteristics of a successful cluster.

- Geographical proximity of small and medium enterprises (SMES)
- Sectoral - Specialisation.
- Close inter-firm collaboration.
- Inter-firm competition based on innovation
- A socio-cultural identity, which facilitates trust.
- Multi-skilled workforce.
- Active self-help organisations,
- Supportive regional and municipal governments.

### 4. Write about the Textile industry cluster in Tamil Nadu.

- Tamil Nadu is home to the largest textiles sector in the country.
- Because of the development of cotton textile industry since the colonial period, Coimbatore is often referred as the “Manchester of South India”
- At present, most of the spinning mills have moved to the smaller towns and villages at a radius over 100 to 150km around the Coimbatore city.
- Tamil Nadu is the biggest producer of cotton yarn in the country.
- Palladam and Somanur are small towns near Coimbatore. The villages near these towns, are home to a dynamic powerloom weaving cluster.
- Erode and Salem region also have a large number of power loom units.
- Tiruppur is famous for clustering of firms producing cotton knitwear.
- It accounts for nearly 80% of the country's cotton knitwear exports and generates employment in the range of over three lakh people since the late 1980s.
- It is also a major producer for the domestic market.
- While initially most firms were run by local entrepreneurs, at present, some of the leading garment exporters in India have set up factories here.
- Karur is a major centre of exports of home furnishings like table cloth, curtains, bed covers and towels.
- Bhavani and Kumrapalayam are major centres of production of carpets, both for the domestic and the global markets.
- There are also traditional artisanal clusters such as Madurai and Kanchipuram that are famous for silk and cotton handloom sarees.
- Even these clusters have witnessed a degree of modernisation with use of powerlooms in several units.



**5. Write in detail about the types of policies adopted by the Tamil Nadu government to industrialise.**

**Education:**

- Industries require skilled human resources.
- The state gives much importance to primary education.
- To promote literacy and basic arithmetic skills, the state supplies vast technical human resources.
- There are a number of engineering colleges, polytechnics and Industrial Training Centres.

**Infrastructure:**

- The widespread electrification has contributed to the spread of industries in smaller towns and villages.
- Tamil Nadu is known for its excellent transport infrastructure. It has a network of minor roads which connect rural parts of the state to nearby towns and cities.
- Rural to urban connectivity is facilitated by public and private transport system.

**Industrial promotion:**

- Active policy efforts have been made to promote specific sectors and also industrialisation in specific regions.
- Policies have been formulated to promote specific sectors like automobile, auto-components, bio-technology and information and communication.
- Several industrial promotion agencies have been put in place to provide supporting infrastructure to both large and small enterprises.

**6. Explain the role of Entrepreneur**

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

- i) They promote development of industries and help to remove regional disparities by industrialising rural and backward areas.
- ii) They help the country to increase the GDP and per capita income.
- iii) They contribute towards the development of society by reducing concentration of income and wealth.
- iv) They promote capital formation by mobilising the idle savings of the citizens and country's export trade.
- v) 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.
- vi) They enable the people to avail better quality goods at lower prices, which results in the improvement of their standard of living.



**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS**

**7. Write a paragraph on Fire works, matches and printing cluster.**

- Sivakasi region, once famous for its match industry has now become a major centre for printing and fireworks in the country.
- It is believed to contribute to 90% of India's fireworks productions, 80% of safety matches and 60% of offset printing solutions.



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- The offset printing industry has a high degree of specialisation among firms with several of them undertaking just one operation required for printing
- All these industries have their origin in the colonial period and at present offer employment to a large number of workers.

### 8. Write in detail about the leather and leather goods clusters.

- Tamil Nadu accounts for 60 per cent of leather tanning capacity in India and 38 per cent of all leather footwear, garments and components.
- Hundreds of leather and tannery facilities are located around Vellore and its nearby towns, such as Ranipet, Ambur and Vaniyambadi.
- The Vellore district is the top exporter of finished leather goods in the country.
- Chennai also has a large number of leather product making units involved in exports.
- There is another clustering of leather processing in Dindigul and Erode.
- The leather products sector too is a major employment generator.

### 9. What are the types of industries? Explain.

Industries can be classified as under

#### i) Users:

- If the output is consumed by the final consumer, it is called a consumer goods sector.
- If the output is consumed by another producer, it is called a capital goods sector.
- There are industries that produce raw materials for other industries such as cement and steel. Such industries are called basic goods industries.

#### ii) Type of inputs used:

- Industries are also classified based on the kind of raw material used such as agro-processing, textiles sector, rubber products, leather goods, etc.

#### iii) Ownership:

- Firms may be privately owned, publicly owned (by the government, central or state), jointly owned by the private and public sector, or cooperatively owned (cooperatives)

#### iv) Size:

- Firm may be large, small or medium based on their volume of output, sales or employment or on the basis of the amount of investment made.
- The Indian government normally uses the investment criterion to decide whether a firm is small, medium or large.
- There are also micro or tiny enterprises that are smaller than even small firms.
- This classification is important because the government often provides financial, infrastructural or subsidy support to the smaller firms to promote them.



10. Give an account of the Special Economic Zones of Tamil Nadu.

**Special Economic Zones (SEZs)**

- A policy was introduced in April 2000 for the setting up of Special Economic Zones in the country with a view to a hassle – free environment for exports.
- Units may be set up in SEZ units on a self – certification basis.
- The policy provides for setting up of SEZs in the public, private, joint sector or by state governments.
- It is also envisaged that some of the existing Export Processing Zones, would be converted into Special Economic zones.

Accordingly, the government has converted Export Processing Zones located at the following places:

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Nanguneri SEZ                   | - A multi product SEZ, Thirunelveli  |
| 2. Ennore SEZ                      | - Thermal power Project, Vayalur   |
| 3. Coimbatore SEZ                  | - IT Parks   |
| 4. Hosur SEZ                       | - Auto Engineering , Electronics, Defence and Aerospace  |
| 5. Perambalur SEZ                  | - Multi product SEZ  |
| 6. Autocity SEZ                    | - Automobile / Auto components, Tiruvallur.  |
| 7. India – Singapore SEZ Logistics | - IT & ITES , Electronic Hardware, Logistics and Warehousing Thiruvallur District                            |
| 8. Bio – Pharmaceuticals SEZ       | - Clinical Research Organisation, Poison Control Centre, Centre for Regenerative Medicine, Medicine Research |

**Madras Export Processing Zone ( MEPZ)**

MEPZ is a Special Economic Zone in Chennai . It is one of the seven export processing zones, in the country set up by the central government. It was established in 1984 to promote foreign direct investment, enhance foreign exchange earnings and create greater employment opportunities in the region. The MPEZ headquarters is located on GST Road in Tambaram, Chennai.





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# Unit Test

Time : 1.00 hr.

## **UNIT - V – Industrial clusters in Tamil Nadu**

Marks : 30

### I. Choose the correct answer:

$$5 \times 1 = 5$$

1. The Detroit of Asia is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Tuticorin  
c) Chennai  
b) Coimbatore  
d) Madurai
  2. Tuticorin is known as  
a) Gateway of India  
c) Pump city  
b) Gateway of Tamil Nadu  
d) None of these
  3. Tiruppur is known for  
a) Leather tanning  
c) Knitwear  
b) Lock making  
d) Agro – processing
  4. SIPCOT was formed in the year  
a) 1972  
c) 1971  
b) 1976  
d) 1978
  5. The Salem Steel Plant was set up in 1973 to produce \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Turbines  
c) Boilers  
b) Stainless steel  
d) All the above

## **II. Fill in the blanks:**

$$6 \times 1 = 6$$

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was set up to manufacture tanks in Avadi on the outskirts of Chennai.
  2. \_\_\_\_\_ is fondly called “Little Japan”
  3. \_\_\_\_\_ is an innovator of new ideas and business processes.
  4. Special Economic Zones policy was introduced in \_\_\_\_\_.
  5. \_\_\_\_\_ are groups of firms in a defined geographic area that share common market and technologies.
  6. Countries in the Southern hemisphere are called \_\_\_\_\_.

### **III. Match the following:**

$$5 \times 1 = 5$$

- |                              |   |                           |
|------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Entrepreneur              | - | a) Export processing zone |
| 2. MEPZ                      | - | b) Organizer              |
| 3. Manchester of South India | - | c) Fireworks              |
| 4. Erode                     | - | d) Coimbatore             |
| 5. Sivakasi                  | - | e) Turmeric               |



**IV. Pick out the odd one:**

$1 \times 1 = 1$

6. Which one of the following is not having leather factories?  
a) Ranipet      b) Dharmpuri      c) Ambur      d) Vaniyambadi

**V. Answer briefly (ANY FOUR) :**

$4 \times 2 = 8$

1. Why are wages low in the agricultural sector?
2. What is meant by an industrial cluster?
3. What are the problems of industrialization currently in Tamil Nadu?
4. What is meant by Entrepreneur?
5. What is Entrepreneurship?
6. Why should a developing economy diversify out of agriculture?

**VI. Answer in detail: (ANY ONE):**

$1 \times 5 = 5$

1. Write about the textile industry cluster in Tamil Nadu .
2. What are the important characteristics of successful industrial clusters?





## TIME LINE - Important Events - Comprehensive Chart

<b>1529</b>	Viswanatha Nayaka became Madurai Nayak	<b>1824</b>	Sepoys at Barrackpur refused to go to Burma
<b>1709</b>	Establishment of printing press	<b>1827</b>	Wahhabi Rebellion
<b>1730 - 1796</b>	Velunachiyar Period	<b>1828</b>	Foundation of Brahmo Samaj
<b>1748 - 1801</b>	Periya Marudhu Period	<b>1829</b>	Abolition of Sati
<b>1753 - 1801</b>	Chinna Marudhu Period	<b>1831 - 1832</b>	Kol revolt
<b>1755 - 1767</b>	Revolt of Puli Thevar	<b>1832</b>	First Opium War
<b>1755 - 1801</b>	Palayakkarar's Revolt	<b>1833</b>	Death of Rammohan Roy
<b>1756 - 1805</b>	Dheeran Chinnamali Period	<b>1848</b>	Second Opium War
<b>1757</b>	Battle of Plassey	<b>1850 - 1864</b>	The Taiping Rebellion
<b>1760</b>	Hyder Ali and Marathas the artillery arrived	<b>1852</b>	Establishment of Madras Native Association
<b>1761</b>	Puli Thevar's three major forts under the control of Yusuf Khan	<b>1852</b>	First school for untouchables
<b>1764</b>	Puli Thevar recaptured Nerkattumseval	<b>1854</b>	Social banditry led by Bir Singh
	Yusuf Khan was hanged	<b>1855</b>	Santhal Rebellion
<b>1767</b>	Puli Thevar escaped and died in exile	<b>1856</b>	Rebellion against the mahajans and zamindars
<b>1772</b>	Muthu Vaduganathar's death	<b>1856</b>	The Widows Remarriage Reform Act
<b>1790 - 1799</b>	Rebellion of Veera Pandya Kattabomman	<b>1857</b>	The Great Rebellion
<b>1792</b>	Conclusion of the war with Tipu Sultan		Sepoys from Meerut marched to the Red Fort
<b>1798</b>	Kattabomman met Jackson in Ramanathapuram		Bahadur Shah II became the emperor of Hindustan
	Appearance before Madras Council		Siege of Kanpur
<b>1799</b>	The seige of Panchalankurichi		Suppression of rebellion
	Kattabomman was hanged		Delhi was captured by British troops
	Coimbatore was annexed	<b>1858</b>	British Parliament adopted the Indian Government Act
	Anglo - Mysore war	<b>1859</b>	Indigo Revolt
<b>1800 - 1801</b>	Rebellion of Marudhu brothers	<b>1860</b>	Nil Darpan by Dina Bhandhumitra
<b>1800</b>	Second Palayakkarar war	<b>1861</b>	First age of consent act
<b>1801</b>	Marudhu brothers were executed	<b>1861</b>	Widows Marriage Association
	Tiruchirapalli proclamation	<b>1866</b>	Split in Brahmo Samaj
	Sivagangai was annexed	<b>1867</b>	East India Association
	Carnatic Treaty		Free feeding house - Vadalur
	Gopal Nayak was overpowered by the British forces		Meiji era begins
<b>1805</b>	Dheeran Chinnamalai was hanged at Sankagiri fort		Poona Sarvajanik Sabha
	Napoleons's defeat at Trafalgar		Sathyana Gnana Sabai
<b>1806</b>	Vellore Revolt		Poona Sarvajanik Sabha
	Outbreak of the Vellore Revolt		Satyashodak Samaj founded
<b>1816</b>	Establishment of the college of Fort St George		Deccan Riots
<b>1818</b>	Farazi Movement		Arya Samaj
			Theosophical Society founded
			The Great Revolt
			Aligarh Mohammedan Anglo - oriental college founded

**Don****TIMELINE****10<sup>th</sup> Standard - SOCIAL SCIENCE**

<b>1877</b>	Appointment of T.Muthuswami as the first Indian Judge of Madras High Court
<b>1878</b>	Publishment of the Hindu
<b>1879</b>	British lost to Zulus
<b>1881 - 1914</b>	Colonisation of Africa
<b>1882</b>	Triple Alliance formed Dravida Kazhagam
<b>1884 - 85</b>	Berlin Colonial Conference  The Deccan Education Society
<b>1884</b>	British lost to Sudanese Army Establishment of Madras Mahajana Sabha
<b>1885</b>	The First session of the Indian National Congress Bombay Presidency Association
<b>1886</b>	Deoband ulema issued Discovery of gold in Transvaal The second session of the Indian National Congress
<b>1887</b>	The Third session of the India National Congress
<b>1890</b>	Publishing of Swadesamitran
<b>1893</b>	Swami Vivekananda's Address on Hinduism Formation of the Adi Dravida Mahajana Sabha
<b>1894 - 1895</b>	Sino - Japanese War
<b>1894</b>	France - Russia Alliance formed
<b>1896</b>	Italy lost to Ethiopian army at Adowa
<b>1897</b>	Ramakrishna Mission Zionist Organisation found
<b>1898</b>	Hundred Days Reform US defeated the Spanish
<b>1899</b>	Lord Curzon was the viceroy of India
<b>1899 - 1902</b>	Boer War
<b>1900</b>	Birsu munda was arrested Colonisation of Africa
<b>1902</b>	Anglo - Japanese Alliance
<b>1904</b>	Russo Japanese War Entente Cordiale Establishment of Bharata Matha Society
<b>1905</b>	The partition of Bengal Swadeshi Movement launched Japan controls Korea
<b>1905 - 1911</b>	Boycott and swadeshi movement
<b>1906</b>	Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company started.

<b>1907</b>	Sadhu Jana Paripalana sangam - founded
<b>1908</b>	Young Turk Revolution Strike in the European owned Coral Mills Chotanagpur Tenancy Act
<b>1909</b>	South Africa Act passed Establishment of the Madras Non- Brahmin Association
<b>1910</b>	Japanese Annexation of Korea Union of South Africa Press Act
<b>1911</b>	Vanchinathan shot dead Robert W.D.E Ashe (Collector of Tirunelveli) Revolution in China
<b>1912</b>	National People's Party formed Downfall of Manchu Dynasty Balkan League formed First Balkan war Establishment of the Madras United League Tamil Music Movement
<b>1913</b>	Tanjore Sangitha Vidya Mahajana Sangam
<b>1914 - 1918</b>	African National Congress formed Establishment of Madras Dravidian Association Treaty of Bucharest First World War
<b>1914</b>	First World War started Outbreak of World War I Outbreak of Balkan War Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand Battle of Marne Meiji Era ends
<b>1915</b>	Treaty of Jutland Treaty of London
<b>1916 - 1917</b>	War against central powers
<b>1916</b>	Establishment of Home Rule League Non Brahmin Home Battle of Verdun Italy joined the Allies Battle of Jutland Home Rule League Lucknow Pact Formation of the South Indian Liberation Federation Non-Brahmin Manifesto



## TIME LINE - IMPORTANT EVENTS - COMPREHENSIVE CHART

Date

1917	Women's India Association	1926	Hindu Religious Endowment Act
	All India Women's Conference		Germany joined the League
1917	Tsarist Regime in Russia overthrown	1927	Imperial Conference
	US declared War against Germany		General strike
	Russian Revolution		Formation of Simon Commission
	Fourth Duma ended		Vietnam Nationalist party - Formed
	Russian Revolution	1928	Mahad March
1918	Annie Besant was elected the President of the Congress session		Agitation for removal of Neill statue
	Madurai Labour Union		Boycott of Simon Commission
	Society for the study of Marxism		Formation of All India Depressed Classes Association
	Treaty of Brest Litovsk		Revolt (Newspaper)
	End of World War I		Arrival of Simon Commission to India
	The Armistice		Chiang Kai Shek captured Peking
1919	India's first organised trade union	1929	Lahore Congress
	Treaty of Versailles		Great Depression
	The peace treaty, Hall of mirrors - Versailles		Lateran Treaty Signed
	Fascist Party founded		Stock market Crash in the US
	Dyarchy introduced by Government of India	1930	Dandi March
	National Socialist German Worker's party - founded		Civil Disobedience Movement
	Treaty of Versailles		Salt Satyagraha
	Montagu-Chelmsford reforms, Rowlatt Act.		First Round Table Conference
	Rowlatt Act		Emergence of Indian National Congress
1920	Jallian Wala Bagh	1931	Gandhi - Irwin Pact
	Non Co-operation movement		Second Round Table Conference
	Khilafat Movement		Defeat of the Labour party
	U.S.A's policy of isolation	1932	Japan attack manchuria
1921	First All India Trade Union Conference		Summit in Ottawa
	Participation of women in the electoral politics		Poona Pact
1922	Fascist march on Rome		Third Round Table Conference
	Chauri Chaura incident		Communal award
	Visit of Prince of Wales;		Self Respect movement started.
	Withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement		May day
1923	Swaraj Party formed	1933	Puratchi (Newspaper)
1923	Madras Legislative Council		Hitler designated as chancellor
	First ever celebration of May Day		Germany resigned from the League
1924	Establishment of the Staff Selection Board		Mao gained control of the Chinese Communist Party
	Hindustan Republican Army (HRA) was formed		The Long March
1925	Locarno Treaty	1934	Russia joined the League
	The ban on the roads around the temple in Vaikom was lifted		Paguththarivu (Newspaper)
	Chiang Kai Shek captured Hanko		
	Self Respect movement started.		



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## TIMELINE

10<sup>th</sup> Standard - SOCIAL SCIENCE

1935	Viduthalai (Newspaper)	1944	Allies invaded mainland Europe
	The Government of India Act		Bretton Woods Conference
	Mussolini invaded Ethiopia		Bombing on Hiroshima and Nagasaki
	Italy invaded Ethiopia		End of World War II
1936	Rome - Berlin - Tokyo Axis	1945	End of Adolf Hitler
1937	Italy resigned from the League		UN Charter signed
	Japan invaded China		Bretton Woods Twins
1938	Hitler invaded Austria and Czechoslovakia	1945	Fall of Hitler
	Munich Pact		Arab League formed
1939	Second World War brokeout	1946	Surrender of the Japanese
	Russia expelled from the League		Revolt of the Royal Indian Navy
	Last decisive action of the League	1946	League of Nations - dissolved
	Italy invaded Albania		Mount Batten plan
	Soviet union concluded non - aggression pact with Germany	1947	India Independence Act
	Hitler invaded Czechoslovakia		India became independence
	Britain and france declared war on Germany		Madras Devadasis (Prevention of Dedication) Act
1939 - 1945	Second World War	1948	The UN adopted the universal Declaration of human rights
1940	August Offer	1949	NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) formed
	Individual (Vinobha Bhave) Satyagraha		National People's congress
1940	Separate State (Pakistan)	1954	Soviet aggression in Europe
	Battle of Britain		SEATO or Manila pact
	Resignation of Chamberlain	1955	The Geneva Conference
	Italy joined Germany		Warsaw pact
	Japan joined Axis powers	1955	CENTO or the Baghdad Pact signed
	Dunkirk		Bandung Conference
	Pearl Harbour attack by Japan	1956	Suez canal crisis
1941	Lend Lease	1961	First conference of NAM (Non - Aligned Movement) held at Belgrade
	Germany invaded Russia	1961	Cuban missile crisis
	League for independence of Vietnam		Arab Israel War
	Quit India Movement	1967	Arab Israel War
1942	Cripps Mission	1973	Arab Israel War
	Battle of Stalingrad	1982	Israeli's Invasion of Lebanon
	Fall Blau ("Operation Blue")	1987	Single European Act
	Battle of El Alamein	1988	First mass protest in Armenia and Baltic States
	Battle of Midway	1989	The Hindu Succession Tamil Nadu Amendment Act
	Battle of Guadalcanal	1990	Ban on African National Congress
	Surrender of Italy	1991	USSR dissolved
1943	First Tamil Isai conference was held		U.S led war against Iraq
	Justice Party rechristened as Dravidar Kazhagam		Disintegration of Soviet Union
1944	Justice Party rechristened as Dravidar Kazhagam	1992	European Union created





## CAPTION QUESTIONS

Following is the comprehensive table of probable Caption questions in History:

No.	Unit	Topic
1.	Outbreak of World War I and its Aftermath	1. Imperialism 2. German Emperor 3. Balkan Wars 4. Japan entering the circle of great power 5. Paris Peace conference 6. League of Nations Secretariat 7. Activities of the League 8. The Armistice and Treaty of Versailles
2.	The World between two World Wars	1. Anti-Colonial struggle in Indo-China 2. Ho Chi Minh 3. Political developments in South America 4. Emergence of Mussolini 5. Evolution of German Fascism 6. Government of India Act of 1935 7. European colonization and its impacts 8. Apartheid in South Africa
3.	World War II	1. Battle of Stalingrad 2. Japanese Aggression in South - East Asia 3. General Assembly and Security Council 4. Munich Pact 5. World Bank 6. International Monetary Fund
4.	The world after World War II	1. Cold War 2. Korean War 3. Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) 4. Mao-Tse-tung 5. Korean War 6. Suez Canal crisis 7. Palestinian Liberation Organization 8. Vietnam War
5.	Social and Religious Reform Movements in the 19th Century	1. Aligarh Movement 2. Ramalinga Adigal 3. Deoband movement 4. Sree Narayana Guru 5. Swami Vivekananda 6. Vaikunda Swamikal 7. Iyothee Thassar



6.	Early Revolts against British Rule in Tamil Nadu	1. Velunachiyar 2. Dheeran Chinnamalai 3. Veerapandya Kattabomman 4. Marudhu brothers
7.	Anti-Colonial Movements and the Birth of Nationalism	1. Deccan Riots 2. The Revolt of 1857 3. Indian National Congress 4. Battle of plassey 5. Farazi Movement 6. The Great Revolt
8.	Nationalism: Gandhian Phase	1. Gandhi and Mass nationalism 2. Constructive programme of Gandhi 3. Subhas Chandra Bose and INA 4. communal Award 5. Mountbatten Plan 6. Jallian walabagh massacre
9.	Freedom Struggle in Tamil Nadu	1. Early Nationalist Movement in Tamil Nadu 2. Revolutionary Movement in Tamil Nadu 3. Non-Brahmin Movement 4. Khilafat movement 5. Cheranmadevi Gurukulam Controversy: 6. Annie Besant and the Home Rule Movement.
10.	Social Transformation in Tamil Nadu	1. Periyar E.V.R. 2. Labour Movement in Tamilnadu 3. Maraimalar Adigal 4. Rettimalai Srinivasan: 5. M.C. Rajah

## DISTINGUISH QUESTIONS

Following is the comprehensive table of probable Distinguish questions in Geography:

No.	Unit	Distinguish between		
1.	India - Location, Relief and Drainage	a) Himalayan rivers	vs	Peninsular rivers
		b) Western Ghats	vs	Eastern Ghats
		c) Himadri	vs	Himachal
		d) Western Coastal Plains	vs	Eastern Coastal Plains
		e) Western Ghats	vs	Eastern Ghats
		f) Andaman Nicobar islands	vs	Lakshwadeep islands
		g) The Indus river system	vs	The Ganga river system



## CAPTION QUESTIONS &amp; DISTINGUISH QUESTIONS

Date \_\_\_\_\_

No.	Unit	Distinguish between	
2.	Climate and Natural Vegetation of India	a) Weather	vs Climate
		b) Tropical Evergreen Forest	vs Deciduous Forest
		c) North East Monsoon	vs South West Monsoon
		d) Eastern Himalayan Forest	vs Western Himalayan Forest
3.	Components of Agriculture	a) Rabi crop season	vs Kharif crop season
		b) Inundational canal	vs Perennial canal
		c) Marine fisheries	vs Inland fisheries
		d) Alluvial soils	vs Black soils
		e) Well irrigation	vs Tank irrigation
		f) Cash crops	vs Plantation crops
4.	Resources and Industries	a) Renewable resources	vs Non-renewable resources
		b) Metallic Minerals	vs Non-metallic minerals
		c) Agro based industry	vs Mineral based industry
		d) Jute industry	vs Sugar industry
		e) Conventional Energy	vs Non Conventional Energy
		f) Forest based industry	vs Agro based industry
		g) Wind energy	vs Biomass energy
5.	India - Population, Transport, Communication and Trade	a) Density of population	vs Growth of population
		b) Personal communication	vs Mass communication
		c) Print Media	vs Electronic Media
		d) Roadways	vs Railways
		e) Waterways	vs Airways
		f) Internal Trade	vs International Trade
		g) Internal migration	vs Mass migration
		h) Import	vs Export
		i) National highways	vs International highways
6.	Physical Geography of Tamil Nadu	a) Western Ghats	vs Eastern Ghats.
		b) Southwest monsoon	vs Northeast monsoon
		c) Tropical evergreen	vs Tropical deciduous forests
		d) Alluvial soil	vs Black Soil
		e) Inland Plains	vs Coastal Plains
		f) Black soil	vs Red soil
7.	Human Geography of Tamil Nadu	a) Marine Fishing	vs Inland fishing
		b) Food crops	vs Non-food crops
		c) Surface water	vs Ground water
		d) Export	vs Import



## GOVERNMENT MODEL QUESTION PAPER

10

## SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed : 15 min + 2½ hrs.

Maximum Marks : 100

- Instruction :** (1) Check the question paper for fairness of printing. If there is any lack of fairness, inform the Hall Supervisor immediately.  
(2) Use Blue or Black ink to write and underline and pencil to draw diagrams.

## Part - I (Marks : 14)

**Note:** (i) Answer all the 14 questions

**$14 \times 1 = 14$**

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

1. With whom of the following was the Lateran Treaty signed by Italy?  
a) Germany      b) Russia      c) Pope      d) Spain
2. Where was the third session of the Indian National Congress held?  
a) Marina      b) Mylapore      c) Fort St. George      d) Thousand Lights
3. Who was the first Indian Judge of the Madras High Court?  
a) T. Muthuswamy      b) P.S. Sivasamy      c) V.S. Srinivasa Sastri      d) G.A. Natesan
4. India's first organised trade union, the Madras Labour Union was formed in  
a) 1918      b) 1917      c) 1916      d) 1914
5. Assertion (A) : The Revolt of 1857 was brutally suppressed by the British army.  
Reason (R) : The failure of the rebellion was due to the absence of Central authority.  
a) Both (A) and (R) are wrong  
b) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct  
c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)  
d) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
6. Pick the odd one out:  
a) Khadar      b) Bhangar      c) Alluvial soil      d) Black soil
7. A line joining the places of equal rainfall is  
a) Isohyet      b) Isobar      c) Isotherm      d) Latitude
8. The first paper Industry was started in  
a) Raniganj      b) Durgapur      c) Hoogly      d) Baliganj
9. The scientific study of different aspects of population is called  
a) Photography      b) Demography  
c) Choreography      d) Population density



## MODEL QUESTION PAPER

Date \_\_\_\_\_

10. The latitudinal extent of Tamil Nadu is  
a)  $8^{\circ}5'N$  to  $13^{\circ}35'N$       b)  $8^{\circ}5'S$  to  $13^{\circ}35'S$   
c)  $8^{\circ}0'N$  to  $13^{\circ}5'N$       d)  $8^{\circ}0'S$  to  $13^{\circ}05'S$
11. Arrange the following in the correct chronological order and choose the correct answer from the code given below.  
(i) Panchsheel      (ii) Nuclear test at Pokhran  
(iii) Twenty-year Treaty      (iv) First Nuclear test  
a) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii)    b) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)    c) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)    d) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)
12. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court can hold the office up to the age of (in year)  
a) 58      b) 60      c) 62      d) 65
13. Choose the incorrect statement(s):  
(i) Shortage of goods, whether natural or artificial, is the root cause of black money.  
(ii) Industrial sector has been the major contributor to black money.  
(iii) Smuggling is one of the major sources of black money.  
(iv) When the tax rate is low, more black money is generated.  
a) (i) and (ii)      b) (iv)      c) (i)      d) (ii) and (iii)
14. Basic Component(s) of food and nutrition security is / are  
a) availability      b) access      c) absorption      d) all

## Part - II (Marks : 20)

Answer any 10 questions. Question No. 28 is compulsory.

10 × 2 = 20

15. Explain the Monroe Doctrine.
16. What was Marshall Plan?
17. Write the objectives of Home Rule Movement.
18. Name the Sangam texts for which Maraimalai Adigal wrote commentaries?
19. Name the neighbouring countries of India.
20. State the types of agriculture practices in India.
21. Define "International trade".
22. Write a short note on Mangrove forest in Tamil Nadu.
23. What is Money Bill?
24. Mention the names of the member countries of BRICS.
25. What is per capita income?
26. Define : Food Security according to FAO.
27. Define : Tax
28. What do you know about Renewable resources?



**Part - III (Marks : 50)**

**Answer any 10 questions. Question No. 42 is compulsory.**

**$10 \times 5 = 50$**

**29. Fill in the blanks:**

- (i) \_\_\_\_\_ was the Headquarters of the Council of Europe.
- (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ Soil is suitable for the cultivation of tea and coffee plants.
- (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ is the first woman Government of Tamil Nadu.
- (iv) The term globalization invented by \_\_\_\_\_.
- (v) \_\_\_\_\_ is the highest peak to South India.

**30. Match the following:**

- |                          |   |                   |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------|
| (i) Hindenburg           | - | Titu Mir          |
| (ii) Wahhabi Rebellion   | - | Kalayar Kovil     |
| (iii) Tani Tamil Iyakkam | - | Germany           |
| (iv) Syngman Rhee        | - | Maraimalai Adigal |
| (v) Marudhu Brothers     | - | South Korea       |

**31. Match the following:**

- |                        |   |             |
|------------------------|---|-------------|
| (i) Mazagaon Dock      | - | Coal        |
| (ii) Black Gold        | - | Nanda Devi  |
| (iii) Hirakud          | - | Brahmaputra |
| (iv) Biosphere Reserve | - | Mahanadi    |
| (v) Tsangpo            | - | Mumbai      |

**32. a) Distinguish between**

- (i) Weather and Climate
- (ii) Agro based Industries and Mineral based Industries

b) Give reason : Rain water harvesting is necessary.

**33. Assess the structure and the activities of the UN.**

**34. What do you know about 'Salt march to Vedaranyam'?**

**35. Write about southwest monsoon.**

**36. Give an account of water resources of Tamil Nadu.**

**37. Point out the Fundamental Rights.**

**38. Explain about Panchsheel principles.**

**39. What are the Important characteristics of successful Industrial Clusters?**

**40. What are the methods of calculating Gross Domestic Product? and explain.**



## MODEL QUESTION PAPER

Don

**Note:** Blind Candidates have to write only notes for the questions related to Time Line Chart and Map.

41. Draw a time line for the following:

Write any five important events between 1920-1940.

42. Mark the following places on the World map.

- (i) Great Britain
- (ii) Germany
- (iii) Russia
- (iv) Hiroshima
- (v) Hawaii Island

### Part - IV (Marks : 16)

**Answer both questions.**

**$2 \times 8 = 16$**

43. (a) Balkan Wars

- (i) Why was Balkan League formed?
- (ii) What was the outcome of the first Balkan War?
- (iii) Who were defeated in this war?
- (iv) What was the name of the Treaty signed at the end of this second Balkan War?

(b) Subhas Chandra Bose and INA

- (i) How did Subhas Chandra Bose reach Japan?
- (ii) Who headed the women wing of Indian National Army?
- (iii) How did Subhas Chandra Bose reorganize the INA?
- (iv) Name the slogan provided by Subhas Chandra Bose.

(OR)

43. (c) Ramalinga Adigal

- (i) What is Jeevakarunya?
- (ii) What are the Songs of Grace?
- (iii) Point out the major contribution of Samarasa Vedha Sanmarga Sathya Sangam.
- (iv) Where did he establish his free feeding house?

(d) Vellore Revolt

- (i) When did Vellore Revolt break out?
- (ii) Who introduced new military regulation?
- (iii) Who was the first victim of the revolt?
- (iv) Who was proclaimed by the rebels as their new ruler?



**Note:** Blind Candidates have to write only notes for the questions related to Map.

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

- (i) Aravalli range
- (ii) River Cauvery
- (iii) Direction of South-West monsoon winds
- (iv) Agasthiyamalai bio-sphere reserve
- (v) The main region of black soil
- (vi) Any one International Airport
- (vii) Atomic power station in Tamil Nadu
- (viii) Railway route from Mumbai to Kolkata

(OR)

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

- (i) Nilgiri hills
- (ii) Coromandel Coast
- (iii) A paddy growing area
- (iv) Bavani Sagar Dam
- (v) Thoothukudi Port
- (vi) Any one International Airport
- (vii) Pulicat lake
- (viii) Kanyakumari

